

HUNTINGDON, PA. Wednesday morning, June 8, 1864. W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every administration."

Union State Electoral Ticket.

- SENATORIAL. Morton M. Michael, Philadelphia. Thos. H. Cunningham, Beaver co. REPRESENTATIVE. 1 Robt. P. King, 13 Elias W. Hall, 2 Geo. Morrison, 14 Chas. H. Shiriner, Coates, 15 Jno. Wister, 8 Henry Bamm, 16 D. McConoughy, 4 Wm. H. Kern, 17 D. W. Woods, 5 B. H. Jenks, 18 Isaac Benson, 6 Chas. M. Runk, 19 John Patton, 7 Robt. Parks, 20 S. B. Dick, 8 Aaron Mull, 21 Ev. Biorar, 9 J. A. Hiestand, 22 Jno. P. Penney, 10 R. H. Coryell, 23 Eb. M'Junkin, 11 Ed. Halliday, 24 J. W. Blanch'rd, 12 Chas. F. Reed.

Union County Convention.

By a resolution of the recent Union County Convention, June 14th next ensuing was the time fixed for holding the regular Convention to nominate a County Ticket, &c.

The Union men of Huntingdon County who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations in the vigorous prosecution of the war against Rebels and Traitors, are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in the several Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the county on Saturday, 11th day of June, 1864, and elect two Delegates from each township, district and borough to meet in County Convention at Huntingdon on Tuesday, the 14th day of June, 1864, for the purpose of electing Congressional, Senatorial and Legislative Delegates, and placing in nomination a County Ticket, &c.

By order of the county committee. Wm. Moore, Chairman. Petersburg, May 23, 1864.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—This Convention will meet at Baltimore to-day (Tuesday) to nominate candidates for the next Presidency and Vice Presidency. For President, Abraham Lincoln will again be nominated, with little or no show of opposition or dissatisfaction. The nomination of a Vice President will, it is apprehended be spirited, as there are many aspirants to the position, and delegates are generally uncommitted.

THE ALTOONA CONFERENCE MEETING.—Conferees of the 17th Congressional District, composed of Blair, Huntingdon, Cambria and Mifflin having met agreeable to appointment at the Logan House, Altoona, on the 31st of May 1864, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Union National Convention to be held at Baltimore on the 7th of June 1864. The Convention organized by electing Cyrus Jeffries M. D. of Cambria, chairman, and W. H. Woods of Huntingdon, and C. Guyer of Blair Secretaries. Delegates present.—From Blair—George W. Patton, Hon. Adam Moses, and C. Guyer.—From Cambria—Cyrus Jeffries M. D., John M. Bowman and Isaac E. Chandler.—From Huntingdon—Levi Evans, David Black, and W. H. Woods.—From Mifflin—James M. Brown E. B. Parcel and Michael Bouy. E. E. Lock of Mifflin, R. B. Wigton of Huntingdon, Isaac E. Chandler of Cambria were placed in nomination. On election being held E. E. Lock received 4, R. B. Wigton 12, and Isaac E. Chandler 8 votes.

R. B. Wigton and Isaac E. Chandler having received a majority of all the votes cast were declared Elected. On motion their Election was made unanimous. Cyrus Jeffries of Cambria, and John A. McKee of Mifflin were nominated and elected by acclamation as alternates.

It was moved by Michael Bouy that the Delegates elected to the National Convention to meet at Baltimore on the 7th of June be instructed to vote for Abraham Lincoln for President and Andrew Johnson of Tennessee for Vice President, first, last, and all the time.—Carried unanimously.

On motion resolved that the Secretary of the Convention prepare the proceedings of this meeting for publication in the County papers.—The Harrisburg Telegraph and Philadelphia Press.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

The Cleveland Convention met on 31st ult., and put in nomination Genl. John C. Fremont for President and Gen John Cochrane for Vice President

WAR FOR THE UNION.

The War in the Southwest.

The Army across the Atchafalaya—General Smith Defeats the Rebels—He Captures 180 Prisoners and two Field Pieces.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The following has been received at the Navy Department: MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAGSHIP BLACK HAWK, OFF CAIRO, Ill., May 26, 1864.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Sir—I have the honor to report my arrival at this place, four days from Red river.

The army had all crossed the Atchafalaya, and General Smith's division embarked. The gunboats covered the army until all were over.

General Smith, who brought up the rear, turned upon the rebels with a part of his command under General Mower, and killed and wounded a number. He captured 180 prisoners and two field pieces. This makes eight or nine field pieces captured by General Smith, besides the guns captured at Fort De Russy, in all of which captures General Mower bore a conspicuous part. It is just such men we need to lead our soldiers.

The river is quiet between this and Red river. The rebels had a battery on the banks below Tanica Bend, but the gunboats drove it away after a short action.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant, DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

From General Sherman's Army.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 9.20 A. M.—To Maj. Gen. Dix, New York.—No official despatches from the army of the Potomac have been received since my telegram of Saturday evening.

On Saturday morning, dated near Dallas, 29th, 7.30 A. M. reports that on Saturday an engagement took place between the enemy and Gen. McPherson's corps, in which the rebels were driven back with a loss to them of 2,500 killed and wounded left in our hands, and about 300 prisoners. McPherson's loss being not over 800 in all.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON June 1, 7.30 A. M.—Major-General Dix, New York.—An official despatch received here at 4 o'clock this morning, dated yesterday (31st) at Kingston, reports that Major Hopkins, of General Stoneman's staff, came from the front this afternoon, and says the rebels attacked us at 7 o'clock this morning, and at 10 o'clock the affair was over, the enemy repulsed and our left reached the railroad near Marietta.

To accomplish this object had been for several days the purpose of General Sherman's movements.

Additional forces are reaching him and ample supplies.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. (Marietta is a point twenty miles northwest of Atlanta upon which Sherman is rapidly advancing.)

WASHINGTON, June 3.—10 o'clock P. M.—Major General Dix, A despatch dated yesterday, at 7.30 P. M., has this evening been received from General Sherman.

He reports that on Wednesday, June 1st, McPherson moved up from Dallas to the point in front of the enemy at New Hope Church.

On Thursday, June 2d, Schofield and Hooker having been shifted to the extreme left, pushed forward to Marietta.

At the same time Stoneman's and Garrard's cavalry were sent to Atlanta Pass, which they reached and held possession of.

These movements, the despatch says, have secured that pass which was considered a formidable one.

Movements are reported by the despatch as in progress which are not now proper for publication.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y. of war.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Grant Pressing on to Richmond!

Secretary Stanton's Dispatches.

Fight at Shady Grove—Warren within Seven Miles of Richmond—Burnside Across the Potomacy—Lee Retreated South of the Chickahominy.

First Official Gazette. Washington, May 31.—314 P. M.—To Maj. General Dix, N. Y.—We have despatches from General Grant down to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

There seemed, the despatch says, to be some prospect of Lee making a stand north of the Chickahominy. His forces were on the Mechanicsville road, south of the Tolopotomy creek, and between that stream and Howe's shop, his right resting on Shady Grove church. Dispositions for an attack were being made by General Grant. Wilson's cavalry had been ordered to destroy the railroad bridges over the Little river and South Anna, and break up both routes from these rivers to two miles southwest of Howe's shop, where the headquarters of our army were established. There is as yet no telegraphic line of communication with Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Second Official Gazette. Washington, May 31.—8.30 P. M.—To Maj. Gen. Dix, N. Y.—A despatch from Gen Grant, dated 6 o'clock this morning, at Howe's shop, has just been received. It is as follows: The enemy came over on our left last evening, and attacked. They were easily repulsed, and with considerable slaughter. To relieve General Warren, who was on the left, speedily, Gen Meade ordered an attack by the balance of our lines. Gen Hancock was the only one who received the order in time to make the attack before dark. He drove the enemy from his entrenched skirmish line, and still holds it. There is as yet no telegraphic line of communication with Washington. Other official despatches (not from General Grant) were received at the same time, and give more details.

They are as follows, the first being dated yesterday, 30th May, 8 P. M.—In the course of the afternoon Genl Warren had pushed down on our left until his flank division, under General Crawford, reached a point beyond Shady Grove Church. Crawford having got detached from the rest of the corps, was attacked and crowded back a little. The enemy then threw a force, which appears to have consisted of Ewell's corps, upon Warren's left, attempting to turn it, but was repulsed. The engagement was short, sharp and decisive. General Warren holds his ground, at a distance of seven miles from Richmond. He reports that he has taken a considerable number of prisoners, and that there are many rebel dead on the field. Of his own losses he has not yet made a report. His latest despatches say that the enemy are moving troops to his left, apparently to cover the approach to Richmond on our right. An active contest has been raging ever since dark, but has just closed. As soon as the enemy attacked the left of General Warren, Generals Wright and Hancock were ordered to pitch in, but do not seem to have got ready until after nightfall. No report has yet been received from them. The other despatch above referred to, is dated at six o'clock this morning, and states that in Hancock's attack last night, Colonel Brooks drove the enemy out of a strongly entrenched skirmish line and holds it. The losses are not yet reported. General Burnside's whole corps got across the Tolopotomy creek last evening, and is in full connection with General Warren. The left of Hancock rests upon this side of the creek. The 6th Corps is upon Hancock's right, and threatens the left flank of the enemy. General Smith ought to arrive at Newcasville by noon, when he will support Warren and Burnside if necessary.

General Sheridan, with Gregg's and Torbett's division of cavalry, is on our left flank. Gen Wilson is on the rear and right. The country hereabouts is thickly wooded with pines, with few good openings.

The indications this morning are that the enemy has fallen back south of the Chickahominy.

E. M. STANTON, Secy of War.

Important Despatch from Gen. Butler.

Remedy Panic in Richmond.—The Surrender or Burning Debated.—The Mayor Imprisoned for Advising Surrender.—Third Official Despatch.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—11.25 P. M.—To Major General Dix, New York: The following despatch has been received from General Butler: I have just arrived from the front, and have heard in the direction of Mechanicsville. Six refugees from Richmond report that Grant is on the Mechanicsville turnpike, fourteen miles from Richmond. Yesterday they heard the firing, and that Grant was driving Lee.

A woman reports that a meeting was held yesterday, while she was in Richmond, to see whether the city should be surrendered or burnt. The Mayor advocated a surrender, and was put in Castle Thunder.

The enemy attacked my line yesterday, and were repulsed. To-day all day they have been demonstrating on our works at Spring Hill, and on the river side of the Appomattox, but were repulsed.

Nothing further since my telegram of this evening from Gen Grant.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Evacuation of Fredericksburg. Washington, May 31, P. M.—The Star of this afternoon has the following: The steamer George Weems arrived here early this morning from Fredericksburg, and reports the safe return to that place of the cavalry sent out to the Wilderness, for the purpose of bringing in our wounded, which had been left in the hospitals on the field. This detachment of cavalry only obtained about two hundred and fifty of our wounded, and the remainder were found to be in the hands of the rebels.

When the Weems left Fredericksburg, on Sunday afternoon, our forces were engaged in burning the Government hay damaged, and other property that it was deemed inexpedient to remove. They were also making preparations to embark for Fort Royal or West Point, and doubtless the town has been totally evacuated by this time.

As the Weems was coming down the Rappahannock, a company of rebel cavalry dashed up to the bank of the river and drew up in line; but, being a gambol approaching the vessel, without firing on the vessel, which they showed a disposition to do.

Our gunboats have been instructed, in case any of our vessels are fired upon, to shell all the houses within range. Considerable uneasiness was manifested among certain parties on board the Rappahannock, they being in constant fear of an attack by guerrillas.

The Weems brought up the wounded that were brought into Fredericksburg from the Wilderness by our cavalry. Among the number were 11 Confederates, one of whom died on the upward trip.

The Reinforcement of Gen. Grant. Fortress Monroe, May 30.—Generals Smith and Brooks, with their commands, arrived at Fortress Monroe last evening from Bermuda Hundred, and after a short stop for coal, &c., left for the White House. Generals Gillmore, Ames and Wilds remain at Bermuda Hundred with General Bull.

The base of supplies for General Grant is now established at the White House, and fifteen vessels have come there laden with supplies for Grant's army.

Fortress Monroe, May 31.—General Grant's communication with White House Working Well.—The Opinion of the Rebel Richmond Press upon Grant.

Fortress Monroe, May 31.—General Grant's communication with White House is complete, and all works well.

Major Wentz, Superintendent of Government Railroads, arrived here this morning with engines, cars and

material for building the railroad from West Point and White House to Richmond when it may be required.

The Richmond papers of the 30th have been received here. They have changed their views with regard to the military ability of General Grant, and say that they have been underrating him. They say also that he is smarter than they had dreamed of, and manifest some fears for the safety of General Lee, or, rather, as to his success in repelling the Yankee army.

A messenger from General Grant reports that on Monday morning our army had reached Mechanicsville with but little opposition.

Sheridan had routed the enemy's cavalry at all points, and captured many prisoners. Heavy cannonading was heard during Monday in the direction of Mechanicsville.

Details of Grants advance On Richmond.

Old Church Tavern, Va., May 30.—We have again flanked the enemy. Our forces were withdrawn to the north side of the North Anna river on last Thursday and Friday.

General Sheridan, with Torbett's and Gregg's divisions of cavalry, marched all night, and on Friday morning the fords on the Pamunkey were in our possession.

At Dabney's Ferry Baker's North Carolina brigade opposed our advance and persisted when we laid our pontoons bridges.

Dabney's brigade drove him off to Hancock Court House, killing many and capturing a large number of prisoners. The 6th Corps was soon on our heels; then came the 2d, 5th, and 9th. Lee was doomed to disappointment; his elaborate fortifications would not serve him. Grant was on his right flank, and he must have fled to Richmond. On Saturday morning Gregg's division of cavalry was fired into near Hawes Shop. Davis's brigade was in the advance. The woods seemed alive with rebel, and soon began to resound with sharp volleys from our carbines.

In a short time Davis' entire brigade was fighting in earnest, and Col. Gregg was ordered to his support, and the remainder of the division were hotly engaged.

Fitz Hugh Lee commanded in person, and his cavalry corps were all fighting, assisted by a brigade of mounted fire-eaters from South Carolina, commanded by Col. Butler. These men had just arrived from the sea-board, and admit the worth of the reception our troops gave them.

Conspicuous in the front were the 1st, 13th, and 16th Pennsylvania, the 4th New Jersey, 6th Ohio, and 1st Massachusetts Regiments.

For a long time these men held Fitz Lee and his cavalry corps in check, and they were just at dark last evening behaved with distinguished gallantry and valor. We found the rebels strongly entrenched in the woods, with heavy guns in position, but, with every advantage on their side, they were badly beaten, flying from the field in great confusion, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands, and over one hundred prisoners. Gregg maintained the unequal contest from noon till 2 P. M., when Custar came up, formed his squadrons in line, and charged their works. Gregg's command advanced at the same time, with a cheer. Many a brave fellow fell in this daring assault. The works were carried, and the rebels were to be found for three miles. The 13th and 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry and 5th and 7th Michigan suffered a heavy loss. Captains Robbins and Swan, of the 16th Pennsylvania, were wounded.

Of the 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry Capt. John Kline was killed, Capt. P. Kane, Lieuts. Stein and McDonald, were wounded, also Lieut. Bowers, of the 4th Pennsylvania.

Too much credit cannot be given to this brigade, which fought with unprecedented valour amid that storm of grape and canister. Our loss will amount to 350 in killed, wounded, and missing. The rebels were captured and mastered profusely. Our infantry was all up that evening. Long and strong lines of fortifications were erected, and if Lee crossed our path we were prepared, but he did not. The next morning the newly made breastworks were abandoned, and the column moved on towards Richmond. On Monday, the 30th of May, Derwent had two squadrons of the 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry on picket. He held the road leading from Coal Harbor to Old Church Tavern. About noon his pickets were driven in, and the enemy approached in heavy force. Devin sent the 9th and 8th New York to reinforce their pickets, and a heavy engagement ensued. General Morris soon arrived with his brigade and a battery of Napoleon guns, which he trained on the rebels and opened fire. The 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry was sent in on the left of the line, and charged the rebel flank. Captain Tieper was wounded, and Lieutenant Martin killed. Custar next entered. A general charge was ordered, and the rebels were swept from sight. They fled, leaving a large number of dead and wounded on the field.

Lieut. Blunt, 6th New York, and Captain Tice, 17th Pennsylvania were wounded. Charles W. Homer, 8th Pennsylvania, killed; Thomas Whalley, do, killed. Stuart came through this road two years ago. Fitz Hugh Lee was baffled in his endeavor to stop our communication with the White House. Our advance is near Mechanicsville. On the left Warren was using his cannon freely all day. He drove in the rebel pickets about 4 miles. Lee's army occupies the trenches about Meadow and Bottom Bridges.

This day communication with the White House was opened.

We expect General Smith to join us with his command in two days.

Hancock made a night effort last night about dark to relieve Warren, who had been slightly pressed during the afternoon.

Our loss is trifling.

The Battle of Monday Evening—Hancock Drives the Rebels from their Pickets.—The Rebels Attempt to Surprise him at Night.—Lee's Army Generally Advancing on Tuesday Morning—Rebel Admission of Defeat.

Gen Grant's Headquarters, one Mile South of Howe's Shop, Monday night, May 30, 8.50 P. M.—Our lines have advanced and moved

to the left to day. The enemy resisted the movement but feebly till about three hours ago, when he suddenly threw a strong force along and on both sides of the Mechanicsville road, upon Crawford's division of Warren's army, and forced it back slightly. Rebel prisoners give information that the force was a reconnaissance made by Rhoads' division of Ewell's corps, with two brigades of cavalry sent out to feel our position.

As soon as Warren was apprised of the movement of the enemy, he sent word to that part of his line, whose timely arrival prevented the enemy from turning his flank. The engagement was severe and lasted nearly an hour, resulting in the discomfiture of the rebels, who were driven in disorder, and left most of their dead and wounded and a number of prisoners in our hands. Warren's line remains where it was at noon. The enemy's cavalry force engaged in this reconnaissance advanced from Mechanicsville by a road nearly parallel with that taken by their infantry, and 1 1/2 miles to the east.

Old Church Tavern crossroads was held by Torbett's division of our cavalry. It is about two miles from the Pamunkey. The rebels drove in our pickets at this point, and pressed up to the main line. The first charge by Torbett's men routed them, and they retired in confusion, leaving about a hundred killed and wounded on the field. They were pursued about two miles to the vicinity of Gold Harbor. Our loss was two officers and five men killed, and three officers and seventy men wounded.

As soon as word was brought to Gen Meade of the enemy's attack on Warren's left, he ordered an advance of the whole line to relieve him. Gen Hancock alone received the order before dark, and he drove the enemy from their first line of rifle pits, which he still holds. Our loss was small. We captured about one hundred prisoners.

LATER.—Tuesday, May 31, 10 A. M.—The rebel papers of yesterday claim that Fitz Hugh Lee and Hampton met the whole of our cavalry corps in Saturday evening's fight. We had only Gregg's division and one of Torbett's brigades engaged. The rebels admit a defeat and a loss of one thousand, and that they were obliged to leave their dead and wounded in our hands. They own to a loss of one hundred and eighty-four in the Sixth South Carolina Cavalry.

At midnight, last night, the enemy attempted to surprise Hancock, and threw a heavy force upon him. They were repulsed after a sharp fight, and left four or five hundred prisoners in our hands. It will be remembered he was occupying their rifle-pits from which he drove them just at dark last evening. During the night it was determined to advance the whole line as far as Hancock's front, and the movement began soon after daylight. It is still going on. There is considerable firing of musketry and artillery, and the enemy is evidently making some resistance, yet there are no indications of a general engagement, and army holds naturally strong positions, which he has strengthened by steady work during the last few days, on the north bank of the Chickahominy. We are threatening his right, but he does not show any signs of giving up his position, and is apparently as ready to assume the offensive as he was while on the North Anna.

It is considered certain that Breckinridge has joined Lee with his forces and prisoners say that Beauregard is joining him.

Later from Gen Grant.

Fitz Hugh Lee Defeated.—A Severe Cavalry Fight.—Sheridan in Possession of the Field.—Gen. Wilson Engaged near Hancock Court House.—The Rebels Routed and Many Captured.—Burnside near Mechanicsville.

WASHINGTON, June 2. A despatch from Gen Grant's headquarters dated yesterday, June 1st, 10 A. M., has been received.

It states that about 5 P. M., yesterday, Sheridan, perceiving a force of considerable number of prisoners, which he reports to be Fitz Hugh Lee's division, attacked it, and after a hard fought rout, it, together with Clingman's brigade of infantry, which came to Lee's support.

Sheridan remained in possession of the field. He reported at dark he had considerable number of prisoners, and that there were many rebel dead and wounded on the field. He was ordered to hold the position, and at ten P. M., the Sixth corps set out to occupy it. We have not yet heard from Wright or Sheridan this morning and do not know whether the former has got his route to their destination. Gen. Smith must be close upon Wright's column.

This morning the enemy are also moving a heavy column in the same direction. The order has just gone to Warren to fall upon their flank.

Wilson had a fight last evening near Hancock Court House with Young's brigade of cavalry, and routed Young, killing and capturing many, but there has been a good deal of artillery firing in that direction this morning.

Warren reported last night that in his fight of Monday afternoon, near Bethesda Church, Colonel Terrill, of the 13th Virginia, and Col. Williams, commanding Pagan's brigade, were killed. Colonel Christian, of the 49th Pennsylvania, was wounded and captured; so was the Assistant Adjutant General of Ramsey's brigade. His name is not reported. Ten other commissioned officers were captured, and seventy privates. Sixty rebels were buried on the field.

On our centre Burnside reports his advanced line as being this morning within a mile and a half of Mechanicsville. No other military intelligence has been received by this department since yesterday.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Fighting on Tuesday and Wednesday in Grant's Army.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, June 2, 6 A. M.—Our cavalry had an engagement with the enemy on Tuesday evening, driving them from their position on the Mechanicsville road, and causing them considerable loss.

Yesterday morning a large force of cavalry and infantry advanced to retake the ground, but were met with such a destructive fire from the Michigan brigade, with their "seven shooters," as to cause the enemy to return in haste.

Several efforts were made by them, but to no purpose, to recover what they had lost, the 6th Corps having reinforced our cavalry during the night.

Near Coal Harbor, in the afternoon the enemy made a desperate attack on the 6th Corps, but were handsomely repulsed and driven about three miles from our possession.

Gen. Rickett's division, during the night, took over 600 prisoners. Our loss was not severe.

Heavy cannonading was heard up to a late hour of the night in that direction.

In the centre also a strong effort was made to force Gen. Warren from his position, but here also their exertions failed, and they were driven back after several hours desperate fighting, with heavy loss.

The lines on this part of the field remained about the same after the contest, which was kept up till after ten o'clock P. M.

On the right, across the Tolopotomy creek, General Hancock was attacked on his left, but not in force, the object seeming to be for the purpose of feeling our position.

Gen. Hancock threw out two or three regiments to feel the enemy's left, where they were found to be in a strong location, with batteries masked, so as to rake the ground in front. No attack was made here on our part, and this morning the 2d Corps changed its position toward the left, where a battle is expected to take place to-day or to-morrow.

We are continually changing position and hence it is impossible to detail the exact location of each corps or division for more than a few hours.

Our losses yesterday are said to be very light—not near so heavy as the attack of the enemy, they being the attacking party.

Further Official News from Gen. Grant. Washington, June 4.—10 A. M.—To Major Gen. Dix, New York: Despatches from Gen Grant's headquarters dated at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon have just been received.

No operations took place on Thursday. Yesterday, at 4 o'clock in the morning, General Grant made an attack on the enemy's lines, of which he makes the following report: We assaulted at 4.30 o'clock this morning, driving the enemy within his intrenchments at all points, but without gaining any decisive advantage. Our troops now occupy a position close to the enemy, some places within fifty yards, and are remaining.

Our loss was not severe, nor do I suppose the enemy to have lost heavily. We captured over 300 prisoners, mostly from Breckenridge's corps.

Another later and official report, but not from General Grant, estimates the number of our killed and wounded at about three thousand.

E. M. STANTON, Secy of War.

Operations down to Saturday Morning—A Cavalry Battle—Enemy Repulsed—A Battle Friday Night—The Enemy Driven into their Works.

WASHINGTON, June 5. The Republican in an extra, says we have authority for making the following announcement: The Government has official despatches from Gen. Grant's Headquarters, to eight o'clock yesterday (Saturday) morning.

The two armies occupied their relative positions near Mechanicsville, on the north side of the Chickahominy river, on Friday night.

About six o'clock the enemy made a precipitate attack upon Gen. Wilson's cavalry force and a sharp cavalry battle was fought, lasting half an hour, which resulted in driving the enemy a considerable distance back into his entrenchments.

The loss on each side is about equal, the exact number is not stated.

We lost several officers; among them was a Vermont colonel.

At about 8 o'clock on Friday night the enemy made a general attack upon our lines, coming out of his works and exposing his massed columns to a terrible artillery fire.

The attack was most gallantly met and as handsomely repulsed, the enemy being obliged to retreat behind his entrenchments again.

At eight o'clock yesterday (Saturday) morning, the enemy withdrew his left from the front of our right, then commanded by Burnside.

Since Lee has been forced back to the outer works—covering the defenses of Richmond proper, he has made many sudden attacks upon our positions in the hope of surprising Grant and turning our flanks. In each instance he came out of his works, exposing his men to our artillery and musketry fire.

During three days' fight, including Friday, the enemy has lost about 7,000 killed and wounded.

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, have resolved to hold their next Annual Fair on the grounds of the Mechanicsville, adjoining the Borough of Easton. The fair will be held in the latter part of September next.

The Central Market.—T. Collier & Co. We are pleased to see this necessary and convenient institution again in full and brisk operation. The new firm is prompt as well as able to provide our citizens with fresh meat all hours. We hope soon to see this a regular market, having vegetable and other provisions of every description always in store.

CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANTS.

In the following county, by the Appraiser of Merchandise for the year 1864.

Table with columns for Name, Class, and Amount. Includes entries for Alexander borough, E. P. Walker, J. H. Gregory, etc.

Table with columns for Name, Class, and Amount. Includes entries for S. W. Minton, J. C. Walker, Burtie Green, etc.

Table with columns for Name, Class, and Amount. Includes entries for J. H. Hamilton, J. P. Heston, J. H. Hamilton, etc.

Table with columns for Name, Class, and Amount. Includes entries for W. A. Orban, J. C. Walker, Burtie Green, etc.

Table with columns for Name, Class, and Amount. Includes entries for J. H. Hamilton, J. P. Heston, J. H. Hamilton, etc.

Table with columns for Name, Class, and Amount. Includes entries for J. H. Hamilton, J. P. Heston, J. H. Hamilton, etc.

Table with columns for Name, Class, and Amount. Includes entries for J. H. Hamilton, J. P. Heston, J. H. Hamilton, etc.

Table with columns for Name, Class, and Amount. Includes entries for J. H. Hamilton, J. P. Heston, J. H. Hamilton, etc.