



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 of the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every administration regardless of party politics, against all assailants, at home and abroad."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The National Union Nominations.

It is with unmingled pride and pleasure, we this week hail to our masthead the names of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, and ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. We heartily endorse the nominations, and will be unceasing in our efforts in their behalf, for we candidly believe, they are two of the strongest and most popular men who have determined to save the country from total wreck. When we refer back to this time four years ago, when Abraham Lincoln was first nominated for the Presidency, we were an earnest and zealous advocate of the lamented Douglas, and supported him to the last. Lincoln was elected, — poor Douglas died. We have tried Abraham for over three years, we have weighed him in the balance, and he has not been found wanting; therefore we go into the campaign for him with our whole heart and soul, and confidently hope he will be elected in November by a rousing majority. Andy Johnson is an old War Democrat, and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to the loyal people of all parties, for who has done more who has fought the rebels of Tennessee with more fierceness than he? With Lincoln and Johnson as our standard-bearers, we will not fail of success.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.—This Convention, which assembled at Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, 31st ult., was attended by one hundred and fifty-six men, who claim to be the representatives from fifteen States and the District of Columbia. After a little squabbling as to phrases used in the platform, the Convention proceeded to nominate General John C. Fremont, of New York, for President, voting down every proposition that looked like postponing action. They next nominated Genl. John Cochrane, of New York, for Vice President. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

The organization that nominated these candidates can be considered as nothing else than a band of designing politicians, who wish to create a division in sentiment and action in the honest masses of the voters at the coming Presidential campaign. The candidates are therefore nothing less than stumbling blocks to turn the support of the people into a destructive channel. They should be treated as they richly deserve in a contemptuous manner by not receiving the support from the truly honest and patriotic.

A Union Party.

Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky uttered the following sentiments in the Baltimore Convention previous to the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson:—
"As a Union party, I will follow you to the ends of the earth and to the gates of death. [Applause.] But as an Abolition party, as a Republican party, as a Whig party, as a Democratic party, as an American party, I will not follow you one foot. [Applause.]"
"Believing as we do that the bogus Democracy can only be defeated by a union of all Union men, we are free to say that we heartily endorse the sentiments of Dr. Breckinridge. The mere politicians everywhere must yield to the will of the popular voice if they desire the defeat of the Rebellion and the Rebel sympathizers.

COL. WM. DONNIS AT HOME.—It must be gratifying to Mr. Donnis, as it certainly is to his many warm friends, that the opposition to him in this borough is so weak that no man could be found willing to run as an anti-Dorris delegate on Saturday evening last. This is Mr. Dorris' home, and because an effort was made through the columns of the *Journal & American* to defeat him here as well as in other election districts in the county, we feel it our duty to make known his strength where he is best known.

Read the new advertisements.

The Proper Spirit.

The following remarks which we copy from the editorial columns of the Philadelphia Press, are the sentiments of all good Union men. After speaking of the nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for the Presidency, it says:—
"It was proper that his colleague should be Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. We should have been satisfied with any of the gentlemen named. We should have been especially pleased if the Convention had retained Mr. HAMLIN, for he has been an active and brave defender of the Union cause. There was a policy, however, which the Convention could not overlook, and which no one will more gladly recognize than the distinguished Vice President. It had a higher duty than that of those who were worthy of honor, or rewarding capable public servants. The convention found it necessary to respect and remember the history of the past four years. It was not merely a Republican party, nor a party of any kind, but a Union of all friends of the Union—of men like Dr. BRECKINRIDGE and Mr. MAYNARD, and DAVID TODD. The policy that suggested itself was this: that the parties that had stood by the Administration and aided in its devotion to the war, should be recognized. Above all, that the great Democratic party, which had suffered so much for liberty and Union, should be especially recognized. And who, of all men, was more worthy of recognition as a Democrat, a patriot and a statesman, than ANDREW JOHNSON? Others had done as much for the cause and perhaps more, but he had suffered. He had been exiled, reviled, impoverished. His home had been seized and his children sent forth to wander. No blandishments could seduce, no fears intimidate him, and so a grateful country has taken him from his mountain home and exalted him high among her sons. As a matter of justice, as well as policy, the Convention could have done no nobler thing than nominate ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee."

Next Congressman.

We clip the following article from the editorial columns of the *Hollidaysburg Register* of the 1st inst.
"While Mr. Hall was working for the nomination in this county, he assured hundreds of men, that he did not expect, and did not seek, the nomination in the District and would make no effort to get it. Notwithstanding this solemn assurance of his, we are informed that he is hard at work, endeavoring by intrigue and immense promises to secure the Conferences of Millin and Huntingdon counties. We know we speak the sentiment of a large majority of the Union party of this county when we say that Blair county does not claim, nor does it desire, the candidate for Congress this term."

All honest, fair men feel and know, that some one of the other counties of the District is now entitled to the candidate. A glance at how this county has been favored heretofore will show no effort to concede the candidate to one of the other counties. From 1850 to 1853 we had the State Senator, Col. McClurtrie. From 1853 to 1859, Col. Cresswell from this county represented this District in the Senate. From 1859 to 1862 Colonel Hall himself was State Senator. In 1862 he again received the nomination for the State Senate. This Blair county for 12 successive years had the Senator, and the fifth term had the candidate.

As to the Congressional District:—From 1855 to 1863, Mr. Blair of this county represented the District in Congress, and he also was the nominee for the third term, in 1862. Mr. McAllister of this county now represents this District in Congress. Thus for six successive years we have had the Congressman, and three times the Republican party of the District has given us the candidate. How is it with the other offices? Blair county has the Provost Marshal, Capt. Lloyd; the Assessor, Mr. Revenue; two Paymasters, Major Breckinridge and Major Hewitt; two Quartermasters, Captain Moore and Captain Hamlin. We have clerks in Washington as follows: Judge Jones, in the War department; Samuel Jemson, in the Treasury department; Revd. Burket, in the Patent Office; M. V. Aiko, in the Post Office department. All these offices are part of the patronage of the Congressional District.

Now, what do the other counties have? Millin has the Surgeon of the Enrollment Board; Cambria, the Commissioner of the same Board and the Collector of Internal Revenue; while Huntingdon has not a single district office that we know of. In view of these facts we say the large majority of the Union party in this county do not desire the candidate for Congress. And under no circumstances do we desire the nomination of Mr. Hall, because they know full well that his nomination would only serve to divide and distract the party. We, therefore, beseech the Union men of Millin and Huntingdon counties to refuse to aid Mr. Hall in forcing himself upon the party as the candidate in a time like this, when union and harmony are so much to be desired."

READ DR. BRECKINRIDGE'S SPEECH.

We publish in to-day's *Globe* the speech of Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, on taking the chair as temporary President of Union National Convention. It is an able speech and should be read by every man in the United States.

The New Market.

We received last week from Thos. Colder & Co., who have commenced the butchering business in this place, a roast and steak of beef such as we have never had on our table in Huntingdon. They keep constantly on hand at their market house near the Post Office, fresh beef of the best quality.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Speech of Rev. Dr. Breckinridge of Kentucky.

On taking the chair as temporary Chairman of the Convention, at Baltimore on June 7th.

On taking the chair, the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—You cannot be more sensible than I am that the part which I have to perform here to-day is merely a matter of form, and acting upon the principles of my whole life, I was inclined, when the suggestion was made to me from various quarters, that it was in the minds of many members of the Convention to confer this distinction upon me, to earnestly decline to accept, because I have never sought honors. I have never sought distinction; I have been a workman and nothing else, but certain considerations led me to change my mind. [Applause.] There is a class of men in this country far too small for the good of the country—those men who, merely by their example, by their pen, by their voice, try to do good, and all the more in perilous times, without regard to the reward that may come. It was given to many such men to understand by the distinction conferred upon one of the humblest of their class that they were those whom the country would cherish, and who would not be forgotten.

There is another motive relative to yourself and to the country at large it is good for you, it is good for every nation and every people, every State and every party, to cherish all generous impulses, to follow all noble instincts, and where you are more noble, more generous, than when you purge yourselves of all self-seekers and betrayers, and confer them, if only in mere form, upon those who are worthy to be trusted, and ask nothing more? [Applause.] Now, according to my conviction of propriety, being said that I should speak nothing more, I said "go on," but it has been intimated to me to make a dogmatic assertion that the only form of government that is possible, with perfect liberty and acknowledged by God, is a pure and absolute despotism.

There is another motive, therefore, which I am trying to suggest before you are principles which, if they be not true, freedom is impossible, and no Government but one of pure force can exist, or ought to endure among men. But the idea which I wish to carry out as the remedy for these troubles and sorrows is this: that truth runs through the whole history of mankind, that whatever else may be done to perpetuate its institutions, however wise, however glorious, practicable, and just may be the philosophy of it, it has been found that the only enduring, only imperishable component of all free institutions has been the blood of traitors. No Government has ever been built upon imperishable foundations which foundations were not laid in the blood of traitors. It is a fearful truth, but we had as well avow it at once, and every blow you strike, at every rebel you kill, every battle you win, and every day that is to be added, it may be a year, it may be ten years, it may be a century, it may be ten centuries, to the life of the Government and freedom of your children. [Great applause.]

Now, passing over that idea—passing over many other things which it would be right for me to say, did time serve, and were this the occasion—let me say to the Convention, that I am glad to see that the Union party, [Applause.] Your original has been referred to as having occurred eight years ago. In one sense it is true, but you are far older than that. I see before me not only primitive Republicans and primitive Abolitionists, but I see also primitive Democrats and primitive Whigs, primitive Americans, and, if you will allow me to say so myself, men whom all my life have been a party to myself. [Laughter and applause.]

As a Union party I will follow you to the ends of the earth and to the gates of death. [Applause.] But as an Abolition party, as a Republican party, as a Whig party, as a Democratic party, as an American party, I will not follow you one foot. [Applause.] You have to put in whatever you can, your wisdom will suggest that will unite all your wisdom, energy, and determination, to gain the victory which I have already said is in our power. More than that, you have to lay down with clearness and precision, the principles on which you intend to carry out this great political contest, and present to the world, in plain and unadorned language, the glory of the country which lies before us if we succeed plainly, not in a double sense; briefly, not in a treatise—with the dignity and precision of a great people, to utter, by its representatives, the political principles by which they intend to live, and for the sake of which they are willing to die, so that all men, everywhere, may understand precisely what we mean, and lay that furrow so deeply and clearly that while every man who is worthy to associate with freemen may see it and pass over it, every man who is unworthy may be either unable to pass it or may be driven far from it. We want none but those who are like us to be with us. [Applause.]

Now, among these principles, if you will allow me to say it, the first and most distinct is that we do not intend to permit this nation to be destroyed. [Applause.] We are a nation—no doubt a peculiar one—formed of States and no nation except as these States form it; and these States are no States except as they are States in that nation. They had no more right to secede than you have, and we are to repudiate the nation that has repudiated them. Not one of them had even the shadow of a right to do this, and God helping us, we will vindicate that truth, so that it shall never be disputed any more in this world. [Applause.] It is a fearful alternative that is before us, but there are great compensations for it.

Those of you who have attended to this subject know that from the foundation of the present Government, before and since our present Constitution was formed, there have always been parties that had no faith in our Government. The men that formed it were doubtful of its success, and the

men that opposed its formation did not desire its success, and I am bold to say, without dissenting you on this subject, that for all the outcry about our violations of the Constitution, this present living generation, and this present Union party, are more thoroughly devoted to that Constitution than any generation that has ever lived under it. [Applause.] While I say that, and I believe it to be true, and believe it capable, the strongest proof, I may also add that it is a great error which is being propagated in the land to say that our national life depends merely upon the sustaining of that Constitution. Our fathers made it, and we love it. He intended to maintain it, but if it suits us to change it we will change it. [Applause.] If it were torn into ten thousand pieces the nation would be as much a nation as it was before the Constitution was made—a nation always that declared its independence as a united people, and lived as a united people until now—a nation independent of all particular institutions under which they lived, capable of modeling them precisely as their interests require. We ought to have it distinctly understood by friends and enemies that while we love that instrument which will maintain it, and with undoubted certainty, put to death friends or foes who undertake to trample it under foot. Yet, beyond that, we will reserve the right to alter it to suit ourselves from time to time, and from generation to generation. [Applause.]

One more idea on that subject. We have incorporated in the instrument the right of revolution, which gives us without a doubt, the right to change it. It never existed before the American States, and by its use there is no need of rebellion, insurrection, or civil war, except upon a denial of the fundamental principle of all free governments that the major part must rule; and there is no other method of carrying out society except that the will of the majority shall be the will of the whole, or that the will of the minority shall be the will of the whole. So that, in one word, to deny the principles I have tried to state is to make a dogmatic assertion that the only form of government that is possible, with perfect liberty and acknowledged by God, is a pure and absolute despotism.

There is another motive, therefore, which I am trying to suggest before you are principles which, if they be not true, freedom is impossible, and no Government but one of pure force can exist, or ought to endure among men. But the idea which I wish to carry out as the remedy for these troubles and sorrows is this: that truth runs through the whole history of mankind, that whatever else may be done to perpetuate its institutions, however wise, however glorious, practicable, and just may be the philosophy of it, it has been found that the only enduring, only imperishable component of all free institutions has been the blood of traitors. No Government has ever been built upon imperishable foundations which foundations were not laid in the blood of traitors. It is a fearful truth, but we had as well avow it at once, and every blow you strike, at every rebel you kill, every battle you win, and every day that is to be added, it may be a year, it may be ten years, it may be a century, it may be ten centuries, to the life of the Government and freedom of your children. [Great applause.]

Lincoln and Johnson Nominated.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 8, 1864.
THE BALLOT FOR PRESIDENT—ABRAHAM LINCOLN RENOMINATED.
The Convention then proceeded to a ballot for President, which resulted as follows:

FOR LINCOLN.	
Maine	14
N. Hampshire	10
Vermont	10
Massachusetts	24
Rhode Island	8
Connecticut	12
N. York	66
N. Jersey	14
Pennsylvania	52
Delaware	6
California	10
Wisconsin	16
Nebraska	6
Minnesota	8
Iowa	16
Maryland	14
Total	497

FOR GENERAL GRANT.

Missouri 22
The Vote Declared Unanimous—Great Enthusiasm.

On motion of Mr. Humo, of Missouri, the vote was declared unanimous. The enthusiasm excited by this announcement is perfectly indescribable. The whole Convention were on their feet, cheering and shouting, the band in the mean time playing "Hail Columbia."

The Vice Presidency.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for a candidate for Vice President. The following names were presented:—Mr. Daniel Moses of Iowa, proposed the name of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.
Mr. Stone, of Iowa, seconded the motion.
Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, offered the name of Hannibal Hamlin.

Mr. Tremaine, of New York, on behalf of a portion of the delegation from that State, presented D. S. Dickinson. Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, advocated the claims of Andrew Johnson.
Mr. Tremaine, of New York, made an eloquent appeal in favor of the nomination of Daniel S. Dickinson. His remarks were received with great enthusiasm.
Great impatience was manifested to a vote.

Ballot for Vice President—Andrew Johnson Nominated.

The President announced the following names as being before the Convention, viz: Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee; Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine; Gen. Roseau, of Kentucky; Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York.
The Convention proceeded to a ballot. As the vote proceeded it was soon apparent that Johnson, of Tennessee, was to be the nominee, and before the vote was announced the various States, whose votes had been divided, commenced changing them, and went unanimously for Johnson, amid great enthusiasm.
Andrew Johnson was nominated as candidate for Vice President on the first ballot.

The following was the vote for Vice President: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, California, Oregon, West Virginia, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Nevada voted entire for Andrew Johnson.
Rhode Island—Johnson 7, Dickinson 1.
Wisconsin—Johnson 2, Dickinson 1.
Hampshire—Johnson 4, Dickinson 1.
3, Hamlin 5. The total vote for Johnson was 492, Dickinson 17, and Hamlin 9.
Previous to the vote being announced Johnson had 200, Dickinson 113, Hamlin 145, Butler 28, Roseau 21, Burnside 2, Colfax 6, Holt 2, Todd 2, King 1; but the States changed their votes before the announcement was made.

New arrival of Boots, and Shoes

Hats and Caps, Trunks, Carpet-bags, &c., at John H. Westbrook's in the Diamond. All are invited to examine his varied and extensive stock.

Resolutions.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:
Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union and the permanent authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling, by force of arms, the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it. [Prolonged applause.]

No Compromise with the Rebellion.
Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States, not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace, except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostility, and a return to their allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position, and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor, to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifices, patriotism, heroic valor, and undying devotion of the American people in their country and its free institutions. [Applause.]

Extirpation of Slavery.
Resolved, That as slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government and justice, and the national safety demands its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic, [applause] and that while we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government in its own defence has aimed a death blow at the gigantic evil, we are in favor of the complete and permanent abolition of the institution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate forever the existence of slavery within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States. [Applause.]

Thanks to the Army and Navy.
Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy [applause] who have perilled their lives in defence of their country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of their country, and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance. [Applause.]

Thanks to Abraham Lincoln.
Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and the unflinching fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged the duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office. That we approve and endorse as, demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation and as within the provisions of the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes. That we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery. [Applause.] and that we thro' full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

Harmony in the National Councils.
Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially endorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government. [Applause.]

Protection to our Soldiers, Black and White.

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its arms, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war [applause] and that any violation of these laws or the usages of civilized nations in time of war, by the rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of prompt and full redress. [Prolonged applause.]

Foreign Immigration.

Resolved, That foreign immigration, in the past has added so much to the wealth, development of resources, and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, shall be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

The Pacific Railroad.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the Pacific Railroad.

Redemption of the Public Debt.

Resolved, That the national faith pledged for the redemption of the public debt must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and strict responsibilities in the public expenditures, and vigorous and just system of taxation; that is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency. [Applause.]

The Monroe Doctrine.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government, that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European Power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud the institutions of any republican Government on the western continent [prolonged applause] and that they will view with extreme jealousy and as menacing the peace and independence of any such Power to obtain new footholds for monarchical governments, sustained by foreign military force, in our proximity to the United States. [Long continued applause.]

WAR FOR THE UNION.

Official Despatches.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 7, 10:15 P. M.

Major General Dix: An assault was made on Burnside about midnight and successfully repulsed.

In the preceding afternoon a hundred men of the enemy made a rush to find out what was the meaning of Hancock's advancing signal line. Nine of the party were captured and the rest killed or driven back.

Several letters have passed between General Grant and General Lee in respect to collecting the dead and wounded between the two armies. General Grant, in the closing letter, regrets that all his efforts for alleviating the sufferings of the wounded men left on the battle-field have been rendered nugatory.

Two rebel officers and six men sent out to search for the wounded of their commands, were captured in the consequence of the enemy not delivering Gen. Lee's letter until after the hour named had elapsed. Gen. Grant has notified Gen. Lee that they were captured through a misunderstanding, and will not be held as prisoners, but will be returned.

No other military intelligence received.

Signed, EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 11:25 P. M.—A despatch from Mr. Dana, at Gen. Grant's headquarters, dated 8:30 p. m. yesterday, announces a victory by Gen. Hunter over the rebels beyond Staunton, and the rebel Gen. Jones was killed on the battle-field. The despatch is as follows:—

"The Richmond Examiner of to-day speaks of the defeat of General W. E. Jones by General Hunter, twelve miles beyond Staunton, Va. "Gen. Jones was killed on the field and his successor retired to Waynesboro, and now holds the mountain between Charlottesville and Staunton. "The paper further states that no hospitals or stores were captured by Hunter.

"Another despatch announces that our forces occupy Staunton."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Stanton, Shenandoah Valley, June 9.

Our movements here have, in every way, been an entire success. We have thoroughly whipped and driven back the enemy, who is rapidly retreating towards the Ruo Ridge. In our movements so far we have captured one battery of six pieces, besides other captures of heavy calibre. Over a million dollars worth of stores fall in our hands. The amount of railroad property which we have destroyed and captured is large. We have taken a large number of prisoners. Some of them are mere boys, and one or two I saw were so young that they could hardly use a musket.

Considering the extensive character of our combinations, and the important result we have attained, our loss is not large in either killed or wounded. The enemy's retreat is a complete stampede—a rout.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Saturday June 11th, 10 P. M.

To Major Gen. Dix:

A despatch from Gen. Sherman, dated yesterday, states that our cavalry, yesterday, Thursday, June 10th, developed the position of the enemy in a force along the hills from Kenesaw to Lost Mountain, and we are now marching by the roads towards Kenesaw. Yesterday General Kautz charged the enemy's works at Petersburg and carried them, penetrating the town, but not being supported by General Gillmore, who had withdrawn his forces along the hills from Kenesaw, Gen. Kautz was obliged to withdraw without further effect.

Gen. Kautz captured forty prisoners and one piece of artillery which he brought away with him.

A despatch from Gen. Canby, dated yesterday, June 4, states that Gen. Emory reports that an attempt by Taylor's force across the Atchafalaya had been frustrated. The troops that had crossed were dispersed and a large quantity of commissary stores and clothing captured.

Gen. Burbridge, commanding in Kentucky, in a despatch dated yesterday at Lexington, reports that after concentrating his force at the mouth of the Beaver creek, on Big Sandy, he moved against Morgan's force in Virginia west as far as Gladesville. Morgan with 2500 men moved into Kentucky via Whitesburg. I pursued and marching ninety miles in twenty four hours came upon him at Mount Sterling yesterday morning and defeated him.

By stealing fresh horses he reached Lexington at two o'clock this a. m. Our forces held the fort and the rebels did but little damage. He left here at 7 a. m. for Versailles. I start in pursuit with a fresh force this morning. No official report has yet been recd. from Hunter. E. M. STANTON.

War Department, Washington, June 12—Noon.

To Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:

A despatch from Gen. Hunter dated at 6 o'clock, on the morning of the 8th inst. at Staunton, reports that we met the enemy at Piedmont last Saturday the 5th inst., killing Wm. E. Jones their commanding General and totally routing them; after a battle of ten hours duration. We have captured 1500 prisoners and over sixty officers were left on the field of battle; also 8,000 stand of arms, three pieces of artillery and a vast quantity of stores.

All the Government and railroad buildings have been burned at Staunton. We leave to-morrow. A despatch from Gen. Grant's headquarters dated yesterday at 4 p. m. reports that the rebel cavalry having yesterday made a dash into Winchester, near the Denny House, Wilson's morning sent out a portion of McIntosh's brigade to see where the enemy was. Their pickets were driven in and their outer line forced, the cavalry passing over the entrenchments about a mile west of Bethesda church. McIntosh came upon a flat of open ground, and having accomplished the purpose of his reconnaissance, retired. E. M. STANTON.