Wednesday morning, Aug. 10, 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 REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND AUROAD."-STEPHEN

NATIONAL UNION TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON. OF TENNESSEE.

Union State Electoral Ticket. SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia. Thos. Canningham, Boaver co. REPRESENTATIVE.

1 Robt. P King, 13 Elias W. Hall, 2 Geo. Morrison 14 Chs. II. Shring 14 Chs. II. Shriner 15 Jno. Wister, Coates, Wm. H. Kern, 16 D. M'Conaughy Wm. H. Kern, 17 D. W. Woods, 18 Isaac Benson, 19 John Patton, 19 20 S. B. Dick, 7 Robt. Parke, 8 Aaron Mull, 9 J. A. Hiestand, 10 R. H. Coryell, 22 Jno. P. Penney 23 Eb. M'Junkin, 11 Ed. Halliday, 12 Chas. F. Reed. 24 J. W. Blanch'rd

UNION DISTRICT TICKETS.

For Congress, ABRAHAM A. BARKER of Cambria. FOR SENATE, AND ASSEMBLY,

THE NOMINEES of the Union Conferences of the Districts.

UNION COUNTY TICKET. Prosecuting Attorney, JAS. D. CAMPBELL, of Huntingdon.

JACOB MILLER, of Oncida. Directors of Poor, HENRY DAVIS, of West, 3 years. HENRY A. MARKS, of Juniata, 2 yrs

County Commissioner,

County Surveyor, D. D. ESHELMAN, of Shirley.

Auditor. LIVINGSTON ROBB, of Walker.

The Congressional Conference.

The proceedings of the Conference which re assembled at Tyrone on the 3d inst. will be found in to-day's accompanied by a reassirmation of the of these districts will not be equal. Globe, Mr. A. A. Barker, of Cambria Constitution and a removal of the procounty, having received a majority of texts of war. It is gladly yielding the votes of the Conference on the 393d the means to secure this end. The ballot, was declared nominated—the votes of Congress, the conduct of the conferees of Cambria, Blair and Mif- National convention, the enlistment of flin counties having voted for Mr. Bar- soldiers-every fact and indicativeker, and the conferces from Hunting- proves that, although peace is wanted, don county voting for Mr. Dorris, a lit is not the name, but the substance gentleman our county Convention and | which is desiderated. That hollow his conferees believed to be the best truce which the cavillers whom we man for the times brought prominent- have quoted pray for contains no kerly before the District for the office. nel, and only a flimsy husk. It has The conferees from this county did a specious sound, but it is only sound; their duty in pressing the claims of the voice and nothing more. The rebthe county, and having occupied a els will have independence or exterseat in that Conference, we speak mination, according to their language. what we believe when we say, that The country awards them the latter the editors of the Journal & American alternative, if they will so have it-

are responsible for the defeat of the never the former. claims of this county. That paper, with the assistance of two or three of its interested friends, has steadily opposed the nomination of Mr. Dorris by the Conference even after he had received the nomination by the Union is no doubt that the ends of the war county Convention. It was stated in the Conference by a friend of Mr. Barker, that the Journal & American, the "Republican organ of the county," was opposed to the nomination of Mr. Dorris, and that, as such was the fact it him the nomination. The Journal & American disorganizers are welcome to all the glory they can enjoy in the defeat of Mr. Dorris, the Union nominee of the county, and if their conduct can be approved by Union men, then it is uscless to attempt an opposition to the Vallandigham disunion party

The Election,

of the county and District.

Phunnier-For the editors of the ournal & American to deny being in break down the Globe.

Phunniest-For the editors of the Journal & American to lay claim to bethe county.

Cool-For the Journal & American editors, at this late day, to tell Union Democrats that they should have no Johnson must be a bitter pill to them. Cooler-For the Journal & American

editors to tell the "honest Union Republicans of this district" that it was direct insult to them that a Union Democrat should be selected a Congressional Conferee.

Coolest-For the editors of the Jourspecial friends, to claim to be honest Union men.

THE Legislature meets to-day, Tuesday,) and it is to be hoped that there will be no delay in passing the right kind of a militia bill.

SEE the Governor's call for 30,000 nilitia for State service. The States Rights Democracy, it is expected, will now rally (over the left,) to the music of the fife and drum.

Peace.

that "nothing can be more clear, after point, its result must be of the great-Mr. Lincoln's announcement, than the est importance and benefit to the govfact that this Administration is unable to make peace, and that no end of the war is to be looked for during the presidency of Mr Lincoln." Jeffer- ting on the Upper Potomac, Gen Hunson Davis gave to Edmund Kirke a valid reason why Mr. Lincoln's Administration is unable to make peace telegraphic communication direct with -a reason which shows why no other administration could succeed better .-

Davis said to Mr. Kirke: "We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for independence, and that or extermination we will have." Any other administration, to secure peace, therefore, must concede southern independence. The terms an opinion regarding the recent call entrailroad companies, be furnished and conditions of the boon are pubnot pay the price. Peace is wanted, both by the government and by the people. But is not wanted on these able-bodied men into the military serconditions. It is not wanted without vice, and to distribute as equally as sworn into the service of the State, an entire defeat of the rebellion. It is not wanted without a removal of its them. The Solicitor says that each cause, the punishment of traitors and the assurance of permanence. Undoubtedly Mr. Lincoln's administration stands in the way of such negotiation, and "is unable to make peace" on such terms. Just as certainly there are those who would avail themselves of them and make peace on any pretext. But the country is not agreed to the latter programme. It insists on war until peace grows out of it.

If those sheets which carp and abuse and decry would look an instant beyond what is superficial, and consult national profit and honor, as sincerely as they do partizan power, there would be speedily reached. Their conduct prevents their prayer and obstructs our efforts. Give us six months of a thoroughly united national sentiment, and Mr. Davis' alternative would soon be withdrawn. He would seek would disorganize the party to give on any terms, rather than reject the conditions which the President has published, and which are always open.

The Situation,

From the Harrisburg Telegraph, Aug 8. rumors prevailed yesterday in referter movements of the Union forces in the same locality. On Saturday we The soldiers will have a vote. The stated that Early's forces had attempt they have enlisted. Hence the men cavalry, and asked for breakfast. The election on Tuesday last resulted ed a crossing or were supposed to be who are in the one hundred days' or Colonel being absent, they were met election on Tuesday last resulted ed a crossing, or were supposed to be who are in the one hundred days' orlargely in favor of the first, as well as moving in the direction of Shepherds- ganizations, are not subject to the draft. the second and third amendments. town for the purpose of crossing at the They are already in the service, and comply with their demands. Her service Many of the Vallandigham Democrat- ford in that vicinity. The source ic counties give large majorities against whence the news of this movement erans who are in the field.—Harris- med them she could at once give them the soldiers voting. The counties giv- was received was liable, but before ing Union majorities, give large ma- the sun had gone down on Saturday jorities for the soldiers to vote. The night we had all kinds of rumors in revote in every county in the State, lation to a collision said to have taken shows that the rebel sympathizing peace, either at Sharpsburg or at the Vallandigham Democratic party is op- South Mountain, below the old Anticmuty in the State, truly their friends, ground of the State Capital include

Phunny-For the editors of the Jour- were the evidences that a bloody fight els who have been gathering in Maryland for more than a week. · We refor thus particularly to these rumors to show the State of the public mind eague with the Monitor faction to here and elsewhere; and while we had these accounts of battle others of ing the organ of the Union party of bersburg by the rebels, and an indication that there were troops marching the flames of rebel torches.

On careful inquiry made at official sources we are satisfied that there has been no collision cither in the Cumberland or the Shenandoah Valley up to 6 o'clock last evening. It is not for us to refer to the position or strength of our forces in those regions nor would nal & American and their "sorehead" it be safe for us to discuss the arrange ments and the means at hand of the government to cope with Earley's combined forces now operating on the upper Potomac.

It is anticipated if a collision does occur between our troops and the rebels, it will take place at Middletown. This village is on the Catoctin creek, nine miles west by north of Frederick, Md. Military men, or least those aquainted with the disposition of our troops, will understand why a collision is anticipated at Middletown, and for the immediate presence of this he may add to this as an assurance to force. One of the supposed New York pa- the public, that if our forces have an pers, says the North American, thinks opportunity to deliver a blow at this

> Gen. Sheridan has been placed in command of all the forces now operater having been relieved.

At 8 o'clock last evening we had Hagerstown.

Washington, August 5. The recent call for Volunteers-Equalization of the quota-Opinion of solicitor Whiting.

The Solicitor of the War Deparment. Mr. WILLIAM WHITING, has delivered for 500,000 volunteers and the quesished .- The trouble is the nation will tions relating thereto as respects the those organized west of Johnstown, to settlement of quotas. He says the Camp Reynolds, at Pittsburg; those chief chief of these laws is to bring organized east of Johnstown, to Camp chief object of these laws is to bring practicable the burden of supplying for State defence during the period of man furnished under the present call, whether his period of enlistment be longer or shorter, should count only one in the quota now required, and each district should furnish the full number of men which should finally be determined on and called for as its quota, but if one district shall fill its quota with one-year men, and if another district shall fill its quota with three-years' men, the amount of service

The Solicitor agrees to give credit under a new call to the district furnishing three-years volunteers, three times the amount of service credited to the districts furnishing only one-year by the enemy is not impossible at any

That district which, in the present draft, furnishes one-year men, cuts up order; also, supplying yourselves with its burden into three parts, and shoulders only one part, the present year, fields, mountains, forests, thickets, draft, furnishes one-year men, cuts up ders only one part, the present year, call; whereas, the district furnishing you to kill the marauders. Recollect three years' men now gains at once the same benefit in the quota of the stroy and burn your property.

payt draft as though it, had furnished [Signed,] D. N. COUCH, next draft as though it had furnished three times as many men for one year's

The Solicitor concludes as follows; It is the duty of each district to furnish the full number of men designated as its quota. These men should be received whether for one, two, or three-years' service. Those districts which furnish three-years' men now will be entitled to the full benefit, therefore, on all future calls.

THE EFFECT OF THE DRAFT ON MEN AC-TUALLY IN SERVICE.

The service of the National Government, as soldiers, to understand, that when a man is in the army regularly musis not subject to the requirements of the draft made during the term of his enlistment. This decision does not apply to the men entering the State service The usual number and variety of for any emergency; nor will it effect ence to the movement of Early's ar- der arms for local duty. It only apmy along the Potomac, and the cour plies to men who are regularly muscan no more be drafted than the vet- vants having all left in fear, she inforburg Telegraph.

already over ten millions of dollars.

nal & American to deny being disor- was in progress between the forces of exercised and is toiling to lash the pubanizers after weeks of opposition to a the Government and the hordes of reb. lie into indignation about the emptiest of hollow abstractions. The point of firing the whole of the burnt dis flercely insisted upon is, that Mr. Lin- trict was commenced. No pen can coln must not refuse to welcome back delineate the scene of confusion and the South with slavery. But the grief that followed. Camphene was South does not offer to come back with slavery. But the slightest particle of that it takes to write this the city was a still more exciting character came evidence exists that she makes such an in flames. The inhabitants scarce to us of the re-occupation of Cham- offer When evidence to this effect is knew what they did, or what to save shown, then it will be in order to discuss the mooted question. Till then in the direction of the Cumberland all that is printed or said in hostility flames; in another, a father his child. Valley, as if every peaceful hamlet to the President's position, is to no The sick barely escaped, berne upon and flourishing borough in that broad practical purpose, except to help the the shoulders of their friends; cows voice in Union Conventions. Andy and fertile expanso were to be given to enemy by a sailing the Government, This is transparently the sole object in stables. I we colored women who had fled for safety into the garret, fearing view by those persons that, since the enptivity, were consumed alive. peace force at Niagara can talk of little sick colored man, who was so feeblo except what they gratuitously designate "as President's ultimatum."

In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Cartin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION:

again crossed the Potomac and this norning occupied Hagerstown.

I call for thirty thousand volunteer militia to be mustered into the service of the State to serve during the emergency for the defence of the State. The men cast of Johnstown will rendezvous at Harrisburg, and those west of that place at Pittsburg.

The General Orders which accompany this Proclamation, set forth the arrangements for transportation, &c., and the mode of organization.
A. G. CURTIN. [L. s.]

By the Governor: Eli Slifer, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HEADQUARTERS PA., MILITIA, HARRISBURG, Aug. 5, 1861. No. 53.

In accordance with my proclamation this day made.

It is Ordered,

1. That all able-bodied men of Penntownships, and organize companies for the defence of the State.

2. Companies, as rapidly as organized, will, on application to the differwith transportation, by the United respond-let the manufacturer, the States, to the proper rendezoous-Curtin, at Harrisburg, where they will be subsisted by the U.S. Government the existing emergency, and organized into regiments. By order of A. G. CURTIN.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief. A. L. Russell, Adj't., Gen. Pa.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

PREPARE FOR THE INVADERS!

CIRCULAR FROM GEN, COUCH. The following circular has just been

ssued by Gen. Couch: HEADQR'S., OF THE DEPARTMENT.) of the Susquehanna, Pittsburg, Pa.; Aug 4, 1864.

To the People of the Southern tier of

Counties of Penusulvania Your situation is such that a raid time during the summer and coming fall. I, therefore, call upon you to put your rifles and shot guns in good leaving the rest to be met on the next buildings, &c., furnish favorable places

> that if they come, it is to plunder, de-[Signed,] D. N. COUCH, Maj. Gen. Commanding

The Burning of Chambersburg-The Town Desolated--Sufferings of the Inhabitants.

[Correspondence of the Press]
- HARRISBURG, Aug., 1, 1864.
I avail myself of the use of your paper to acquaint the public with the deeds done at the ill-fated city of Chambersburg. I do this in haste, on behalf of the sufferings and distress of her sorrowing people. I will simply narrate what my own observations and the undoubted testimony of her best citizens have taught me to be facts. I propose no sonsation story to arouse the sensibilities of our Christian people, but will present an unvarnished picture of the realities, which tered into the United States service, he are enough to cause the most stony hearts to cry out for vengeance. A chapter of woe has been written at Chambersburg that will startle the

whole civilized world.

On the morning of the 30th July, at 4 o'clock, a squad of General McCausthose who merely put themselves un- land's cavalry, in charge of Major Harry Gilmor, approached the suburbs of the city with caution, firing some shots, and meeting with no opposition tored into the United States service, they stopped at the residence of Colowithout regard to the term for which nel Boyd, of the 18th Pennsylvania by his estimable lady, who was aroused from her bed, and proceeded to some bread, butter, and milk, but that it would take her some time to pre-SECRETARY FESSENDEN, it is said pare a cooked breakfast. They chose the former, which they took away to expresses much gratification at the their pickets, and, after some time, manner in which the new loan is be- returned with the vessels. They then ing taken by the people. Returns occupied the town, which they found

The correction ress is now sorely hie to respond to this demand. About Grand results of the Battle of the eight o'clock, the people were given ten minutes to leave their buildings when a systematically arranged plan poured profusely over the most comfirst. In one instance, a man, had to bury his dead wife in the garden to keep her body from the devouring and pigs were consumed alive in their as searcely to be able to leave his bed was so burned before he escaped as to die the same day. A gentleman told me he begged for a little time to get

his blind and aged father and mother away, but the house was in flames ere they left it, losing all their clothing.

Through walls of fire on either side. and crackling flame and suffocating smoke, the father, mother, and little children had to fly for safety, carrying The advance of the Rebel Army has such parcels as they could bear. In very many cases they saved nothing but the clothes upon their backs. The horses had all been sent off, and the only means of transportation was what they could bear away in their arms. Delicate women put forth superhuman efforts, and carried immense weights, while others could barely, in their angnish, support themselves. Pistols were pointed at the heads of innocent and defenceless women, and they were made, in the presence of their crying children, to ask pardon for their frenzied remarks. By some they were jeered as they labored in their suffering. Oh, God! are there any still who sympathize with those who did this thing? Let them go to the blackened and desolate homes of Chambersburg; let them see the broken hearts that death will soon claim; let them go to the asylums for the maniae, and ask if there are any from Chambersburg; let them go to the alms-house and ask if any have been affluent, and how came their poverty. Let the reader draw a picture: to day you are in the enjoyment of wealth and luxurios, to morrow the clothes upon you are your all. If you have a family of children

sylvania do immediately assemble in depending upon you, in such an hour their respective boroughs, wards and of trial, what will you do with them? If there is a mother in our whole land who can feel, let her respond to the feelings of a mother, and give to these afflicted. Let the little children who are blessed with comfort and plenty merchant, the contractor, who are growing rich, respond, and quickly brighten the gloom of these desolate homes. Organize in counties and cities, without delay, and appoint your treasurers to receive for the 'Cham-bersburg fund,' The people appeal to you in words of searching fire for aid. They will appoint their committee, and will equitably distribute your alms. In the name of God and bumanity, let me entreat you to this. If your hearts are still numoved, go to

> be baptized with tears of kindness and The immense paper mill, the flour ing mills, the axe factory, the chair factory, the carriage factory, the disillery and brewery, and all the places of business that gave employment to the poor, are swept away. The court house, the printing offices, the city hall the bank, and all the hotels are gone. The finest private residences, two through their wasted lines, that told ing, including 11 commissioned officers. churches, and all the stores are destroyed. The jail, public school, railroad shops, and the warehouse of Oaks

& Caufman, are undisturbed.
The railroad took down to day some car loads of provisions, and they will be looked for with anxiety daily, as those who are left with homes are seriously taxed in supporting their destitute neighbors. As the kind offering of a lady who had her house filled with thirty of these, I carried a basketfull of provisions to a poor family, whose all to eat was but a quarter o a loaf of bread. Send flour, meat, rice, potatoes, groceries, candles, natorials for clothing for men, women and children; send money to build up again these once happy homes; or shall they, like the Acadian farmers of Grand Pre, be driven from their homes by fire and sword, and, with the ever yearning spirit of Evangeline, wander forth hopelessly seeking rest and

Dr. Richards, their surgion (formerly of Eutaw street, Baltimore,) upon the pleading solicitation of a lady acquaintance whom he met to save her house, would not brook the meeting of the magnanimous general, but gave her his horse, which she rode, saying that "McCausland was drunk, and a perfect devil." It is said that some of these "devils" wept at the misery they had created. A young lady told me that one carried a large bundle on horseback out of the city for her while she led her little brother and sister through the fiery streets. At one point she had to turn back and seek some other outlet, as to proceed would have been destruction. Individual cases of suffering and losses could be given, almost without number, that would harrow your souls to their very depths. I leave to the just indignation of the American people the choice of their own epithets to express their feelings at such a diabolical and fiend ish act. My vocabulary fails me. From the most careful estimate,

not less than \$4,000,000 would be required to restore to the people what they have lost, at the present high prices. Nearly three hundred houses, factories, and mills were consumed, with all their material. The loss of some was not less than \$60,000. Chamborsburg was a wealthy place and a beautiful town in the heart of Camberland valley. W. W. T.

posed to the soldiers voting—this shipd tam battle-ground. These rumors be sufficient evidence to satisfy the break soldiers, that there is but one breve soldiers, that there is but one of our early risers who live on the high the meantime, General McCausland of our early risers who live on the high the soldiers went into the fight one of our early risers who live on the high the meantime, General McCausland ing it up with a spoon, and put in a sixteen men. Other regiments were had made a perceptory demand upon little years. Set it before the fire to rise, quite as fearfully out up but, compare-

Army of the Tennessee.

A correspondent, writing from be fore Atlanta on the 26th ult., says of

the battle of the 22d: As the details of the battle come in, its importance and rank among the great battles of the war became more apparent. Never, perhaps, in any campaign, has more desperate or more successful fighting under disadvantagoous circumstances occurred. Gettysburg, with its thousands of dead strewing the ground; Stone river, with its frightful losses; Chickamauga, than which no bloodier field can be found, present no such scenes as were here witnessed.

cessful, that what the results of its entire success would have been may be readily preceived. Nothing but the most persistent courage and desperate fighting saved the Army of the Tennessee from a complete rout. Stimultaneous with an impetuous attack of a well appointed column on the exits commander fell, and parts of the line were broken through by overpowering masses. Assaults were repulsed from the front, and then lines were faced to the rear, and attacks repulsed from that direction. This was particularly the case n the 17th Army Corps, where the robel dead, strewed in its front, tell of the deep desperation of the contest. In such a scene it is impossible to peak of the doings of regiments or odies. It seemed to be a contest where companies and individuals lought, as reason dictated. Divisions eset on every side by an impetuous foe, fought by detatchments; corps and corps commanders were lost sight of, and divisions and brigades forgot-When they were fought as commands they were marched from one Gen. Stoneman defeats the Rebel Wheeler. end of a ridge to another, or fought from one side of a work, then from ville Union says: Apparently well the other. But the troops, tried on authenticated but unofficial informamany sanguinary fields, were not to tion has been received that Stoneman be thrown into disorder or confusion. not only cut the Union railroad, but Assaults were received and repulsed, defeated Wheller, with a loss of five and attacks were made and improved. On the extreme right of this army, in front of Gen. Wood's division, the battle could be plainly seen from the headquarters of Gen Sherman. Near the right of the line, Capt. Glass' battery of 20-pound Parrotts were stationed, and the regiments supporting it man sent a force of cavalry, consisting were driven away at the first onset of thong and Lagrange's brigades, 3,500 the enemy. General Wood observing the battery deserted, and the enemy endeavoring to carry it off, sent his reserve force to retake it. This force moving through ravines, was not observed by the enemy, and gained the work just at the moment that an additional force of the enemy, who had been sent to assist in carrying off the guns, mounted the work, and here was een by Generals Sherman, Scheld, and others, one of the most stubborn conflicts that a soldier ever engaged n. In the suspense and intense exeitement of the occasion, it seemed to last half an hour, when in reality it was of short duration, and resulted in the city, near the left of General Has-Chambersburg and hear the sad voice havoe into the flanks of the daring enof the broken spirit, and your eyes will emy. These shells, ploughing through their ranks, already thinned by the destructive musketry of our infantry—these missiles, coming with their peculiar screaming noise, scattering death field they had so nearly won. Their backs were no sooner turned than our men jumped to their feet, and with a wild exultant cheer sent a volley

with fearlul offeet Thrice ors fell with the bearers, but each time they were picked up, and finally borne off-by the gallant few who were left to tell the story of their gallant fight. Such conflicts are beyond the con-

trol of officers of any grade, and none

but the brave, heroic men who carry the muskets deserve the credit for

such bitter, courage that thus confronts

death, and with perves that thus withstand the assaults of very superior numbers of men, maddened by delusions, are heroes; and deserve monuments of brass. On this part of the field one hundred and sixty-five dead robels were found. These figures alone speak for the determined resistance that was made. In front of the 20th Ohio just such another scene might have been witnessed. Men of that regiment captured and in the enemy's hands were literally jerked out of their hands, the rebels pulling by the feet and our men by the body From reports now at Gen. Logan's beadquarters it may be seen that we have buried or exchanged under a flag of truce three thousand seven bundred dead bodies. The usual proportion of wounded to dead is five to one. In this battle, however, it is brought down to two to one, thus giving another evidence of its desperate nature. This proportion would give seven thousand four hundred wounded. The killed and wounded and prisoners in our hands make their loss over twelve thousand. We have seven battle flags now in our posession. These figures, it is believed, are none too high, and are rather considered to be too low by those best acquainted with the nature of the combat. Our losses are not so heavy as would

be supposed. Our men were, for the greater portion of the battle, under good protection, and stung by the loss of their noble commander, were bitter entire robel force yesterday evacuated and determined in their works. The the Maryland side of the Potomac, enemy had at one time in their hands fifteen pieces of artillery. They were guard crossed at Shepherdstown at enabled however, to take from the field believe o'clock yesterday morning, and only eight of those pieces. So far as the balance of the invaders crossed at the loss in artillery is concerned, it is of | Hancock about the same time. little importance aside from the mortal particular arm of the service, and can alry force back to Hagerstown yester-well afford to spare the same number of day, and arrested and carried off four pieces at the same price. In prisoners our loss is not definitely known, but it is asserted by Gen Logan that 3,500 will cover our entire loss. The losses Potato Cakes .- Take two pounds of fall equally throughout the command. very menly boiled potatoes, mash them It is reported that the 20th Regiment and the Cloude of the Union. As soon that sheep heard the sound of cannonall the disc heard the sound of cannonand the disc heard the sound of the heard the cannot heard the disc heard the cannot heard the cannot heard the cannot heard the cannot heard t

From Gen. Sherman,

Particulars of the battle on the 28th-642 rebel dead buried-Three rebel generals severely wounded-Our loss less than 600 all told-Rebel loss at least 5000.

From the Nashville Union, July 31. Official dispatches have just been received in this city, giving some fur-ther particulars of the battle of the 28th. The rebels made several assaults upon our lines, which were completely covered by fortifications, and at each time were handsomely repulsed. The design of the rebel general was They moved in solid columns, chiefa daring one, and was so nearly suc-

ly against the front of Logan's (Fourteenth) Corps, but occasionally stri-king at others. The defeat was so complete that the greater portion of the wounded of the rebels dead and many of the wounded fell into our

We have already burned 642 dead rebels, and more are yet lying on the field, besides a very few carried off. General Howard estimates the rebel loss at 5,000 at least, while Logan's loss was less than 500, and that of our whole force will not exceed 600.

The rebels lost three generals severely wounded—Stephen D. Lee, Stewart and Loring. The fact that the first named took part in the battle, evinces that the troops lately in Mississipi have been recalled and united to Hood's army since their defeat by General Smith.

Hood has evidently determined to win a victory to make Atlanta the grave of his army. All we have to say is, we hope he will persevere in his resolution. We wonder it he will claim a victory on the 28th?

Louisville, Aug 3 .- To-day's Nashhundred to one thousand men, at Proctor's Creek. The rebel dead and wounded fell into our hands.

The Defeat of Gen. McCook

NASHVILLE, Aug. 4.—General Stonestrong, on the 26th ult, under, comand of General Edward McCook, to des-troy the Macon and Western Railroad.

They had destroyed 18 miles of the road and started to capture a train of 500 wagons going from Atlanta to Macon, or Columbus McCook captured this train near Neuman, with 500 men, including 127 officers, and wagons laden with valuable stores, including liquors and the private papers of General Hood and others.

After possessing themselves of what they wanted, the wagons were burned and McCook started to return with the prisoners, and 300 mules, but was overtaken by a rebel force under Gen. the free use of the bayonet. From an Ransom, so large as to completely surextended point on the road leading to round him. A desperate engagement followed, during which many of Mecall's line, batteries were brought into Cook's mon escaped and found their position, that played with frightful way to Marietta. The number of Federals captured will, it is believed, reach 200. This disaster is attributed to the troops partaking too freely of the liquors found in the captured train. Long's brigado consiststed of the 3d and 4th Ohio,2d Indiana and 4th Reguamidst them—unnerved them, and lars, and part of Lagrange's brigado sent them in confusion back over the was composed of troops who were was composed of troops who were with Rousseau in his late expedition. Forrest is reported at Atlanta, under Hood. Two hundred and thirty seven reble prisoners reached here last even-

Louisville, Aug. 6.—A letter dated one mile from Atlanta, from a prominent officer there to another, says that fires are now burning in Atlanta, indicating that Hood is evacuating.

Washington, August 6 .- Official dispatches received at the War Department show that General McCook is safe, and that at least one thousand of his men will succeed in rejoining his command.

Latest News.

Later from Petersburg.—The Unsuccess. ful Rebel Assault.-A Severe Fight .-The Rebels Repulsed with Slaughter.

FORT MONROE, Aug. 7. Further accounts of the unsuccessful attempt of the rebels to mine our works on Friday evening, and the charge which followed, represent the fighting to have been severe. The explosion was followed by a charge from the enemy, which was repulsed with considerable slaughter. A heavy cannonading opened on both sides, after which all became quiet. Our works were not injured by the explosion, and the loss of the rebels was much heavier than ours.

General Foster is represented as being hopeful of taking Charleston

THE REBEL INVASION.

THE REBELS ALL ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8, 2.30 P. M. The American says, we learn from a gentleman who arrived here this morning from the Upper Potomac, that the moving off in great haste. Their rear eleven o'clock yesterday morning, and Previous to leaving they sent a cay-

prominent citizens as hostages for the rebel citizens of that town arrested by order of Gen. Hunter. From the south side of the Potomac

wo learn that Gen. Early has been moving up the valley towards Winformation received a week ago that