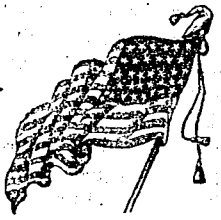


HUNTINGDON, PA.
Wednesday morning, Aug. 17, 1864.
W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



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 abroad."—STEPHEN A. DODGLES.

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. Cunningham, Beaver co.
REPRESENTATIVE:
1 Robt. P. King, 13 Elias W. Hall,
2 Geo. Morrison, 14 Chs. H. Shriner,
Coates, 15 Jno. Wister,
3 Henry Bunn, 16 D. McConaughy,
4 Wm. H. Kern, 17 D. W. Woods,
5 B. H. Jenks, 18 Isaac Benson,
6 Chas. M. Rank, 19 John Patton,
7 Robt. Parke, 20 S. B. Dick,
8 Aaron Mall, 21 Ev. Bierer,
9 J. A. Hiesland, 22 Jno. P. Penney,
10 H. H. Coryell, 23 Eb. M. Junkin,
11 Ed. Halliday, 24 J. W. Blanchard,
12 Chas. F. Reed.

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.
County Commissioner, JACOB MILLER, of Onida.
Directors of Poor, HENRY DAVIS, of West, 3 yrs.
HENRY A. MARKS, of Juniata, 2 yrs.
County Surveyor, D. D. ESHELMAN, of Shirley.
Auditor, LIVINGSTON ROBB, of Walker.

A General View of the Situation.

Few people can fully appreciate the advantages of a simultaneous move of our army at all points of its investment of the rebel Confederacy. It has grown to be a favorite idea that the massing of our forces, by necessarily compelling the rebel generals to mass theirs, is a speedy road to the end of the war. Our superiority in strength and resources, it is claimed, can then be brought into play, and the rebellion crushed in two or three so-called decisive battles. This theory would be very well, were it only to be carried out in practice. But our experience of the war has taught us that the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong. The skillful arrangements of General Grant for a grand coup de grace at Petersburg, though cause so debatable and so uncertain that a court-martial is talked of to decide them. The Red River expedition had strength and courage to favor it, but it failed; so with half a dozen of our schemes that proved abortive: just at the time the highest hopes were excited. Massing our armies against rebels protected by fortifications upon which they have spent years and all their skill to strengthen, and in as strong force as we are ourselves, is not the clearest or surest way of conquering them. The careful observer who has marked the progress of our two grand armies during the past two months will, while he notes the marvelous similarity between the plans regulating their advance, see that massing against rebels, who, though really weaker, can at will make themselves stronger than we, by their interior lines of communication, and by immense defences, is not likely to produce the speedy and good results hoped for by every loyal man. We may be reminded that their interior lines and their fortifications have done them no service; from them all. But the state of things to-day shows that the war has resolved itself into a contest between rebel earthworks and the brave battle lines of our noble soldiery. This has been the end to which all our successes have been naturally tending, as a parallel between the movements of our two grand armies will fully show.

haps a little different in nature. The mountains and unfordable streams over which Sherman was compelled to advance might seem to render his enterprise the more hazardous of the two, but when we remember that Grant had to oppose a powerful army under an able leader, while Sherman drove before him a weak army directed entirely by retreating strategy, we will understand that the difficulties besetting each were about alike. Both followed the same plan in getting rid of them. Both flanked, and by seeming to endeavor to avoid, compelled the enemy to retire before them to the very cities they had assigned for the culmination of their campaigns. Both now lie before those cities, and both seem at last to find flanking neither easy nor safe. The time that has elapsed since Grant sat down before Petersburg, the effort he has made to breach the enemy's works, are pretty conclusive proofs that repetition of any flanking moves is out of the question. Sherman has remained before Atlanta two weeks, and events show that flanking there is also extremely difficult. The fate of both cities depends on the cutting of a single line of railroad, but circumstances have so interfered as to render that desirable consummation hard to reach. The Danville road from Petersburg, and the Macon road from Atlanta, are the great arteries giving life to the garrisons, and until they are destroyed the garrisons can bid us defiance. But even when they are cut, the rebels are not appreciably injured. The cities they defend may fall, but they have an hundred avenues of escape. The common roads in the rear are all open, and inasmuch as they can retreat as quickly as we can pursue, it is evident that the main object of the war and their destruction or disintegration is not accomplished.

THE REASON.—The Democrats of the copperhead persuasion seem to have a regard for the fitness of things. They have illustrated this in a striking manner, by changing the time for holding their National Convention from the 4th of July, the birthday of American Independence, to the 20th of August, the birthday of Benedict Arnold.—Miltonian.

A Pennsylvania Copperhead Meeting in New York.
"A Pretty Kettle of Fish."
[From the New York Herald to-day.]
The first real copperhead peace meeting in this city, composed of men of heavy metal, took place in Hoop Chapel, yesterday afternoon. The meeting was as secret as a Freemason's lodge. We learn that it originated with Judge Woodward of Pennsylvania, and a knot of the peace copperheads of Philadelphia, who resolved themselves into a committee, and invited from various States a large number of the faithful of the tribe to meet them in this city, on August 10th. Tuesday evening brought a large delegation from Pennsylvania, among whom were ex-Attorney General Vanduyke, Charles Ingersoll, Wm. B. Reed, Judge Woodward, ex-Governor Bigler, ex-Governor Porter, ex-Chief Justice Lowry, Judge Black, and about fifty more of the solid men of the Pennsylvania Democracy.

WAR FOR THE UNION.
The Great Fight in front of Atlanta.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.
Major General Sherman, in transmitting the following report of General Logan, says though the number of dead rebels seem to be excessive, he is disposed to give full credit to the report that, though our loss was only 3,521, killed; wounded and missing, the enemy's dead alone on the field nearly equalled that number—viz: 3,320.

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