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

The Globe.



"I know of no mode in which a loyal citi ten may so well demonstrate his derotion 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 1. DOUGLAS.

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 Gob. Morrison 14 Chs. H. Shriner, Contes, 15 Jho. Wister, 8 Henry Bumm, 16 D. M'Conaughy 4 Wm. H. Kern, 17 D. W. Woods, 5 B. H. Jenks, 18 Isaac Benson, 6 Chas. M. Runk; 19 John Patton, 18 Isaac Benson. 7 Robt. Parke, 20 S. B. Dick, 3 Aaron Mull, 21 Ev. Bierer 9 J. A. Hiestand, 22 Jno. P. Pennev 10 R. H. Coryell, 23 Eb. M'Junkin, 11 Ed. Halliday, 12 Chas. F. Recd. 24 J. W. Blanch're

is not accomplished.

travel again in a very short time.

details of the reverses to McCook and

Stoneman in their forays on the Macon

road.

der.

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 Onoida: Directors of Poor, HENRY DAVIS, of West, 3 years. 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 investhaos a little different in nature. The mountains and unfordable streams the copperhead persuasion seem to an army of 100.000 men over which Sherman was compelled to have a regard for the fitness of things. not guard the Potomac, citizens were advance might scom to render his on. They have illustrated this in a stricorprise the more hazardous of the king manner, by changing the time two, but when we remember that for holding their National Convention Grant had to oppose a powerful army from the 4th of July, the birthday of

American Independence, to the 29th under an able leader, while Sherman of August, the birthday of Benedict Ardrove before him a weak army direcnold !- Miltonian. ted entirely by retreating strategy,

we will understand that the difficulties A Reserve State Force. besetting each were about alike. Both followed the same plan in getting rid The Legislature has been in session

of them. Both flanked, and by seem-1 week. On Friday a bill was presening to endeavor to avoid, compelled ted in both houses for the immediate the enemy to retire before them to the organization of the State Militia. The very cities they had assigned for the following are the important sections culmination of their campaiges. Both of the bill, and it is to be hoped the now lie before those cities, and both bill will become a law this week :

seem at last to find flanking neither SEC. 5. That the Governor of the easy nor safe. The time that has Commonwealth is hereby authorized elapsed since Grant sat down before and empowered to organize a military corps, to be called the Reserved Vol-unteer Corps, of the Commonwealth Petersburg, the effort he has made to breach the enemy's works, are pretty to be composed of fifteen regiments. conclusive proofs that repetition of of which two regiments shall be cav-any flanking moves is out of the ques-alry and one regiment of light artiltion. Sherman has remained before lery. The said regiments shall sever-Atlanta two weeks, and events show ally be composed of companies of like number, and to be armed and equipthat flanking there is also extremely ped, clothed, disciplined, governed difficult. The fate of both cities de- and officered as similar troops in the pends on the cutting of a single line of service of the United States, and shall railroad, but circumstances have so interfered as to render that desirable unless sooner discharged, and shall be consummation hard to reach. The liable to be called into the service of Danville road from Petersburg, and this State at such times as the Goverthe Macon road from Atlanta, are the nor of the Common wealth may deem their services necessary for the purgreat arteries giving life to the garripose of suppressing insurrections or to sons, and until they are destroyed the epel invasions.

garrisons can bid us defiance. But SEC. 6. The Governor of the Comeven when they are cut, the rebuls monwealth is hereby authorized to are not appreciably injured. The cit provide the necessary hospital aries they defend may fall, but they rangements, camps of instruction arms and accoutrements, garrison and have an hundred avenues of escape. camp equipage, transportation and The common roads in the rear are all all things necessary for the arming open, and inasmuch as they can fetreat as quickly as we can pursue, it is evi-bubsistence when in service, quartermaster's, commissary and ordnance dent that the main object of the war stores of the said reserve corps, and to and their destruction or disintegration make and adopt all needful rules and regulations, to take and use horses for cavalry and artillery service, and Both Grant and Sherman have

such supplies as in his judgment may endeavored to destroy, or at least to be necessary, and to seize such rail-roads and other means of transportacripple these important iron ways, and both have in a measure failed. Dam- tion as the exigencies of the case may age was inflicted on the roads, but the demand.

SEC. 7. The Governor of the compeculiar iron used, and the rebel facilmonwealth is hereby authorized and tics for repare, opened the roads to empowered to cause to be made an immediate enrollment and classification of the militia of the common-wealth; and it shall be his duty to call Besides, the cavalry raiders to whom. this duty of destruction has been and keep in service, as long as he may assigned have very often been roughdeem necessary, from the body of the ly handled: The history of the expedimilitia, or from such portions of the tion of Kautz against the Danville Commonwealth as he may deem neeessary, the said reserve corps by volroad is still fresh in everbody's recolunteering or draft. lection, and even now we are reading

## Justice of Chambersburg.

CHAMBERSBURG, August 4, 1864. To the Editor of The Press : .The master-mind who is directing

SIR : Your no more generous than our operations has, no doubt, foreseen ust words at the public meeting in all this, and has provided agains it. all this, and has provided agains it. Philadelphia yesterday, vindicating For as soon as the two great objective our people from the malignant asper vital points of the campaign have sions they have received in so many been reached, and the rebel forces are quarters, made us feel that there are till a few who will not add calumny centred in each, we hear of an attack to our desolation and want. That a on Mobile and of projected movements paper controlled by Horace Greeleyagainst Charleston. These points are a name hitherto associated with good to the robels quite as important as Pe- and generous deeds-should persist: tersburg and Atlanta, and they are ontly shut out the truth, and add systematic defamation to our misfortunes. compelled, from shoor self-preservation, to detach troops to defend these, this section of the State. has astounded its many old patrons in That the Intania He should defime and fil-

were then notified of the fact and they

Equally unjust is the statement of

the Bulletin that from Chambersburg

retired.

THE REASON -The Democrats of twenty miles of us. Although A Pennsylvania Copperhead Meeting could expected to be ready, in force, just at the particular point and time the reb-ols should attack. Had all the ablebodied men of Franklin county been under arms in Chambersburg, when Mc-

Causland approached, they might have been equal in numbers, and saved it; but who was to defend Mercersburg, Waynesboro, Greencastle, and other important points? While McCausand was marching on Chambersburg, two other rebel colums had advanced perheads of Philadelphia, who resolv from the Potomac, one towards Hagerstown, and the other towards Leitersburg. Who was to defend against all these? Hunter, Wright, and Averill did not seem able to do it; and is it roasonable to expect that citizens egation from Pennsylvania, atnong should do it? It may be deemed a whom were ex Attorney General Van-

very easy matter by acity editor, who s never disturbed by the thunder of Judge Woodward, ex-Governor Bigrebel cannon, and who can always feel that his wife and little ones are safe from a brutal foe, but whon it is fifty more of the solid mon of the Pennonce done I shall be glad to hear the sylvania Democracy. particulars. In 1863 this valley was protected

by Gen. Milroy, at Winchester, with a lorce of 12,000 men, well fortified. IIis command was defeated and driven across the Potomac, through and north of this place, and, after the military ad retreated beyond us, we were persistently consured and defamed for not resisting what an organized army and failed to resist. Was it just? In 1864 Gen. Cooks is defeated at Winchester, and his forces driven across the Potomac, The rebels ad-vance in three colums into the Cumperland Valley. Avorill retreats to Greencastle, and Hunter retires down the Potomac. They confess their inability to arrest these movements with their organized armies, and yet ve are termed cowards because the citizens do not cover every point, and put to flight the rebel armies, from vhich our own have just retreated.

I was in Chambersburg until the rebels were on the outskirts of the town, at the western toll-gate; was engaged for twenty-four hours before in providing for our safety, and I do not hesitato to declare that never did a people show more determination to lefend the town, if defence should be deemed possible. General Couch was troopless, by no fault of his own; Av-orill, who was under Hunter, did not retiro from Greencastle to this point, as urged by Couch, and five hundred citizens and less than one hundred troops would have been our defensive forces against 3,000 fiends, under Mc-Causland, well armed, lorganized, and supported by artillery. Would it have been wise? How, then, is General Couch to blame, and the people of Chambersburg to be justly consured? It is strange, indeed, that such facts and explanations must be given to an intelligent press; but it is even so; and in justice to a people who have manfully borne their share of the burdens of the war, and incalculable porsonal privations losses besides, I must ask a place in your columns for this letter.

Very truly yours, A. K. McCLURE.

Statement of Affairs in Dixie.

WASHINGTON, August 14. Six refugees and twenty-one deser-ters from the rebel army arrived here to-day from City Point. The former left Richmond by stealth on Thursday night, and came into our lines.

They tell a long story, representing that four trains of twenty cars each arrived in Richmond bringing a body of troops from Petersburg, said to be a division and they leftiminediately on the Central railroad to re-inforce Early in

## in New York.

"A Pretty Kettle of Fish."

[From the New York Herald to day.] The first real copperhead peace necting in this city, composed of mer of heavy metal, took place in Hope Chapel, yesterday afternoon. The meeting was as secret as a Freemason's lodge. We learn that it originated with Judge Woodward, of Penn-3,521, killed, wounded and missing, the enemy's dead alone on the field sylvania, aud a knot of the peace coped themselves into a committee, and 820. invited from various States a large 320. Headquarters Department Army number of the faithful of the tribe to meet them in this city, on August 10th. Tuesday evening brought a large del whom were ex-Attorney General Van-dyke, Charles Ingersoll, Wm. B. Reed port the following general summary of the result of the attack of the ny on this army on the 22d inst : ler, ex-Governor Porter, ex-Chief Justice Lowry, Judge Black, and about and missing, was 3,521, and ten pie-ces of artillery. We have buried, and delivered to the enemy under flag of

The most of the delegation put up at the New York Hotel, and at an appears to be the chairman of the un-dortaking. With the exception of Hon. Horace H. Clark, we did not no. lice any New York men, nor indeed anybody from any State but Pennsylvania, visiting the preliminary caucus. At nearly midnight a portion of the delegation went to the Brevoort House, to meet, as it was said, some friends ports that at least as many more are of Gon. McClellan. yet unburied, the burying parties be-

On Wednesday morning this Pennsylvania delegation was joined by a few of the New York copperheads, among whom we noticed the Hon, Fernando Wood, and the Hon. John McKeon, and at twelve o'clock they commenced repairing, one or two 'at' a time, to Hope Chapel. There were at first no entrance open at the front of the building, but they sought stealthy passage at the rear, going through the alley at the lower side of the church. Among the members we noticed ex-Governor Weller, of California ex-Governor Thomas Seymour, of Connecticut; Senator Bayard, of Dealware, and ex-Governor Vroom, of New Jersey. The meeting was organized by calling ex-Governor Weller

o the chair. Judge Black, of Pa., made a brief speech, the burden of which was that the great object should be to get Lin-coln out of office. His remarks did not place Senator Bayard, who contended that nothing could be gained by pushing one man of wrong principles aside and putting another of wrong principles in his place. He said the democratic party must assume honest and and straightforward peace grounds, or it had no mission out that of hunting for spoils. Senator Bayard left the meeting

with a look of dissatisfaction, if not contempt. on his face.

Strong peace speeches were made by ex-Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, Fernando Wood, John McKeon, and others, whose names we did not learn. George T. Curtis made a speech strongly pointing to Gen. McClellan as the candidate; ex-Governor Vroom, of New Jersey, did the same, as did also a gentleman from Indiana, whose name we lost.

After the meeting adjourned one man humorously said :--- "We have marched up hill and marched down again." It was impossible to detect any visible object of the meeting, un-less it was to make a few speeches in Gaines. a secret council, as an excuse for being here to lay pipe for the campaign, or for the division of the spoils.

It is a noticeable, fact that there

WAR FOR THE UNION Averill's, horses were too exhausted to follow the enemy further into the mountains.

The Great Fight in front of Atlanta

of the Tenn., before Atlanta, Ga.

GENERAL :--- I have the honor' to're

Our total loss of killed, wounded

truce sont in by them in front of the

Bd Division, 17th Army Corps, 1,000

The number of their dead in front

f the 4th division of the same corps,

The number of their dead buried in

front of the 15th corps, up to this hour

is 360, and the commanding officer re-

The number of dead buried in front

We have over one thousand of their

including the ground not now occu-

of their killed.

ng still at work.

cers of high rank.

east 10,000.

buried and delivered to them,

Inj Gen'l. W. T. SHERMAN,

Com'r Military Div'n of Mississippi

FROM MOBILE.

Glorious News !

of the 16th Corps is 422.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

July 29, 1864.

Geh. Averill's Official Report. The following official report, by Gen. mitting the following report of Gener-al Logan, says though the number of "I overtook the energy" "I overtook the energy".

"I overtook the enemy, under Mcdead rebels seem to be excessive, he Causland, Johnson, Gilmore, and Mcis disposed to give full credit to the Neal, about three thousand strong, report that, though our loss was only here this morning, and attacked him at daylight."

The number of killed and wounded nearly equalled that number, viz : S,- of the enemy is unknown, but large. Three battle-flags were captured, with four pieces of artillory-all the enemy had; four hundred and twenty prisoners, including six field and staff, and staf

Col. Peters, Elst Virginia, rebel, was mortally wounded. Gen John-son was captured, with his colors and three of his staff, but passing undistinguished among the prisoners, effected

his escape and many killed, upon every road, for a distance of ton or twelvo miles. My loss is seven killed and twenty-

one wounded. Major Conger and Lioutonant Clark pied by our troops, Gen. Blair reports Third Virginia cavalry, were killed will swell the number of their dead to while leading a charge. Captain Kerr, 14th Pennsylvania cavalry, was severe-ly wounded while penetrating the on emy's lines, in a gallant effort to can dependent

ture the robel: commander. McCause don land fied to the mountains, Ho will will have difficulty in finding his command. W. W. AVERITIT.

Gen. Stoneman's Late Raid, an gair, I

wounded in our hands, the larger NASHVILLE Augo11. 5 bea number of wounded being carried off Information from Mariottalito thomas during the night, after the engagemont, by them. 6th instagives particulars of Stone and man's raid July 27th. The 5th and 016 have them now. We also captured 6th Indiana cavalry, and two sections of the 24th Indiana battery set out seven times, and was seven times re- eers imprisoned there. The vexpedipulsed. Hood's and Hardce's corps tion arrived too late, the rebels, had and Wheeler's cavalry engaged us. removed the prisoners to a place of We have sent to the rear 1,000 pris, greater safety. Gen. McCook's force oners, including 33 commissioned offi-started at the same time to effect a junction liwith Stoneman, but were zero We still occupy the field and the overtaken by an overpowering force, troops are in high spirits. A detailed and wore obliged to let Stoneman's and full report will be forwarded as command cut its way out. The rolsoon as completed. RECAPITULATION.—Our total loss, els attacked them Saturday, July 30th. The engagement lasted all that day 8,521; enemy's dead, thus far reported until late in the night. Sunday morn-3,220; ing found them completely surround, total prisoners sent north, 1,017; total ed. Col. Adams, finding resistanco prisoners wounded and in our hands, hopeless escaped to Mareita. Colo-1,000; estimated loss of the enemy at nel Capron, with his command escapd once, but was again surrounded Very respectfully your ob't serve, JOHN A. LOGAN, Maj. Gonl.

and his men cut to pieces. The Sixth Indiana also cut through the enemy's ranks, but were again attacked. Their fate is unknown to our informant.

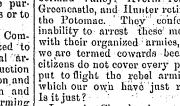
Gen. Stoneman, Cols. Biddell and Butler, Mais. Thompson and Sofer, Captains Whiteman, Elliott and Finell, Lindsay, John Hubbard, Millor, Ang-simous, and Clegg are prisoners; and Lieut, Chittendon killed, Compa-

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 11-80 F. M Maj. Gen. Dix; New York: The following report of the success soldier who escaped reports that the of onr operations at Mobile, extracted robels surprised Col. Capron's camp, from the Richmond Enquirer, of this shooting his men and braining them morning, has just been received from with guns while asleep The 50th Indian Maj. Gen. Butler: ny I, Fifth Indiana, lost fearfully Ameri

MOBILE, August 8 .- On Friday night oners of war, including fifteon com Licutenant General Williams, com missioned officers arrived here to day, manding Fort Powell, ovacuated and , Maj. Gen. Palmer reached here to average to be the blow up the fort yesterday, and to overling 'ou' for Washington' Te<sup>300</sup> day the 'energy are shelling 'Fort' is reported that he has been releved and Gaines. of the command of the 4th corps an least

The people of Mobile are all ready , Later information is ito the officet it's for the fray., The people are satisfied, that, Col. Capron, with several squade with the conduct of Lieutonants Bu, of his men, is in Marietta. This will " The people of Mobile are all ready chanan, Maury and Burnetto of the reduce Stoneman's loss to less than a

**1.000.**9156666666666666666666666666



ment 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 socalled 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 skilful arrangements of General Grant for a grand coup de grace at Petersburg all vanished in nothingness, through causes so debateable 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 provod abortive just at the time the highest hopes were excited. Massing our armies against reb-

els with communications intact, protected by fortifications upon which they have spent years, and all their skill to strengthen, and in as strong Total for 2nd Amendment, 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 stronger than we, by their interior voting. All the counties giving malines of communication, and by im- joritics for the Union party, give mamense defences, is not likely to pro- jorities for the soldiers to vote. An duce the speedy and good results ho- official table of the counties will be Franklin county, and each has given ped for by every loyal man. We may published next week. be reminded that their interior lines and their fortifications have done them no service, as they have been steadily driven 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. There is, as we have before remarked, a marvelous similarity between the circumstances of their advance. culties to contend with. though per-1 the negro.

points. Their numbers thus weakes til they cut and cover their communitil they cut and cover their communi-the *Tribune* and *Herald*, in their no-cations, and if the rebel chieftains imi-tices of our calamity, and that of Gen. tate our movements, the further they [McCausland, who applied the torch, extend themselves the weaker they and invited his command to arson and grow. They are then forced to leave the works that invite assault but to does not mean to falsify respecting the slaughter, and meet us in open combat, where numbers again favor us, or to languish within to an early surren-

Such is the undoubted effect of sim- | bundred of the thousands able bodied ultancous assaults at many places on nion who that night remained within the long rebel frontier, and it grows the district he commanded." It deevery day more and more evident that by that plan, and that only, can the rebelllion be speedily subdued .--The Press.

THE SOLDIERS WILL VOTE.

The official returns from all but two counties in the State has been received at Harrisburg, giving a large ma-

jority for the amendments. Total for 1st Amendment, 199,657 against " 105,163 Majority for 1st Amendment, 94,494 to Harrisburg "were observed evi-Total for 2nd Amendment, 210,111 dence of fright, if not of cowardice,

75,066 which were disgraceful to the people against " Majority for 2nd Amendment, 135,045 who witnessed the exciting scenes." Total for 3rd Amendment, 207,556 The people referred to were farmers Total for 3rd Amendment. 75,812 who were ordered away with their against

Majority for 3d Amendment, 131,744 cause be so well served as to allow them to capture our horses and cattle. Berks, Cambria, Centre, Clearfield, That farmers ordered North with Columbia, Lehigh, Northampton, and stock, without knowing where or in other Rebel sympathizing counties what numbers the fee was appearing, weaker, can at will make themselves give majorities against the soldiers should be anxious for their safety, is most natural, and the writer who censurcs them reflects but little or does not care to be truthful or just. We have had three invasions in

> A FACT TO BE REMEMBERED .- The be the ambition of many to ridicule the long-suffering and plundered peoreader has heard almost every day, charges against the Administration reception their stock to be stolen by rebels, and the Union party, that the war and fight rebel armies which have drive

> was being carried on for the purpose on our armics in confusion before they of bringing the white man down to an reached us. I lost ten horses in 1862 of bringing the white man down to an equality with the black man. An election took place on the 2d inst., and how did the loud mouthed Copper-week I lost my residence, barn, office, week I lost my residence, barn, office, head friends of the white man vote? and all their contents, and I doubt They as a party, (where they voted whether it would have been benefit

at all,) voted almost unanimously to deprive the white soldier of the right of Chambersburg to fight, certainly to vote, a right he has always had four to one, an organized and merciless over a black man. The most igno. foe, and been murdered, as we all protrant of mankind can now see who, and ty certainly must have been. In 1862, Stuart made his raid through the circumstances of their advance. what party, are in favor of bringing In 1862, Stuart made his raid throug Both have had about the same difficult the white man down to a level with the town, while McClellan lay on the

ed no one. I am at a loss to discrimis useful. Our line can be stretched uninate batween the field is spirit of road, and departed for the same the whole affair as a pretty piece of destination. The deserters from the army have be-

robbery. I believe the Bulletin of your city, late as Monday night last. Most of people of Chambersburg; but it does so in a manner that is utterly inexcuhat year has been engaged. sable when it alleges that Captain

Those from the States named above say that there is a sort of half mutiny | the spoils and plunder of a successful | Page Hancock's "summons for voluntary aid was answered by less than one are sick of the war and anxious to as vultures at the smoll of fresh blood give in. The officers, however, manclares what is wholy false. Every man who could get a blouse entered company organizations that night wont out on duty, and remained on duty until orderod back; and more than two thirds of the other citizens had their arms and ammunition ready. and waited in squads to join in the defence of the town until after mid-Reorgia and Florida regiments knew that they would be treated well, the descritions would be extensive. night, when it was ascertained that the enemy had not advanced, and One of this party worked on Belle could not reach here that night. They

Island, states that when he left there were but five Federal prisoners. The others having all been sent South to Georgia. There are but few Federal prisoners in Libby. In fact none but the sick and wounded are kept over a

few days after their reception. At the time the Danville railroad and humiliating to the loyal stranger was cut, our prisoners were made to walk on foot some seventy miles before they took the railroad. These mon heard the guards when they restock, as in no manner could the rebel turned, say that many gave out and died on the road.

There are no troops in or about Richmond, except in the fortifications. Those on the south side being fully garrisoned, while those on the north ide have barely enough men in them to keep things in order. Most of these deserters have been

stationed at the front and cannot, they say, form any correct estimate of the strength of the Confederate force at us about the same amount of theoretcal Petersburg ; but none of them believe valor from city editors. It seems to their entire army exceeds 50,000 men, and brigades and divisions are being sent once or twice a week to other points. Conscripts are constantly being reported, however, and their army may be for some time kept up by these accessions.

> THE N. Y. Post contains a detailed account, showing how Boston has been engaged in importing men from flirtation, then in an amour-and ac- artillery, trains and a large quantity of Europe to go as substitutes and volunteers in the army. Three ship loads, it appears, have been brought over mostly from Germany, and the busi- was tumbled into the ground in the

my movements.

WARM .--- The weather

ed, then our superior besieged strength aify, under any circumstances, surpris-the Valley. A large body of cavalry at this secret conclave. The New is useful at this secret conclave. The New is useful and the state of the valley. A large body of cavalry at this secret conclave. The New is useful and the state of the valley. impudence on the part of the Philadelphians. One roaring copperhead longed to different regiments, and have from Kings county said loud enough left their lines at different times-so to be heard by half the people in the hall of the Hotel, "Vandyke, Reed and them are from Florida, Alabama and Woodward have three or four times Georgia regiments, and have not been invited to peace conferences in generally served over one year, but this city; but they never come; that, however, was when there were no spoils in sight; but now they snuff

among the troops of these States who campaign, and they fly here as fast Another remarked that he "had heard age to keep them from deserting by Judge Woodward wanted to make making them believe that if they come bargain with McClellan for a place in over to our lines, Gen. Grant will put them in the front ranks. They state be Collector of Philadelphia, and Reed that for a long time some of them be-lioved this nonsense, and were deter- Court of St. James." And the memred from coming over, and they are bers inside seemed to be as much in satisfied that if the men in Alabama, the dark as to what they were there for as the outsiders were.

The meeting adjourned at five o'clock, having been in session five hours.

A Sad Story.

A correspondent of the Mobile Register, writing at Atlanta, relates the following:

Not many months ago there arrived at a Confederate port, upon one of the most notable of our blockade, unners, a very unassuming womancarce such, indeed, for she was hard y out of her teens-of an extremely andsome person. She had come to Nassau, N. P., from Paris, and sailed thence for the South. She brought with her an abundant wardrobe, and sufficiency of means to last her two or three years at the present high rates of living. Her object in visiting this country was to discover the fate of an only brother, a Colonel in our service

who had placed her at Geneys at school when the war began. She had not heard from him during six months her long and perilous journey. Her anxiety proved too well founded. Her brother had been killed at Gottysburg | burned Chambersburg. and she found herself alone and stranger in her native land. She went first to Augusta, then to Mobile ; here she lost a trunk containing all her

gold. At this critical juncture of afofficer-fell in love-engaged first in companied him as far as Atlanta on his way to the front. He fell at Chickamauga. What her life became you can guess. She died last week, and

The best way to avoid the draftvolunteer and take the bounties.

Totag SECOND DISPATCIL MOBILE, Aug. 8.

It is painfully humiliating to an-nounce the shameful surrender of Ft. Gaines at half past nine o'clock, this here, yesterday morning about the in-morning, by Golonel Charles Ander-son, of the 21st Alabama regiment. "" miles long." Our cavalry charged into it. This principal work was provision ed for six months, and with a garri-son of six hundred men he communicated with the enemy's fleet by flag of truce, with the sanction of General skirmishing between our forces and

no answor. His attention was attracted by sig-

nal guns. General Page repeatedly telegraphed to hold on to your fort, a

The same night he visited Fort His train is very heavily loaded, faines and found Anderson on board Early will make a stand at Stras-Gaines and found Anderson on board the Yankoo fleet arranging terms of burg, if he must; but he is trying hard capitulation. He left peremptory orders 'for An

derson, on bis return, not to surren-der the fort, and relieved him of his

command. Fort Morgan signalled this morn ing, but no answer was received, "ex- to the above named places is clear: cept the hoisting of the Yankee flag over the ramparts of Fort Gaines. Anderson's conduct is officially pro nounced inexplicable and shameful. Dispatches just received from Gen

eral Sheridan report his forces moving against the enemy up the Shenando ah. At 4 o'clock, P. M. they were skirmishing about ten miles from Winchester.

Portions of General Stoneman's command are continuing to arrive, and the total loss will not exceed on thousand

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GEN. AVERILL'S VICTORY. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.-The Star says that the authorities here have the most gratifying information of the victory obtained by Gen. Averill on Sunday became anxious, and finally set out on last, at Moorefield, West Virginia, over the rebel forces under Generals Mc Causland and Johnson, that recently Averill overtook them at Moorefield,

attacked and utterly routed them, captured between five and six hundred prisoners, including General Johnson) who subsequently escaped( and his fairs she met a very handsome field whole staff, with their headquarters colors. He also took all the rebel

> small arms. McCausland himself barely escaped by flying into the mountains. Averill pursued the scatterd remnant of the rebel force for twenty-five miles, capturing many of the fugitives. His entire loss in killed is seven men.

thus "Early" come to grief. The be extracted from countries by which pursuit was only abandoned when it has hitherto been scantily furnihsed.

FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

WINCHESTER, VA., Aug. 15-10 P.M. the town yesterday as the robel rear guard went out. Early established his headquarters last night at Newtown. Yesterday morning there was beavy a portion of the rebels on the Milfordan General Page inquired by signal and Front Royal roads, at a point at what his purpose was, but received about two miles from this place. We

drove the rebels. Early is well protecting his front and rear; and making up the valley as fast he expects to he materially reinforced.

to reach a point where the vally is

narrowor Everything is very quiet here to day. There are no rebel forces between here and Martinsburg and" Hagerstown, and the road from here

Indian Troubles in the North-West.

ST. Louis, August 13. Gen Curtis has returned from Fort

The Indian war is temporarily quelled, but information, deriven from reli-able sources, strougly indicates a con-certed action among the various tribes, / and the most extensive Indian war

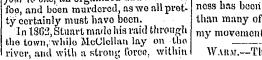
yet waged. White men, believed to be rebel emissaries, have been among the In-dians distributing gold, and urging them to rise against the , whites, telling them that the South would protect them and let them have the whole West for themselves if the North should be conquered.

From Europe. Strict Neutrality to be observed in Amer-ican Affairs.—The Queen's Speech.

On the afternoon of 'the 20th ult. Parliament was formerly." prorogued. The Queen's speech was delivered by the Lord Chancellor. In regard to

America the speech says: Her Majesty deeply laments that the civil war in North America has not been brought to a close Her Majesty will continue to observe a strict neutrality between the belligeronts, and would rejoice at a friendly reconciliation between the contending parties. Her Majesty has observed with satisfaction that the distress which the civil war in North, America has oreated in some of the manufacturing districts has to a great extent abated, and her Majesty trusts that increased supplies So the Chambersburg raiders have of the raw material of industry may

. . . . . .



ness has been kept much more secret public cometery. There's a story for than many of our most important ar. you-weep over it.