Wednesday morning, Aug. 31, 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

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 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, 7 Robt. Parke, 21 Ev. Bierer, 8 Aaron Mull, 9 J. A. Hiestand, 22 Jno. P. Penney 10 R. H. Coryell, 23 Eb. M'Junkin,

11 Ed. Halliday, 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 Oneida. 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.

THE NEWS .- Important news has crowded out our usual variety. Read the war news. Grant has not vet Richmond. Our armies are dictating terms of peace such as loyal men will

CHICAGO CONVENTION .- The Convention to put in nomination a candirebelleaders have the control of the "Democratic" organization.

The Condition of the South. The Duty of the North

Letter From Gen. Truman Seymour.

Brigadier General T. Seymour, latepresent condition of the Southern Con-

knows the Southern people well. The following is the letter: WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS., Aug. 15, '64. -My Dear Sir-You ask for my im- result. What we now need is menpressions of the present condition of only men-not substitutes or hirclings the Southern Confederacy, and you shall have them. For the benefit of our cause I wish they might be impressed upon every soul in the land, that the confidence begotten of my three months' observations in the interior of the South might be shared

by every man who has the least confidence with the responsibilities of this struggle. And I am sure that these opinions are not peculiar to myself. Every one of the fifty officers just exchanged will express the same—every one of them, whether from the jails of Charleston, or the pens of Macon and

The rebel cause is fast failing from exhaustion. Their two grand armies have been reinforced this summer from | campaigns on almost numberless indeevery corner of the land, every old man and every boy capable of bearing a rifle has been impressed, willingly

ident of the Confederate States satisfied my mind that Georgia is to be left to her own resources to supply the reinforcements to Gen, Johnston's arny, which are indispensable to the pro-State from being overrun by the overwhelming numbers now under com-mand of the Federal General upon our

But there is no need of further rein-And it becomes my duty to call forth every man in the State

not send the larg cavalry force (now over which Gen. Sherman brings his of our cities. supplies from Nashville, and thus com-pel him to retreat with the loss of most REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL heavily in proportion than those of any ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—Stephen other State in the Confederacy, must at all hazards, and at any sacrifice, rush to the front.

If Gen. Johnston's army is destroyed, the Gulf States are thrown open to the enemy, and we are ruined."

perate weakness when Georgia, and the Southern cause with it, were so neglected that Lee's army might be made equal to the task of holding Grant to the Potomac or the James! and the people of the South are intel-

heart accordingly.

The following is from a letter writfellow-prisoners, and for the authenticity of which I vouch:

"Very tew persons are prepared to obey the late call of the Governor. His summons will meet with no response here. The people are soul-sick, and heartily tired of this hateful, hopeless strife. They would end it if they could; but our would-be rulers will take good care that no opportunity be given the people to vote against it. By lies, by fraud and by chicanery this revolution was inaugurated; by 24 J. W. Blanch'rd force, by tyranny and the suppression of truth it is sustained. It is nearly time that it should end, and of sheer depletion it must end before long. We have had enough of want and woe, enough of cruelty and carnage, enough of cripples and corpses. There is an sent to using this as you please; I am, abundance of bereaved parents, weeping widows and orphaned children in the land. If we can, let us not in crease the number. The men who, to aggrandize themselves, or to gratify their own political ambition, brought this cruel war upon a peaceful and prosperous country, will have to render a fearful account of their misdeeds to a wronged, robbed and outraged people. Earth has no punishment

sufficiently meet for their villainly here, and hell will hardly be hot enough to seathe them bereafter.' There is certainly a no small pro portion of the Southern people (despite the lying declarations of their

is not shared by the masses. "Disappointed from the first in not credible." Powers-more bitterly disappointed in their general expectation that North-

lesires—is it not equally true in poli-

"Now, I am not enough of a he rings packed in a barrel.

and beast of being freemen and the creasing typhoid fever. sons of freemen. If these fail to support their country's cause in her hour to exercise a freeman's privileges.

be in Southern land, not in Northern 2,180, including 550 from seurvy. gold; and armies of emigrants, whose

ed to the State. not overwhelm our enemics?

9th, addressed to the "Reserved Militia | glorious North should put forth.

"A late correspondent with the Pres- struggle is equal: it will submit to such preponderance as we should show in every field.

Glance at the summer's capaigns. ection of Atlanta, and to prevent the lost, because Hood would be annihilated. If Meade had moved in the Spring with reserves of 75,000 to 100,000 men, Loo would have been hopelessly crushed. Even at this moment, a third column of 40,000 or forcements, as will be seen by the accompanying letter of Gen. Johnston. posed blows to the Confederacy from

which she could never recovered. What folly then to struggle on n able to bear arms, as fust as they can this way, when we can send to the bearmed, to aid in the defence of our field five times the force already there. homes, our altars, and the graves of What weakness to think we cannot conquer the South. Behind the James If the Confederate Government will only old men and boys are to be seen. while here men buy and sell as in the engaged in raiding and repelling raids) olden days of quiet, and regiments of to destroy the long line of railroads able-bodied citizens crowd the streets

There is but one course consistent with safety and honor. Let the peoof his army, the people of Georgia, who | ple awake to a sense of their dignity have already been drawn upon more and strength, and a few months of beavily in proportion than those of any comparatively trifling exertion. of such effort as alone is worthy of the great work—and the rebellion will crumble before us. Fill this draft promptly and willingly, with good pelled the removal of prisoners to othand true men; send a few spare thous-

There are some who talk of peace! kind holds out any prospect of relief Of all Yankees the Southern most to our poor men. Indeed, as the loscorns those who do not fight, but are | cality selected are far more unhealthy, glad enough to employ them, as they there must be an increase rather than a do their slaves, to perform their dirty igent enough to understand, and to work. Peace for the South will be appreciate the fact, and they have lost sweet indeed; for us, except through States army, at Atlanta stated to one heart accordingly. and war forever. The Pacific, the en by one rebel to another, that accidently fell into the hands of one of my once fall asunder. The South would deserve to be driven a field under no- the number is not overstated by him. gro overseers, to hee corn and cotton for Southern masters.

But no faint-hearted or short-sighted policy can set aside the eternal decree of the Almighty, who has planted should be separated; and unless so separated, peace is a delusion, and its advocacy a treason against the wisest and holiest interests of our coun-

ry. It has been with a trust that renew ed hope and vigor might be given, when vigor and hope are needful, that I have written, and you have my con-

Very truly yours, T. SEYMOUR, Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols. To W. E. Dodgo, Jr., Esq., New York.

The Union Prisoners in Georgia.

Arrival of Commissioners From the Prison-Sufferings of our Men in Andersonville-Barbarity of the Rebels-Memorial of the Prisoners to President Lincoln.

Among the passengers who arrived at New York on Monday evening by the Arago, from Hilton Head, S. C., werefour exchanged prisoners-Messrs. journals, as we had good occasion to learn,) that not only favor the prog- 82d New York; H. C. Higgison, 19th ress of our arms, but that daily pray Illinois, and S. Noirot, 5th New Jerthat this exterminating war may soon be brought to a finality by our commissioners appointed at a signed to the soapmaker. Such are monster meeting of the 35,000 Union late and newfect success. They have plote and perfect success. They have had too much of despotism—notenough of the triumph promised them. Many of the triumph promised them. Many the first success of the Governor of the triumph promised them. Many the first success of the Governor of the triumph promised them. Many the first success of the Governor of the triumph promised them. Many the first success of the Governor of the triumph promised them. Many the first success of the Governor of the triumph promised them. Many the first success of the Governor of the triumph promised them. Many the first success of the Governor of the triumph promised them. Many the first success of the Governor of the triumph promised them. Many the first success of the Governor of the triumph promised them. Many the first success of the Governor of the triumph promised them. Many the first success of the Governor of the triumph promised them. Many the first success of the Governor of the triumph promised them. Many the first success of the Governor of the triumph promised them. Many the first success of the Governor of the triumph promised them. Many the first success of the Governor of the triumph promised them. Many the first success of the Governor of the triumph promised them. Many the first success of the triumph promised them. intelligent Southern gentlemen do, ion praying that immediate action be indeed, express strong hopes of their taken place to terminate their sufferbeen driven from Petersburg and ultimate independence, but such hope ings, either by parole or exchange— alarming and terrible extent. sufferings described to be almost in-Two-thirds of them are having been acknowledged by foreign without shelter of any kind to protect them from the fierce rays of the tropical sun, and the cold, heavy dews and orn cowardice or dissension would so thunder showers peculiar to that clicure their ends—but a single chance mate. The commissioners describe date in opposition to Mr. Lincoln, as remains, and that is the result of our the food upon the prisoners entirely sembled in Chicago on Monday last. next election for President. If a Demo-We may be mistaken, but we cannot crat succeeds to Mr. Lincoln, they ter to produce nausca even in the hunthink it possible that Gen. McClellan profess to feel sure of negotiations, griest stomachs, consisting of bread think it possible that Gen. McClellan and sure of their Confederacy. They and from unbolted corn meal, half believe a Democrat will be elected. ground, badly baked, and without salt should be nominated, it will be as a In Mr. Lincoln's re-election they see with about two ounces of fat. rancid, blind to mislead the honest masses of only subjugations, annihilation, for and rusty bacon (daily ration) fit only the party, for it is very certain that the war must then continue, and for the soap factor. The water used continuance is their failure and rain by those unhappy men is litterally pois-"In Millitary affairs it is an excelonous, being taken from a muddy, oozy lent rule never to do what the enemy stream that flows for half a mile through impurities of the filthiest and most tics? Certain it is that the only remain- noxious character, before it enters the ing hope of the South lies in Mr. Lincoln's stockade, or bull-pen, in which our defeat. politician to know whether the election | clothes worn by a majority of the prisof a Democrat can result as favorably eners are miserable shreds and patchto the South as it anticipates. The es, insufficient even for the purposes ly released from "underfire" at Charles wish alone may be the parent of their beton, has addressed a patriotic letter to lief. But, I assured all who expressed and altogether presenting scenes sad-Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., of New York, in which he gives his impressions of the present condition of the Southern Construction of the South present condition of the Southern Con-federcy. Gen. Seymour is a graduate platform—and that any President who truely fearful. When the commission would inaugurate any measure leading left the beastly pen, on the 7th instant, of West Point, was with Gen Ander- to peace on the basis of Southern the deaths had reached one hundred dition of Union prisoners at Anderson at Sumter, and was stationed at independence, would be promptly the South for many years, so that he nosts in front of his own presidential out any epidemic amongst the prisonposts in front of his own presidential ors; and from the rapid increase of torly reckless of life Numbers, cra-However that may be, if we are but ter, the mortality must have reached, true ourselves, there can be but one by this date, at least one hundred and

eighty daily—soon, deabtless, to ascend to two hundred a day.

-such as really constitute the State, entery, and scurvy, with recently in-

As indicating the ravages of diseases produced by the cause already stauing freemen, and should blush ever the prison, on the 24th of February up to the 31st of July were 6,890. In the

It is added-and it makes the picsons may aspire the even rule of the ture heartrending-that upwards four nation, will cross the seas to win the hundred of the prisoners are maniacs Andersonville, will confidently tell the | broad acres that disloyalty has forfeit | wandering through the camp, their minds having given way by the fear-To every intelligent soldier who has ful prospect—despairing of ever being fought through all these indecisive exchanged or paroled. Thousands of these prisoners have spent from eleven | bearing upon the question of exchange, the last resources of the South. From | cisive fields, the question constantly | to fifteen months in Bello Island and | which we would urge upon this considarises, with touching force, why we do | Camp Sumter; and no word of hope | eration. Is it not consistent with the Tens of thousands of lives are lost exchanged. Indeed, so terrible is the claim that the negro soldiers shall be

These are terrible facts to lay before our Government and the public, and cry aloud for immediate and effective action on the part of those patriotically for our country.

The Memorial of the Union Prisoners to the President.

CONFEDERATE STATES PRISON, CHARLESTON, S. C., August-,1864. To the President of the United States: The condition of the enlisted men blonging to the Union armies, now prisoners to the Confederate rebel fores, is such that it becomes our duty, and the duty of every commissioned officer, to make known the facts in in the dens and pens of Secession. the case of the Government of the United States, and to use every honorable effort to secure a general ex-change of prisoners, thereby receiving

thousands of our comrades from the

orrors now surrounding them. For some time past there has been ent that the Government can honora-t concentration of prisoners from all bly consent to an exchange, waiving parts of the rebel territory to the for a time the established State of Georgia—the commissioned officers being confined at Macon, and case. Let thirty-five thousand sufferthe enlisted men at Andersonville. Recent movements of the Union armies under Gen. Shorman have comands over rather than under the call, that they will be removed to Savan-There must, indeed, have been desperate weakness when Georgia, and upon a regenerated land nah, Georgia, Columbus and Charlester weakness when Georgia, and upon a regenerated land ton, S. C. But no change of this diminution of suffering. Col. Hill, provided marshal general, Confederate of the undersigned that there were 35,000 prisoners at Andersonville, and by all accounts from the United States soldiers who have been confined there These thirty-five thousand are confined in a field of some thirty acres, enclosed by a board fence, heavily guarded. About one-third have various kinds of different shelter ; but upwards no lines of disunion between the Atlantic and the Western deserts—beschelter, or even shade, of any kind, and shelter, or even shade, of any kind, and tween the great lakes and the Gulf of are exposed to the storms and rains Mexico-that signify His will that we which are of almost daily occurrence the cold dews of the night, and the more terrible effects of the sun

> ness upon their unprotected heads. this mass of men jostle and crowd each other up and down the limits of their enclosure, in storm or sun, and others ie down upon the pitiless earth at night with no other covering than the clothing upon their backs, few of them baving even a blanket.

striking with almost tropical fleree-

Upon cutering the prison every man s deliberately stripped of money and other property, and as no clothing or blankets are ever supplied to their prisoners by the rebel authorities, the condition of the apparel of the soldiers just from an active campaign, can be easily imagined. Thousands are with out pants or coats, and hundreds without even a pair of drawers to cov-

or their nakedness. To these men, as indeed to all prisoners, there is issued three-quarters of a pound of bread or meal, and oneeighth of a pound of meat per day This is the entire ration, and upon it the prisoner must live or die. meal is often unsifted and sour, and the meat such as in the North is con-

On an average, one hundred die daily. It is impossible that any Union soldier should know all the facts pertaining to this terrible mortality, as they are not parted by the rebel following, made by———, speaks as he may think proper (not exceedeloquent testimony, Said he: "Of ing fifteen), to be called the Pennsylare but two of us left." In 1862, at the regimental officers. This State the enemy had left, moving towards dred and fifty to two hundred were sick from diarrheea and chills, out of soven hundred. The same per centage would give seven thousand sick at Andersonville. It needs no comment, no efforts at word painting, to make such a picture stand out boldly in most horrible colors.

Nor is this all. . Among the ill-fated of the many who have suffered amputation consequence of injuries received before capture, sent from rebel hospitals before their wounds were healed, there are eloquent witnesses of diers and develops the evil passions of man than starvation, the terrible consonville can be readily imagined. They are fast losing hope, and becoming utdeaths daily occuring at Camp Sum- zed by their sufferings, wander about in a state of idiocy; others deliberate ly cross the 'dead line,' and are re-

morselessly shot down. nestly appeal to the President of the out at a recent peace meeting, and United States. Few of them have responded as follows: been captured except in the front of battle, in the deadly encounter, and have heard to-day has been peace, only when overpowered by numbers. of peril, they are unworthy of contin- led, the deaths since the opening of anywhere. If released, they would soon return to again do vigorous bat-But if bounties must be paid, let it month of July alone the deaths were the only obstacle in the way of exchange is the status of onlisted negroes captured from our armies, the [Hisses.] Gentlemen you need not try United States claiming that the cartel covers all who serve and its flag, and the Confederate States refusing to consider the colored soldiers, heretofore slaves, as prisoners of war.

We beg leave to suggest some facts ever reaches them that they will be national honor, without waiving the if ten righteous men could be found exchanged. Indeed, so terrible is the claim that the negro soldiers shall be there, I have no doubt he would have or unwillingly, and hurried to the front. Lee's army was the first so strengthened. It was at the expense of Hood's. Gov. Brown told the truth of Hood is the declared by the prisoners of war, to effect an proportionably less than that against or standard as prisoners of war, to effect an proportionably less than that against or standard as prisoners of war, to effect an proportionably less than that against or standard by the prisoners of war, to effect an proportionably less than that against or standard by the prisoners of war, to effect an proportionably less than that against or standard by the prisoners of war, to effect an proportionably less than that against or standard by the prisoners of war, to effect an proportionably less than that against or standard by the prisoners of war, to effect an proportionably less than that against or standard by the prisoners of war, to effect an proportionably less than that against or standard by the prisoners of war, to effect an proportionably less than that against or standard by the prisoners of war, to effect an proportionably less than that against or standard by the prisoners of war, to effect an proportionably less than that against or standard by the prisoners of war, to effect an proportionably less than that against or standard by the prisoners of war, to effect an agony of mind endured by the prisoners of war, to effect an agony of mind endured by the prisoners of war, to effect an agony of mind endured by the prisoners of war, to effect an agony of mind endured by the prisoners of war, to effect an agony of mind endured by the prisoners of war, to effect an agony of mind endured by the prisoners of war, to effect an agony of mind endured by the prisoners of war, to with a plainness that was very bitter, might have four to one. The cost to but it was none the less the truth. Let us in blood and treasure, of prolonged an invitation carefully complied with; sonville, starved and treated with a be a great many strange faces in hell sonville, starved and treated with a be a great many strange faces in hell me extract a few prominent state war, can hardly be foreseen—the econments from his proclamation of July ony is infinite of such an effort as the instructions to the guards to shoot any nations. The blacks, on the contrary,

Gentlemen, when you wish to hear

ployed on Government works. Under these circumstances they receive enough to eat and are worked no harder than they have been accustomed to If Sherman had but 50,000 to 75,000 whose duty is to protect those who have be. They are neither starved nor kill-more men near, the South would be fought so nobly, so unselfishly, and so ed off by the pestilence in the dungeons of Richmond and Charlestown. It is true they are again made slaves; but their slavery is freedom and happiness compared with the cruel existence imposed upon our gallant men. They are not bereft of hope as are the white soldiers, dying by piecemeal. Their chances of escape are tenfold greater than those of the white soldiers, and their condition, in all its lights, is

> the prisoners of war now languishing While, therefore, believing the claims of our Government, in matters of exchange, to be just, we are profoundly, impressed with conviction that the circumstances of the two classes of soldiers are so widely different that the Government can honorajustly clamed to be applicable in the ing starving, and dying enlisted mon aid this appeal. By proper and deci-ded action in their behalf thirtyfive thousand heroes will be made happy For the eighteen hundred commission ed officers now prisoners we urge nothing. Although desirous of return ing to our duty, we can bear impris-onment with more fortitude if the enlisted men whose suffering we know to be intolerable, were restored to liber. ty and life.

tolerable in comparison with that of

The Militia Law of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, August 26.-The following is a summary, for popular use, of the principal points of the militia law of the State, as amended by the Legislature which has just adjourned: The Militia.

The militia consists of able-bodied white citizens between twenty-one and forty-five years, except idiots, lunatics, drunkards, vagabonds, paupers and criminals.

Exempts.

The citizens exempt from enrollment are those physically disabled, members and officers of the Legislature, heads of State departments at Harrisburg, judges and clerks of courts, sheriffs, recorders of deeds, registers of wills, prothonotaries, and district attorneys; militia officers who have served seven, or volunteers who have served three years.

Drilling. The enrolled militia must drill by companies thrice, and by regiments at east twice a year. The penalty for on-attendance is five dollars per diem for officers, and three dollars for pri-

Divisions and Brigades. The State is divided into twenty mil-

itia "Divisions." Each county is a separate "Brigade," except Philadelhia (which is four) and Pittsburg which is one).

The enrolled militia must uniform themselves. The State allows for each uniform \$6. The penalty for neglect or refusal is \$25.

Active Service.

The militia is not liable to be called tled to pensions.

A Special State Guard. The Governor possesses all needful powers to organize the entire State militia, and in addition has special authorities. Such statement as the power to organize as many regiments twelve of us who were captured six vania State Guard. The companies died, four are in the hospital, and I of this organization elect their own red to. He did not leave the field till nover expect to see them again. There officers, but the Governor appoints after sunrise. At that time nearly all Montgomery, Ala., under far more fall Guard may be kept in service as long Petersburg. He says they abandoned vorable circumstaces, the prisoners because deemed necessary, not exceeding not only their dead but their wounded ing protected by sheds, from one hnn- three years, and the men may be raised by draft in the whole or any particular part of the Commonwealth. Guard or the regular militia, the man must appearin person or by substitute. or else "suffer such punishment as a

court martial may determine." General Character of the Law. The militia bill and its two supplenents comprehend an immese mass of details, and define the duties and powers of officers, enrollers, and assessors, the method of arming, equipping, etc. The three laws, consisting in the aggregate of about two hundred sections, are in the hands of the State Printer, and will be printed, by authority of the Legislature, at an early day. The militia of Pennsylvania, like those of any other State, are made subject to the call of the General Government at any time.

Woke up the Wrong Customer.

J. H. Woodward, a young man resident of Indiana, and at one time Adju-In behalf of these men we most ear | tant of an Indiana regiment, was called

Gentlemen-The great cry that I peace. I tell you that there is no man They constitute as gallant a portion in the nation who desires peace more of our armies as carry our banners than I do-a permanent, lasting peace. [Cheers.] And; gentlemen, I will tell you how we will get it. Fight this the for our cause. We are told that war out. Take overy negro in the rebel States, and exterminate every d-d rebel, no matter where you find him. to hiss me down, for I am an old soldier, and I faced almost as mean a looking crowd as is now before me. I nean the thieves and bushwhackers of not know. Tennessee. I know I was called upon to make a speech out of derision, and I intend to tell you what I think of

you.
When God said he would save Sodem

lorious North should put forth.

The South will fight as long at the line."

The south will fight as long at the line."

The south will fight as long at the line."

The south will fight as long at the line."

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OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

The Attack on Hancock's Lines .- Des perate Battle on Thursday Evening .-Defeat of the Rebels .- They Leave their Dead and Wounded on the Field -Reports of Grant, Meade and otheri.—Details of the Engagements.

Washington, Aug. 27, 10.20 a. m. Major Gen. Dix, N. York:

On Thursday, the 25th, General Hancock, who was south of Ream's station, was attacked several times during the day, but he repulsed the en-

emy at each assault.
At 51 o'clock, A. M., a combined at tack was made on his centre and left, which, after one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the enemy withdrawing from the field, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground.

The details were given in the folowing brief official reports of Generals Grant, Meade and Hancock. The following has just been recei-

ved, dated SECOND ARMY CORPS, Aug. 26.—For Gen. Humphreys:—The attack about 5.30 P. M. was probably intended to be simultaneously by Wilcox on my centre and Heath on my left. The encmy formed in the woods, placed their artillery in position and opened a heavy cannonade, lasting about fifteen minutes.

They then assaulted Miles' force He resisted tenaciously, but the ene my broke his line. Some of Gilpin's troops were hurried over to repair the damage, and the enemy only gained a light foothold.

They soon attempted on my ex treme left, driving Gibbons' division from his line. His men had been much wearied going over to General Miles and back during the repeated assaults.

Gen. Gibbons succeeded in forming a strong line, and the enemy who were pressing on with great enthusiasm were severely checked by the dismounted cavalry under Gen. Gregg, which he handled handsomely.

Gen. Miles regained most of his en renchments, distinguishing himself. All he had to work with were such small parties as could be rallied and formed by staff officers.

The fighting was continuous till dark, the enemy being held in check by artillery, dismounted cavalry and skirmishers. At dark we withdrew for reasons

stated. The chief of artillery reports that e lost about 250 horses.

The enemy made no advance up to late hour last night, holding, as far us could be seen; some of our captur-ed guns with their skirmish lines. They must have suffered heavily. This is acknowledged to have

one of the most determined and des perate fights of the war, resembling pottsylvania in character, though the number engaged gives it less importance A few more good troops w'ld have given us a victory of considerable importance.

(Signed) MANSFIELD HANCOK, Major General. U.S. GRANT, Lt. General.

The following is just received: SECOND CORPS, 12.30 P. M., Aug. 26. -A safe guard that was left on the pattle field, remained there till after daylight this A. M.—At that time the enemy had all disappeared, leaving their dead on the battle field unburied. This shows how severely they were and doubtless hearing of the arrival of reinforcements they feared the result to day if they remained.

(Signed) G. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen. The following is just received: SECOND ARMY CORPS, 1 A. M., August 26th .- To Lieut. Gen. Grant :-Since sending my last dispatch, I have conversed with the safe guard refer-

He conversed with an officer who said their losses were greater than ev-When drafted, either in the State er before during the war. The safe guard says he was over the field, and it was covered with the enemy's dead

and wounded. He has seen a great many battle fields, but never saw such a sight. There were very few of our dead,

nearly all being of the enemy. I think I do not overstate the loss of the enemy in the last two weeks' battles at 10,000 killed and wounded. We have lost heavily, but our loss has been mostly in captured when the The number of rebel prisoners taken on our side has not yet been re ported.

All of our wounded are brought off, dead.

(Signed) G. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen. To U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen. Our forces hold the Woldon road,

Thursday. The enemy drove in But-ler's picket line. The picket guard line. The result was one killed and sixteen wounded, and fourteen mis- clad children in the street. sing on our side.

Two commanding officers and fifty nine enlisted men were captured from the enemy. What their casualties were in killed and wounded, we do

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

From North Carlina.

A Rebel Visit to Greensboro, to Conscript the People-The Union Citizens Turn Out to Defend Themslves-Repulse of the Rebels-Rebel Leader Killed.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 26. The following has been received: ROANOKE ISLAND, Aug. 24.—Reliable information received here states that

Greensborough, North Carolina for conscripts for the rebel amy. The Union citizens mustered out to esist the conscription, and a severe ight ensued.

The rebels were driven from Greensborough and many of them killed and Captain Kris was killed, and Major

From Atlanta.

Whitford mortally wounded.

Successful Raid by Gen. Kilpatrick-Fourteen miles of the Macon Railroad Destroyed-Destruction of a Rebel Supply Train-Cupture of Colors. Guns and Prisoners-Kilpatrick Makes an Entire Circuit of Atlanta.

CINCINNATI, Ang, 24. The Gazette has received a special lispatch from Atlanta, which says Gen. ilpatrick has destroyed the Macon railroad in two places, tearing up about fourteen miles of track. He also captured and burned a train of supplies elonging to the rebels, en route to At-

lanta. On his return he met the rebels in strong force and totally defeated them, capturing four stands of colors, six cannon and two hundred prisoners.

Afterwards he met another force of the rebels who pressed him so heavily that he was obliged to abandon all but two guns and most of the prisoners. He made an entire circuit of Atlana and reached Decatur with 100 men. He inflicted severe damage on the reb el communications.

FROM MOBILE.

Fort Morgan in Our Possession-Later from General Sheridan-The Reb. els Retreating-One Hundred Killed ed and Wounded-The Enemy Leaving the Valley.

Washington, August 28. To Major General Dix New York: A dispatch from Gen. Grant just received, states that the Richmond papers of yesterday 27th, announce that Fort Morgan is in our possession, but it is not stated whether it was blown

up or surrendered. Another dispatch gives the following extract from the Richmond Examiner of yesterday: "Fort Morgan is in the enemy's possession, but whether blown up or evacuated is not known.

General Sheridan in a dispatch dated yesterday at half-past two o'clock P. M., reports the enemy left my front last night, falling back on Smithfield or Middleburg.
We captured 101 prisoners yester

day, and inflicted a loss of 150 killed and wounded. There have been a few feints to cross the river by cavalry at Williamsport, but there was no strength shown.

The indications to-day are that they will fall back out of the valley. Other reports state that the enemy is leaving the Shenandoah valley.

Nothing has been received from Gen.

Sherman for two days EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War. From the Army of the Potomac. Winchester, Aug. 28.

A letter from the Army of the Potomae dated yesterday, says the portion of the line of the Welden railroad recaptured by the rebels in Thursday's engagement extend from Ream's Station about three miles northwardly. The road had however been previously destroyed, and cannot be of any use to the enemy while we continue to hold the portion at the northward, bethat and Petersburg. The latter is securely in our possession. Everything was quiet along the entire front at the last accounts, exception of occasional picket firing, both parties being organed in burrying

their dead and careing for their wound

Dreadful Case of Depravity. A recent occurrence at Patterson N. J., shows a horrible state of morals among a certain neglected class of the community. It seems that a girl, aged thirteen years belonging to a vagabond, poverty stricken family nicked un from the street a little child of two years, that had wandered from the house of its mother, carried it home, and after stripping the clothes from the infant, threw it into a well. A younger sister of the murderess testified that the clothes were stripped from the baby for their own (meaning the murderess' sister's baby.) That she (this girl of nine years) looked into the well and saw the baby kicking in the water, and ran away into the house. The heartlessness of the two enemy gained temporary advantages. girls shows either a greater degree of natural depravity than usually belongs to children, or that they had been schooled in vice and crime from early infancy by brutal parents. From but our dead are unburied. I have the accounts published in the Patterinstructed Gregg to make an effort to son papers, this last would seem to send a party to the field to bury our have been the case, as when the murderess was arrested the mother attempted to rescue her from the officers of justice, and fought and tore at the officers, cursing and swearing at a ind in a dispatch dated at 3 p. M., yes- fearful rate. The mother at that time terday, Gen. Grant says that their loss | had to be arrested and sent to jail, onof this road seems to be a blow to the ly coming out yesterday at 10 o'clock enemy he cannot stand.

Gen. Grant makes the following re-re-arrested for murder. The destituport of an unsuccessful attack by the tion of this family may be understood enemy on Gen Butler's picket line on when our readers learn that the children have been entirely naked a greaterpart of the day when their soon rallied, however, and drove the clothing was being washed and dried. enemy back and re-established this Two of the girls had previously been arrested for stealing shoes from better

VALUABLE FARM

PRIVATE SALE. THE undersigned offers at Private Sale, his farm and timber land adjoining, upon which he resides, in Juniata to, Huntingdon county, containing in all about

500 ACRES, about 150 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; 90 acres thereof heing rich bottom land, and the remaining cleared purt being good red shale upland, with two good apple orchards, and two sets of farm buildings on different parts of the tract. The building on one part of the said tract consists of a stone house, good spring house enclosing an excellent apring of water near the house, other accessary outbuildings and a large frame bank barn. The buildings on the other part of the tract are alog, house and log barn. It is a productive grain raising farm and is well located for raising stock. The land not improved it well thereed, a considerable portion of which is good productive land, if cleared and cultivated. It can be divided into two or three tracts and will be sold ofther in separate parcels or as a whole, as may be desired.

A clear title will be given and the payments made to suit the purchasers.

Any information will be given by calling on the undersigned on the premises.