



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 W. DOUGLASS.

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. Shrinier, Coates, 15 Jno. Wister, 3 Henry Bunn, 16 D. McConoughy, 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, 20 S. B. Dick, 8 Aaron Mull, 21 E. Bierer, 9 J. A. Hiestand, 22 Jno. P. Penney, 10 R. H. Coryell, 23 Eb. M'Junkin, 11 Ed. Halliday, 24 J. W. Blanch'rd, 12 Chas. F. Reed.

UNION DISTRICT TICKETS.

For Congress, ABRAHAM A. BARKER of Cambria.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

JOHN N. SWOOPÉ, of Hunt. co. JOHN BALSABACH, of Juniata co.

FOR SENATE,

THE NOMINEES, of the Union Conference of the District.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Prosecuting Attorney, JAS. D. GAMBELL, of Huntingdon. County Commissioner, JACOB MILLER, of Onedia. 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.

The campaigns against Mobile, Atlanta, and Petersburg have assumed an aspect greatly changed. Atlanta is no longer besieged—our flag floats over the city. Mobile but waits to fall into the hands of Farragut, and Petersburg alone holds out defiantly against us, promising terrible fighting and bloodshed. Despite the desperate efforts of Lee to drive us from the Weldon Railroad, we still hold enough of it to make it useless to him, and he will leave nothing undone to regain it. On it, indeed, as well he is aware, depends the existence of the Confederacy. For it he has sacrificed Atlanta; but, unfortunately for him, in the hour of his peril, Sherman, who has been carefully watching Hood, has in part at least defeated his plans. Atlanta, according to the despatches we print in another column, was evidently evacuated by General Hood by order of General Lee. But Sherman, who has undoubtedly been expecting such a move, must have discovered it as soon as it was begun; for we learn that a battle was fought at East Point nearly five miles in the rear of Atlanta, in which the rebel army was cut in two and many thousands captured. Sherman must have pursued and overtaken the rebels on their rout to reinforce Lee.

Lee was forced to this, to him, and step by inexorable circumstances. He has failed to take the Weldon Railroad after the fiercest, most ably-devised, and courageous assaults. He was too weak; but to strengthen himself he dare not recall Early from the Shenandoah. Such a course would only have transferred his danger to a new locality. The Danville road was too important to lose, and, if the army which defended it at once it and the city of Lynchburg were withdrawn, Sheridan with his forces would make short work of both. In this dilemma he calls upon Hood, and the telegrams furnish the sequel.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.—The Vallandigham Democratic National Convention assembled in Chicago last week, and after the withdrawal of several candidates, on motion of Vallandigham, Gen. McClellan's nomination was made unanimous. George H. Pendleton of Ohio, Vallandigham's opponent, was in the State, and nominated for Vice President. The platform resolutions of the party will be found in another column.

Shall we have Peace by Surrender or Victory.

It must (says the Pittsburg Commercial) be one or the other. This is the issue which is being made up. For ourselves we accept it gladly; for we have faith in the fixed determination of the people of the North not to back out of the contest, but to put down the rebellion. Whatever dissatisfaction may be felt about something the Administration has done or failed to do; whatever feeling may exist on minor points, this will remain the overshadowing question, and this the unalterable determination of the North. Nothing that politicians can do will break it down or divert the people from this grand purpose. And in executing it, we know they have intelligence and sagacity enough to distinguish that the peace party must be the surrender party. Nor can any device got up at Chicago or elsewhere, make it appear that the peace party is the war party. No contrivance of men whose success the rebels rely on as their only hope, can deceive the people of the North into trusting them to give us an "honorable peace," or any peace whatever that will not be a surrender. The genuine loyal man will not be deceived with the counterfeit presentment. Surrender cloaked under the name and guise of victory, can deceive no man.

If we are to have peace, shall it be the peace which DAVIS wants, or the peace which the loyal men of the North want? Shall it be the peace that will raise the old flag to the place from which traitorous hands tore it, or the peace that will compel the North to acknowledge the rebel flag raised upon the Stars and Stripes were dragged down? Shall we have a peace that will abandon all the fruits of the war, dishonor the heroes whose graves mark so many battle-fields, or the peace which will prove they did not die in vain,—which will restore the Union to the North and South, and to every part all that man can reasonably demand?

We are all for peace, but one side is for one kind of peace,—the peace of surrender and disgrace; the other side for another peace,—the peace of victory and honor.—Which shall it be?

No reflecting man can believe for a moment that genuine peace can be obtained except through the defeat of the rebels and the destruction of the military power of the rebellion; and it would be worse than absurd to suppose that they who are in collusion with the powers at Richmond, and to whom the rebel leaders look to open the way for such a compromise as will save them, will conduct the war, in case they get possession of the Government, to such an end, or that they will procure an honorable peace.

It will not be forgotten that they who are seeking to delude the people into the belief that peace can be procured by trusting them with the management of the government, are bound by commitments from which they cannot break, to restore slavery to the states it had before the rebellion. If there is one fact clearer than another in this connection, it is that peace from that quarter will be the success of slavery. Even peace may be had at too great a cost, but this would be but a part of it, when obtained at the hands of the men who without warrant, now make the offer.

When we are brought to believe that the American people have lost the spirit of devotion to the old flag, and are prepared to turn traitors to it and the brave men who have fallen in its defense,—then we are convinced that they are ready to give up their great unfinished work, or surrender that sacred cause by base concessions to traitors, merely because they begin for the first time to feel hardships not one quarter so severe as those which our heroes in the Army and Navy have borne with joy and pride for more than three years,—when we can believe that the American people can be seduced from the steady support of the Government by the false cry of peace, which means surrender.

The Chicago Vallandigham Peace Party Convention did not adjourn sine die. It adjourned to meet again at the call of the chairman of the party's national committee. It was suggested by one of the western delegates that there might be a necessity for the re-assembling of the Convention before the fourth of March next. What's to be done? Perhaps it is the intention of the peace party, in case Lincoln should be re-elected, to meet again in Convention and by solemn resolve, follow in the footsteps of their Southern brethren. About that time the honest Democratic masses will see what kind of company they have been keeping.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that Mr. Benjamin, Jeff. Davis' Secretary of State, has issued a circular, in which it is distinctly and officially declared that the South will listen to no terms of peace not predicated on separation. This has been asserted before but not officially; but now we have it set forth in a State document, that separation, independence, is the only condition on which Davis & Co. will entertain the idea of peace. Vallandigham & Co. are for peace upon any terms to suit the rebels South, simply because they are as anxious for the destruction of the Union as their "Southern brethren" are.

McClellan and Southern Independence.

The Chicago Convention has nominated George B. McClellan and declared in favor of "immediate efforts for a cessation of hostilities," with the view of making terms with the rebels for peace. Now it happens that the rebels have plainly declared what are the only terms on which they will negotiate for peace. The first and unalterable condition is, the absolute independence of the South. This was known to the members of the Convention when they resolved "for a cessation of hostilities," so that the only logical inference is that the peace Democracy are for is to be obtained by acceding to the demands of Jeff. Davis, and acknowledging the independence of his bogus Confederacy of slave holders.

It has been known that this was the plan of Vallandigham, Wood, and other peace apostles, but we did not suppose they could bring the Convention up to the point of openly declaring for the independence of the South. It is true that at the conclusion of one of the resolutions something is said of peace "on the basis of national union"; but, as this is unsupported by a single word in favor of prosecuting the war to bring about such a result, and inasmuch as not a word is said in denunciation of the rebellion, not a murmur even against the traitors who have drenched the nation in blood, this phraseology stands without force or meaning.

We know that the country pants for peace, but it never will pay such a price to obtain it.

No loyal man will regret that the McClellan Convention took this ground. It will bring the issue squarely before the country. But there is nevertheless something alarming in the fact that the malignant influence exerted by desperate leaders of the Vallandigham school, backed by the secret orders of disunionists scattered throughout the country, should have been of such potency as to control the action of the Convention and substantially converted it into a grand gathering of "O. A. K.'s." It proves to loyal men the great necessity for action, harmony and concentration. With the line fairly drawn, Peace by victory on the one side, and Peace by surrender on the other, there can be no uncertainty as to the result.

McClellan Hard to Swallow.

Sam. Medary, editor of the Columbus (O.) Crisis, and an influential leader of the Buckeye Democracy, says: "It is well known that General McClellan has not one spark of pretensions to the Presidency except what he has made out of this war under Mr. Lincoln. He never held a civil office in his life. Dennison brought him forward as a military man. Yet in three years, as a mere soldier, he rises to the demands of the Presidency to head a party which is for peace—a position requiring a statesman of enlarged views and a statesman's experience. And for what? That a few men who have got his ear may get foreign missions and home positions, at the expense of the peace of the country and the lives of their constituents. This is paying too dear for such whistles, and for one, we protest against it in behalf of our bleeding ruined, and distracted country."

The act of Capt. Craven, who went down in the monitor Tecumseh, off Mobile, was an instance of sublime courtesy. As the pilot and himself, the last in the vessel, moved to the ladder, the Captain stopped aside, saying: "You first, sir." The pilot was saved, and the hero perished in his magnanimity, an example as noble as Sidney.

FREE SPEECH.—Nearly all the Copperhead speakers at Chicago, and their brethren who have addressed ratification meetings elsewhere, have been loud in their denunciations of the Administration for "putting down the freedom of speech." If there has ever been a more outrageous abuse of the right of free speech in any country or in any place, than has been recently exercised by the very men and presses that complain of its being "put down," history does not record the fact. Under no other Government under the sun would men be allowed to utter anything like the seditious sentiments or the treasonable doctrines, in a time of civil war, that these men have been and are now uttering.

VALLANDIGHAM'S CANDIDATE.—We find the following paragraph in the West Chester Jeffersonian, a leading rebel sympathizing McClellan paper: "Vallandigham Endorses McClellan.—It is known to most of our readers that Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, the loved and eloquent champion of Peace, State Rights and Constitutional Liberty, and the called victim of Lincoln Despotism, was a Delegate to the recent Chicago Convention. He was active and influential as a member of the committee, in the preparation of the Platform, and at the conclusion of the first ballot for a Presidential candidate, it was he who moved that McClellan be declared the unanimous nominee of the Convention, and the motion was carried unanimously."

The Franklin Repository has come to life again, printed on new type. It is one of the best papers in the State.

Can Loyal Men Vote for McClellan?

Who Nominated McClellan?—Vallandigham, Voorhees, Seymour, Harris, Lohg & Co., all rebels at heart and outspoken sympathizers of the enemy in the field against our Government.

Who are the advocates of the Election of McClellan?—Vallandigham & Co., and every enemy of our Government in the North and in the South.

Can our brave soldiers and their friends Vote for McClellan?—The party in Pennsylvania that voted almost unanimously to deprive our brave soldiers of the right to vote, will support McClellan for the Presidency. McClellan may be a good man, but loyal and sensible men will be likely to judge of him by the company he keeps.

Is Jeff. Davis for the election of McClellan or Lincoln?—The Southern Rebel press, Jeff. Davis, and all other leading rebels in the South, pray for the defeat of Lincoln and the success of the Vallandigham disunion peace party in the North.

McClellan first Proposed Arbitrary Arrests.

The principal thunder which the supporters of McClellan had against the administration is that arbitrary arrests have been made. But worse than the draft even, in the sight of these patriotic "democrats," are these arbitrary arrests that have done so much to weaken the administration. How they have thundered against them night and day as breaches of the constitution, infringements of the sacred liberties of person, and a reckless overthrow of all the safeguards against despotism which our fathers erected as the rights of the States. Nevertheless, the most high-handed, arbitrary and exorbitant of all acts of this kind—the seizure and imprisonment of the entire legislature of a State—of the sovereign State of Maryland, was ordered and to a certain extent executed by General McClellan. Banks was at that time in command at Baltimore, and as it was suspected that the members of the legislature might take measures to carry the State out of the Union into the Confederacy, McClellan wrote to him in this wise:

[Confidential] HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1864.

MAJOR-GENERAL N. P. BANKS, U. S. A.—General: After full consultation with the President, Secretaries of State, War &c., it has been decided to effect the operation proposed for the 17th. Arrangements have been made to have a Government steamer at Annapolis to receive the prisoners, and carry them to their destination. "Some four or five of the chief men in the affair are to be arrested to-day. When they meet on the 17th you will please have everything prepared to arrest the whole party, and be sure that none escape."

"It is understood that you arrange with General Dix and Governor Sewall the modus operandi. It has been intimated to me that the meeting might take place on the 14th instant; please be prepared. I would be glad to have you advise me frequently of your arrangements in regard to this important matter. "If it is successfully carried out, it will go far toward breaking the backbone of the rebellion. It will probably be well to have a special train quietly prepared to take the prisoners to Annapolis. "I leave this exceedingly important affair to your tact and discretion,—and have but one thing to impress upon you—the absolute necessity of secrecy and success. With the highest regard, I am, my dear General, your sincere friend."

"Geo. B. McClellan Maj. Gen. U. S. A." This was, it must be confessed, a pretty summary and effective way of dealing with State rights, and McClellan went into the work with gusto. It cannot be said that he was merely carrying out the orders of his superiors, for he appears to have suggested the plan himself, merely "consulting" the President about it, and lending it his warm and earnest approval. His anxiety to get it done with complete success, and the importance he ascribes to that success, shows that his co-operation was more than willing; it was zealous. He seized those suspected legislators—those representatives of a free, independent and sovereign State—which was not at war with the nation, with as much avidity as a dog catches at a bone. He judged them all at a swoop, and there was an end of the matter. Mr. Lincoln's seizure of a poor offending editor here and there, or of a speculating contractor now and then, is a pitiful proceeding beside this nabbing of a whole legislative body. Cromwell's dispersion of the Long Parliament has become his history; it has been both painted and sung; but it was a tame affair compared with McClellan's method of getting rid of the Maryland Parliament. His "democratic" admirers, especially those who are champions of state rights, would do well to put the scene upon their transparencies and banners. It would make an extremely picturesque and effective emblem of political consistency.

REBEL OPINION.—We find the following paragraph in an article taken from the Richmond Examiner of August 31st: "If Atlanta were to fall, or Petersburg, or Sheridan should drive Early back to Lynchburg—or if any one of these events should befall, then all the peace principles and peace President's of Chicago, would be at the election next November where last year's snow is, and last night's moonshine."

General Grant has issued an order which makes the status of deserters to our lines a very pleasant one. They are to be provided with transportation to any point in the North which they may desire to reach, or they can receive employment in the army departments at remunerative wages. No services will be expected of them which might subject them to a chance of capture by the rebels. This order, together with that of General Fry, exempting them from draft, makes a rebel deserter's position somewhat desirable, and will doubtless increase desertions in the ranks of the enemy.

LATEST NEWS.

Capture of Atlanta Confirmed!

Its Occupation by Gen. Slocum—The Rebels Blow up their Magazines—Defeat of the Enemy at Jonesboro.

Washington, Sept. 4—S. P. M. To Maj. Gen. Dix, N. York:

Gen. Sherman's official report of the capture of Atlanta has just been received by this Department. It is dated twenty-six miles south of Atlanta, at six o'clock yesterday morning, but was detained by the breaking of the telegraph lines mentioned in my despatch of last night.

"As already reported, the army drew from about Atlanta, and on the 30th had made a break on the West Point road, and reached a good position from which to strike the Macon road, the right (Gen. Howard) near Jonesboro, the left (General Thomas) at Couch's Jonesboro, and entrenched in force, the salient within half a mile of the railroad. The enemy attacked him at 3 P. M., and was easily repulsed, leaving his dead and wounded. Finding strong opposition on the road, I advanced the centre and left rapidly to the railroad, made a good lodgment, and broke all the way from Rough and Ready down to Howard's left, near Jonesboro, and by the same movement I interposed my whole army between Atlanta and the part of the enemy entrenched in and round Jonesboro. We made a general attack on the enemy at Jonesboro on the 1st of September, the 19th Corps, Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, carrying the works handsomely with ten guns and about a thousand prisoners. In the night the enemy retreated south, and we followed him to another of his hastily constructed lines, near Lovejoy's Station.

"Hood at Atlanta, finding me on his road, the only one that could supply him, and between him and a considerable part of his army, blew up his magazines in Atlanta and left in the night time, when the 20th Corps, Gen. Slocum, took possession of the place; so Atlanta is ours, and finally won. Our losses will not exceed 1,200, and we have possession of over 300 rebel dead, 250 wounded, and over 1500 well."

IV. T. Sherman, Maj. Gen. A later despatch from Gen. Slocum, dated at Atlanta last night, the 3d, 9 P. M., states that the enemy on evacuating Atlanta destroyed seven locomotives and eighty one cars loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores, and left fourteen pieces of artillery, most of them uninjured, and a large number of small arms. Deserters are constantly coming into our lines.

ED. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

"Say to Mr. Lincoln, from me, that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of our Independence. It will be useless to approach me with any other—Jeff. Davis."

Neither Abraham Lincoln, nor the hundreds of thousands of loyal soldiers from the North will ever agree to offer or accept a peace upon the basis of a dissolution of the Union. SIGNIFICANT.—It is a fact of no ordinary significance that it was the traitor Vallandigham who moved that the nomination of McClellan be made unanimous. Upon this followed the nomination of Pendleton, Vallandigham's right-hand man, and, if such a thing be possible, a greater enemy of his country than Vallandigham himself. This is an important fact to be borne in mind during the Campaign.

An Appropriate Selection.

Governor SEYMOUR, of New York, was manifestly the fittest person in the country to preside over the deliberations of the Chicago Convention. When JEFF. DAVIS and his fellow conspirators proclaimed the Montgomery Constitution, he declared himself in favor of accepting it in the place of the Constitution of the United States, framed by the fathers of the Republic. He has never made any public declaration of a change of views, and the presumption is he is still in favor of Davis and his bogus Constitution. It is entirely certain that in his speech he had many hard things to say against the North, but not a word of complaint of the South. The Convention, therefore, did a consistent thing by calling him to preside. The act was in harmony with the proceedings, which favored an armistice for a peace attainable only by acknowledging the independence of the South.

McClellan First Proposed the Draft.

Gen. McClellan was the first man in the country to propose the draft. This he did more than three years ago. In August of 1861—just a month after the battle of Bull Run—when volunteers were pouring into Washington by regiments and brigades, he wrote to the President as follows: "WASHINGTON, August 20, 1861. "Sir: I have just received the enclosed despatch in cipher. Colonel Marcy knows what he says, and is of the coolest judgement. I recommend that the Secretary of War ascertain at once by telegraph how the enrollment proceeds in New York and elsewhere, and that, if it is not proceeding with great rapidity, drafts be made at once. We must have men without delay. "Respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major-General U. S. A."

The following is a copy of the urgent note of General Marcy, his father-in-law and chief of staff, when returned to New York, August 20, 1861: "I urge upon you to make a positive and unconditional demand for an immediate draft of the additional troops you require. Men will not volunteer now, and drafting is the only successful plan. The people will applaud such a course, rely upon it. I will be in Washington to-morrow."

Notwithstanding Gen. McClellan stands thus committed, his supporters arraign the Administration for enforcing the draft, and would have the country understand that he and they are the opponents of conscription. So long as men can read, this trick will meet no with success.

The Presidency.

The Cincinnati Gazette understands that the movements started by prominent Abolitionists in New England to induce the withdrawal of Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Fremont is not confined to that class. The Gazette is informed, there is a very general desire to adopt such measures as may be necessary to secure the cordial union of the opponents of the peace party, and to present in the campaign an unbroken front. What the result of this may be, we are not able to foreshadow; but whatever steps are taken, looking slowly to the success of the cause in which we are engaged, will be avoided by the people. The latter will cheerfully lay aside personal preferences, wherever these may be found to stand in the way of a consolidation of the Union elements.

The Chicago Convention.

The Platform of the Vallandigham Democracy.

Mr. Guthrie stated that the Committee on Resolutions had agreed, and was ready to report.

The resolutions were read as follows: Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union, under the Constitution, of the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as the framework of the Government, equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of military necessity, or the war-power, higher than that of the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private rights alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, and that justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities, with a view to the ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to that end, that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching elections will be held as revolutionary, and will be resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, and supervision of civil by military law in the States not in insurrection; the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union and a perpetuation of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now, and long have been prisoners, and are now in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the great Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army, who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power they will receive all care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of our Republic have so nobly earned.

The resolutions were adopted with but four dissenting votes.

COOL IMPUDENCE OF THE PEACE PARTY.

The rebels cry out, "Let us alone." The makers of the Chicago platform say "Let hostilities cease." Here is a remarkable harmony of sentiment between the Southern conspirators and the leaders of the Chicago Convention.

McClellan First Proposed the Draft.

Gen. McClellan was the first man in the country to propose the draft. This he did more than three years ago. In August of 1861—just a month after the battle of Bull Run—when volunteers were pouring into Washington by regiments and brigades, he wrote to the President as follows: "WASHINGTON, August 20, 1861. "Sir: I have just received the enclosed despatch in cipher. Colonel Marcy knows what he says, and is of the coolest judgement. I recommend that the Secretary of War ascertain at once by telegraph how the enrollment proceeds in New York and elsewhere, and that, if it is not proceeding with great rapidity, drafts be made at once. We must have men without delay. "Respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major-General U. S. A."

The following is a copy of the urgent note of General Marcy, his father-in-law and chief of staff, when returned to New York, August 20, 1861: "I urge upon you to make a positive and unconditional demand for an immediate draft of the additional troops you require. Men will not volunteer now, and drafting is the only successful plan. The people will applaud such a course, rely upon it. I will be in Washington to-morrow."

Notwithstanding Gen. McClellan stands thus committed, his supporters arraign the Administration for enforcing the draft, and would have the country understand that he and they are the opponents of conscription. So long as men can read, this trick will meet no with success.

The Presidency.

The Cincinnati Gazette understands that the movements started by prominent Abolitionists in New England to induce the withdrawal of Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Fremont is not confined to that class. The Gazette is informed, there is a very general desire to adopt such measures as may be necessary to secure the cordial union of the opponents of the peace party, and to present in the campaign an unbroken front. What the result of this may be, we are not able to foreshadow; but whatever steps are taken, looking slowly to the success of the cause in which we are engaged, will be avoided by the people. The latter will cheerfully lay aside personal preferences, wherever these may be found to stand in the way of a consolidation of the Union elements.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

The Surrender of Fort Morgan.

Capture of 600 Prisoners, 60 Cannon, &c.—3,000 Shells Thrown Into the Fort—Our Loss but One Killed and Seven Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 10:50 A. M. To Major General Dix, New York: This department has just received General Canby's official report of the surrender of Fort Morgan, viz: "NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—Fort Morgan surrendered at 2 P. M., on the 23d inst. (Signed) ED. R. S. CANBY, Maj. Gen. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—By the surrender of Fort Morgan we have about 600 prisoners; 60 pieces of artillery, and a large amount of material."

In the twelve hours preceding the surrender, about 3,000 shells were thrown into the fort. The citadel and barracks are entirely destroyed, and the works generally much injured. Many of the guns were spiked, the carriages burned, and much of the ammunition destroyed by the rebels. The losses in the army were one man killed and seven wounded. (Signed) E. R. S. CANBY, Major General.

The Fall of Atlanta.

Appeal of General Grant to the Country. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 9 P. M. Major General Dix, New York: This Department has received intelligence this evening that General Sherman's advance entered Atlanta about noon to-day. The particulars have not yet been received, but telegraphic communication during the night with Atlanta direct is expected. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Official Despatches.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—10:45 P. M. Major General Dix, New York: The following telegram from Major-General Slocum, dated this day in Atlanta, and just received, confirms the capture of that city. Gen. Sherman has taken Atlanta, and the 20th Corps now occupy the city. The main army is on the Macon road, near East Point. A battle was fought near that place, in which Gen. Sherman was successful. The particulars are not known. (Signed) H. U. SLOCUM Maj. Gen.

An official report states that, in the battle fought near East Point, by the General Sherman, with Hood, the rebel army was cut in two, with very heavy loss to the enemy, and that General Hardee was killed. Our loss is not known. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Shenandoah Valley.

Gen. Early Still in the Valley.—His Headquarters at Banker Hill. BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—The American's special despatch, dated at Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 2, says: "I have not sufficient time in this despatch, as the mail closes at Harper's Ferry at 1:15 P. M., to enter into details, but will simply state the principal points of information, which were obtained by a reconnaissance. "In the first place, Early has not left, and has no intention of leaving the valley. His headquarters are at Banker Hill, half way between Martinsburg and Winchester. He is busily engaged in repairing and putting up the telegraph line, and has already telegraphic communication with Richmond from this side of Woodstock. "Early is receiving reinforcements, and Fitz Hugh Lee is known to have received 300 fresh horses for his cavalry, who are said to number 7,000. "There is a regular stage from Winchester to Staunton, which runs every day, and several officers and soldiers are receiving short furloughs to go home and return to Winchester, which does not look as though he intended to leave the valley."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Star says: The following despatch was received at the War Department, last night: "The enemy are on the move, down the valley, falling back toward Winchester. A rebel attacked and drove Vaughn's rebel cavalry division from some point north of Banker Hill, within six miles of Winchester, when his advance was stopped by the appearance of a division of rebel infantry. "He however succeeded in capturing twenty wagons, two battle flags, a number of prisoners, and a herd of cattle. General Sheridan moved last night with his whole army in pursuit. General Grant wants only One Hundred Thousand Men."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—To Major General Dix, New York: It is ascertained with reasonable certainty that the naval and other credits required by the act of Congress will amount to about 500,000, including New York, which has not yet been reported to the Department, so that the President's call of July 18th, is practically reduced to three hundred thousand men, to meet and take the place of—First, the new enlistments in the navy; Second, the casualties of battle; sickness; prisoners, and desertion; and Third, the one hundred days' troops, and all others going out by the expiration of service this fall. "One hundred thousand new troops, promptly forwarded, is all that General Grant asks for the capture of Richmond and to give a finishing blow to the rebel armies yet in the field. The residue of adequate for garrisons in forts and to guard all the lines of communication and supply; free the country from guerrillas, give security to trade, protect commerce and travel, and establish peace, order and tranquility in every State. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Public Schools of this place, after a vacation of two months, opened again on Monday. Buy your cigars and tobacco at Lewis' Book Store.