



"One Country, One Constitution. One Destiny."

MATLESBURG, PA. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3, 1864. FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864, GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

[Subject to the Decision of the Democratic Na tional Convention. DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET ASSEMBLY, THOMAS ROSE, OF PERRY TP. SHERIFF, HEATH JOHNS, OF WAREANSTON COMMISSIONER, THOMAS SCOTT, OF WAITELY. DISTRICT ATTORNEY. JOSEPH G. RITCHIE. OF MARION. POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR ARTHUR RINEHART, OF PRANKLIN. AUDITOR.

A, J. MARTIN, OF WAYNE.

"While the army is fighting, you as cit izens see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the titution, and of your nationality and your rights as citizens." GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

The Constitution and the Union f place them together. If they stand, they must stand together; if they fall, they must fall together;<sup>39</sup>-Deniel Webster.

## is the War now prosecuted for the Freedom of Slaves ?

Much has been said and written upon this subject, but amid a contrariety of opinions, it was difficult for any one to determine the yiews or policy of the Administration until coln suggested Richard M. Blatchford, Didthe President made them known by his reley S. Gregory, or Thomas Hillhouse, as Ascent statement of the terms or conditions npon which the war can be terminated.

ible-desnotic-Mr. Fields or resignation !-In his correspondence with the quasi-In view of the notoriously unworthy men representatives of the Southern Confederacy, through Horace Greely at Niagara Falls, he fully and clearly announces "To whom it may concern," that the war shall not be closed until the entire Abolition of Slavery has been effected. It makes no difference, upon con-

of the slave holding States of the Union."-There are other and grave reasons for re-Again, Lincoln, through his prime minister. joicing that Mr. Chase is out of the Oakinet. He abolitionized the Cabinet; and if our Seward, informed England after the rebellion was fully insugurated, that "The framers of Gavernment should be overthrown and our eer government, placed the entire control of Union severed, he, as the chief of a class to slavery beyond the control of the Federal auwhich Samner, Greeley, Phillips, etc., etc., thorities, by leaving it to remain subject to belong, will be responsible for the calamitythe exclusive management and disposition of directly responsible-for they have perverted the war which should have waged against the several States themselves." Now in view of these quotations from your leaders, rebellion, lacking the wisdom to perceive do not have the andacity to say that Linthat the whole North could be united against coln's policy as proclaimed to the Canada rebellion, while upon their abolition prorebels is Constitutional, but stand up firmly gramme, the people are divided. In other to the Chicago platform, (if you cannot do words, if wiser usen had ruled, rebellion mention of peace as very nearly allied any batter,) which says, the "Federal Con would have divided the South and united the stitution, the rights of the States, and the North. As it is, the South is intensely uni-Union of the States, must and shall be preted. while the North is unhappily divided. served," and "that the right of each State But tor Mr. Chase and his followers, the reto order and control its domestic institutions bellion would have had narrower fimits, emaccording to its own judgment, is essential bracing only the Gulf and some of the Mis-

to the balance of power."

set down as Copperheadism (whatever that

may mean.) of the most malignant cast; but

coming from a distinguished Republican, it

is well worth the attention of grave and

thoughtful members of that party, who yet

desire to save the institutions of our country

from utter destruction, and the continued

Thurlow Weed's Opinion of Chase.

The "despotism" from which I. felt, in

common with emancipated thousands, a

sense of relief, is well understood at Wash-

ington. Mr. Chase, in the exercise of the

vast patronage of his department, was a

President by reiterating threats to resign .--

Mr. Lincoln, under the erroneous impression

that he could not dispense with the services

of his Secretary of the Treasury, yielded and

endured until human patience was exhausted.

so long in torment. The final breach was

occasioned by the refusal of Mr. Lincoln to

ratify an improper appointment. In declin-

ing to accept Mr. Chase's nominee. Mr. Lin-

sistant Treasurer: but Mr. Chase was inflex-

In accordance with your instructions, ]

What action, if any, ought to be taken in

I have the honor to be, with high respect.

Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Trea-

Bolicitor of the Treasury.

(Signed) EDWARD JORDAN.

rule of WHITE MEN over its destinies :

sissippi States. But for their influence If Lincoln, like the Dutchman's mule, two Union men trom Border States world will kick the stable, or Constitution, to pieces have been in the Cabinet. For saying, in because it confines him, let him kick, but December, 1860, that Tennessee, North Carjust keep out of his way. olina, Western Virginia and Northern Ala-Is the war now prosecuted for the freedom bama, were full of Union men, I was deof slaves, and if so, ought it to be prosecuted nounced and persecuted by all the Ultra-

Abolitionists. But under every discouragefor that object? Let the people decide this question at the ballot box fairly; for upon its ment-amid rapine and murder-this has decision hangs the weal or woe of the Union. proved to be true. Mr. Chase would not, however, allow these States to remain in the We call the attention of our readers Union, nor suffer them to return to it as to the following remarkable article from the States. For the truth of my assertion that

Albany Evening Journal, written by THUR-LOW WEED, one of the ablest and most segacious of the supporters of Mr. Lincoln's Ading letter : ministration. It will be seen that it con-WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.-Dear Sire Thanks firms to the fullest extent, the views of the for your note and explanation of this vote.-Democratic press, as to the mischievous ten-It may be useful. There is a greater dispodency of the measures so persistently and sition to compromise than I like to see. But successfully pressed upon the Administra-I hope the best. Half a dozen of the Bortion by the Abolitionists. Coming from a Democratic source, such comments would be

der States gentlemen have been in our room to-night. Etheridge and Stokes, of Tennessee; Adams and Bristow of Kentucky; Gilmer, of North Carolina, and others. I really sympathize with them, but see no reason why we should sacrifice permanently a large power to help them, for the purpose of gaining temporarily a little one.

Yours, cordially, S. P. CHASE. When this letter was written, bold, devo-

ted Union men in North Carolina and Tennessee were struggling to keep their States in the Union, anxious to sustain the Government and to stand by the stars and stripes. The "Border State Proposition." adopted by Congress, would have held them. sespot. He preserved his power over the Their members of Congress, went personally to "our room," imploring aid. Mr. Chase's "sympathy" was excited, but he "saw no reason" for "sacrificing" Abolitionism for the Union! What followed is historical. We have been involved for nearly four years in Mr. Chase tried the resignation dodge once an abolition war. The influences that drove too often. Mr. Lincoln's error was in living North Carolina and Tennessee from the Union extorted an emancipation proclamation, practical and effective only in giving union and determination to rebellion-a proclamation to which the first slave has not owed his freedom, for it is only operative where our armies go, and without the armies

would have gone faster and farther. And let it be remembered that all the while the Abolition demagogues and fanatics were aid-

ing both rebellion and slavery. The North, with whom Mr. Chase had surrounded himselt, Mr. Lincolu was certainly justified in united, and free of the incubus of abolitionpausing. Mr. Chase not long previously had ism, would have crushed rebellion, and with made the same point in relation to a New it the cursed institution which struck at and York Custom House appointment, and the sought to divide the Union. If the South Peace.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, a Republican paper, thus dwells on the peace negotiations :

ing men to scout the idea of any peace. flection or discussion upon the subject as an abandonment of principle. Such men seem to consider the present struggle as a sort of Kilkenny fight, involver of the parties to it, and regard the Union.

to treason itself. The North entered upon the present struggle with the declared purpose of maintaining the Union. President Lincoln in his inaugural, uttered sentiments which would to-day be entirely satisfactory to the South as a basis of peace. Congress at its first session after the commencement of hostilities resolved with all the solemnity of legisla-

tion, that the war should be prosecuted with no purpose of aggression upon the Federal rights of the South. The ink of the engrossing clerk was scarcely drv before the national faith thus pledge

ed, was violated. Three bloody years, have sealed the stutification which was then enacted.

The key of the great problem now before this people may be found in this question: What are we fighting for ?-Mr. Chase would not allow the Border States Is it the maintenance of the Union, or to remain in the Union, I substit the follow- is it the reconstruction of the Union upon a basis of emancipation? Are we

fighting to assert and vindicate the power of the Federal Government, or to abuses of the South? In the answers to these questions lies the solution of all the issues of war.

We venture the opinion that if a reliable assurance could be given to the people of the South that the Federal Constitution and its surict maintenance were the sole untimatum of peace, that the rebellion would ccase within three months.

The Newburyport (Mass.,) Herald, another Republican naper, has the following, which we especially commend to bondholders:

What we want to secure is not emancipation or slavery; nor the success of this party or that; but the nation's integrity-the Union as it was. All other considerations are of no consequence, not worth naming. Give us the Union in peace, and we shall be fully capable of taking care of all else. Slavery wil settle itself; it was doing so as rapidly as it could safely, before this war commenced. Give us Union in peace, and the national debt would be nothing .-If it were two thousand millions more than it is to-day, the national stock would at once advance 30 per cent. above par, and gold would sink. till both would come near a level. Give us Union in peace, and we should present such a front to the world, as to be ever after secure against encroachments and insults from abroad and we should hold the destiny of the Western continent in our own hands.

The Result of the Enormous Drain. The National Intelligencer gives the following maxims which it thinks may be affirmed without tear of a successful contra diction-an opinion in which we heartily

## Jeff. Davis' Ultimatum.

In his interview with Edmund Kirke

Gilmore the rebel chief is said to have declared that the independence of the South We are aware that it has become the was his siturnatum. In this Jeff. Davis repfashion with a class of silly, unreflect- resents the wishes of the majority of the Southern people about as truly as Lincoln and to refuse to listen to deliberate reple when he makes the Abolition of Slavery one of the terms of his ultimatum. Spite of the politicians on both sides the people of ing the total annihilation of one or oth. | both sections will yet get together in the

## The Abolitionists.

"If these infernal fanatics and Abolitionists ever get the power in their hands they will over-ride the Constitution, set the Supreme court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, "lay violent hands on those who differ with them in opinion,' or dare question their fidelity, and finally bankrupt the couptry and deluge it with blood. --- DANIEL WEBSTER.

"Here lie a people who lost their own liberties, in trying to give freedom to the African race, "-- ELWOOD FISHER,

Not long since a number of Congressmen from Kentucky waited upon Mr. Lincoln to remonstrate against the arbitrary arrest of Col. Wolford in that State. In the course of the interview, the President laid much stress upon his liberality. Why, says he, I have permitted members of Congress upon the floor of the House not only to criticise my policy, but even to personally attack me! How fine that sounds to a free regulate and reform the domestic people! Permitted members of Congress to speak of his "highness." This sounds more like the talk of an Emperor than of the President of a people professing to be free.

> Our exchanges all give the same report of the action of the Abolition League during the late invasion 1 They drummed and fifed and rallied, and all staid at home.-Sunbury Democrat.



# Summary of the War News.

The city of Atlanta is situated about seven miles southeast of the Chattahoochie River, on the line of the railroad leading from Savannah to Chattanooga and Nashville. It is the terminus of four principal State railroads. By three of them it is connected with Charleston on the east, Montgomery and Pensacola on the southwest, and Savannah on the southeast. The population is about twenty thousand. It contains the largest rolling mill in the South, besides pistol and tent factories, and Government works for the manufacture of everything needed in the way of army supplies. In anticipation of General Sherman's movement, nearly all the stores in the city were, a short time since, removed to a position of greater security in the interior.

General Braxton Bragg arrived a Atlanta on the 18th, General John B. Hood took command of the Rebel army. General Johnston having been displaced. Official dispatches from General

### The War News,

There was a desperate engagement CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 22 at Atlanta on Friday. The fight was severe, but resulted in the defeat of the -3 15 P. M .--- It appears that one important letter in the correspondence with the Confedenemy's plans. General McPherson's erate Commissioners is omitted in the official grand division is understood to have correspondence sent by the Associated Press. been the one principally attacked, and It is a letter from Horace Greeley to Jewett. against it the rebels massed half their The latter was fearful that he would be ararmy." After General McPherson's fall, rested for the part he had taken, and Greelev General Logan took command, and conducted the battle to its termination. wrote him a letter showing him the authority that he had for his action from the President. The slaughter, as reported (seven thousand on the rebels side), indicates that It is reported that this letter shows fully Mr. the battle was severely fought, and con- Lincoln's original position relative to receivtinued nearly all the whole day. On ing the Confederate Commissioners, and is Saturday both parties were engaged in therefore important in showing the change burying their dead, under a flag of truce. The details of the battle at hand of base by the President. Jewett is in New York, and has the original letter. The only are very meager and unsatisfactory for copy taken here was carried off by Mr. Holan engagement of its magnitude. It combe with the other papers, and it is imappears, however, to have been a grand

possible to obtain a copy to day. effort on the part of Hood to retrieve A number of politicians of both parties are the disasters which had befallen the rebhere to-day, not only from Buffalo, but also el army while under the command of Johnston, and to drive our forces from from Michigan and other points in the West. the position which they had secured to The Democrats say that the letter of Mr. the left of the city, and within a portion Lincoln sent by Major Hay is all the capital of its fortifications. The engagement that they want for the campaign. The more may have been precipitated by an effort conservative of the Republicans declare that on the part of General Sherman to carry they cannot stand by Lincoln in his ultimatthe remaining portion of the rebel um-the total abolition of slavery-as the works, and thus gain complete pos only condition for the settlement of this quessession of the city. This theory would tion; that they supposed the war was for the account for the desperate character of restoration of the Union; and further, that the fighting; the enemy endeavoring to retain to the last moment control of a whenever that can be accomplished they want position of such yast strategic import the war to stop, and are not willing that it tance to the South. Whatever may shall be carried on solely for the purpose of have been the motive for the engageabolishing slavery.

The Pesce Movement.

ment, the dispatches already received This shows very plainly that the corresaffirm that it was attended with success, popdence will divide the leaders of the Reif not with decisive results. Still it publican party, and only the extreme antimay have been in the nature of a drawn slavery portion will sustain the President in battle, and both sides buried their dead the ultimatum laid down in his letter. Both and removed their wounded, under flag of truce. A few days, perhaps hours, Republicans and Democrats who are watchwill give us further details of this most ing the movement here do not look upon Linimportant engagement. No official coln as rejecting the Confederate Commisintelligence has been received of the sioners because they are not duly accredited. occupation of any portion of Atlanta but that it all turns on the question of the by our forces. abolition of slavery.

It is reported that General Rousseau has captured Montgomery, the capital · The Confederate Commissioners claim that while they are not specially delegated to treat of Alabama. If this is true, a most imwith Mr. Lincoln, they have general powers portant success has been attained, which and delegated authority in behalf of the will greatly enhance the value of Gen. Sherman's operations. Some days ago Southern Confederacy. General Rousseau moved out from

The payment of three hundred Decatur, Ala., for the purpose of raiding upon the lines of railroad communidollars commutation, if made before ention west of Atlanta Indeed it was last February, exempts from all drafts for three full years. If made after that kis intention to destroy every prominent time, the exemption is good only point, which could be available to the rebels, between Opelika and Montgomagainst the impending draft, as the law was changed in February to that ery, with a view to prevent the moveend. Since the passage of the act of ment of the enemy in that direction in case he should retreat from Atlanta.-February there is no commutation, and If. therefore. General Rousseau has arall who are drafted and found liable must serve in person or by proxy. rived at Montgomery, he has accom-



ANOTHER REBEL RAID !

tempt to cut off his return to General Pennsylvania has again been invaded. Sherman. In this event, however, he A dispatch from Harrisburg, under date was instructed to cut his way through of July 30th, says :-to Pensacola, and thence, by steamers,

proceed to New Orleans. The an-The people of Chambersburg receivnonncement of his success in reaching ed information yesterday of the approach Montgomery indicates, however, that of the Rebels. At once the merchants he is in communication with his origiand business men commenced packing nal base, if not with General Sherman. up their stock, and before ten o'clock The cavalry forces connected with last night the most valuable merchan-

siderations of a national -character, whether the Canada rebels were authorized to speak for the South or not, we know that Lincoln is fully authorized to proclaim the views of charges showing that the enemy was receivhis Administration whether they be in coning supplies through the Oustom House were formity with the spirit of the Constitution or so rife that the President, in December last otherwise, and as commander-in-chief of the 'American army he will, if his statements replied curtly that he had "no information are worthy of belief, use the army for the affecting the integrity of the Collector."accomplishment of that object.

He had, however, abundance information af-Thus the political spider has been caught fecting the integrity of other officials, but, journals, we should this day rejoice in the in own web; and the so called Union Presiinstead of removing them, his special agent triumph of the Government over the vandent has placed himself, ostensibly, upon a spent menths in efforts to strangle investigadisunion plattorm. How can the Union be tions and cover up rascalities. Mr. Chase 'restored by the' agency of the army under knew that there were men in the Custom I did not, three years ago, mistake or magthe control of Lincoln when he avers that House whose only service was to sign a payshatery shall be crushed or abolished before | roll. He knew that others were dishonestthe war shall be ended ? In another phase | that one was detected in leaving his departof the question, how can the Union be re- ment with goods concealed upon his person, stored, when its Constitutional integrity, its He has known for three years that gross true foundation has, been destroyed? Can Custom House dishonesty exists at Oswego. slavery he abrogated notwithstanding certain But he gave them no "sign." Mr. Clark, fundamental provisions of the Constitution, whom he placed at the head of the money 'In any other way, than by the exercise of bureau at Washington, had been exposed of-"State rights, or legitimate amendment?- ficially, for dishonesty in the extension of Come boldly up to the consideration of this the Treasury building, a work progressing subject, Republican friends, and let us reason under the eye of Mr. Chase! And yet he together, "though thy sins be like scarlet, placed that man in a position of overwhelming trust! He not only placed a tabooed they may become wHITEE than wool."

Can you, in your eagerness to crush sla- man in such a position, but refused to revery, sanction or approve the violation of move him on the report of his own Solicitor ance: the Constitution or the destruction of any of of the Treasury, Mr. Jordan, who in April its parts, or will you not say, in the language last, in a letter to Mr. Ohase, said : of the great Webster, "IF THE CONSTI- TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SOLIOITOR'S OF-TUTION BE NOT OBSERVED IN ALL FIOF, April 19.-Sir : I have the honor here-ITS PARTS, THE WHOLE OF IT CEASES | with to transmit a report made to me by TO BE BINDING. A bargain cannot be Colonel L. C. Baker, together with a numbroken on one side, and smill he binding on ber of affidavits, affecting the conduct and character of 8. M. Clark and G. A. Henderthe other side." In our judgment sound reason would dictate that governments dong established should not be changed for abolition purposes, and therefore we had better to hin- that I did so by your direction, and achere to the government established by our in order that he might have an opportunity fathers, with the fugitive slave clause,-the to make such explanation or reply as he three-fifth rule of representation, and niggers should deem proper. His reply to me was, that as to anything as they were, rather than fly to evils that we know not of, that may leave us in the alleged against him in reaching his conduct dark vale of anarchy without any governor character as an officer 91 this department, | ty and pensions. A long remembrance it is,

thent. he denied it utterly, and that he to any oth- but Mr. Lincoln seems, nevertheless, to It will not do for you, Republican er matter he scorned to make any answer. friends, to say that the Abolition of slavery is I have further, in obedience to yyur order. consistent with the Constitution, for this called before me most of the persons waves mould contradict Mr. Lincoln and the great affidavits are herewith transmitted, and made leaders of your party. Lincoln said in his such other inquiries as it has been in my inangural, "Thave no lawful right to interpower to make touching the matter stated fere directly or indirectly with slavery in the in the affidavits, and the result is, an antire States where it exists." The clause now conviction that the most material of these read (the fugitive slave clause) is as clearly statements are true; particularly those conwritten in the Constitution as any other. All tained in the affidavits of Ella Jackson, Jenmembers of Congress are sworn to support | nie Germon and Laura Davall. the whole Constitution, to this provision'as much as any other." The Sherman resoluview of these facts, is, of course, not a question, which passed the U.S. Senate Februation for me to cointiler. ry 17th, 1861, declared, "That neither the Congress of the United States, nor the people or government of the non-slaveholding States, have the Constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any sury.

President vielded. The organization of the avert the punishment due to the great nannite New York Custom House is a living, burn- tional crime of rebellion, they will owe their

nify the evil of abolition influences, nor

the duty of warning the people. What then

was only prophetic is now history. Aboli-

tion influences in Congress, and in the Cabi-

net, have doubled the millions of dollars, and

deepened the rivers of blood spent and shed.

in a war which, so long as such influences

and counsels sway the Government, promises

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Gammon.

back pay." Soldiers are discharged from

service and have to wait for months for

their well earned dues; and soldiers' widows

suffer the pinchings of want for more than

a year before securing their pittance of boun-

have but a short memory.

glorious termination.

T, W.

1. As in the case of individuals, so ing disgrace, Mr. Chase had evidence of in- escape to the insanity of Aboliticnists. It is in the case of nations, nothing so effectfamous practices, but refused to act. When thus that antagonisms work together. And ually exhausts the physical power of a here, to guard against those who lay in wait nation as a spasmodic over-straining of to pervert all I say, let me exempt Gerritt its energies.

2. That from a population of 23.000. Smith, who has nobly given himself to the 000 not more than 500,000 can be adcalled the Secretary's attention to them, he duty of sustaining the Government in its vantageously diverted from the pursuits war against rebellion. Had the same degree of patriotism and sense governed Mr. Chase. sion of arms, and that even this properleading members of Congress, and influential tion was found excessive during the Nanoteonic wars.

3. That nothing so speedily tends to quished armies of the Confederacy, consignexhaust the military strength and deing rebellion and slavery to a common grave. press the military spirit of a people as the successive calls for men in exaggerated numbers, under the promise that each call will be the last. though fiercely denounced, did I shrink from

4, That when the maximum number of men who can be profitably diverted from the pursuits of productive industry has been reached, the secret of military efficiency must be sought in wise generalship, in the careful husbanding of resources, and in the concentra- It adds that the Rebel right flank was the rebels, but before they can get there tion of forces, rather than in the multi- believed to be resting on the stream, they must defeat our forces now threatnothing but an interminable conflict or an in- plication of troops.

## Over Two and a half Million of Men and Still Want More.

The following figures so far as they go, are Says Mr. Lincoln in his letter of acceptsupposed to be reliable. Raised in 1861. as "I am especially gratified that the soldiers per report of Secretary Cameron, for three and segmen were not forgotten by the Con- months, 77,875; raised in same year, as per tended execution of two guerrillas in

vention, as they forever should and will be the same report, for three years. 660.971 : remembered by the grateful country for call of July 1, 1862, 300,000; call of Aug. 4, 1862, for militia of certain States, June whose salvation they devote their lives." It would seem from the treatment the sol- 15, 1863, to repeal invaders of Pennsylvania. diers and seamen receive at the instance of 120,000 ; draft of July, 1863, 300,000; numthe "Government" that they are likely to be ber raised since October 17, as per statement "forever remembered," and nothing more. of Senator Wilson, 700,000; total. 2.458.856.

Sailors march about the streets of seaport The late call for 500,000 with an excess of whibited these affidavits to Mr. Clark stating cities with banners inscribed, "We want no 100 per cent. will make 3,458,000, aid from sanitary Commissions-only our -----

Our National Expenses.

The present expenses of our Government amount to \$2,700,000 a day, \$112,500 an hour. \$.875 a minute .-- [Chicago Journal. That is equal to three niggers a minute 180 niggers an hour, 4,320 niggers a day, or 1.576,800 a year. The Journal man may possibly be able to perceive that the whole lot might have been bought and paid for a year and a half ago.-[Louisville Journal.

And this, too, leaves out of the account the hundreds of thousands of killed and maimed white citizens of the United States. says the Philadelphia Age.

The Democrats predicted that the triumph of a sectional party would pro-duce a dissolution of the Union. That was denounced as "loco foco stuff." The result is before the country,

We now predict that the re-election of Lincoln, should it acour, will reader permanent the separation of the North and South. This will be termed "Copperhead nonsense!" Well-try it!

Sherman's army state that the Rebel attack on Wednesday was made in force. The fighting lasted several hours. The enemy's loss is reported at from six to eight hundred killed, and four thousand wounded and prisoners; that of the Federal at only fiftees hundred. Later dispatches announce that in the battle on Friday last, of which no particulars of productive industry to the profes- have been received, Major-General James B. McPherson was killed. The death of General McPherson is a serious, perhaps an irrepartable loss, to the

ed on the field. Federal army. A Richmond paper of Wednesday

last has a despatch stating that on the day previous the Rebel General Revnolds attacked the Federal line of skirmishers at Peach Tree Creek, five miles northwest of Atlanta, and took possession of their entrenchments. He ed improbable rumors, among others captured one hundred and fifty prison- that the bankers and public officers are session of their entrenchments. He ers. An Illinois regiment lost in killed and wounded one hundred men, and an the city. Our information believes that Ohio regiment also suffered severely. a raid into Pennsylvania is the object of and wounded one hundred men, and an and protected by it.

ening their right flank. The guerrillas are very active in Kentucky. They have made their appearance on the Ohio River. A body of American, says: All quies here news them, numbering several hundred, has entered Henderson, on the Indiana bor- still hold Harper's Ferry. There is der. Their presence at that place is some uneasiness on the line of the Northsaid to have been caused by their inretaliation for the murder of a citizen. | remove the rolling stock. it is mought The Federal forces were drawn up in a the report is sensational. line awaiting their attack; but, says our account, "the timely arrival of the

gunboats would save them from disaster." From General Grant's army there is little of interest. On Saturday there was considerable skirmishing in front of Burnside's position, but no injury is reported. By an order of General

Grant the 10th Army Corps has been assigned to General Birney. General Mott has succeeded to the command of 3d Division. Other changes, it is rumored, are in contemplation.

From Cairo we have an account of General A. J. Smith's expedition. It claimed that Smith whipped the enemy in five battles, killed six of their generals, captured two thousand prisoners, and returned with a loss of but five hundred men all told.

There are reports of another Rebel raid into Maryland. It is reported that Mosby's cavalry have prossed the Potomac, and that a large force of Rebels

and are driving their horses and cattle along the roads leading to Washington. A Louisville despatch states that fifty women captured by the advance of

General Sherman's army, have, it ap- dize was sent far beyond the reach of pears, raided over all the railroads in the Rebels. At 3 o'clock this morning Alabama, to the east and west of Mont- a rebel force reached Chambersburg, gomery, and as far as Covington. The and encamped on the Fair ground .-work of destruction has probably been This force was met a short distance thoroughly accomplished.

in Baltimore.

of their situation, the rebels may at-

from Mercersburg by a small party of troops from Carlisle barracks, who General Slocum's expedition has returned to Vicksburg, after defeating Wirt Adams at Graud Gulf on the 17th. fought the advance stubbornly, but were compelled to withdraw on account The rebels met with severe loss, and reof the numbers of the invaders. It is treated, leaving their dead and woundreported that the rebels have burned the Court House, Town Hall and the resi-

dence of Col. A. K. McClure at Cham-Latest of the Raid--Great Excitement bersburg.

Another 'dispatch to the Pittsburgh PHILADELPHIA, July 28 --- Gentlemen Commercial, under date of July 31st. from Baltimore report great ignorance says:

there regarding military movements. At 2 p. m. vesterday General Averill. The city is quiet, but intense anxiety with a force of cavalry, dashed into from the suppression of news has caus-Chambersburg just after the rebels left it. He pursued and soon overtook them. A fight ensued, in which the preparing to remove the valuables from enemy was driven towards St. Thomas, but with what other result I have not learned.

Gen. M'Causeland made a demand on the people of Chambersburg for \$1,000,-

000 in gold, or \$500,000 in greenbacks. A dispatch from Frederick. Marv-The demand was not complied with. land, at noon to-day, to the Baltimore The order was then given to fire the town, when the rebel soldiers broke in from the front looks favorable. We doors and windows, fired the houses, and told the people to get out if they could. The screams of the women and ern Central Road, and apprehensions children were heart-rending, but had no of a raid. Orders have been issued to effect on the reusis.

A dispatch this morning states the half of the town is in ruins, and that WASHINGTON, July 28 .- The latest 3,000 people are homeless and almost authentic intelligence is that General peaniless. Many saved nothing but Kelly occupies Martinsburg. There their night clothes. Col. A. K. Mchas been no heavy fighting within the Clure's loss amounts to nearly \$50,000. past three or four days, and no infor-The Eyster family lost nearly a quarter mation that the rebels have re crossed ot a million. into Maryland. The rebels occupy

The following dispatch has been re-Falling Water on the Virginia side, ceived by General Rowley at Pitts. and our forces Williamsport on the burgh :---

Maryland side, the contest being for HARRISBURG, July 30, 1864. - To Brig. the ford. There is no evidence that Gen. Rowley :- Averill has re-captured Early has been reinforced. The affair Chambersburg. One half of the town at Winchester on Saturday, .when Col. is burnt by the rebels It is believed Mulligan was wounded, was only a that Breckinridge is marching west on skirmish. General Crook was forced an extensive raid. Pittsburg may have to retreat, finding his small command to turn out fifteen thousand for defense.

## Good News from Grant.

BALTIMORE, July 31.-All doubts as to the good news from Gen. Grant's army seem to be removed. A late dispatch just received says that the assault commenced at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning by a terrible explosion, which completely destroyed one of the enemy's principal forts in front of Petersburg containing sixteen guns, which was rendered a mass of ruins. Upon

this explosion, our artillery opened Chevras Brainard, aged 96 years, with one simultaneous and continuous roar along our entire line.

Up to the leaving of the mail boat be forwarded on Taesday. They were oldest bell in the Union tolled his fa-to be sent beyond the limits of the Uni-ted States. They were oldest bell in the Union tolled his fa-try one hundred and forty years ago.

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#### are about to follow. The farmers of Martinsburg. Rumors are now cur-Montgomery county are panic stricken, rent of a fight near Harper's Ferry, in which General Hunter was badly worsted. They are very indefinite, however.

Sherman's army in Georgis arrived here on Friday. Three hundred and fifty more were at Nashville, and would

was buried by his brother Masons at East Haddam, Ct., last week. The

flanked.

Rumors About the Last Raid. NEW YORK, July 27 -A Herald Baltimore dispatch of the 26th, 9 p. m. says: At last secounts General Crook has succeeded in driving the advance of the enemy, which was pushing north, back to Bunker Hill, ten miles south of

