Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Abraham Lincoln,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Andrew Johnson,

OF TENNESSEE.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,

Col. A. J. HERR, of Dauphin County,
[*Subject to the decision of the District Conference.*]

ASSEMBLY,

Col. H. C. ALLEMAN, Harrisburg.
DANIEL KAISER, Wiconisco.

PROTHOTARY,

JOSIAH C. YOUNG, Harrisburg.

REGISTER,

GEORGE MARKS, Union Deposit.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

HENRY HARTMAN, Washington.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

PHILIP MOYER, Upper Paxton.

AUDITOR,

ALFRED SLENTZ, Harrisburg.

Address of the Union State Central Committee.

We give up a large portion of our space to-day, to the very able address of the Chairman of the Union State Central Committee The address shirks none of the great issues involved in the contest for the election of State and national officers, nor does it feign questions foreign to the struggle. It is, frankly, a straight-forward statement of the great interests at stake, and an argument in favor of the cause of the country, which will shake the error from the head of every lukewarm man who peruses it, and afford strength and courage to that noble band in whose behalf it was prepared and published. We earnestly commend the document to the careful perusal of our readers.

A Word to the Chairmen of Loyal County Committees.

While the Union State Central Committee will devote itself to the organization of the State at large, and while those forming that committee are men of unquestionable ability, who will devote themselves exclusively to the great work of the campaign, it must not be overlooked or treated lightly, that, the different county committees will have the details of the battle to manage. The members of each county committee come directly in contact with the people. The chairmen of these committees have opportunities of understanding the essential requirements to make victory certain, much better than the Chairman of the State Central Committee. Hence it is to the county committees, and through these to the vigilance committees of townships and wards, that we must look for that thorough organization which will not only ensure success at the coming important elections, but which will pave the way to that permament rule of the right, necessary to the perpetuity of the Union and safe operation of the Government. In view of these facts, we earnestly urge on our cotemporaries the importance of properly presenting this subject to the county committees in their various localities. If we can win a great victory in Pennsylvania in October, on the popular vote of the State—if we can elect large majorities in both branches of the Legislature, and so reform the Congressional delegation as to purge it of its present corruption and debasement, the political effect will be felt in every State in the Union, while its moral influence will place a stigma upon home traitors which will shame many of such miscreants from the polls in November. Will the different loyal county committees reflect and act upon these suggestions?

M'Clellan Accepts, and thus the Infamy is Completed.

Com. Farragut, in his dispatch, says that after the rebel commander of Fort Morgan had raised the white flag, the officers in the fort busied themselves in destroying their swords and spiking their guns. There is a parallel to this duplicity and meanness in the acceptance, by Maj. Gen. George B. M'Clellan, of the nomination for the Presidency by the peace cravens of the country. Before accepting the candidacy for the Presidency, Gen. M'Clellan doubtless paused to destroy the swords presented to him by different corporations and cities, and spike the big gun he had manufactured recently in the shape of a war oration at West Point. He swallowed peace, secret treason, cowardice, slander of the Government and insult to the soldiers, when he accepted the Chicago platform. He now stands before the world a nullifier of truth and history, the tool of the worst men that ever conspired to destroy a good Government.

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS has been re-nominated for Congress, by the Union men of Lancaster county. Of course there is nothing surprising in this renewal of confidence. In Congress, Mr. Stevens gives to his district an importance equal to that enjoyed by many States, from the representation of their delegations in both branches of that body; and hence, while the veteran statesman lives and is willing to forego his own repose and personal interests to occupy a seat in Congress, the people of Lancaster county will, of course, insist upon his distinguished services. We do not believe that there is a pure Union man or a clean "Democrat" in his district who will vote against Mr. Stevens at the October election.

THERE is not a word of cheer in the Chicago platform for the unequaled successes of Farragut and our tars. We say unequaled. All history shows but four or five victories of fleets against forts, and none such as his. Is there nothing in this to arouse Democratic blood?

ADDRESS

OF THE

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The result of the recent election on the amendment to the Constitution of the State, allowing our soldiers in the field to vote, is gratifying, inasmuch as it shows that the great heart of the Commonwealth is right in the fearful and bloody struggle now going on to preserve the Republic, and that these brave men are worthy to help govern the country for which they make so many sacrifices and suffer so many privations.

The friends of the Union have brought about this result, while the opposition have used their powerful organization to prevent it, with the evident object of weakening the Union armies, by disfranchising the soldier, and thereby strengthening themselves at the approaching Presidential election; and in connection with this election let us reason together.

The campaign of 1864 is now fairly opened. The issue upon which the campaign is to be made is clearly indicated. The enemies of the Government have publicly and authoritively declared their purpose in the contest. That declaration places the duty of patriots in a light as broad and clear as that of noon.—There is no mistaking either the spirit or the object of our opponents; it is the same that impelled the chiefs of armed treason to attempt the overthrow of free government on this continent in 1860-61. Neither time, nor reflection, no regard for the peace of society in the loyal States, nor the desolations which have devoured the prosperity of the South in the grip of war, have wrought any modification of their hatred for a Government founded upon the opinions of the people expressed through the ballot-box.

It is the part of wisdom to anticipate evil, and to prepare to destroy it before it grows too formidable to overthrow. The attitude of the parties to the Presidential contest gives rise to a serious question—the most serious of any which can engage the attention of the true patriot and good citizen. That question is briefly stated: "Shall we have lasting peace, through a vigorous prosecution of this war for national life, or interminable war, through a peace based upon disunion?"

The issue is sharply defined. The utterances of the Baltimore Convention decisively declare for peace through effective war; the utterances of the Chicago Convention as decisively pronounce for the alternative presented in the question stated. They mean that, or they are without meaning. The opposition to Mr. Lincoln contemplates disunion as a cure for the ills under which we lie. His defeat would divide the continent into factious States. Nor is this mere assertion. The political history of the country for the last four years is a mass of overwhelming evidence in support of its entire, its disgraceful truth.

And first, in evidence of its truth, we have the declaration, informal but not less weighty (because reiterated and unvarying,) of the rebel chiefs, that the South will not treat for peace save upon the basis of a recognition of its independence. The press of the South omits no opportunity to impress upon us, and upon the world, that peace can only come through recognition. Recognition is but another name for separation. And finally, every European nation has come to regard the result of this war as certain to be one of two things—either subjugation or disunion. It is the clear conviction which truth brings to every rational, enlightened mind. It is, therefore, entitled to great weight, second only to the resultant fact.

It is due to the opponents of Mr. Lincoln to state that they pretend to believe in the probability of peace and union through some compromise, the terms of which are not clearly stated.

It will be easy to show the futility of such hopes, if it has not already been done. It will not be a difficult task to show that such a belief does not take root in conviction. The leaders of the opposition are men of great ability, and more than ordinary sagacity. They cannot, therefore, be ignorant of the facts which are of public record. Those facts effectually preclude the possibility of peace and Union through any compromise, unless the terms involve recognition, and that would be disunion.

But let us thoroughly consider this question of peace through compromise. It is reasonable to suppose that the chiefs of the rebellion would have accepted terms in the outset, if at all. It is alleged by our opponents that Mr. Lincoln hurried the nation into war, not only without constitutional warrant, but even against the wishes of the rebel chiefs themselves. They reproach the Congress then in session with having refused to adopt the Crittenden compromise measure, and thus forced the South into rebellion in exercise of the right of self-defence and self-preservation.—It is unnecessary to pause to show that all this transpired while the reins of power were held by Southern men, most of whom are now in arms against the Government. Let that pass. The question hinges upon the responsibility of the rejection of the Crittenden compromise. It was rejected. By whom? Reference to page 109, part first, of the *Congressional Globe* of the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress will place the responsibility for the rejection of that compromise where it properly belongs. It will be seen that the Crittenden compromise was defeated by the substitution (in effect) of what is known as the "Clark amendment." The record shows that the vote on the motion to substitute was—yeas 25, nays 30. The vote on the adoption of the Clark proposition, taken directly afterward, was—yeas 55, nays 23 The presumption would be, naturally, that if the South had votes enough to reject the substitute, it would also have had enough to reject the proposition when offered independently. There was a falling off in the negative vote on the proposition, as compared with that on the first motion to substitute, of *seven* votes. This is accounted for by the fact that Senators Benjamin and Slidell, of Louisiana; Wigfall and Hemphill, of Texas; Iverson, of Georgia, and Johnson, of Arkansas—*six Southern Senators—sat in their seats and refused to vote.* Had these six Southern men voted "no," the Clark proposition would have been defeated by a majority of four votes, and the Crittenden compromise could have been taken up and carried by the same majority. It appears of record, then, that the Crittenden compromise was rejected because six of the leading Senators from the South virtually refused to vote for it. A motion to reconsider was carried some weeks later, and a direct vote upon the compromise was taken. The proposition was lost by a single vote. But one of the six Senators referred to voted on that occasion, nearly all of them having withdrawn on the secession of their respective States. Had they remained to vote for the compromise, it would have been adopted.

The chief object in alluding to this matter is to show that when, before the overt act of war was committed, the South had the election of compromise or war, she, through her highest dignitaries, deliberately chose war.

The South would not have compromise then. Is it reasonable to suppose that it would accept such an accommodation now? Her rulers have the Southern masses by the throat, and can mould them to their imperious will. They are playing for a great stake. They could not withdraw from the contest now unless forced into withdrawal. Pride, love of power—both inbred and fostered by the institution of slavery—would force them to elect, as they declare they do elect, extermination rather than submission and Union.

Early in the struggle, before the Government had taken the aggressive, President Lincoln offered peace on most liberal terms The terms were, briefly, the laying down of arms and the abandonment of their hostile attitude. The world knows how these terms were met. It need not be repeated here. The desolation of Southern fields, and the vacant seats in thousands upon thousands of homes, both North and South, bear the record. Still later, amnesty and pardon have been offered by the President; still the chiefs of the rebellion abate not a tittle of their energy to maintain themselves in their wrong. They demand recognition and independence of a Government they hate. Intimate knowledge of the directing minds of the rebellion teaches that they will never abandon their wicked scheme until obliged to do so by the sheer force of such iron circumstances as control the results of war.

There is no ground, then, for hope or peace through compromise; no hope of permanent peace. There is no such discharge in this war. Those who go before the country upon such vicious pretexts are not deceived themselves, however much they may deceive the ignorant and unsuspecting. To charge self-deception upon them in a matter so unmistakably clear would be equivalent to charging them with imbecility. They do not deceive themselves. This pretext of seeking the defeat of Mr. Lincoln that peace may return to our borders covers a sinister purpose. If they wish peace they can have it but in two ways—in a cowardly abandonment of the struggle, followed by disunion, or by a more vigorous (if possible) prosecution of the war.

Thus the true issue upon which the campaign is to be made becomes sharply defined. None can deprecate the horrors of war or desire the return of peace more than do the warmest supporters of the National Union nominees. But they ask for and will acquiesce in no peace that is not founded upon the integrity of the Union, and established upon the principles of the Declaration of Independence. They recognize greater evils than war, such as this is in which the nation is plunged. Divide the nation geographically, and to what end do we inevitably gravitate? With the precedent and justice of secession established and acknowledged, who can presume to say that we shall not repeat the humiliating history of Mexico and the South American States? United, the common danger was, and would continue to be, our common security. Divided, the land, would groan with the wreaking out of individual vengeance. Divided, the torch and brand would never be idle along the line of division. The country would at last awake to the bitter knowledge that open, vigorous war, prosecuted with a high purpose, is a thousand times less to be dreaded than an armed peace.

As an example, a little more than a year since, when Lee, with his rebel army, invaded Pennsylvania, and when the fate of the Republic was decided by the battle of Gettysburg, how prompt wicked and designing men were to inaugurate the insurrection in New York city, trusting in the hope that the Government was not able to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws. It will be long before the blackness of the crimes committed by that conspiracy will be obliterated.

As another example, take the recent conspiracy discovered in the Northwest—the banding together in secret of a large number of men, the concentration of thirty thousand stand of arms and a large supply of ammunition. The papers of this conspiracy, which were seized, evidence too clearly that their design was, and is, the overthrow of the Republic, trusting that division and anarchy would shield them from harm, but in utter disregard of the concomitant wrongs to the people—murder, robbery, arson—in a word, desolation for the time.

Now, fellow-citizens, in both these examples, the moving spirits are prominent men in the opposition, and controlled the nomination and platform at Chicago.

Can we hesitate—can there be any trust or confidence in men placed in nomination by such men? Men of family, hesitate; men of property, hesitate; young men, who hope to enjoy both these blessings, hesitate before you cast your votes for nominees made by such agencies.

Yet it is to such a peace as this that our opponents invite you. They ask your suffrages for a man who either is pledged to such a peace, if elected, or who is determined on a war grander in scale and bloodier in results than the world has yet witnessed. There can be but two issues out of the present difficulty. The intelligent freemen of Pennsylvania need not to be led like children. They will not fail to comprehend the nature of these issues, and to choose between them. In so choosing they choose for their children and their children's children. They can do nothing of a public nature in these pregnant times that shall not cause coming generations either to revere or despise them. The re-election of Mr. Lincoln and the election of Andrew Johnson as his associate, will indicate to the chiefs of the rebellion that the war for Union and permanent peace must go on until these ends shall be attained. It will also signify to the nations of Europe that the people of the whole United States will, soon or late, become an united people, and the Government remain, as it has heretofore been, a star of hope to all the oppressed peoples of the civilized world, and an everlasting monument to the wisdom of the grand old heroes who conceived it. If we could basely afford to abandon the struggle now, the world, mankind, could not afford the sacrifice. If we could afford to bear the shame, and wear the shackles of defeat so craftily invited, our children could not stand erect under the deathless reproach of our behaviour. As men, as freemen, as patriots, we have no choice but to stand by the Government as administered. The alternative presented by our opponents is disunion and dishonor, which is national death. If a man recognizes the existence of the principle of eternal justice he cannot despair of the Republic. There may be some in whom the principle of hope maintains but a feeble existence, unless stimulated by uninterrupted success. Such must be encouraged and sustained by the example of the more hopeful and enduring. They must be assured of what the philosophy of history and of events teaches, that danger lies in turning back, as security lies in pressing forward. The desolations, and bereavements, and burdens of war may be, nay, are, terrible, but the tempest which ravages forest and field, destroying the increase of labor, and even human life, is also terrible. Yet it is beneficent. With unvarying calm the atmosphere would degenerate into putridity and the earth would revolve in endless night. So war involves nations in its tearful vortex that social and political renovation may follow. As a fire sweeping over the fields licks up the chaff and stubble, yet affects not the solid earth, so the fiery trial which we are called upon to endure is consuming the notorious crimes of society. The nation will issue out of this struggle stronger and purer than before. Wrong, such as confronts us, cannot drive right into exile. Craft and villainy are not to be the subjugators of wisdom and virtue. And whatever crimes may have been, or may yet be, perpetrated in the name of civilization, it is not now to be proved either a farce or a failure. But these calamities are not to come upon the American people for the reason that the masses are to remain true and steadfast in this great effort to establish their liberties upon a surer foundation than the anomalies upon which they have hitherto rested.

The victory is to be won by unremitting labor, and a watchfulness that shall be proof against the surprises planned by traitors at home or abroad. We are to look for no fortuitous happenings, no miraculous interpositions. The friends of the Government, working together, cannot be overthrown by any combination possible among their opponents. They may seek to divide and distract, as they have done, and they may partially succeed.—But not if the people remain firm, calm, and self-contained. United, we are invincible against any force that can be brought against us. Divided, we should invite defeat, and attach to ourselves the name of having rejected the counsels of experience and enlightened reason. Our victorious armies are bravely doing their duty in the field.

What is required of the loyal men of Pennsylvania, is a great victory at the polls in October and November. It is not only essential that the Federal Government and the policy inaugurated to crush rebellion should be endorsed by the re-election of Abraham Lincoln; but at the coming contest in October, it is important that in the election of Congressmen and members of the Legislature, as many districts as possible should be carried by the loyal candidates now in and to be put into the field. We want the moral effect of overwhelming majorities as well as the prestige derived from military power and force. We expect to close the war as much by the influence of the ballot as the bullet. We hope to stop the effusion of blood by the unmistakable demonstration at the polls that the war is to be waged till the rebellion is ended, and that hostilities will not cease while there is an armed traitor in the field. Such a cessation of hostilities cannot be obtained by compromise or negotiation. It must be achieved by the stern influence of force—by the unmistakable, clear, and well-defined proofs of the ability of the Government to cope with and conquer all or any of its foes.

Men of Pennsylvania, the issues are now before you for consideration and decision. You must abide the result as you establish it for good or evil. We ask you to support Abraham Lincoln because we believe his re-election will fully vindicate the authority of the National Government, and fully establish the fact that the free men of the loyal States are able to sustain the existence of the Union and the Government against the hazard of opposition from abroad or at home. We ask you to assist not only in the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, but in the election of all loyal candidates for State and Federal offices, because their triumph will recognize our nationality—a result which must contribute to the maintenance of the national Government. It needs no argument of our own to establish this position, because our political opponents now antagonize us to achieve entirely the opposite results.

By order of the Union State Central Committee.

SIMON CAMERON, President.

A. W. BENEDICT, WIEN FORNEY, } Secretaries.

By Telegraph.

MOVEMENTS OF A PIRATE

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.

The transport steamer Nightingale, from Key West, reports that she was chased by a supposed pirate on the 6th

Advices from Havana to the 26th ult., have been received. The reported capture of Victoria from the French, by Cortinas, has been confirmed. The French were put to flight with heavy loss. Cortinas had announced to the soldiers that he would soon lead them to Tampico, and would be reinforced from Horiastica.

Capt. Mendoza had ambushed a party of imperialists, killing 66 and capturing 27 of them; also capturing 115 rifles and 73 horses. Capt. Mendoza and three of his men were killed.

The yellow fever was making considerable havoc at Havana.

The steamer Francis, lately from Philadelphia, had been sold for 20,000 pounds. She is to be fitted for blockade running

The Presidency.

VIEWS OF GENERAL GRANT.

HEAQUARTERS OF THE ARMIES OF THE U. S.,
CITY POINT, VA., Aug. 16, 1864.

Hon. E. B Washburne:

DEAR SIR:—I state to all citizens who visit me that all we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment North.

The rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons or intrenched positions. A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force. Beside what they lose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing from desertions and other causes at least one regiment per day. With this drain upon them, *the end is not far distant, if we will only be true to ourselves Their only hope now is in a divided North.* This might give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, while it would weaken us. With the draft quietly enforced, the enemy would become despondent, and would make but little resistance.

I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential eleccion. They have many hopes from its effects. They hope a counter-revolution. They hope the election of the peace candidate. In fact, like Micawber, they hope for something to "turn up." Our peace friends, if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would be but the beginning of war, with thousands of Northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing separation. To have "peace on any terms," the South would demand the restoration of their slaves already freed; they would demand indemnity for losses sustained; and they would demand a treaty which would make the North slave-hunters for the South; they would demand pay for the restoration of every slave escaped to the North.

Yours, truly, U. S. GRANT.

Arrivals at Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.

The U. S Gunboat Paul Jones, Commander Shirley, arrived here to-day, via New York, where she put in for coal after twenty-eight months service in and on the Southern blockade.

She brings home from the squadron 58 men, whose terms have expired.

Acting Master George R. Durant and two of the crew were captured on Ossabaw, by the rebels, while on an expedition.

The steamer Mahaska, from the blockading squadron, has arrived.

Gold Coming Down.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.

The gold market closed to-day at 233½.

The Presidency.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION REBUKED.

He Accepts the Nomination—Talks all Around the Peace Proposition—Ignores the Idea of a Cessation of Hostilities—and Goes for the Whole Union.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.

The following is the letter of General M'Clellan accepting the Chicago nomination:

ORANGE, N. J., Sept 8.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, as their candidate at the next election for President of the United States.

It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought.

I am happy to know that when the nomination was made the record of my public life was kept in view.

The effect of long and varied service in the army, during war and peace, has been to strengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, laws, and flag of our country impressed upon me in early youth.

These feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, and must continue to do so to its end.

The existence of more than one government over the region which once owned our flag is incompatible with the peace, the power, and the happiness of the people.

The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced, and it should have been conducted in accordance with those principles, which I took occasion to declare when in active service.

Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefits of our many victories on land and sea.

The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise, and to restore and preserve it the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people. The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is, and must continue to be, the indispensable condition in any settlement.

So soon as it is clear or even probable that our present adversaries are ready for peace upon the basis of the Union, we should exhibit all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure such peace, re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the conditional rights of every State. The Union is the one condition of peace, and we ask no more.

Let me add what I doubt not was, although unexpressed; the sentiment of the Convention, as it is of the people they represent: that when any one State is willing to return to the Union it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights. If a frank, earnest, and persistent effort to obtain those objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union, but the Union must be preserved at all hazards.

I could not look in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain—that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often perilled our lives. A vast majority of our people, whether in the army or navy or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace on the basis of the Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood, but no peace can be permanent without Union.

As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the Convention, I need only say that I should seek in the Constitution of the United States, and the laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of my duty and the limitations of Executive power, endeavor to restore economy in public expenditure, re-establish the supremacy of law, and by the operation of the more vigorous nationality resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth.

The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to a sound financial system; while the rights of citizens and the rights of States, and the binding authority of law over the President, the army, and the people, are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace.

Believing that the views here expressed are those of the Convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination. I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne should the people ratify your choice.

Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the Universe, and, relying on His all-powerful aid, do my best to restore Union and peace to a suffering people, and to establish a guard for their liberties and rights.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, and others, committee.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

His Own Account of the Capture of Atlanta.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 8.

In answer to a request that Major General Sherman would give us details of his late operations before Atlanta, in order to silence the cavils of those who, in the absence of particulars, were denying that those operations were on the whole a Federal success, we have received the following:

ATLANTA, Sept. 7.—On the 25th of August, pursuant to a plan of which the War Department had been fully advised, I left the 20th Corps at the Chattahoochie bridge, and with the balance of the army I drew off from the siege, and using some considerable artifice to mislead the enemy, I marched rapidly south and reached the West Point railroad near Fairborn, on the 27th, and broke up twelve miles of it. When moving east, my right approached the Macon railroad near Jonesboro, and my left near Rough and Ready.

The enemy attacked the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee and was completely beaten on the 1st, and during the combat I pushed the left of the centre rapidly on the railroad above and between Rough and Ready and Jonesboro.

On the 1st of September we broke up about eight miles of the Macon road and turned on the enemy at Jonesboro, assaulted him and his lines and carried them capturing Brigadier General Gorman and about two thousand prisoners, with eight guns and much plunder.

Night alone prevented our capturing all of Hardee's corps, which escaped south that night.

The same night, Hood, in Atlanta, finding all his railroads broken and in our possession, blew up his ammunition, seven locomotives, and eighty cars, and evacuated Atlanta, which, on the next day, September 2, was occupied by the corps left for that purpose, Major General Slocum commanding, we following the retreat of the rebel army to near Lovejoy's Station, thirty miles south of Atlanta, where finding it would not pay to assault, as we had already the great object of the campaign—viz: Atlanta. Accordingly the army gradually and leisurely returned to Atlanta, and it is now encamped eight miles south of the city, and to-morrow will move to the camps appointed. I am now writing in Atlanta, so I could not be uneasy in regard to our position. We have as the result of this quick, and, as I think, well-executed movement, twenty-seven guns, over 3,000 prisoners, and have buried 400 rebel dead, and left as many wounded who could not be removed. The rebels have lost besides the important city of Atlanta, stores, at least 500 dead, 2,500 wounded, and 3,000 prisoners, whereas, our aggregate loss will not foot up 1,500. If that is not success I don't know what is.

WM. T. SHERMAN, Major General.

FROM GEN. SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

THE ENGAGEMENT OF SATURDAY LAST.

OUR LOSS REDUCED TO ONE HUNDRED.

The Rebel Gen. Humphreys Mortally Wounded.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept 8.

The Baltimore *American* has the following special dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T. OF WEST VIRGINIA,
IN THE FIELD NEAR BERRYVILLE, Sept. 8

In the hurried account which I sent of Saturday's engagement at Berryville, I erroneously stated the number of wounded at 300. From official returns it appears our total loss will not exceed one hundred seriously wounded and killed. The enemy's loss was very heavy. They are known to have lost 300 in one brigade, and their total loss cannot fall short of 500. The rebel General Humphrey's was mortally wounded, but escaped. The decided repulse and defeat of the enemy by Gen. Crook's command reflects great credit on Gen. Sheridan, General Crook, and the latter's gallant command, who fought splendidly. With respect to the loss of the ambulance train, it appears that there was a sufficient guard furnished to prevent its capture if a proper disposition had been made of them. They have, however, all been recaptured with the exception of one.

The enemy are believed to be encamped in the vicinity of Winchester.

There has been no change in affairs here since my last dispatch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fever and Ague!

HAVING now on hand a large supply of my SPIRITUAL PILLS—*a certain Cure for the Fever and Ague*—I offer them to the public either wholesale or retail. They are perfectly simple and safe—free from poison, and will in all cases effect a cure, or the money refunded.

Diptheria!

My GOLDEN ELECTRIC OIL—*a certain and effective Cure for Diptheria, Sore Throat &c.* How many precious lives might have been saved by the use of my ELECTRIC OIL. I will guarantee to cure the worst cases of Diptheria. THE GREATEST FAMILY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD! The Poor cured without charge.

☞ EDITORS notice the Golden Oil, I will send them a bottle free by express. W. BARR,
Next door to First National Bank, Harrisburg.
sep9-d2w*

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

The FIFTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE in the UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND will commence on *MONDAY, the 17th of October*, 1864, and end on the 1st of March, 1865.

A FULL COURSE OF LECTURES WILL BE GIVEN ON ALL THE BRANCHES AS FOLLOWS:

On Surgery—By Prof. N. R. Smith.
On Chemistry and Pharmacy—By Prof. Wm. E. A. Aikin.
On Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children—By Prof. G. W. Miltenberger.
On Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine and Hygiene—By Prof. Richard McSherry.
On Anatomy and Physiology—By Prof. Christopher Johnston
On Materia Medica and Therapeutics—By Prof. Saml. C. Chew.
Practical Anatomy will be taught by James H. Butler, M. D., Demonstrator.

During the continuance of the war *Military Surgery* and *Military Hygiene* will be introduced as a regular part of the course.

Matriculates of this School have access at all times to the wards of the Baltimore Infirmary, where they can witness the performance of all the principal operations in Surgery, and can observe the numerous forms of disease under treatment The Infirmary is a spacious hospital attached to the Medical School, and it is open to the Students daily throughout the entire year, without any additional charge.

The fees for the full Course of Lectures are $90; for Matriculation, $5; and for Practical Anatomy, $10

GEORGE W. MILTENBERGER, M. D.
sep9-doaw4t

FOR SALE!

AN ELEGANT DRAFT HORSE, 18½ hands high, sound in every respect, and will work in any kind of harness. Apply to E. HOFFINGER
sep9-d1t] Herr street, betw. Third and Elder.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale his interest in the LIVERY and SALE STABLE, corner of Pine and Second streets. For particulars, enquire of
sep8-dtf] S. S. DAVIS, at the Stable.

FOR SALE.

A WELL-BRED BAY HORSE.

Has speed, kind in harness, stands without hitching, fearless, and a fine saddle animal.

Also,

A SHIFTING-TOP LIGHT WAGON, by one of the best eastern makers; used but a short time. Weight 290 lbs complete. Inquire at [sep7-4t] THIS OFFICE.

Notice to Gas Consumers.

ALL consumers of gas, who have not yet paid their bills, are requested to do so on or before the 10th inst., as all unpaid bills will be shut off after that date. By order of the Company.
sep7-d3t] L. GRAY, Sup't.

ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGES.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county, notice is hereby given to the Commissioners of said county, and to the property-holders along the line of Front street, from Paxton street to Hanna street in the city of Harrisburg, that upon the petition of the President of Council of said city, the Court has appointed six viewers to assess the damages caused by the opening of said street, and that they will proceed to assess said damages on *TUESDAY, September 20th* next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time all parties interested may appear upon the ground if they think proper. JOHN W. BROWN, City Solicitor.
sep7-10t]

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON City, August 31, 1864.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

Horses suitable for Cavalry and Artillery service will be purchased at Giesboro Depot, in open market, till October 1, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel First Division,
Quartermaster General's Office.
sep5-td]

WALNUTS, CREAMNUTS, FILBERTS.
For sale wholesale at
SHISLER & FRAZER,
my6 successors to W. Dock, Jr., & Co

MR. S. A. KUNKEL:—

Sir:—I take pleasure in stating that your "DIARRHŒA MIXTURE" exceeds anything of the kind that I ever imagined I was very much troubled with diarrhœa and could find nothing to help me in the least, until I took your "MIXTURE."

I give you this certificate, hoping that if you see proper to use it, it may be the means of extending a knowledge of the matchless value of your medicine.

Very respectfully yours, H. B. JEFFRIES.
Fallen Timber, Cambria Co., Aug. 27, 1864.—[aug30-dly