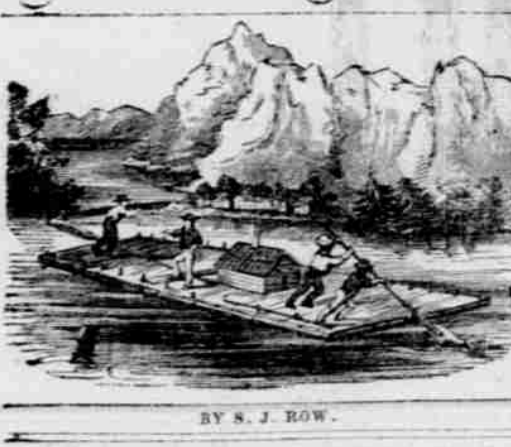


Raftsmen's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 7, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

- SENATORIAL ELECTORS: MORTON M. MICHAEL, of Philadelphia, THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, of Beaver. REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS: 1 Robert P. King, 15 Elias W. Hale, 2 Geo. Morrison Coates, 14 Charles H. Shriner, 3 Henry Bumm, 15 John Wister, 4 William H. Kern, 16 David M. Conaughy, 5 Bartie H. Jenks, 17 David W. Woods, 6 Charles M. Runk, 18 Isaac Benson, 7 Robert Parke, 19 John Patton, 8 Aaron Mull, 20 Samuel B. Dick, 9 John A. Hiestand, 21 Everard Rierer, 10 Richard H. Coryell, 22 John P. Penney, 11 Edward Holliday, 23 Ebenezer M. Junktin, 12 Charles P. Reed, 24 John W. Blanchard.

COUNTY UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF, JOSEPH A. CALDWELL, of Pike Tp. FOR COMMISSIONER, JOSEPH WINERY, of Bradford Tp. FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, JOHN H. FULFORD, of Clearfield Bor. FOR AUDITOR, PETER HOOVER, of Pike Township. FOR CORSEER, BENJ. SPACKMAN, of Clearfield Bor.

AN APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY.

Gen. Grant Wants 100,000 Men. The Secretary of War, in an official gazette, has stated that two hundred thousand men have already enlisted; that three hundred thousand are to be furnished by the draft. He further states that with one hundred thousand more men Gen. Grant will be able to end the rebellion before winter, and that the balance of the troops raised by draft will be used to garrison the forts, and take care of the guerillas. Words cannot add to the emphasis of this announcement. It should arouse the nation. What will each man do to see that Gen. Grant gets these men?

ATLANTA.

The fall of Atlanta is one of the most important events of the war. It ranks in military importance above even the taking of Richmond. It destroys beyond all hope of recovery, the unity of the Confederacy, and insures the final and complete overthrow of the Rebellion. It comes, too, at an opportune moment. It will electrify the entire North, confirm the faith of all loyal citizens—urge them to more diligence in the great work before them—and will effectually silence out the Chicago Convention, its candidates, platform and party. All honor to the brave Sherman and his noble army!

THE STATE QUOTA ALMOST FULL.

Since the first year of the war recruiting has never gone on so rapidly, as within the last few weeks. Train after train of cars, loaded down with volunteers, are almost hourly arriving at the Capital, and more than half the whole quota of the State has been filled. Men have been enlisting at the rate of five thousand per day, and probably, every county in the State, where any effort is making, will fill its complement of men.

There is nothing that so forcibly strikes the observer, as the character and appearance of these men who are now enlisting in the service. In many respects they differ from those who have heretofore gone to the war. They are evidently the very bone and sinew of the Commonwealth, and they are going with a stern and fixed resolve, arising from the practical impossibility of negotiating a peace upon terms which will secure the restoration of the Union without conquering our enemies. They all seem to be fully persuaded that however anxious they are for peace, they must use warlike means to secure it, or see their country destroyed. Indeed, the people everywhere are beginning to realize the fact, that the vigorous prosecution of this war is the one great and important thing to be attended to, and that all other interests are secondary and subordinate. They are fast giving up all hopes of peace, induced by those who counsel the cessation of hostilities, for the very purpose of giving aid and comfort to the enemy. They are beginning to realize that History, which has pilloried Benedict Arnold, will erect a still higher gallows for the mean sneaks, who in the darkest hour of their country's peril, recommend submission to traitors in arms.

McClellan, as a Major General draws \$477 per month! There wasn't much necessity for the ten cent contribution which so emphatically fizzled out in the Army of the Potomac.

THE WIGWAM AND ITS INMATES.

Their Travail and Deliverance. Perhaps, since the days of the Crusades, no more motley group has assembled than that which filled the great wigwam at Chicago, last week, on the occasion of the Copperhead Convention. There were War Democrats and Peace Democrats—hard shells and soft shells—disciples of the Mozart Hall school, and peace-shriekers from Tammany—Hunkers and Barnburners—obsolete Freesoilers and fossilized Whigs—refugees from Rebellion and expatriated traitors. There was Seymour of New York, the "friend" of the rioters, who couldn't see why his State shouldn't adopt the Confederate Constitution and cast in her lot with the rebels—there was the traitor Vallandigham, who boasted that he had never voted a man nor a dollar for the war, but had always opposed it—there was "our own Bigler," who sanctioned and sustained all the Lecompton frauds of the Administration of James Buchanan, and who declared in his last speech at home, almost in the words of Vallandigham, that he would not contribute another man nor another dollar to carry on the war—there was Frank Hughes who wanted to "switch Pennsylvania out of the Union"—there was Long, of Ohio, who declared in Congress that he was in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy as an independent nation—there was Harris, of Maryland, who was publicly censured for his disloyal utterances in the House of Representatives—there was Fernando Wood, the great Apostle of Peace, who, whilst Mayor of New York, made a servile apology to Robert Toombs and the State of Georgia because he could not prevent the seizure of arms that he knew were intended to slay loyal citizens of the United States—there was Amos Kendall the octogenarian, who, in his dotage sympathized with traitors—there was John P. Stockton, of New Jersey, the bosom friend of Governor Rodman P. Rice, who wrote an elaborate letter urging that his State should detach herself from the Union and seek an entrance into Jeff. Davis' Kingdom—and there, too, was a host of others of like kidney too numerous to mention. Then there were the lesser lights, such as our own Billy Wallace, who went to hold up Bigler's coat tail—rattle-pated Charley Lambertson of Clarion—Orvis, the gasometer from Bellefonte—Stahle, the editor of the Gettysburg Compiler, who pointed out to a rebel officer the place of concealment of our wounded soldiers—Charley Carrigan, the bruiser from Philadelphia—there, in short, were the leading Copperheads en masse, who have always proclaimed the war for the Union unjust, unconstitutional, murderous, and certain to result in the triumph of the rebels.

As will be seen by the proceedings in another column, the travail of the Convention was long and arduous. The platform was the first deliverance. If not an abortion, it certainly is an hermaphrodite, for it is capable of any and all constructions which the different wings of the party may choose to give it. Though best adapted, perhaps, to the latitude of Richmond, the dexterity of its manipulators can readily make it suit that of New York, it being consistent in nothing save in its unqualified hostility to the Administration, and its sympathy with those in rebellion. Without a single word against the traitors in arms, who are seeking to divide and destroy our country, the resolutions bitterly denounce the Federal authorities, declaring that "the Constitution has been disregarded in every part, public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the freedom of speech and the press suppressed." They, moreover, demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, to restore peace!

For months preceding this Convention, the people were taught to look forward to its assembling, as the time when some feasible plan would be devised by which peace could be restored, and the rebels brought back to their allegiance. The agony of expectation is now over, and we search the proceedings in vain for any "plan" whatever. No system or policy is proposed or recommended. The political creed is embodied in the series of resolutions, in which all meaning is covered up in a cloud of ambiguous words, but no practical remedy for the condition of the country is even intimated.

While the Convention was laboring to perfect these model resolutions their brother "Democrat," Judah P. Benjamin, Jeff. Davis' Secretary of State, was engaged in the preparation of a circular letter, which, however little he intended it, interfered sadly with the acconchers at Chicago, and produced a death-in-birth, so that the platform, whether hermaphrodite or not, fell still-born. For while these wise doctors were incorporating the provision that hostilities were to be stayed and the Union restored by peaceable means, Benjamin was declaring, distinctly and officially, that the Union could not be restored at all, but that independence and separation were the only conditions on which the Confederates would entertain the idea of peace.

The proposition that the Government should offer terms of conciliation to the rebels, is an utter absurdity. For what is a Government which, after three years of hard fighting with citizens who refuse to obey laws constitutionally made, asks them what they want, and agrees to do what they desire? It would be merely a power which

says: "You are stronger than I." It would be a Government dishonored and destroyed, after a conspicuous failure to enforce its authority.

The Convention having been safely delivered of the platform, the "after-birth" was the next thing to be attended to. McClellan was soon spawned forth as the candidate. As peace was immediately to be restored, hostilities to cease, and the war to be ended under the auspices of the Convention, of course it was necessary to seek out some distinguished military leader—a warrior of unquestioned ability—and it was not unnatural that the choice should fall upon the "little Napoleon." The Convention itself being a most stupendous paradox, it might be supposed the inconsistency of placing such a successful Major General upon a peace platform, would not be observed. Having no qualifications for the Presidency—having, indeed, no reputation, save what he has made during the progress of this war, declared by the Convention to be a "failure," and under the appointment of the Administration so bitterly denounced—his selection as the candidate can only be accounted for, because his military career tallied exactly with Copperhead sentiments and desires—he having in no single instance made an attack upon the enemy, but always waited for them to strike. True, his manifestos and pronouncements are not very consistent with the platform and opinions of those who placed him in nomination, as for instance, the following address to his army on the 4th of July, 1862:

"On this our nation's birthday, we declare to our foes, who are rebels against the best interests of mankind, that this army shall enter the capital of the so-called Confederacy—that our National Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which can alone insure internal peace and external security to each State, must and shall be preserved, cost what it will in time, treasure, and blood."

As, however, the army did not march into Richmond, but on the contrary retreated for seven days from as many consecutive victories, we presume the members of the Convention justly concluded that their candidate never intended to hurt their "Southern friends," and, therefore, very properly placed him before the country, as the great Apostle of Peace!

That there might be no mistake as to the peace policy of the Convention, from the candidate for the Presidency being a "Major General," George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, was placed on the ticket for Vice President. A member of Congress of very moderate abilities, Mr. Pendleton has been a consistent and bitter enemy of the war, and has repeatedly, by his votes, shown his desire that the Rebels should triumph. He is a native of Virginia, now a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the bosom friend of the arch-traitor Vallandigham. Hence no one will for a moment suspect that he has any feeling in common with those who desire to see the war brought to a successful termination and the Union permanently restored.

Such is the ticket, and such the platform, presented by the Chicago Convention. They will receive the support of every open sympathizer with the Rebellion. Whoever hopes that Jeff Davis may yet triumph over our armies will vote for this ticket. Whoever holds that we ought not and cannot conquer the Rebels will endorse this platform. The Rebel chieftains themselves, though they will have no opportunity to vote for them, will hail these nominations with delight. Upon these elements Gen. McClellan can count with confidence. There is not a voter in Ohio that supported Vallandigham for Governor, who will not as heartily support him for president. Mr. Franklin Pierce, who wrote to Jeff. Davis, in 1860, that in the event of a war, the streets of the North would run red with fraternal blood, will be his right-hand man. Ex-Governor Reynolds, of Illinois, who after the work of disunion had begun, wrote to Jeff. Davis, urging it on, and begging of the South to insist upon the most humiliating terms of reconstruction, will be loudest in his praise. In short, there is not an admirer of Jeff Davis, or a justifier of the Rebellion, who will not endorse the platform and support the ticket of the Chicago Convention.

THE GOLD BAROMETER.

The Cop's are great on the Gold Barometer—or rather the rise and fall in the gold quotations, as indicative of the progress of the war &c. We commend to their consideration the following facts. On Saturday gold was 2.50; on Monday it went down to 2.35—all, said the Cop's, because the nomination of McClellan was certain: on Tuesday it got down to 2.34, all because McClellan was sure of winning; on Wednesday, the nomination was announced, and gold went up to 2.41, and continued to rise until it got to 2.50, when the news of the fall of Atlanta flashed over the wires and it immediately fell THIRTY PER CENT! If they can find any consolation in these phases of the "barometer," they are welcome to it.

THE KILKENNY CATS.—A nice fight is now going on among the "Cops" in this Representative District. Boyer and Early—two celebrated physicians—each want to go back to the Legislature, the atmosphere of Harrisburg—or thelager seeming to be especially conducive to their health. Both of them while there flourished and grew fat, hence, the fight grows desperate, and we should not be surprised to see both running—each fellow on his own hook. At all events, there's fun ahead.

BIGLER'S SPEECH.

When "Our Own," started from home to make his pilgrimage to Chicago, he was fully cocked and primed for the occasion. He had prepared himself for any exigency—whether to act as Chairman of the Convention, or of the Committee on Resolutions. The exceeding "caution" he had exercised in drafting both his speech and resolutions, was the theme of conversation between himself and a certain valiant Major who resides in this vicinity, several days before he left. When it is known that the gallant Major is a little hard of hearing it will be readily understood how others come to be acquainted with what was said during the interview. Whether his speech and resolutions thus carefully prepared, were submitted for revision to his "friends" at Niagara, which place he visited on his way to Chicago, is not definitely known; but no doubt any additional "stimulus" that was required, was promptly afforded.

"Aware of this protracted and careful preparation, we looked with some anxiety to the proceedings of the Convention to ascertain the result. We discovered that he had been selected as the temporary Chairman, and that he so effectually extingished himself in his speech—which will be found in full in another column—that his name does not again occur in the whole history of the session. It is not surprising, indeed, that he was exhausted by the effort. His preliminary preparation was so extensive—the grasp of thought so tremendous—the ideas so vast—the oratory so brilliant—the lightning flashes of his genius so vivid—the commination of the Rebels so pathetic—the denunciation of the lawful authorities so intense—that no doubt the delegates and spectators were lost in amazement.

"That one small head could carry all he knew," while "still the wonder grew" that after such a burst of eloquence—such an exhibition of wisdom—and such a display of parts, there was anything at all left of one so proverbially "weak in the knees."

But seriously, when an infamous rebellion is aiming to destroy the Government, to ruin the country, to establish a nation upon the bloody denial of the rights of man, to annihilate every guarantee of civil and religious liberty, and to substitute bloody war for permanent peace, what must be thought of a citizen of that threatened country—one too, who has enjoyed its highest honors and become wealthy on its fatness—who has no word of condemnation for the effort, but by all that he says and all that he does gives aid and comfort to that fierce assault of disorder and barbarism upon order and civilization? Is not the indignation of every loyal man and thinking citizen kindled against him as one with all the guilt and more than the cowardice of an open rebel? But when this man, without a solitary word of sympathy or generous forbearance for the Government which is battling to sustain itself and save the country, declaims bitterly against the measures necessary for that purpose, as destroying the liberties of the citizen, the feeling of indignation changes into one of bitter and inexpressible contempt. With no other emotion can any faithful citizen possibly read the speech of William Bigler.

Opinion of a Rebel Paper.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 31. Nothing which can possibly occur at Chicago is so momentous to us as the events which are taking place on the Weldon railroad, around Atlanta, and near Harper's Ferry. Even supposing that the Yankee Peace Democrats in that Convention should carry all before them, and nominate candidates on a distinct basis of peace and separation (which is by no means impossible), yet all that would signify nothing, save in so far as the action should be affirmed by these ratification meetings which are to take place on the Weldon road, near Atlanta, and on or about the Potomac.

If Atlanta were to fall, or Petersburg, or if Sheridan should drive Early back to Lynchburg—or if any one of these events should befall, then all the peace principles and peace President of Chicago would be at the election next November where last year's snow is, and last night's moonshine. War for another Presidential term, would sweep away every vestige of opposition. But on the other hand, if Grant's and Sherman's armies should have no more success within the next three months than for the three last, and if Sheridan's army of the "Middle Department" should still be pretending to look for Early and taking care not to find him, or else, at the first sight of him running straight away—as for the last few weeks—in this case it will not matter to us in the least if the Chicago Democrats break up in utter confusion, and the Fremont party collapse, and the Davis-Wade party wither up, and Lincoln and Seward reign supreme;—nothing would avail—the scale of peace would preponderate, and that of war would kick the beam.

In other words, the issues of peace and war are not in the hands of politicians and statesmen; no, not in the slightest degree; they are in the hands of soldiers. It is useless to vote war if your last armies are destroyed; useless to vote peace if your armies are marching on flushed with victory, to a splendid conquest. Further, those Yankees who are war men to-day will be peace men in three months, if their grand campaign turn out an utter failure; and those who are for peace to-day (with few exceptions) will foam for war and yell for blood within the same three months, if they see reason to believe that the Confederacy is reeling to its fall.

PENDLETON, the peace candidate for Vice President, while in congress, voted, against the increase of the soldiers' pay or the appropriation of money to support the invalid pension list.

The New York Herald says that McClellan will not accept the nomination.

GRAND VICTORIES!

The Fall of Atlanta!!

SHERMAN FOREVER!

SURRENDER OF FORT MORGAN!

FARRAGUT SURE OF MOBILE!

EARLY DEFEATED BY AVERILL!

News all Glorious!

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—10.45 p. m. Major General Dix, New York. The following telegram from Maj. General Sherman, dated this day in Atlanta, and just received, confirms the capture of that city: "General 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 General Sherman was successful. The particulars are not known. H. W. SLOCUM, Maj. Gen."

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

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—8 a. m. To General Dix: No intelligence from Atlanta later than my telegram of last night has been received. The telegraph lines between Nashville and Chattanooga were broken last night by Wheeler and we have had nothing south of Nashville to-day. This accounts for the absence of later information from Atlanta. No doubt is entertained of the correctness of the report received last night which came from two independent sources, beside the official dispatch of Gen. Slocum.

Unofficial reports this evening from Nashville state that the damage done by Wheeler to the railroad will be speedily repaired and that Wheeler had retreated and Gen. Rosecrans was in pursuit, that in an engagement between Rosecrans and Wheeler's forces the rebel Gen. Kelly was mortally wounded, and is in our hands. A telegram from Gen. Sheridan states that Early has retreated up the Shenandoah Valley and is pursued by Sheridan, with his whole army, and that Averill had attacked Vaughan's cavalry and captured twenty wagons, two battle flags, a number of prisoners, and a herd of cattle. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—There is great excitement here to-day over the glorious news from Atlanta, and nothing else is talked of.

It is believed in official circles that the importance of Sherman's success is not yet fully developed, and that he not only occupies Atlanta, but has inflicted crushing defeat upon Hood's army, and now occupies East Point, the stronghold in the rear of Atlanta to which it was supposed Hood would retreat if compelled to evacuate the city.

The following is the latest from Atlanta through rebel sources. The dispatch of Hood is significant as indicating the movement that led to the fall of Atlanta: [From the Richmond Examiner, 31st ult.]

The only war news received yesterday is contained in the following official dispatch from General Hood: "The situation at Atlanta, as indicated by him, is the same as described by us yesterday. ATLANTA, August 28, 1864. Hon. James A. Seddon.—The enemy have changed their entire position, the left of their line resting near the Chattahoochee, about Sandtown, and their right extending to a point opposite and near the West Point railroad, between East-Point and Fairburn. They hold all the crossings on the Chattahoochee, but not with a continued line. Dispatches from General Wheeler of the 19th report the capture of Dalton, with large quantities of stores, about two hundred prisoners and two hundred mules. He destroyed three trains of cars and twenty-five miles of railroad. His command is in good condition. J. B. HOOD, General."

WASHINGTON, September 2. The Navy Department has received official reports from Farragut. It appears that the rebel Gen. Paige endeavored to obtain more favorable terms, but was obliged to surrender Fort Morgan unconditionally. Farragut states that he has reason to believe that most of the guns were spiked, and the gun crew wantonly injured after the white flag had been raised. They all disapproved that Gen. Paige and several of his officers had no swords.

The following is the concluding portion of Admiral Farragut's official dispatch to the Navy Department: "The whole conduct of the officers of Forts Gaines and Morgan presents such a striking contrast in moral principle that I cannot fail to remark upon it. Colonel Anderson, who commanded the former, finding himself in a perfectly untenable position, and encumbered with a superfluous number of conscripts, many of whom were boys, determined to surrender a fort which he could not defend. In this determination he was supported by all his officers save one. But from the moment he hoisted the white flag, he scrupulously kept everything intact, and in that condition delivered it over whilst Paige and his officers with a childish spite destroyed the guns which they said they would defend to the last but which they never defended at all, and threw away or broke those weapons which they had not the manliness to use against their enemies, for Fort Morgan never fired a gun after the commencement of the bombardment and the advance pickets of our army were actually on its glacis. As before stated the ceremony of surrender took place at 2 p. m., and that same afternoon all the garrison were sent to New Orleans in the U. S. Steamers Tennessee and Riverview, where they arrived safely. Very respectfully, yours, &c. D. G. FARRAGUT.

The results of the victory at Mobile are summed up thus: We have compelled the evacuation of Fort Powell, the surrender of Fort Gaines, and the surrender of Fort Morgan, which was almost destroyed, and heretofore considered the strongest fortification in the United States. We have taken fifteen hundred prisoners, one hundred pieces

of cannon, and a vast quantity of small arms and munitions of war, and provision enough to feed the garrison, which we shall place there for six months. We have captured and have ready for use the ram Tennessee, the strongest of war vessels, and have opened up at least three English blockades run down. All this cost the army one man killed and six wounded, and the navy loss of the Tennessee and part of her crew, and very few casualties on other ships.

Our advices from Petersburg are that there was the usual artillery and picket firing on Wednesday. Some important changes of position on the part of several divisions of our troops were made during the day.

Some slight skirmishing along the Weldon road is reported as having taken place on Thursday. It was rumored that the rebels intended making an attack at four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, but none was made.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—8 p. m. Major General Dix, N. Y. 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, and was determined by the breaking of the telegraph wires mentioned in my dispatch of last evening.

As already reported the army withdrew from Atlanta, and on the 26th had made a break at the West Point Road, and reached a good position from which to strike the Macon road.

The right (Gen. Howard) near Jonesboro, the left (Gen. Scott) near Rough and Ready, and the centre (Gen. Thomas) at Couch's. Howard found the enemy in force at Jonesboro, and entrenched his troops in the salient, within half a mile of the road.

The enemy attacked them 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 it all the way from Rough and Ready down to Howard's department, near Jonesboro, and by the same movement I interposed my whole army between Atlanta and the part of the enemy entrenched in and around Jonesboro.

We made a general attack on the enemy on the Jonesboro road on the 1st of September, (Gen. Jeff Davis) carrying the work handsomely, with ten guns, and about one thousand prisoners.

In the night the enemy retreated south and we have followed him to another of his hastily constructed lines near Levee's station.

I had at Atlanta, finding me on my road, the only one that could supply him, and between him and a considerable part of his army. I saw his magazine in Atlanta, and left in the night time, when the Twentieth Corps, Gen. Slocum, took possession of the place. So Atlanta is ours. Since the 15th of May we have been in constant battle or skirmishes and need rest.

Our loss will not exceed 1200, and we have possession of over 300 rebel dead, 250 wounded and over 1500 well. [Signed] W. F. SHERMAN, Major General.

A later dispatch from Gen. Slocum, dated at Atlanta last night, the 3d, 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 unimpaired, and large numbers of small arms. Deserters are constantly coming in. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THANKSGIVING RECOMMENDATION.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1864. The signal success that Divine Providence has recently vouchsafed to the operations of the U. S. fleet and army in the harbor of Mobile, and the reduction of Fort Powell, Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan, and the glorious achievement of the army under Major General Sherman in the State of Georgia, resulting in the capture of the city of Atlanta, call for devout acknowledgments to the Supreme Being in whose hands are the destinies of nations. It is therefore requested that on next Sunday, in all places of public worship in the United States, thanksgiving be offered to Him for His mercy in preserving our national existence against the unrelenting rebels who so long have been waging a cruel war against the Government of the United States for its overthrow, and also that prayer be made for the Divine protection to our brave soldiers and their leaders in the field, who have so often and so gallantly periled their lives in battling with the enemy, and for blessing and comfort from the Father of Mercies to the sick and wounded prisoners, and to the orphans and widows of those who have fallen in the service of their country, and that he will continue to uphold the Government of the United States against all the efforts of public enemies and secret foes. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

MARRIED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—A salute of one hundred guns was fired to-day, by order of the President, in honor of the victory at Atlanta.

On Thursday married the 1st, by John W. Shugerts Esq., Mr. W. A. OGDEN, of Lawrence Twp., to Miss HENRIETTA WILLIAMS, of Bradford township.

DIED.

At Curwensville, on the 30th of August, RICHARD EDWIN, son of Daniel and Louisa Faust, aged 1 year, 9 months and 23 days.

On the 20th of August, 1864, CHERRIE LOUNSBERRY, aged 2 years, 10 months and 22 days. AUGUST 21st, 1864, GEORGE McCLELLAN LOUNSBERRY, aged 1 yr., 4 months and 20 days. And on August 24th, 1864, AMANDA JANE LOUNSBERRY, aged 11 years and 5 months. Children of Samuel and Mary Lounsberry.

On Tuesday, August 29th, in Girard Twp. of Dysentery, JOHN NEWTON, son of Alexander and Isabella Murray, aged 10 years, 10 months, and 10 days. Though young in years, our brother did not leave us, without testifying that his loss was his eternal gain, that he feared not to pass through the dark valley. In his last moments he said, "I am going to a bright, bright place, where sickness, sorrow, pain and death are felt and feared no more." His end was indeed a peaceful one. T. H. S.