

of them in that portion of the field, and the stirring cheers that went up from Newton's men were the charmed coronation of the history made by the unfaltering lads in blue on that field.

"Wasn't it dusty," exclaimed Gen. Newton, as he came riding back, his face aglow with triumph, and his horse laboring for breath. Up and down his division he had ridden during the fight, just as gallant Phil Sheridan used to ride, when he marshaled the same battalions. Whatever of regret there may be in that division for the loss of the little corporal now at the head of our cavaliers, and whatever of coldness a new commander encounters after replacing a universal favorite, both were dissipated that day by General Newton, such courage as he displayed is a *carte blanche* to the affections of his command. He may have won it by other means. He fought it that day in good sterling martial coin.

For once, stragglers were put to some use, and distinguished themselves. General Newton caused all he could find to be put with his batteries as a support. As such they contributed materially to break the Rebel line when it dashed nearest the guns.

It was in Newton's front that General Stephens, commanding a brigade in Walker's division, Hardee's corps, fell. For every casualty in Newton's division, two dead Rebels were picked up in his front the next morning; and it is safe to say that the loss in the two Rebel divisions that assailed his position cannot be less than 1,500.

Among his prisoners is a Rebel soldier, who unsuspectingly drove into Gen. Kimball's lines with an ambulance and a brace of splendid mules. He asked the first Yankee he encountered where he was captured, and could hardly credit his senses when he found the brigadier on the other extremity.

It is superfluous to say Gen. Kimball gave fresh instances of his heroism, that Col. Bradley was cool, inflexible and intrepid, or that Col. Blake added another leaf to his laurels as a gallant man and a competent leader. The brigades did not yield an inch; no higher eulogy could be pronounced than that.

Gen. Thomas witnessed the heavy fighting under Newton. He warmly commended Capt. Goodspeed for the celerity with which he brought his guns into action. Though Gen. Thomas's face is one in which benevolence and majesty contend, those who were with him during the bloody twenty minutes on that portion of the line—under a heavy fire, he it is understood—say that the majesty was a little in excess while it lasted.

ASSAULT ON WARD'S DIVISION.
Ward, in command of General Butterfield's division, had left his trenches, and was advancing to close upon Newton's right.

He had reached the base of a hill, along which his column was resting, when he received a message from his skirmish line deployed along the summit of the ridge, that the enemy was approaching in tremendous force. From the crest of the hill the country in front is open, though broken, and in all the panoply of war, streaming banners, and even swift-stepping ranks, came the enemy, pouring into the fields, filling them densely as he advanced. It was but the work of a moment for Gen. Ward to form his line. The next his skirmishers, commanded by Lt. Col. Bloodgood of the 22d Wisconsin were hotly engaged, but they stood their ground. No sooner were his brigades in line than the blunt and warlike old veteran gave the word "Forward."

In superb order his division mounted the hill, and over the crest it swept, taking the skirmishers along. Portions of the hostile lines halted at close quarters and fought for awhile, and on the right the great was the momentum of the counter charge that several regiments became commingled, the Rebels in such cases exhibiting the greatest disorder and submitting to capture without debate. The Rebels opposing Ward, prominent among whom was Gen. Featherstone's division, were totally unprepared for the fearful shock which came upon them at the crest of the hill, and to a great extent they were unnerred by it.

Our line poured in deadly volleys, and steadily pushed the enemy, now in confusion, across the field. The attack on Ward was virtually over in 15 minutes, though he had not so much as a piece of artillery to settle the matter with a sharp turn.—The Rebels came on in double lines originally, but the moment Ward struck them they showed signs of confusion, and both lines became intermingled. Seven battalions, were wrested from the severely whipped foe, and are held by Ward as his tangible trophies. He, too, had the lucky thing at the lucky moment; in addition to which his personal bravery during the fight was the theme of enthusiastic comment among his men.

In front of this division the slaughter of the Rebels was very great. In riding over the ground next morning, I was astonished to see the long windows of their dead, collected for burial. Many of their severely wounded—of whom 154 fell into Ward's hands—were still scattered over the field, though the ambulances were all engaged in carrying them to our hospitals. Gen. Ward's own estimate of the Rebel loss in his front is from 2,000 to 2,500. He captured over 800 prisoners. His victory was the most pronounced of any along the line, and his loss, though severe, is probably much less than it would have been had he not met the enemy half way.

CHARGE ON GEARY'S DIVISION.
At noon on the 20th, Geary advanced his *tete de pont*, and with the assistance of a section of McGill's battery, succeeded in taking a ridge in his front on which he advanced his division, formed with Col. Canby's brigade on the left, Col. Jones's on the right and Col. Ireland's in the center, and proceeded at once to erect barricades. The 33d New Jersey went forward and occupied another hill, some one hundred yards further south, where they began to erect works. They had just fairly got to work when the fierce shout of the enemy and the confused sound of their myriad tramp struck the startled ear. More than half of Geary's line was in a dense forest filled with underbrush; the remainder faced an open field. Across the latter, it was a brave but terrifying

When we remember that the entire Rebel attacking column reached about the front of but four of our divisions it can easily be conceived how massive and deep their formations were. In the forest the thickets fairly wilted and disappeared under their feet, so closely were they packed, and so irresistible their progress. They came on without skirmishers, and as if by instinct, struck Geary's right flank, where a gap existed, that William's division was endeavoring to close. The four regiments forming the right brigade were enveloped on their flank and rear in a moment, and cruelly enfiladed. Subjected to half a dozen cross fires, the brigade fell back hastily to the trenches it had left in the morning. To remain would have been annihilation.

Portions of Col. Ireland's brigade were also torn to pieces by the withering cross-fires, and fell back, after repeated gallant efforts to reform their line to return the fire on flank and rear. The moment was a desperate one. The enemy were almost within grasp of Capt. Bundy's battery on the right, but he wheeled one section from front to right, and, by double-shooting the guns with canister, succeeded in repelling the greedy vermin in dirty gray. His guns however, were shot down one after another, until a detail of infantry men from the 60th New York were called for to work them. The fire from the enemy here was withering. A sergeant in this battery fell pierced with seven balls. A corporal received nine, seven of which passed through his head.

So bitter was the enfilading fire to which Geary's position was exposed, that the caissons of the guns that had been taken to the rear for safety, were driven back to the front to escape a more deadly fire than was sustained at the ordinary point of danger. But the remainder of Geary's brigade stood firm as a rock. The enemy in vain charged it from the front and right flank. Until nightfall the unequal contest was waged, but Geary held his hill inflexibly. The enemy sullenly left his front during the evening, firing spitefully as he retired.

The regiments that had fallen back were reformed and sent into action again on Gen. Williams's left, aiding materially in checking the Rebel column that was pouring through the untoward interval and flooding Geary's rear.

I have seen most of the battle-fields in the South West, but nowhere have I seen traces of more deadly work than is visible in the dense woods in which Geary's right was formed. Thickets were literally cradled by bullets, and the large trees, for 20 feet on the trunk hardly a square inch of bark remained. Many were torn and splintered with shell and round shot, the enemy in their attack on Geary and Williams, using artillery which they did not bring into action on other portions of the line. Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery was engaged from beginning to end on Geary's left flank, and contributed vastly to his success in holding his position, as it was, with his teeth.

Capt. Elliott of Geary's staff was instantly killed during the action. The General's staff has suffered heavily during the campaign, having lost five of its members since the movement against Dallas.

JUNCTION WITH THE RIGHT.
About noon, Gen. Howard's corps had come up on the right so that it opened communications with the 23d, and soon after, having gained partial possession of the ridge spoken of above, caused the Rebels to abandon his front and turn their attention toward the 23d.

By this time the skirmish line was fully developed along the entire front of the two divisions, of which Gen. Cox's was on the right, and Gen. Hascall's on the left. As it was advanced forward toward the ridge occupied by the Rebels, the firing grew steadily in volume, and continued until it formed one almost unbroken rattle all along the line, but particularly in front of Cox's division, and continued with little intermission all through the bright moonlight of the night. Our forces threw up works to protect themselves from attack, as it had become apparent that there would be no further advance that day; and it was well known that the new Rebel commander, Hood, was much more inclined to make charges than his predecessor had been.

LOSSES.
The losses for the day in the 23d Corps may have amounted to 75 men. Among them were Lieut. Woodward of the 11th Ohio, seriously wounded, and Orderly Sergeant Origin Adams, Company D, 104th Ohio killed. The loss of the latter was deeply felt by his regiment, as he had by his energy and good soldierly qualities, steadily raised himself from the ranks, and had become a universal favorite. His commission as Lieutenant had been made out and forwarded, but he had not yet arrived.

A Bedford county correspondent writes us that the copperheads in that section are industriously circulating the report that if the soldiers are allowed to vote, negroes in the service will also be enabled to vote. By this sort of misrepresentation they hope to induce men to vote against the amendment conferring the right of suffrage on our brave soldiers. It is a palpable, whole cloth falsehood. The proposed amendment simply confers the right to vote upon "qualified electors of this commonwealth" who shall be in the service; and the "qualified elector" are, as every one knows, white men over twenty-one years of age.—*Franklin Repository*.

WELL PUT.—"We do not deserve to have a leader like Gen. Grant," says the *New York Tribune*, "if his inexhaustible energy and fertility of resource have not taught us to endure delays and disappointment.—There may be others. There may be indecisive battles, defeats, losses, but there will never be a disaster overwhelming enough to shake the purpose of the indomitable soldier who carries with him the fortunes of the Republic."

If Democrats won't vote to allow soldiers to vote, what sort of a "gentle shower of shells" may they look for from the army about October and November? Won't the thunder bewilder somebody about that time? Gentle copperheads, consider! Let the soldiers vote.

LEFT AND CENTER, JULY 20.
The direction of the advance the day before had been almost due south. After the occupation of Decatur by the 23d Corps, which was soon followed by the 16th, to whom the village and the railroad were turned over by the 23d, a new line of march was taken up, running directly toward Atlanta. The 23d Corps proceeded along a road about a mile and a half north of and parallel to the railroad, while the 15th, 16th and 17th advanced, with their skirmish line deployed, on both sides of the railroad, but extending farthest to the south of it.

No little opposition had been encountered up to this time, and so determined had the enemy seemed to keep themselves within their works around Atlanta, that the march went rapidly on for about three miles when it began to become apparent that we were approaching the forces of the enemy. As early as 10 o'clock the whole force of the 23d, was halted in the road to prevent the advance from being thrust into a trap, while skirmish firing was gradually growing more brisk and spiteful at a considerable distance on either side of the road. It is no longer the fugacious cavalry, which had been before them for the past few days, but the stubborn Rebel infantry who are encircling Atlanta, and propose to fight us face to face.

The direction of the road where the Rebels were first encountered was about south-west; the Rebels appeared to have their line formed running north and south, consequently our skirmish line formed an angle with the road about forty-five degrees. The Rebels were formed first along a little ridge which ran about parallel to their general line, and from this they were driven back, after a sharp contest, down across a hollow and part way up a slope of another ridge, about three quarters of a mile from the first. This last ridge is probably the approach to the somewhat elevated plateau on which the city is built, is about three miles from the center of it, and was evidently considered by the Rebels as of great importance to them, since they were so obstinate in holding it.

By retaining this, they keep us on a joyless level than they occupy, and can employ artillery upon us with advantage. Our cannons were brought up and got into position rather leisurely, one section after another, as it became apparent the Rebels did not intend to fall back at once, but still without any considerable effort. Their skirmish line was only driven back a little closer upon the reserve, enabling us, in some places, to approach sufficiently near to discover a bristling line of rifle-pits. The great difficulty was to determine their real strength—whether there were heavy masses of men lurking behind these pits or whether it was only a show and a stratagem to gain time and give us trouble.

The probable great importance to the Rebels of this ridge, however, decided our Generals that there were doubtless too many men over there to render it advisable to make a headlong charge on unknown ground. More artillery must be employed, and their strength must be developed if possible.

THE POSSIBLE LEFT.
Occasional heavy discharges of artillery could be heard three or four miles down on the left, which were without doubt, playing on the Rebels from the command of Col. McPherson. They did not indicate anything more serious than lively skirmishing.

At 1 o'clock, he reported by courier that his command was driving everything before it along the railroad, and was within two miles and half of Atlanta. This brought him within range of the siege guns, which, if we are to believe the reports of deserters, scouts, and prisoners, the Rebels have planted, commanding all the approaches of the city.

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The American Citizen.



THOMAS ROBINSON,
CYRUS E. ANDERSON, Editors.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.
BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY AUG. 10, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSTON.

Presidential Electors.
REPRESENTATIVE.
Morton McMichael, Philadelphia.

1 Thomas P. King, 13 Elias W. Hall,
2 Geo. Morrison Deane, 14 Charles H. Shiner,
3 Henry Bunnam, 15 John Victor,
4 William H. Kern, 16 David McCampbell,
5 Barton H. Jenks, 17 David W. Wood,
6 Charles M. Rank, 18 Isaac Bonham,
7 Robert Parker, 19 John Patton,
8 Aaron Mott, 20 Samuel B. Dick,
9 John A. Hinstead, 21 Edward Blyer,
10 Edward H. Caryell, 22 John P. Penney,
11 Edward Halliday, 23 Obasiah M. Rankin,
12 Charles E. Reed, 24 John W. Hanks,

LOCAL TICKET.
CONGRESS,
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

PRESIDENT JUDGE,
L. L. M'GUFFIN, Lawrence county.

ASSEMBLY,
WM. HASLETT,
JOHN H. NEGLEY,
of Butler County,
SAMUEL M'KINLEY,
of Lawrence County.

COMMISSIONER,
A. C. CHRISTY,
AUDITOR,
LEANDER WISE.

We would like our friends would furnish us for publication, a list of those "veterans" who voted last week to deprive our soldiers of the right of suffrage?—Send in their names, we heard of one or two—there may be more; their brethren in the field would like to see their names.

Berks county gives 1,500 majority against allowing her brave sons now in the Union Army the right to vote at the approaching elections. Our readers all know that "Old Berks" as it is called, always votes the Copperhead ticket.

What Party will Do!

We know some men who have sons in the army, vote against their right to vote, thus placing them on equality with the Negro soldier! And all this because a corrupt, disloyal, and we are happy to say, fast decaying party, required it! Shame on such fathers! How can they look their sons in the face on their return home?

LOUISIANA.—The Constitutional Convention of Louisiana closed its session on the 25th of July, after a session of 110 days. It framed a new constitution which will be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection on the first Monday of September. This constitution if ratified by the people will for ever rid the state of slavery.

The Union party of Franklin co., have nominated Hon. A. K. M'Clure, for Assembly. The Col's experience as a Legislator will give him a prominent position in the next House, in the event of his election, of which we have no doubt.—His brilliant talents would justify his friends in conferring upon him still greater honors. But the Col. is young and can afford to abide his time.

It was mean enough for the Copperheads to vote against the soldiers, but it was meaner still for them to use for this purpose the tickets which we had prepared for the use of their friends, yet this was frequently done by men in this borough, by scoring out "for" and writing "against" in its place! This seems to us to be the very essence of meanness, and yet men claiming to be honorable do it.

The Legislature met yesterday in extra session, in obedience to the Governor's Proclamation. We suppose its chief business will be to organize a reserve Militia corps for State defense.—This should have been done long since; but including to believe that each raid was the last, our Legislators were unwilling to undergo the expense This should not stand in the way of thoroughly providing for the defense of our borders in the future. Let the work be well and completely done this time, and the people will sustain our law makers in so doing.

The Plank Road.

We understand there will be an application to the Legislature at its present extra session to allow the managers of the Butler and Allegheny plank road to raise the rate of tolls on said road. They allege that without this privilege they cannot keep the road in repair—that it is simply a question whether the road shall

be abandoned or the relief granted. For our own part we have not given the matter that attention necessary for an intelligent opinion, but trust our Legislators will examine the matter carefully and do what seems right. The stockholders, we suppose, have little interest in the matter—it seems to be a question for the traveling public to decide.

A Base Falsehood.

A few days before the election last week, it was currently reported that if the first amendment was adopted by the people, it would extend the right of suffrage to Negroes!! This the authors of the story knew to be false—it was an insult to the intelligence of the people; still it answered a purpose. It enabled a set of heartless politicians to bring out a full vote in the strong Copperhead districts against the soldiers right to vote; but the election is now over, and we therefore ask our neighbor of the *Herald* to inform his readers that this was nothing more than a mean Copperhead lie! The amendment only extending the right of suffrage to those who would be entitled to vote if they were at home.

On two occasions we called the attention of the editor of the *Herald*, to the fact that an election was to be held for the purpose of voting on a proposed amendment to the Constitution, extending the right of suffrage to the qualified voters of this Commonwealth who had, or should hereafter go into the Union Army; and requested him to inform his readers of the fact, and to solicit their attendance, but he nevertheless refrained from doing so; that election is now over, and the amendment aforesaid adopted, by a large majority. Will the *Herald* please inform its readers of this fact, and congratulate them upon the fact that the Great Democratic army (as they always insisted it is) will have an opportunity of voting for the Idol of the army—Little Mac. and on a peace platform at that.

Another Nomination.

A short time since we recorded the nomination of Hon. Smith Fuller, of Fayette, as the candidate of the Union party of Indiana, Westmoreland, and Fayette. We have just learned of the success of another faithful legislator—Hon. G. V. Lawrence, of Washington county; who has just been nominated by the Union men of Lawrence, Beaver, Washington, and Greene counties, as their Congressional standard bearer. This is a nomination "fit to be made." Indeed the conferees would not have been justified in "defeating" the well settled wish of the district, by nominating any one else. Mr. Lawrence is well and favorably known to the people of the whole State. Having served with distinction in her Legislative Halls, at least six, or perhaps eight years. He was elected to the State Senate in 1859, by the counties of Washington and Greene; with Beaver and Lawrence to fall back on now, it will be quite useless to attempt to defeat him—his election is sure. This is as it should be; the government will have no warmer supporter, the country no truer friend.

The Election.

That the Democrats were opposed to allowing the soldiers the right to vote few doubted, but how far they would go in opposing it was quite a mystery. After the Supreme Court decided that the act extending the right of suffrage to the soldier, was unconstitutional, the Legislature of 1863 offered an amendment to the Constitution, for the purpose of securing to them the right which, when they entered the service, they had a right to believe would not be taken from them. This amendment, in order to become a part of the organic law, had to pass two successive Legislatures, and then be adopted by the people. The opposition had neither the courage nor the power to oppose this amendment successfully; but they struck upon another plan which they hoped would enable them to defeat it, as Sherman did Johnston, by "a flank movement." So they offer two other amendments to be submitted with the one already mentioned. Now, according to the provisions of the Constitution, the defeat of one of these amendments would defeat all. And therefore it was not surprising that these same Copperheads when they met last winter to reconsider these amendments, opposed the very ones they so shrewdly passed the winter before. Thus, while in the House they voted for the amendment allowing the soldiers to vote, they opposed others, without the passage of which, this amendment too must fall! In the Senate, they were even bolder still and voted directly against the first amendment! But all their efforts failed, and the amendments passed as a unit, and were submitted to the people for their approval or rejection last week. The result of that election is now before us, and proves the fact that that warm gratitude always entertained towards our veteran army still fills the hearts of our Loyal people. But it is at once amusing and humiliating to observe the weakness of the plan adopted by the Copperheads to defeat this patriotic measure by the people; which was simply this; to refrain from saying or doing any thing that would lead the friends of the soldier to believe that they were coming out at all; thereby hoping to induce our party to stay at home, thinking it unnecessary to lose

time with an election where there was no opposition. And while they would thus throw our party off their guard, the whole Copperhead vote was to be brought out in those districts where their organization would not arouse the Loyal vote.

In to-days paper will be seen in tabular form, the vote of the county; from an examination of which, we see that in this hope, the Copperheads have been disappointed. To their credit be it said, that the Republican districts did not let the throng of harvest, nor the absence of the Copperheads prevent them from depositing their emphatic vote in behalf of the first amendment—the soldiers right to vote. Look for instance, at Buffalo, Clinton, Adams, Cranberry, Penn, Worth, Muddybrook, Clay, Allegheny, Parker, Fairview, Washington, and Cherry.—Our brave soldiers must not think, that because the Democratic vote is not polled in force against them in these townships, that it was in their favor! not at all. In Buffalo, for example, three or four voted for the amendment, while quite a number came out to vote against it, but finding no tickets, and not knowing how to write them, they went home in disgust—the history of Buffalo is repealed in all the other townships above named. And in no township in our county did the Democratic vote go for the amendment.

Then look for a moment at the vote of the Democratic townships. Marion, Venango, Donegal, Clearfield, Winfield, Jackson, Summit, Brady, and if you please, finish your review on the borough of Butler, and here you will see that their old majorities are made up, or as nearly so, as the desperate character of their case would admit—occasionally there was an honest father or brother of a brave soldier who would not obey the behests of these heartless leaders; but such cases were few.

We place the vote of last fall on Curtin and Woodward beside the vote of last Tuesday week, allowing the soldiers the right to vote; by a comparison of these two votes, it will be seen that no district in the county has given a vote in favor of amendment, much, if any stronger than the vote given for Curtin last fall. But this vote needs no lengthy explanation at our hands—intelligent readers can do so for themselves. Suffice it to say, that this meant of plots to defeat a proper and necessary amendment to the organic law of our State has signally failed. The soldiers will now be allowed the right of suffrage, and on the second Tuesday of October, we may expect to see a vote from our gallant army, which will be a most powerful and telling rebuke to those who have thus disgraced themselves by secretly endeavoring to deprive them of their rights.

Loyal.

Our political opponents have an unusual antipathy to the use of this term. In order to exhibit its true accepted meaning, we give the following definitions: 1. WORCESTER defines it—[L. *loyalis*; lex, legis, law; It. *leale*; Sp. *leal*; Fr. *loyal*; It. *leale*; Lat. law.] 1. True allegiance; faithful to a prince or superior. 2. Faithful or true in love; true to pledged faith. 2. WEBSTER defines it—[Fr. *loyal*; It. *leale*; Sp. *leal*; from L. *lex*; law.] Faithful to a prince or superior; true to pledged faith, duty, or love; not treacherous; user of subjects to their prince, and of husband, wife, and lovers. 3. WALKER defines it as obedient, true to a prince, faithful in love, true to a lady or lover. 4. BOYVIER, the best expounder of American law, defines it *Legal*; according to law; as loyal, matrimony, a lawful marriage; attached to the existing law.

In the United States we have no prince. The Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, is the Supreme law of the land. Every citizen is presumed to render paramount obedience to the supreme law of the land. Such obedience is legal or loyal. Those whose sympathies are for and with the Government of the United States, render a willing obedience to this Supreme law, and are therefore loyal; while those whose sympathies are with the *Southern Rebels* do not render a willing, legal, or loyal obedience to the constituted authorities of the United States, and are therefore very properly called disloyal. Obedience to the authorities and laws of the United States includes love and affection for them. The same terms are used in defining the most tender relations in life, such as husband and wife. All the husband's sympathies must be for his wife—and all the wife's must be for her husband—so in like manner all our political sympathies and affections must concentrate on the Government of the United States, else we cannot be true, faithful, or loyal thereto. As well might a husband claim to be loyal to his wife—when at the same time he professes love every other woman equally as well—as for a man who sympathizes with traitors and rebels to be true and faithful to his government. There is no half-way in love—or obedience—or allegiance.—The whole heart and affections must be engaged on one side or the other. Ye cannot serve two masters, was the injunction of the sublimest teacher. No man can serve the Government of the United States and the Government of the United States at the same time, and be a loyal citizen of the United States. There are only two conditions of allegiance—one loyal—the other disloyal. Reader, what are you? We therefore call all who are for the unconditional restoration of the lawful authority of the United States over every foot of territory which was ever recognized as belonging to our government—

LOYAL MEN.—Armstrong Democrat.

President Lincoln has just received a beautiful shepherd check plaid from Mrs. Anne Williamson, of Edinburgh, Scotland, as a present. The lady is 81 years of age.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 7, 1864.—Our own advice this evening from the front of Petersburg was that the rebels undertook on Saturday to repeat our performance of the previous week. It was known that they had been mining in front of Warren, and measures were taken some days ago to prevent any disastrous results from their work, and the fort they meant to blow up was evacuated on Thursday night. They opened the ball with a furious cannonade, and followed by springing their mine. It blew up a large mass of earth in front of the fort, but did not destroy that work. Their charge was feeble and but 50 or 60 of their men succeeded in getting near the fort, very few of whom returned. Our loss in the whole affair was trifling.

CAIRO, August 6.—The officers of the steamer Olive Branch state that while that steamer was aground at Island 84, on the 3d, stragglers along the shore reported a fight at Osceola, Arkansas, between 800 rebels under Bowen and a federal force, commander unknown, resulting in the defeat of the rebels, with the loss of many killed, wounded and prisoners, and arms and equipage. Bowen was among the killed.

Captain Fuller, Superintendent of Telegraphs in this department, has been appointed to a similar possession in the Department of the Gulf, and will hereafter have supervision of both Departments, head quarters at New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Information has reached here that the Union officers, placed by the rebels under fire at Charleston, have all been exchanged. They were saluted by our fleet, and Admiral Dahlgren entertained them on board his ship. They have been sent North.

A dispatch was received at the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Farragut, dated the 26th of July, in which he says he was all ready for an attack on Mobile.

Gen. McClellan and his Friends.
There is going on just at present, in the Democratic party, an earnest strife over candidates, rather, for and against McClellan. The supporters of the General are principally the Old Liners, who think systematically, frequently by stealth and always with a particular object in view. His supporters early matured their plans, but of late, they have been a good deal interfered with by the faction who carry their opposition to the Government and country to an ultra extent. At the same time it is a fact to be noted that of this class there are those who are favorable to the General. Having become alarmed by the opposition recently developed towards him by the peace faction, his supporters are putting forth particular exertions to make his nomination certain. They profess to be in favor of prosecuting the war till the rebellion is put down; but it is curious to notice how they squirm over the suggestion made by several leading journals which support the Administration, that Gen. McClellan and his supporters should evince their sincerity by coming out practically for the Government and raising men to be commanded by him.

It has been suggested that one hundred thousand, or any other large number of men, raised in this way would be accepted by the Government, and that the General would find no difficulty in realizing his wish to return to the service, with his friends at his back. It would moreover be an effective way to demonstrate the popularity of Gen. McClellan with the people, and it would evince his real desire to see the rebellion put down and the Union restored.

With regard to recalling Gen. McClellan to the service to have a command, we perceive that since it has been proposed by those not in his personal or political interest, his peculiar supporters are not so eloquent as they were over the injustice done him by the administration. They have steadily asserted that no man could raise so many men as he could; but we have at no time heard of nor have we anywhere seen manifested, the slightest disposition by his followers to enlist even with the promise that they shall be led by him. The nation needs more men; it requires the active support of loyal men, and nobody will object to their giving their own reasons. We hazard nothing in saying that a McClellan Grand Division, recruited from his followers, would be instantly accepted by the government. If they really desire to do something to put down the rebellion and see him restored to the service, the way is open. They have an opportunity to show their love for their favorite and practically aid the nation in the hour of trial? Will they do it?—*Pitts. Com.*

The Attack on Mobile.
HEADQUARTERS, GENERAL BUTLER, 3 P. M., August 3. T. his Excellency, A. Lincoln, President.—The following is an official report taken from Richmond Sentinel, August 8th.
(Signed) B. F. BUTLER, Major General.
MOBILE, August 5.
Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:—Seventeen of the enemy's vessels—14 ships and 3 iron-clads passed Fort Morgan this morning. The Tennessee, a monitor, was sunk by Fort Morgan. The Tennessee surrendered after a desperate engagement with the enemy's fleet. Admiral Buchanan lost a leg, and is a prisoner. The Selma was captured. The Gaines was beached near the hospital. The Morgan was safe, and will try to run up to-night. The enemy's fleet have approached the city. A monitor has been engaged Fort Powell all day.

(Signed) D. H. MAURY, Maj. Gen., Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

THE ATTACK ON MOBILE.
Government has no advices from Farragut that he has attacked Mobile, but that has dispatches of two days before the reported attack, which state that he was about to do so.

Gen. Hunter is making a clean sweep from Frederick City of the rebel sympathizers by sending them to their place in Jeff Davis' domains. Some dozen of the first families of Maryland have thus been packed off.