The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.

Friday, Oct. 14, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

Union Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.
Thomas H. Cunningham, Beaver county.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1 Robert P. King,
2 George M. Coates,
3 Henry Baum,
4 William H. Kern,
5 Barlin H. Jenks,
6 Charles M. Runk,
7 Robert Parke,
8 William Taylor,
9 John A. Hiestand,
0 Richard H. Coryell,
1 Edward Halliday,
2 Charles F. Reed,
13 Elias W. Hall,
14 Charles H. Shriner,
15 John Wister,
16 David M'Conaughty,
17 David W. Woods,
18 Isaac Benson,
19 John Patton,
20 Samuel B. Dick,
21 Everhard Bleser,
22 John P. Penney,
23 Ebenezar M'Junkin,
24 John W. Blanchard.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

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RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

The result of the election held last Tuesday in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana has determined fully that the Union cause will triumph in November next. Of course at the present writing, we are unable to give the exact result but all the indications are that we have carried the whole three States on the home vote. In our own State the vote is a close one, and it may require the official returns to determine which of the parties have a majority on the popular vote, exclusive of the votes of the soldiers. Enough is known, however, to make it certain that we have gained three or four members of Congress and have a majority in the State Legislature. The vote of the soldiers will undoubtedly give us a majority of from fifteen to twenty thousand.

In the other States our success has been decided. Indiana re-elects Gov. Morton by a greatly increased majority and gives us seven out of the eleven members of Congress, a gain of three. Ohio has given at least forty thousand majority for us on the home vote and elects about sixteen Union members of Congress in a delegation of nineteen. This is a gain of at least twelve Congressmen in this State.

This result is gratifying in the highest degree and insures the election of President Lincoln beyond a doubt. We had not the remotest hope that we could carry Indiana the Democracy claimed it most confidently. But they underrated the loyalty of that gallant State. She has come up to the work nobly and has recorded her voice in favor of the Union and the Government. This destroys the last hope for McClellan. In all the estimates his friends were making they had counted on Indiana surely and by no calculation could they figure up a majority without her vote. Now their chances for carrying either Indiana or Pennsylvania are gone beyond recovery and their defeat is as inevitable as it is deserved. Let every friend of the Union take courage from the result of last Tuesday and go cheerfully, and earnestly to work. We know that we will succeed but let us make our success a triumph. We elected Abraham Lincoln President four years ago by an enormous majority of the popular vote in the States voting for him and we can make his majority just as great now if we will. His years of labor and care for our interests; his patriotism and fidelity to the cause of his country, and the ability with which he has conducted our Government in this terrible storm of treason and civil war deserve for him this triumph. And our country's best interests; the maintainace of her institutions and the overthrow of her traitorous foes demand that his majority be triumphant and overwhelming. WE CAN MAKE IT SO AND WE WILL.

Result in the County.

We have not been able to ascertain the vote on our County Ticket at the time of going to press. We suppose the average Democratic majority may reach 700. We give below the majorities for Glossbrenner and Bailey as we have received them up to this time. The figures show that the calculations of our Democratic friends upon 1200 majority have been seriously interfered with.

	Glossbrenner.	Bailey.
Carlisle, { E. Ward,	102	
Carlisle, { W. Ward,		120
North Middleton,	84	
South Middleton,	79	
Lower Dickinson,	23	
Frankford,	46	
Middlesex,	82	
Newville District,	202	
Shippensburg District,	8	
Plainfield,		74
Mechanicsburg,		94
Upper Allen,		26
Monroe,		31
Lower Allen,		20
Hampden,	33	
Silver Spring,	197	
East Pennsborough,		18
New Cumberland,		65
Penn	67	
Leesburg,	33	
Jacksonville,	38	
Newburg District,	32	
Upper Dickinson,	31	
	990	448
	448	
Maj. for Glossbrenner,	542	

Glossbrenner's Majority in this Congressional District on the home vote will be nearly 3000.

☞ We have not given the the estimated majorities in the different counties for the reason that many of them are conflicting and unreliable. In Philadelphia the Union majority for Sheriff is above 7600 a gain of nearly 700 on Curtin's majority of last year. In other districts in the State we have lost, but we have not the slightest doubt that we have carried the State on the home vote by several thousands. Next week we will give the official returns from all the States that voted this week.

THE COPPERHEADS threaten revolution if Mr. LINCOLN is chosen President, and Governor SEYMOUR is reported to be ready to lend a million of New York men to Washington to unseat him. We fear this revolution will evaporate in certain Tammany resolutions. The New York riots of July, 1863, inaugurated by SEYMOUR'S "friends," was crushed by a battalion of policemen and a few regulars. How will these "friends" manage a revolution or riot against the terrible power of the Federal Government? "Let 'em come on—*we are armed*," as Spartacus has it.

ALEXANDER LONG, the Copperhead Congressman who advocated disunion, writes from Cincinnati: "There is no enthusiasm in the Democracy, and the election is almost going by default. I see nothing but defeat." What else, when for years past Mr. LONG and his friends have been preaching nothing but defeat and surrender? What else after they have attempted to sell their party and the country?

[Communicated.]

The Peace Platform Illustrated.

The good people of Churchtown and vicinity were lately treated to a gratituitous exhibition of the Copperhead version of the "free speech," or "free fight" doctrine, as developed by the recent proceedings at their public meetings.

For several days previous to the eventful evening, the committee of N. O. B. were busily engaged in ferretting out the imps of the modern Democracy throughout the surrounding country, who, true to their natural instincts, responded cheerfully, fearfully, and diabolically.

The early part of the evening was spent by the permanent N. O. B., in getting up the requisite amount of *steam* to give their friends from abroad an appropriate reception. About dusk delegation No. 1, consisting of a burly supporter of "Little Mac" from the "Lower End" arrived, and driving up to the hotel, demanded, with a G—d d—n you, lodging for a Mac horse, and a Mac man; at the same time, he changed his base and exhibiting a revolver exclaimed: "G—d d—n you, don't rotten egg me." Of course, the respectable people of Churchtown, having no thought of making any such demonstration, were taken considerably aback by this announcement.

Delegation No. 2 was a Rev. gentleman, who, according to the Rebellion Record, met the advancing forces of Gen. Jenkins last year at Mt. Rock with open arms. It is a fact worthy of notice, that he was the Master of Ceremonies for the evening.

Delegation No. 3 was a conglomeration of the fragends of all the defunct political parties that have existed within the last twenty years. Their behavior on arriving, was similar to that of the burly delegation from the "Lower End." They were from various parts of the county.

The machine, having now got on a full head of steam, was ready for action, when the *Resident Factotum* issued the following proclamation: That all the Democrats should come out from amongst the Union men, so that, in case any missiles were thrown, they could use fire arms without danger to their own clan. The difference in the two parties rendered this unnecessary, as the Union men are peaceful and law abiding citizens, who would never so degrade themselves as to disturb even an opposite meeting.

Immediately after, the machine started, and "the thing went on." "Mine host," being an efficient fireman, kept the numerous branch furnaces well supplied with the "electric fluid," so that presently the machine began to travel so fast, that the ordinary means of locomotion provided by nature failed many, and they betook themselves to their "all fours."

Things having reached such a critical juncture, it was deemed prudent to relieve the machine of its superabundant pressure; hence the Master of Ceremonies introduced "Little Mac, the second." The wisdom of this move was obvious to all, as the said appendage (Mac) was so convoluted by Buckeye Blackstonic logic, which, by the way had confronted him during the day, that serious apprehensions were felt lest he should "burst his boiler." He belched forth in frightful tones: "I bring you glad tidings of great joy. Little Delaware has gone for the Union, Constitution and "Little Mac," also Connecticut has wheeled into line. Here, however, this kind of wheeling stopped, and wheeling in the "final" began with renewed vigor. Not being able to sustain his argument, he soon wheeled out, and it became necessary for the "Master" to introduce another "Squire" from Carlisle.

He came forth and attempted to throw some light upon the subject by removing the lamp from underneath the stand, and placing it on the top. Soon after this, the crowd, through the influence of the "ethal," became very enthusiastic and pugnacious; but no one offering to molest them, they charged the Union ladies with throwing stones at them! Brave men of the "old guard!" These dastardly cowards, having no respect for themselves, exhibited their lack of manly principles by insulting the ladies by the use of the most shameful and abusive language. They so far degraded themselves as to threaten them with personal violence and even to use fire arms. These miscreants, so lost to every principle of decency and politeness, are fit supporters of their platform and candidates. We ask no man, whose range of moral and intellectual culture rises no higher than does that of these miserable wretches, to support our candidates.

There has nothing so disgraceful as this occurred before, within the recollection of the oldest citizens of the community. These reprobates deserve the condemnation of all decent and respectable men. ORDER.

McClellan's Body-Guard.

McClellon's Mounted Body-Guard of the Peninsular Campaign, better known as the "McClellan Dragoons," were, it will be remembered, merged, upon the retirement of McClellan, into the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry. Read the following extract from a letter received yesterday in this city from an officer in the Twelfth, who was a member of the old "Dragoons:"

I wish I was home to enlist myself heart and soul in the coming campaign. My belief is as strong as ever in *the* McClellan of the old Army of the Potomac, but he can never have our support with the backers he surrounds himself with, or upon the platform on which he stands. We are unanimous here that peace can only be had at the point of the bayonet and in the complete subjugation of traitors.

In the Army and Did Ye Visit Me?

With a very few cuts and thrusts, General Logan made shreds of the last of the resolution lies in the Chicago Platform:—"the sympathy of the Democracy is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of the army and the seamen of the Navy." He said:

"In what way do they sympathize with us? By resolutions that the army is a noble band of patriots, that the war has been successful, and they are proud of the army? No, sir. They say the war is a failure. Do they congratulate us because we have planted our flag in every Southern State? They say we did no such thing. Do they sympathize with the widows and orphans of those men slain in battle? Not with one of them. Is it ever by visiting the army and associating with the soldiers and officers? If so, I have failed to see them. I want any man to tell me when Pendleton or Vallandigham, except the time he was sent through the lines, or Wood, or Rynders, or Belmont, or Richmond, or Robinson, or Allen, or any of the rest of them, have ever come to see the army and take the hand of the soldier. Not one of them ever come to see us since the war began, after we passed South of Cairo. I have met other men there; men from Indiana, Illinois, and all the Western States. I speak now of the leaders. I have seen Governors; I have seen half of the Legislature come and talk to the boys, and see that they were cared for; but none of that party. I am willing to sell out my interest in their sympathy for a very small price."

HORACE WALPOLE tells a story of the Lord Mayor of London, in his time, who, having heard that a friend had the small-pox twice, and died the first time or second.

Which Shall Go Down, Slavery or the Government.

The Union candidate for the Vice-Presidency, ANDREW JOHNSON, addressed a great meeting at Logansport, Indiana, on Tuesday last. He riddled the false Democracy that made the Chicago nominations, and let sunlight in upon the treason that lurks beneath the McClellan scheme of armistice and the trick of a convention of the States. A speech, statesman-like for scope and power, was wound up with the presentation of numerous evidences that the politicians of the South had rejected the idea that a people is capable of self-government, and were bent on establishing an aristocracy or monarchy, involving the subjugation and Slavery of the mass of the people, white as well as black; that this was the object of the present Rebellion; and that in this object they had the sympathy and secret support of the leaders of the Southern Democracy. He cast himself manfully and square-breasted against the influence that would save the Slaveocracy by saving Slavery, in these words:

"These men at Chicago talk about the peace and restoration of the Union; why don't they tell you whether they are for re-establishing Slavery under the Constitution or not, for that is the question. Let them show their hands. Do you want Slavery in again. Look us in the face, gentlemen, and look your followers in the face, and not like the auguries of old cheat each other with your platform and your nomination. You think you have a great conundrum which nobody can understand. Look us in the face, and tell us whether you are for incorporating this disturbing element in our system. I am free to say for myself, that though I was born and have resided all my life in a Slave State, yet I have been disposed to tolerate rather than advocate to sustain it. But "the time has come," and the question has to be settled, whether the Government can stand having an institution in it which can raise itself above the Government and defy it? This is a great proposition. Lying along side of the doctrine of free Government—that no nation can exist long while an institution exists within it that rises above the power of the nation itself. Slavery, under its arrogant supporters, has for years substantially controlled the legislation of this country. The institution has undertaken to control the Government, and now what is the Government to do? Will it yield to Slavery and acknowledge this institution paramount? Are the thirty millions of free white people to be controlled by four millions of blacks and their three hundred and forty thousand owners? [Many voices, "No," "No."] There the question comes up, which shall go down, the institution of Slavery or this Government? [Voices, "Slavery."]

"When this issue came—my friend here will bear me witness—that I declared if you make the issue between the existence of Slavery and the existence of the Government, I say let Slavery go, and let the Union live. [Great applause.] And now is the time, while the Government has been broken up in fact, and the pieces are lying about dormant, those of them blighted with Slavery, now is the time to settle this great question; and every man who has considered the difficulties we had to encounter in 1820, and in 1850, and 1861, who loves his country, will say, leave Slavery out. [Great cheers.] Let the Government be paramount, and if the institution of Slavery gets in the way of the great car of State, let Slavery go and let the nation live." [Cheers.]

A Base Falsehood Exposed.

Within a few weeks nearly every Democratic paper in the country has given prominent publication to the following paragraphs:

"Jeff Davis's salary is nominally $25,000 a year; but by the depreciation of the Confederate money, is equal to but $1,500; and on this practically he has to live."

"Abraham Lincoln's salary is legally $25,000 a year; but his 'legal tender' money having depreciated to less than half its nominal value, he refuses to take it, and demands and receives *his* pay in gold or gold certificates, while the soldiers of his armies have to take *their* pay in greenbacks. Isn't that patriotic and loose of Old Abe? and ought it he to be reelected to another four years hard money for himself, and of largely depreciated money for the people."

Well knowing that the President would not stoop to notice such a palpably false assertion, they hoped to run the calumny until election day. But the other day it came to the notice of the Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury, up to the 15th of August last—the man who has direct charge of all such salaries. And this is the manner in which he bayonets the wicked story:

To the Editors of The Free Press.

GENTLEMEN: My attention has been called to an editorial article in *The Burlington Sentinel* of the 30th inst., containing a statement that President Lincoln "demands and receives his pay (salary) in gold or gold certificates, while the soldiers of his armies have to take their pay in greenbacks, &c. The editor of *The Sentinel* has been made the victim of a very idle imposition, and it appears singular to me that he should have hazarded such an assertion, when, with a very little trouble, he could have ascertained whether it was true or false.

It is false in every particular. The salary of President Lincoln, like those of all other officers on the civil list, is paid warrants, regularly entered in the Register's Office, where all these accounts are kept. Neither himself nor any other officer of the Government (except those actually employed on *foreign service*, for which special provision is made by law) has been paid in coin since the passage of the act authorizing the issue of legal tender notes. The President's salary has been regularly paid by draft on the Treasury in legal tender notes, with the regular deduction of the tax on salaries. Such was certainly the case up to the 15th of August last, the date of my resignation as Register of the Treasury. It may not be irrelevant to state in this connection, a fact well known to many officers of the Treasury, that upon the passage of the act imposing a tax upon salaries, a question was made whether it applied to the President and cabinet, and that Mr. Lincoln peremptorily refused to have any exception made in his case—a determination in which the cabinet agreed with him, and the deduction from all these salaries has ever since been made.

Very truly yours,
L. E. CHITTENDEN,

PORTRAIT OF LINCOLN.

Senator John Sherman of Ohio made one of his magnetic speeches in Sandusky last week, to a vast audience that inclined to every word of his oratory. In the midst of his powerful argumentation, he threw off a personal sketch of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, which will be recognized everywhere as life-like.

"I know Old Abe, and I tell you there is not at this hour a more patriotic, or a truer man living than that man Abraham Lincoln. Some say that he is an imbecile; but he not only held his own in his debates with Douglas, whose power is admitted, and whom I considered the ablest intellect in the United States Senate, but got a little the better of him. He has been deliberate and slow, but when he puts his foot down, it is with the determination and certainty with which our generals take their steps, and like them, when he takes a city, he never gives it up. The firm old man is noble and kind-hearted, he is a child of the people. Go to him with a story of woe, and he will weep like a child. This man, so condemned, works more hours than any other President that ever occupied the chair. His solicitude for the public welfare is never-ceasing. I differed from him at first myself, but, at last felt and believed that he was right, and shall vote for this brave, true, patriotic, kind-hearted man. All his faults and mistakes you have seen. All his virtues you never can know. His patience in labor is wonderful. He works far harder than any man in Erie County. At the head of this great nation, look at it: he has all the bills to sign passed by Congress. No one can be appointed to any office without his approval; no one can be punished without the judgment receives his signatures, and no one pardoned without his hand. This man, always right, always just, we propose now to re-elect to the Presidency. To swap off such a man as this, my countrymen, for McClellan, idle, incompetent, and unwilling, would, in my opinion, be a devilish poor trade."

THE SOLDIERS' VOTES.

The Boston Journal has a letter from Memphis which says:

I canvassed the hospitals in this city. The inmates in these hospitals belong to nearly all the States, and represent all the regiments in the army west of Washington:

Adams U. S. General Hospital—Total number of votes received, 331; Lincoln received 262; McClellan, 66; Lincoln majority, 196.

Jefferson Hospital—Whole number cast, 306; Lincoln, 249; McClellan 57; Lincoln majority, 192.

Gayison Hospital—Whole number, 428; Lincoln, 387; McClellan, 41; Lincoln majority, 346.

Officers' Hospital—Whole number cast, 212; Lincoln, 137; McClellan, 75; Lincoln majority, 62.

Colored Hospital—Lincoln, 509.

Webster Hospital—Whole number cast, 297; Lincoln, 248; McClellan, 49; Lincoln majority, 199.

Eighth Regiment Iowa Veterans—Votes cast, 621; Lincoln, 605; McClellan, 16; Lincoln majority, 589.

Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, composed of Tennessee and Mississippi men—Votes cast, 741; Lincoln, 738; McClellan 3; Lincoln majority, 735.

Part of various regiments on picket duty or in camp, taken as near as possible—416; Lincoln, 346; McClellan 69; Lincoln majority, 278.

Could you, Mr. Editor, have passed with us among these brave men, some at the point of death and others at the post of danger, and seen their faces light up when they said, "Give us one for Abe and Andy," you could not but believe that the army is truly loyal as well as brave.

These votes foot up: Lincoln, 3,482; McClellan, 376, total vote, 3.858; Lincoln's majority, 3.106. That shows well enough how the Western armies will vote.

Another correspondent adds:

"I send the following as the result of a vote for President, recently reported by the 1st sergeants of the 40th Massachusetts Regiment: Lincoln, 174; McClellan, 30. This *was* a strongly Democratic regiment, and the result of the vote is very gratifying. It only shows the feeling of the whole army, which fails to see how it can consistently vote for a candidate for whom the rebels in arms now in our front cheer and swing their hats. "C. E. W."

In the face of such facts as these, is it wonderful that the Copperheads have always been against allowing the soldiers to vote?

Jeff Davis in Alabama.

SPEECH OF THE REBEL PRESIDENT IN MONTGOMERY.

[From the Montgomery Mail]

Mr. DAVIS began by expressing a sense of gratitude for the occasion, which the kind attention of the Legislature had given him, of appearing before them, and assuring the citizens of Alabama from that Capitol in which the first notes of our existence were issued of his remembrance and sympathy. *He would not attempt to conceal the fact that we have experienced great disasters of late.* The enemy have pressed our armies backward into the centre of Georgia, threatened the borders of Alabama, and occupied the bay of Mobile; but the city still stands, and will stand though every wall and roof should fall to the ground. *He had been disappointed in all his calculations in Northern Georgia.* After sending forward to the army at Dalton all the reinforcements he could collect from every quarter, including the troops from Northern Mississippi, *he had confidently expected a success of advance through Tennessee into Kentucky.* Had he thought that instead of the forward movement our arms would have retired to Atlanta, he would have left his old, lamented and venerable friend, General Polk, to have assailed Sherman upon his flank by North Alabama. But he had yielded to the idea of concentration, and the sequel was anything than what he had been induced to hope. Yet we were not without compensation for our losses. In Virginia, despite the odds brought against us, we have beaten Grant, and still defiant hold our lines before Richmond and Petersburg. That pure and noble patriot, that great soldier and Christian, General Lee, although largely outnumbered in front, largely outnumbered upon his flanks, commanded a body of men who had never known what it was to be whipped, and never stopped to cipher. The time for action is now at hand. There is but one duty for every Southern man. It is to go to the front. Those who are able for the field should not hesitate a moment, and those who are not should seek some employment to aid and assist the rest, and to induce their able-bodied associates to seek their proper places in the army.

Mr. DAVIS adverted to the part he had himself endeavored to bear in the war, of his resignance to the office of chief, and his desire for the field, incident to a military ambition and some faith in his capacity for arms. He also alluded to his long political career, and the animosities and ill feeling which an active part in the affairs of the country had engendered. He had feared, he said, that old prejudices in others might be turned against him, and that old feelings in himself might influence his action; but that he could declare to-day, after four years of experience, and in the same hall where he swore before high heaven to support the constitution of his country, that so help him God he had never been induced to any course, public or personal, by any consideration of the past. He felt that it was no time, and he was not the man, to have any friends to reward or enemies to punish. There be some men said Mr. Davis, who, when they look at the sun, can only see a speck upon it. I am of a more sanguine temperament, perhaps; but I have striven to behold our affairs with a cool and candid temperance of heart, and applying to them the most rigid test, am the more confident the longer I behold the progress of the war and reflect upon what we have failed to do, we should marvel and thank God for the great achievements which have crowned our efforts.

He next rapidly surveyed our history for the past three years, concluding his resume with a thankfulness that *the great staple of the South had been superseded by grain and produce for the support of our armies in the field.*

He paid a glowing tribute to the capacity, gallantry and patriotism of Governor Watts, and urged upon the State and the Legislature the wisdom of his counsels. In the same connection he spoke of the soldiers of Alabama. They had fought everywhere, and well. They were still undaunted. Their example should be the price and glory of the State, and an eloquent appeal to those who were yet behind.

Mr. Davis spoke eloquently of the horrors of war and the sufferings of the people. He desired peace. *He had tried to obtained it, and had been rudely repulsed.* He should still strive, and by the blessing of God and the strong arm of the soldiers, yet hoped to obtain it. If there be those who hoped to outwit the Yankees, and by smooth words and fair speeches, *by the appearance of a willingness to treat or to listen to reunion, hope to effect any certain candidate in the North, they deceive themselves.* Victory in the field is the surest element of strength to a peace party. Let us win battles, and we shall have overtures soon enough. Is there a man in the South in favor of reconstruction? Mr. Davis drew a fine picture of the horrors of reunion, which means subjugation. "All that I have to say," he exclaimed, in concluding this portion of his remarks, "is that the man who is in favor of this degradation is on the wrong side of the line of battle."

Jeff. Davis in Georgia.

(From the Macon Telegraph Sept., 24.)

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS.—It would have gladdened my heart to have met you in prosperity instead of adversity. But friends are drawn together in adversity. The son of a Georgian, who fought through the first Revolution, I would be untrue to myself if I should forget the State in her day of peril. What although misfortune has befallen our arms from Decatur to Jonesboro, our cause is not lost. Sherman cannot keep up his long line of communication, and retreat sooner or later he must; and when that day comes, the fate that befel the army of the French empire in its retreat from Moscow will be reacted. Our cavalry and our people will harass and destroy his army as did the Cossacks that of Napoleon; *and the Yankee General, like him, will escape with only a body guard.* How can this be the most speedily effected? By the absentees of Hood's army returning to their posts; and will they not? Can they see the banished exiles; can they hear the wail of their suffering countrywomen and children and not come? By what influences they are made to stay away it is not necessary to speak. If there is one who will stay away in this hour he is unworthy of the name of Georgian. To the women no appeal is necessary. They are like the Spartan mothers of old. I know of one who has lost all her sons, except one of eight years. She wrote that she wanted me to reserve a place for him in the ranks. The venerable General Polk, to whom I read the letter, knew that woman well, and said it was characteristic of her; but I will not weary you by turning aside to relate the various incidents of giving up the last son to the cause of our country known to me. Wherever we go we find the hearts and hands of our noble women enlisted. They are seen wherever the eye may fall or the step turn. They have one duty to perform—to buoy up the hearts of our people. I know the deep disgrace felt by Georgia of our army falling back from Dalton to the interior of the State. *But I was not of those who considered Atlanta lost when our army crossed the Chattahoochee. I resolved that it should not,* and I then put a man in command who I knew would strike a manly blow for the city, and many a Yankee's blood was made to nourish the soil before the prize was won. It does not become us to revert to disaster. Let the dead bury the dead. Let us, with one arm and one effort, endeavor to crush Sherman. I am going to the army to confer with our generals. *The end must be the defeat of our enemy.* It has been said that I abandoned Georgia to her fate. Shame upon such falsehood. Where could the author have been when Walker, when Polk and when General Stephen D. Lee were sent to her assistance. Miserable man. *The man who uttered this was a scoundrel.* [This refers to Governor Brown, of Georgia, who declared that Jeff. Davis had abandoned Georgia.—ED. HERALD.] He was not a man to save our country. If I knew that a general did not possess the right qualities to command would I not be wrong if he was not removed? Why, when our army was falling back from Northern Georgia, I even heard that I had sent Bragg with pontoons to cross to Cuba. But we must be charitable. The man who can speculate ought to be made to take up his musket. When the war is over, and our independence won—and we will establish our independence—who will be our aristocracy? I hope the limping soldier. To the young ladies I would say that when choosing between an empty sleeve and the man who had remained at home and grown rich, always take the empty sleeve. Let the old men remain at home and make bread. But should they know of any young man keeping away from the service, who cannot be made to go any other way, let them write to the Executive. I read all letters sent me from the people, but have not the time to reply to them. *You have not many men between eighteen and forty-five left.* The boys, God bless the boys, are, as rapidly as they become old enough, going to the field. *The city of Macon is filled with stores, sick and wounded. It must not be abandoned, when threatened;* but when the enemy come, instead of calling upon Hood's army for defence, the old men must fight, and when the enemy is driven beyond Chattanooga, they too can join in the general rejoicing. Your prisoners are kept as a sort of Yankee capital. I have heard that one of their generals said that their exchange would defeat Sherman. I have tried every means, concealed everything to effect an exchange, but to no purpose. Butler, the beast, with whom no Commissioner of Exchange would hold I intercourse, had published in the newspapers that if we would concede to the change of negroes all difficulties might be removed. This is reported as an effort of his to get himself whitewashed, by holding intercourse with gentlemen. If an exchange could be effected, I don't know but I might be induced to recognize Butler. But in the future every effort will be given, as far as possible, to effect the end. We want our soldiers in the field, and we want the sick and wounded to return home. It is not proper for me to speak of the number of men in the field, but this I will say, that *two-thirds of our men are absent—some sick, some wounded, but most of them absent without leave.* The man who repents and goes back to his commander voluntarily appeals strongly to executive clemency. I suppose he stays away until the war is over, and his comrades return home, and when every man's history will be told, how will he shield himself? It is upon these reflections that I rely to make men return to their duty; but, after conferring with our generals at headquarters, if there be any other remedy it shall be applied. I love my friends and I forgive my enemies. I have been asked to send reinforcements from Virginia to Georgia. *In Virginia the disparity in numbers is just as great as it is in Georgia.* Then I have been asked why the army sent to the Shenadoah valley was not sent here. It was because an enemy had penetrated that valley to the very gates of Lynchburg, and General Early was sent to drive them back. This he not only successfully did, but, crossing the Potomac, came well nigh capturing Washington itself, and forced Grant to send two corps of his army to protect it. This the enemy denominated a raid. If so, Sherman's march into Georgia is a raid. *What would percent them now if Early were withdrawn from taking Lynchburg, and putting a complete cordon of men around Richmond? I counselled with that great and grave soldier General Lee upon all these points.* My mind roamed over the whole field. With this we can succeed. If one-half the men now absent without leave will return to duty we can defeat the enemy. With that hope I am going to the front. I may not realize this hope; but I know there are men there who have looked death in the face too often to despond now. Let no one despond. Let no one distrust; and remember that if genius is the beau ideal, hope is the reality.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, October, 7, 1864.

Major-General John A. Dix:

In a recent dispatch, it was mentioned that Gen. Sherman was taking measures to protect his communications from the rebel forces operating against them. Dispatches received last night show the fulfillment of this expectation.

Major-Gen. George H. Thomas was sent to Louisville to organize the troops in his district, and drive Forrest from our lines, while the attention of Gen. Sherman was directed to the movements of the main rebel army in the vicinity of Atlanta.

On the 4th of October the rebels had captured Big Shanty, but were followed closely up by Sherman, on the 6th. A severe engagement was fought by our forces under General French, in which the rebels were driven from the field with heavy loss, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands.

Details are given in the following dispatches from Gen. Thomas:

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, Thursday, October, 6—11.30 P. M.,

Hon. E. M. Stanton Secretary of War:

The following telegram is just received from Chattanooga:

General Smith, who left here yesterday, 5 inst., telegraphs that the enemy retreated last evening from Alatoona, moving in the direction of Dallas, leaving his dead and four to six hundred wounded in our hands. Our loss was about one hundred killed and two hundred wounded.

The Rasaca bridge will be repaired by to-morrow, and the trains will be able to run as far as Alatoona, going via Cleveland and Dalton. Nothing further has been heard from Sherman since my dispatch of yesterday; but the retreat of the enemy towards Dalton indicates that he was close on their rear near Alatoona. I have not heard from Gens. Rousseau or Washburne to-day, but presume that they are pushing Forrest as rapidly as the condition of the roads will admit. We have had heavy and continuous rains for the last five days, rendering the roads and streams almost impassable. I have just received the following dispatch from Gen. Granger, dated Huntsville, 10 P. M., 6th. The courier reported drowned crossing the Elk River, is in. He lost the dispatches while crossing the river. He reports that two rebels were captured yesterday, who say that they left Forrest at Lawrenceburgh the night before crossing South. Gen. Morgan's advance was skirmishing with the enemy this morning on Skive Creek, he being unable to cross the creek on account of high water. He hopes to be able to cross by to-morrow morning, when he will push him still further on. The Alabama Railroad will be repaired from here to Pulaski in one week.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen.

Another and unofficial dispatch reports as follows:

"Telegraph repaired to Alatoona to-day. The action yesterday was severe, French attacking with his division, seven thousand strong, and suffering heavily, leaving his killed and wounded in our hands to the number of one thousand, while we lost only three hundred. The fight lasted six hours altogether. From Florence we hear that Morgan has Forrest cornered, has captured his transportation, and that the gunboats prevent all retreat across the Tennessee."

Satisfactory reports of the operations in progress before Richmond and Petersburg have been received, but their details are not at present proper for publication.

A dispatch from General Stevenson reports that an officer of Gen. Sheridan's staff had just arrived. Gen. Sheridan was still at Harrisonburgh. His supply trains were going on all right, occasionally interrupted by guerrilla parties, the only rebel force on the road.

This officer brought in the remains of Lieut. John S. Meigs, of the Engineer Corps, the only son of Brevet Major-General Meigs, Quartermaster-General. He was killed by bushwackers on Monday last, while making a military survey. In the death of this gallant young officer the department has occasion to deplore no ordinary loss. Last year he graduated at the Military Academy of West Point with the highest honors, at the head of his class. He was commissioned Lieutenant of Engineers, and immediately went into the field. He performed meritorious and distinguished services during the campaigns of last year on the fortifications at Baltimore, Harper's Ferry and Cumberland, and was made Chief of Engineers of the Army of the Shenandoah. In the campaigns he accompanied the army under Sigel, Hunter, and Sheridan In every position he gave proof of great professional skill, personal courage and devoted patriotism. One of the youngest and brightest ornaments of the military profession, he has fallen an early victim to the murderous rebel warfare.

General Rosencrans reports that General Ewing made good his retreat to Rolla, losing only a few stragglers and those killed and wounded by the way, very few in number. From the number of the wounded rebels, the enemy's loss will not fall much short of 1,000 hors du combat.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CHARLESTON.

Heavy Cannonading on the City.—The Swamp Angels at Work.—The Governor of Alabama Desponding.—Starvation Staring Them in the Face.—Boys and Old Men to be Pressed into Service.—Rebels Have Agreed to Exchange Prisoners on General Butler's Plan.—Gen. Butler's Reply to Gen. Halleck.

WASHINGTON, Oct 8.

The Charleston papers of the 29th says:

The bombardment of that city since our last has been unusually severe, the enemy firing from three guns in constant and rapid succession. During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening 88 shots were reported to have been fired at the city, a number of casualties occurred, but they were mostly from flying bricks or splinters.

The *Courier* of October 1st says eighty-four shells were fired at Charleston during the last 24 hours, ending at six o'clock on Friday evening. Twenty-seven shots were fired at Fort Sumter during the same time from battery Gregg and the swamp angel.

The Governor of Alabama, in his message to the Legislature says: "The fearful struggle now going on in Georgia is no idle spectacle to Alabamians. If Georgia is permitted to be overrun and desolated by Sherman's ruthless columns, the fate of Alabama may be read in the desolated homes, and starving women and children of our sister State."

He recommends an amendment of the militia law so as to include persons exempt from the Confederate service, able to bear arms, and all between the age of sixteen and fifty-five years.

Gen. Stoneman has passed through Augusta to be exchanged.

Gen. Lee proposes to exchange all prisoners taken in front of Petersburg, negroes included.

General Butler lately had occasion to receive on his staff a volunteer Aid. Hearing this fact, General Halleck addressed General Butler a letter, in which he quoted from a circular issued by General McClellan, forbidding the appointment of volunteer Aids, and requested to be informed whether the officer in question was expected to be paid. Gen. Butler replied, stating that he was not aware that General McClellan commanded the army, that he was very sure he did not command his department.

He further added that as he was not a French gentleman, there was no likelihood of his embroiling us with foreign nations; that he was appointed on his staff because his services were valuable; and that he presumed the United States Government would find funds enough to pay him withal.

BUTLER.

Attack on the Rebels.—The Rebels Repulsed with Heavy Loss.—The Rebels upon Retreating.—Union Loss Very Small.—That of the Rebels Heavy.—Another Account. The Rebels Completely Whipped.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—12 o'clock M.

To Major General Dix, N. York:

This department has received the following reports of the enemy's assault yesterday upon Gen. Butler's line, their subsequent repulse, and General Birney's brilliant action, driving the enemy to their inner line of entrenchments around Richmond.

Headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina,
AT 6.20 P. M., October 7, 1864.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant:

At 6.30 a. m., the enemy having moved Field's and Hoke's divisions from the left at Chapin's farm around to our right at Darbytown road, attacked with spirit General Kautz's cavalry in their entrenchments, and drove him back with a small loss of men, but with the loss of his artillery. The enemy suffered a very considerable loss in this attack.

The enemy then swept down the intrenchments towards Birney, who having thrown back his right, waited their assault, and repulsed it with heavy loss on the part of the enemy.

The enemy, in the meantime, advanced towards New Market, but were met by a force at the signal tower at 3 P. M.

I took the offensive, sending Birney with two divisions up the Darbytown road. The enemy has retreated as he advanced, and Birney has reached and occupied the entrenchments which the enemy took from Kautz and were fortifying for themselves.

Our loss has been small, not one-eighth of the enemy's. We have about one hundred prisoners.

(Signed) B. F. BUTLER,
Major General.

Headquarters of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.
12.20 P. M., Oct. 7, 1864.

The following has just been received:

(Signed,) B. F. BUTLER,
Major General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE TENTH ARMY CORPS,
10.15 A. M., Oct. 7, 1864.

Major General Butler:

I have repulsed the attack of the enemy on our right flank with great slaughter. The troops seemed to be Field's and Picket's divisions. I send you a batch of prisoners.—I am extending my right flank.

The enemy seem to be entrenched on Darby road.

(Signed) D. R. BIRNEY,
Major-General.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

The Rebels Driven to the Inner Line of the Richmond Defences.—1,000 Rebel Killed and Wounded.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

HEADQUARTERS VA. AND N. C.,
Oct. 7—10.30 P. M.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant:

General Birney has regained Gen. Kautz' old position, and holds the enemy in the inner line of entrenchments around Richmond, extending from the Darbytown road to connect with Weitzel on the left near fort Harrison.

There has been no movement at Petersburg to-day. We have much the best of this day's work—a thousand at least of the enemy killed and wounded, a hundred prisoners, and bloody field.

Gen. Gregg, commanding Fields' division, is reported, by a lady who saw the body, as killed.

(Signed,) B. F. BUTLER,
Major General.

No dispatches has been received from the commands of Gens. Sherman, Rosecrans and Sheridan, later than were reported in my telegram of yesterday.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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