

Democrat & Sentinel.

C. D. MURRAY, Editor. James S. Todd, Publisher.

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DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

- ASSEMBLY. CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Johnstown. SHERIFF JOHN BUCK, of Carroll Tp. TREASURER THOMAS CALLIN, of Johnstown. COMMISSIONER P. J. LITTLE, of Allegheny Tp. ASSOCIATE JUDGES G. W. EASLY, of Johnstown. H. C. DEVLIN, of Ebensburg. POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR GEORGE DELANY, of Allegheny. AUDITOR 3 YEARS E. R. DONNEGAN, of Clearfield Tp.

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County Commissioner.

In setting up our editorial article, last week, with regard to the County Ticket, that portion of it which referred to Peter J. Little, Esq., our nominee for Commissioner, was accidentally omitted. The omission was entirely unintentional. There is no man in the county, whom we personally or politically esteem higher than Mr. Little. He is an accomplished clerk, an excellent business man, and a well possessed of strong, practical common sense. The tax-payers of Cambria will be perfectly safe in entrusting their interests, as affected by the action of the County Board, to his keeping. At this time, when taxation is the order of the day with the County, State and United States, when four hundred million of dollars is regarded by Congress as scarcely large enough a sum, to place at the disposal of his excellency, Abraham Lincoln, and his worthy Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, for putting down the Southern rebellion, the people of Cambria owe it to themselves, to elect as Commissioner next fall, an honest, intelligent, and practical man, who will insist on an economical administration of their County affairs. Such a man they have in Peter J. Little, the Democratic nominee for Commissioner, and we hope they will elect him by a majority such as his abilities and worth merits.

The Treasury and War Departments.

It is positively refreshing after reading the weak and puerile production of President Lincoln, which is given to the world as his message to Congress, to turn to the report of Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War, and that of Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury. They are both able and statesmanlike documents, and reflect great credit upon their distinguished authors. We regret that we have not room to publish them at present. Our readers must be content with a brief synopsis. The Secretary of War gives the following clear and highly satisfactory statement, of the present condition of the Army:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Regulars and Volunteers for 3 months, Add to this 55 regiments of Volunteers for the War, accepted and not yet in service, Add new reg'to of regular army, Total force now at com'd of Gov't, Deficit the 3 months' Volunteers, Force for service after the withdrawal of the 3 months' men.

It will thus be seen, says the Secretary, that after the discharge of the three months' troops, there will still be an available force of volunteers, amounting to 188,000, which added to the regular army, will constitute a force of 230,000 officers and men. It will be for Congress to determine whether this army shall at this time be increased by the addition of a still larger force. In making appointments of officers for the new regiments, the rule has been adopted of selecting one half of them from the regular army, and the other half from civil life. Of the civilians appointed as regimental officers, all, except one, are either graduates of West Point, or have before served with distinction in the field; and of the Lieutenants, Colonels, Majors, Captains and first Lieutenants, a large proportion have been taken from the regular army and the volunteers now in service, while the second lieutenants have been mainly created by the promotion of meritorious Sergeants, from the regular army. This is the testimony of Simon, and we presume his testimony is true.

As the report of the Secretary of the Treasury is of importance to our citizens in a pecuniary point of view, it is likely to arrest as much attention, if not more, than even that of the War Department. From it we learn, that the Secretary in addition to the appropriations already made by the last Congress, the sum of \$217,168,850, nearly all of which it seems is for the army and navy. For the fiscal year ending July 1st, 1862, the demands upon the Treasury, are estimated at \$318,519,581, which he proposes to raise by the following means:

Table with 2 columns: Method and Amount. Includes By taxation direct and indirect, By Loans.

On the branch of his report, with regard to Ways and Means, the Secretary says: To provide the large sums required for ordinary expenditure and by the existing emergency, it is quite apparent that the duties on imports, the chief resource for ordinary disbursements, will not be adequate.

The deficiencies of the revenue, whether from imports or other sources, must necessarily be supplied by direct taxation and from loans, and the problem to be solved is that of so proportioning the former to the latter, and so adjusting the details of both, that the whole amount needed may be obtained with certainty, with due economy, with the least possible inconvenience, and with the greatest possible incidental benefit to the people.

The Secretary has given to this important subject the best consideration which the urgency of the varied public duties has allowed, and now submits to the consideration of Congress, with great deference and no little distrust of his own judgment, the conclusions to which he has arrived. He is of the opinion that \$80,000,000 should be provided by taxation, and that \$240,000,000 should be sought through loans.

It will hardly be disputed that in every sound system of finance, adequate provision by taxation for the prompt discharge of all ordinary demands, for the payment of the interest on loans, and for the creation of a gradually increasing fund for the redemption of the principal, is indispensable. Public credit can only be supported by public faith, and public faith can only be maintained by an economical, energetic and prudent administration of public affairs, and by the prompt and punctual fulfillment of every public obligation.

It has been already stated that the appropriations for the ordinary expenditures of the fiscal year 1862, including the permanent and indefinite descriptions, amount to \$65,887,849.34, and the interest to be paid on the debt to be incurred during the year has been estimated at \$9,000,000, making an aggregate of ordinary expenditures of \$74,887,849.34. If to these sums be added \$50,000,000 as a provision for the reduction and final extinguishment of the public debt, the total will be \$124,887,849.34.

To provide for these payments, it is proposed, in accordance with the principle just stated, to raise by taxation at least the sum of \$80,000,000. In considering the choice of means to ensure a revenue adequate to the purposes just indicated, the attention of the Secretary has been necessarily drawn to the different modes of taxation authorized by the Constitution. The choice is limited to duties on imports, direct taxation and internal duties or excises.

Duties on imports constitute the chief form of indirect taxation. Direct taxation includes capital taxes on real estate, and probably general taxes on personal property, included in lists embracing all descriptions and valued by a uniform rule, while under the head of internal duties and excises, may be included all taxes on consumption, and taxes on special descriptions of personal property, with reference to use rather than value.

The principal advantage of the system of direct taxes, as we found in the sensibility with which they are felt and observed. In the motives thence arising for economy and fidelity in the Administration, and in the manifest equity of distributing burdens in proportion to means, rather than in proportion to consumption. On the other hand, the advantages of indirect taxation by duties on imports, are found in the economy of collection, in the facility of payment, in the adaptability to the encouragement of industry, and above all, in the avoidance of Federal interference with the finances of the States, whose main reliance for revenue for all objects of State Administration must necessarily be upon levies of property.

He recommends a direct capitation tax, and a tax on real and personal property.—He also recommends that a duty be laid on sugar, molasses, tea and coffee, and a tax on tobacco; distilled liquors, ale and beer in the nature of an excise.

A careful perusal of this report, is calculated to bring the war home, if not to the bosoms, at least to the business of men. In one year from this time, the National debt will be, at least, six hundred million of dollars, and the debt of our State will be increased to a sum exceeding forty million. The burden of taxation with which the people of the loyal States, especially of Pennsylvania, will be saddled for years, will be grievous to be borne. But we presume they will, like true patriots, bear it patiently, and heroically exclaim with all the self-sacrificing devotion of a Romeo— "Come taxes, and welcome, Lincoln will it so."

The rotten clothing and unwholesome rations contracts of Gov. Curtin, and the manner in which matters have been managed by the War Department, gives us every assurance, that not a cent will be expended, but what will be strictly necessary for carrying on the war, and that economy will be the motto of the immortal Simon Cameron. Seriously, we may look out for a grand scheme of plunder, fraud and speculation, during the next few years, and magnificent fortunes will be amassed at the expense of the people. But what of that? The people, in the way matters are now managed, are very "small potatoes" and have therefore, we suppose, no right to complain.

Hon. L. W. Hall, of the State Senate, has kindly forwarded us by mail, a file of the Legislative Record for last session. He has been remarkably attentive, during his term of office, in sending us valuable documents. For this our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered. We are not without a hope that he will one day get his eyes open, and become a Democrat.

The President's Message.

Although we are not willing to go so far as those who contend, that even his brimstone Majesty, should be duly honored for his burning throne, yet we do hold, that a certain amount of respect is due to those who occupy high and respectable positions in the Nation. It is impossible to degrade the incumbent, without also in some degree degrading the office, and weakening in the minds of the people, that feeling of reverence for the Government, which in a Republic is essential for its preservation. We therefore could never admire, either the patriotism or good taste of those, who during the administration of Mr. Buchanan, were in the habit of applying to him such degrading epithets as "an old scoundrel"; "a hoary headed traitor"; "a second Judas," &c. Feeling thus, we have no disposition now to speak of Mr. Lincoln, save in the kindest and most respectful terms. We will not therefore say, that we believe, that as he was a first class rail-splitter, it would have been a happy thing for the country if he had remained at the business; and that if in Illinois he was nothing more than a second rate lawyer, in Washington City he has proved himself to be not even a second rate statesman. Neither will we insinuate, that he is nothing more than a political Mountebank, better fitted for playing the part of clown of the ring, than that of Chief Magistrate of the Republic—but we do say, that his Message to Congress, which we publish on our first page this week, is not such a one as the people had a right to expect, at this fearful crisis of their country's fate. There is nothing either in the manner or matter of the document, calculated to excite admiration. On the contrary there is a levity about portions of it, which is calculated to shock and disgust every right-thinking citizen, at this period when they feel, that the fate of themselves, of their wives, of their children, of everything near and dear to them in this world, in all probability depends on the action of the present Congress. Nothing like exalted patriotism, freedom from party bias, or clear and logical reasoning is anywhere displayed. From the glib manner in which the President talks of sugar-coated pills, one is almost compelled to believe, that Patent Medicine advertisements are his favorite literature, and that he is willing to lend a helping hand to those who manufacture "physic for the million." The history of the policy pursued by the Administration, from the fourth of March till the bombardment of Fort Sumter, was known to the whole country weeks ago; while we have seen the elaborate argument to prove the fallacy of the secession doctrine, excelled in the columns of almost every paper on our exchange list. The only portion of the Message worthy of any consideration, is that in which he asks for 400,000 men, and \$400,000,000 to carry on the war.

For our part we cordially say, let him have all that he asks, if this amount of men and treasure is really necessary for crushing out this great rebellion. All that we ask is, that this shall be a war for the Constitution, and that that sacred instrument shall not be nullified and ignored, in carrying it on; and that a fierce crusade for the extermination of slavery shall not be inaugurated. And furthermore, we insist that the President shall be a constitutional President, and not the usurper of powers which do not belong to his office. We reserve the portion of the Message which refers to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, until next week, when we will publish the opinion of Judge Tauey in the Merryman case in full; merely remarking now that it is an extraordinary thing, to hear the President of the United States, claiming the right to do that which the Monarch of England dare not do—that is to suspend the privilege of this writ.

The President in the concluding paragraph of the Message, insinuates pretty plainly, that the party which elevated him to power, can of itself, crush out this rebellion. This is certainly a decidedly left handed compliment, to the Democracy of the loyal States, for the prompt and enthusiastic manner in which they flocked to arms, after the bombardment of Fort Sumter. But for them, it is very doubtful whether or not Abraham Lincoln would to-day, be the incumbent of the white house. At least two thirds of the volunteers now in the field are Democrats. If their patriotism was not worthy a compliment, it certainly did not merit a broad insult. But it is highly probable this is "a way" Mr. Lincoln has about him, and that he can't help it.

It turns out upon examination, that the Democratic County Convention, committed a blunder in nominating a candidate for the office of Auditor for one year, as no such vacancy in the office now exists. Mr. Lytle was elected for only two years, and his term closed with the last Auditors' settlement. At the request of Mr. Rhey, we withdraw his name from the ticket as published at the head of our paper.

Howard J. Roberts Esq., chairman of the "Peoples", or rather Black Republican, County Committee, has issued a call for the election of delegates to a county convention, on Saturday 3rd of August next—the convention to be held on the Monday following: when of course a Republican county ticket will be placed in the field. The campaign will then open in earnest.

John W. Forney has been elected clerk of the United States Senate. The Republicans are determined to well reward the renegade for his treachery.

All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper.

United.

Since the adjournment of the Democratic Convention on Monday of last week, we have received from every section of the county, the most gratifying assurances, that its action gives universal satisfaction to the party. The ticket will everywhere throughout the county receive the united support of the Democracy, and this of course will be sufficient to secure its success. All past differences are now "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried," and we sincerely hope, there they will remain forever. The Democracy of Pennsylvania, should at once in every county in the State, unite and present an unbroken front to the enemy. The obvious efforts of the party now in power to revive the old Federal organization, to ignore the Constitution, undermine the Sovereignty of the States and secure the establishment of a consolidated military despotism, on the ruins of the Union, should arouse every lover of Constitutional liberty in the old Keystone, to prompt, determined and energetic action.—The National Administration must be sustained in all legitimate and lawful efforts to put down the Southern rebellion, but it will not do to let it go unrebuked for its flagrant violations of the Constitution. This war is not merely an effort to conquer the revolted States, but also a struggle for the preservation of the Union and Constitution, as they were transmitted to us by the sages and patriots who have gone to their reward. Jefferson Davis and his followers, have violated the Constitution, and it is for this reason that we hear them denounced on every hand as traitors, and enemies of their country. It is this that makes them rebels and outlaws. If there was no Constitution there would be no Union, and consequently no United States Government to commit treason against. This shows how important and sacred an instrument the Constitution is. It is to maintain it in its full force and vigor, that Lincoln asks for a supply from Congress, of four hundred thousand men, and four hundred million of dollars in money. It is for this that the cry of blood! blood! is borne on every breeze from the National Capitol, that reaches our ears. How important then, that while resistance to the enforcement of the Constitution is being put down, its letter and spirit should be rigidly carried out by Lincoln and his Cabinet. This the citizens of the loyal States should sternly insist on. This alone will prevent the war from becoming instead of a struggle for the preservation of the Union, a crusade against slavery, and a systematic effort to establish a consolidated Government, in this land of Washington, and home of liberty. We are not the blind follower of Abraham Lincoln or any other man; but we regard the Constitution as the palladium of all our rights as an American citizen, and we are ready to defend it even to the last drop of blood that warms our heart, against the assaults of its enemies, we care not in what section of the Union they may dwell.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Democratic County Convention, which we failed to publish in time for last week's issue, as we then stated; they meet our unqualified approbation.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Cambria county true now, as ever, to the constitution and the Union, and whereas, unfortunately, a portion of the people of some of the States have raised the standard of revolt, and are in armed rebellion against, and in defiance of the constitutional authority of the General Government, have seized the property, reduced the forts fired upon and murdered peaceable citizens, therefore be it,

Resolved, That whilst we are now as heretofore willing to concede to every section of the country its constitutional rights, and, if assailed, to aid in defence thereof, we are determined to assist in the preservation of the Union, maintenance of the constitution, and the enforcement of the laws;—and to this end we will energetically support by all honorable means the national administration in its praiseworthy efforts to put down rebellion and punish treason.

Resolved, That the war in which we are now engaged, is one for the maintenance of the best and freest government which has ever existed; not a battle for the abolition of domestic slavery, or the preservation of any sectional party,—and, whilst we acknowledge it to be the duty of every good citizen to submit willingly and freely to the decision of the people as expressed through the ballot box, however distasteful that decision may be, we will hold to a strict accountability the party now in power for a strict, impartial, and constitutional administration of the Government.

Resolved, That the Government, assisted by the patriots of the loyal States, is abundantly able to put down rebellion without the perpetration of a single act which would bear even the semblance of unconstitutionality; and we regret exceedingly the action of the President in suspending the writ of "habeas corpus" and while we acquit him of any intentional disregard of the rights of the people, we cannot but regard his action as the late case of John Merriman as an illegal and dangerous precedent.

Resolved—That the puerile vacillating and dishonest administration of our State Government, by Andrew G. Curtin, merits and receives the unqualified condemnation of all honest men—its speculations in supplying rotten breeches & rotten beef to the gallant sons of Pennsylvania, who are fighting the battles of the Union and the Constitution, will render that administration infamous in the sight of posterity, a disgrace to our State and a dishonor to the people.

Resolved—That we hereby reiterate our unswerving devotion to the glorious time honored principles of our party; principles promulgated by Jefferson endorsed, by Monroe, sustained by Jackson, and we hereby pledge ourselves, that for getting past differences on minor and unimportant questions of policy, we will lend the ticket this day nominated, a sincere, earnest and hearty support.

We publish with much pleasure the following communication, from a highly esteemed friend in Loretto, although we cannot help thinking, that the whole affair is "much 'ad about nothing." When we first perused the communication of "Amicus," we concluded to reject it on the ground that it was flat and uninteresting, and because its author had not furnished us with his real name; but as it was very brief, we concluded, after consulting with the publisher, to give it a place in our columns. Of course, if we had known it was intended to be personal, or contained insinuations calculated to wound the feelings of any one, we would not have published it; and now that it is before us in print, we must say, that we regard it as a nice milk and water document, too weak to offend any one—but it may contain insinuations which we do not understand, and are therefore sorry that we published it. We hope that neither of our correspondents will allow any unkind feelings to grow out of this foolish affair. Remember that "Soft words turn away wrath, while grievous words, stir up anger."

"Speak gently; it is better far, To rule by love than fear; Speak gently—let no harsh words mar, The good we may do here."

Speak gently; He who gave his life, To bend man's stubborn will, When elements were fierce with strife, Said to them "peace, be still!"

How much of happiness, it is often in our power to convey to others, by a kind word, or even a gentle smile, and how much of misery is often caused, thro' the medium of a harsh word, or scornful sneer. Let us do all the good we can in this world—Let us endeavor to love and esteem, at least let us not hate and malign each other. When the grave has closed over those who were the objects of our hatred in life, how loathsome, how vile appear to us the emotions we cherished towards them during their earthly pilgrimage. As Washington Irving says—"who can look upon the grave even of an enemy, and not feel a compunctious throb that he should ever have varied with the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him?" Excuse us for this preface, but we think it contains a few truths the perusal of which will not prove entirely profitless to our readers. We may remark before closing, that we have no idea who "Amicus" is, as he did not send us his name.

LORETTO July 13th, 1861. Mr. Editor—In your paper of the 10th of July, appeared a communication by "Amicus," a name of course borrowed, but a name, certainly very inappropriate to him; Inimicus and Idiotia, would be names more suitable to his ungovernable passions, vice, slander and his estimation of the self-conceited pop.

Had you known, Mr. Editor, whom your correspondent, signed "Amicus," was, you would certainly not have polluted the columns of your paper, with a communication made up from malice, imagination and misrepresentations; I would consider "Amicus," or rather Inimicus, not worthy of any notice, were it not that Solomon advised otherwise. "Answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit." Idiota is entitled to the sympathies of the humane; and if for madam nature had given him a little common sense, he might be useful to his country by helping to fight its battles; he, poor fellow, altho' too vain to work, might be in credit enough to borrow a few dimes by which he might, instead of skulking about and peeping through key-holes and crevices, as he did on the last Fourth of July, be admitted into the society of ladies and gentlemen; society with which he has been hitherto wholly unacquainted.

CAMP WRIGHT, July 14th, 1861. Friend Murray: This being Sunday I have not much to do, therefore I will try and give you a few items concerning (what is becoming rather stale) Camp Wright. To-day is rather warm, and looks as if we might have a shower, for which reason every one keeps pretty close to quarters; the consequence of which is, any amount of noise and confusion.

The arms for our regiment are now at Fulton Station, and will be distributed in a few days. The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps has been called into the U. S. service, and will likely receive marching orders in a few days. It is very probable that in ten days we will not be in Camp Wright. We shall be very glad to get off. Camp Wright is beginning to seem too much like being at home.

By order of Col. Gallagher, we will hereafter have to drill five hours a day, viz: Company Drill by Captains, from 8 till 9 o'clock, A. M.; regimental (or, as we call it, rag-muffin drill) from 10 till 12 o'clock, M.; afternoon Company drill, from 3 till 4 o'clock; dress-parade at 6 1/2 o'clock.

Capt. Litzinger returned last week, having been in Cambria on a recruiting tour. He got FOUR recruits. It really astonished me that among all the young men in and about Ebensburg, Carrolltown and Loretto, there could only be found four, willing to enter the list of contest in defence of their country. But they have yet another chance—Lieut. McCoy will be in Cambria the latter part of this week, for the purpose of getting more recruits.

To tell the truth, I have not much to write about, there is nothing going on but the daily routine of eating, drilling, sleeping and writing. But I hope the days is not far distant when the Cambria Guards will have liberty to write home about, that is, they will soon begin to participate in, putting down treason and rebellion.

Hoping that in my next I will have something of importance to communicate, I remain yours, More anon, ROMEO.

An English paper says that Charles Dickens, the novelist, and his wife have been reconciled, and are now living together.

Victories.

It will be seen by the war news which we publish in another column, that our gallant troops, under Gen. McClelland, have recently been thrashing the Secessionists in western Virginia, in fine style. The last battle seems to have resulted in a total rout of the enemy. The truth is, the Southern troops have not in any of the hand to hand encounters of the present war, matched the mettle of their revolutionary sires, nor sustained the reputation for brave soldiers, which they acquired in the late war with Great Britain, and in the Mexican war. The reason for this is that their cause is bad, and the soldiers are beginning to be conscious of it. They find that they are led on by a few ambitious demagogues, who are seeking their personal aggrandizement at the expense of their country. When they go into battle, they behold the secession rag fluttering over them, instead of that Star Spangled Banner, which they had been taught from their infancy to love and revere, and every blow they strike they therefore feel is against that Government which it is their duty as good citizens to love and protect. On the contrary, the United States troops are sustained in the hour of battle, by the proud consciousness that they are fighting for the Union and the Constitution of their country, and that they are fighting "for the green graves of their sires, God and their native land." The events of the war thus far, prove the truth of the saying of the immortal bard— "Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just, And he but naked though locked up in steel, Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."

GREAT BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA. The Rebels routed with great loss.

Stars and Stripes Triumphant. ROARING RUN, Va. July 12.—A battle was fought yesterday afternoon at Rich Mountain, about two miles east of this place, where the enemy, numbering about ten thousand, under the command of Col. Pegram, was strongly entrenched.

About three o'clock in the morning, Gen. Rosecranz with a portion of the Eighth, Tenth and Thirtieth Indiana Regiments, and the Nineteenth Ohio, left this place, and after a very difficult march of seven or eight miles, cutting a road through the woods, succeeded in surrounding the enemy.

About three o'clock P. M. a desperate fight ensued, lasting about an hour and a half, resulting in a loss of sixty of the enemy killed, a large number wounded, and many prisoners, some of whom are officers.

The enemy retreated precipitately, leaving behind them six guns, a large number of horses, wagons, camp equipment, &c. The loss on our side is about twenty killed and forty wounded. Among the latter was Captain Crissler, of the Indiana Troops.

ROARING RUN, July 12.—This has been a glorious day for our old flag, and the brave fellows who rallied under it. The greatest confusion prevails here and it is impossible to send a report of the names of the killed and wounded. As soon as the drenching rain ceased we struck our tents, and took up our line of march from Buckhannon in a westerly direction, on the main road to Staunton. The Rebels, about twenty five hundred strong, with heavy earth work batteries, were entrenched on the western slope of the Rich Mountain, about a mile east from Staunton, which is on the east side of the mountain.

They had selected the summit of the Roaring Creek, with campers, after a westerly course into Taylor's Valley River, a branch of the Monongahela. This creek crosses the road by two places about a mile apart. The morning was cool and bracing, and our men were in high spirits. General Rosecranz ordered the brigade to cut a path through the thick growth of mountain pine trees, a heavy undergrowth of brush, for nearly three miles, which occupied about ten hours. After resting at noon we came in sight of the rebels at about four o'clock and at once opened a heavy fire upon them with our artillery, under cover of which our men stormed their batteries.

They made vigorous resistance, but were unable to resist the desperate assault of our Indiana troops. We have possession of their baggage, field pieces, tents and ammunition. We have also a number of prisoners. The wounded are being cared for in our hospital, and our surgeons are attending to all the General Rosecranz had his horse shot from under him, and the hair breadth escapes are numerous. The loss of the rebels is about two hundred, killed and wounded; our loss is about twenty. The prisoners give gloomy accounts of the condition of their forces, and many of them seem satisfied with their capture.

Official Report of the Battle of Rich Mountain.—Washington, July 12.—The following despatch was to day received at the headquarters of the army here:—

HEAD QUARTERS DEPT OF OTO.) RICH MOUNTAIN, 9 a. m. July 12.) Col. E. D. TOWNSEND:—We are in possession of all the enemy's works up to a point within eight miles of Beverly. We have taken all his guns, a very large amount of wagons, tents, etc, as well as everything he had, and a large number of prisoners, many of whom were wounded. Several officers are prisoners. They lost many killed and fifty wounded, of whom, all but two or three were in the column under Rosecranz, which turned the position. The mass of the enemy escaped through the woods entirely disorganized.

Among the prisoners is Dr. Taylor, formerly of the army. Col. Pegram was in command. Rosecranz's column left the camp yesterday morning, and marched some eight miles through the mountains, reaching the turnpike some two or three miles in the rear of the enemy, and defeating an advance force, and taking a couple of guns. I had a position ready for 12 guns near the main camp, and as the guns were moving up I ascertained that the enemy had retreated.

I am now pushing on to Beverly, a part of Rosecranz's troops being now within three miles of it. Our success is complete, and almost bloodless. I doubt whether Wise and Johnston will wait to overpower me. The behavior of the troops in the action and towards the prisoners was admirable.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN, Major Gen'l Commanding.