

## The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 9, 1864.

EXCLUSIVE TO THE "COLONIST."

## Six Days' Later News.

(DATES TO JULY 29th.)

## Three Days' Hard Fighting before Atlanta--The Federals occupy portion of the City.

Federal Loss 3,500.--Confederates, 12,000.

## GEN. McPHERSON KILLED.

## DESPERATE FIGHTING IN THE SHENANDOAH!

## COLONEL MULLIGAN KILLED!

## ANOTHER RAID NORTH!

## Union Troops Defeated!

## Great Conspiracy Discovered!

Vallandigham at the head of 500,000 Conspirators--150,000 Armed!

## Grant's Operations near Richmond.

## GREAT FEDERAL RAID IN ALABAMA AND GEORGIA.

## Grant's Army before Petersburg.

The Eliza Anderson arrived on Tuesday from Puget Sound bringing us exclusive files of the Portland Oregonian, containing the following important news:

## SHERMAN'S ADVANCE

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—A dispatch from Chattanooga says that Gen. Sherman was killed before Atlanta to-day.

Another correspondent says he was shot fatally through the lungs.

The Atlanta Confederacy says there is but a small quantity of commissary stores remaining there, as nearly all have been removed to a more secure position in the rear. The impression prevails that the city is to be defended and not given up unless our army is defeated in a great battle which will be fought immediately in front.

The Richmond Whig is severe upon the authorities for superseding Johnson by Hood. Cincinnati, July 24.—The Gazette's correspondent, under date of Atlanta, July 22, gives the following:

Sherman commenced crossing the Chattahoochee on the morning of the 17th. His whole line advanced. Hooker taking position on the extreme right and centre; Palmer on the extreme right.

On the morning of the 18th, the advance reached Beech Tree Creek, four miles from Atlanta. After considerable skirmishing the enemy were dislodged and a portion of Howard's corps crossed our left, swinging around to the Atlanta and Augusta railroad, and on the evening of the 19th, tearing up several miles of track.

On the morning of the 20th, Howard, Hooker and Palmer crossed with the balance of their corps, forming a line along the south bank of a creek. At 3 o'clock, p.m., the rebels made a desperate and sudden assault on Howard's great force. The attack soon extended to Hooker, the rebels advancing three deep. Portions of our line wavered at first before the terrible onslaught, but quickly rallied and stood firm. On this portion of the line was massed the flower of the rebel army, both sides fighting for the first time on open fields. Before dark the rebels were entirely defeated, having failed to break our lines. They retreated in disorder, leaving most of their dead and wounded on the field. Our loss will reach 20,000, principally Hookers.

The rebels killed, wounded and missing exceed 60,000, including three brigades. On the left, we were entirely successful. McPherson drove the rebels several miles. Blair's corps advanced one and a half miles south of the Augusta road.

On the morning of the 21st, the enemy were driven, with small loss, to their works immediately around Atlanta.

On the 22d, they had withdrawn entirely from Hooker's and Palmer's front. At 2 p.m., portions of our army entered the city. We may have some fighting for the full possession of the city, but the campaign is considered closed.

A report believed to be true, announces the occupation of Montgomery by Rousseau. Another dispatch says that Rousseau was at Poolsville, 120 miles south of Decatur. He had a short fight with a small body of the enemy, dispersing them.

New York, July 26.—The Tribune's special from Washington dated 24th, 11 p.m., says: The Government have received dispatches from Sherman announcing that on the 22d the rebels under Hood, massed a heavy force against McPherson's grand division composed of Logan's, Blair's and Cook's corps, and made a desperate attack, gaining a temporary advantage. The enemy, after terrible fighting, in which a number of charges were made and repulsed with great

slaughter, was finally driven into his fortifications. During the battle Gen. McPherson became separated from his staff and was killed by a sharpshooter. Logan assumed command of the division.

A later dispatch says our forces have obtained possession of the elevated ground north-east of Atlanta. Massive guns had been mounted, which commanded the place. The rebels were burning stores, etc., preparatory to a retrograde movement. Every body feels confident that Atlanta by this time has fallen into our hands.

New York, July 26.—The Herald's Nashville special says: All the railroads leading from Atlanta except the Macon road, are destroyed. There appears to be no disposition on our part to hasten the occupation of the city. Sherman is not likely to force an engagement in which the enemy would have very great advantage. Reliable information has been received that everything is going right.

The Tribune's special says that a despatch received from Atlanta by Government this evening estimates our loss in Friday's battle at about 30,000; the rebel loss at 60,000. 800 dead rebels were buried in front of the left wing. The fighting is described as having been terrific; the rebels making repeated charges with bayonets, but were each time repulsed with great slaughter, and were finally driven into their fortifications. The rebels destroyed all their immense depots of provisions at Atlanta. It was believed that they were retreating by the Macon road, and our cavalry will probably intercept their retreat long enough to enable our infantry to come up.

A despatch just received announces the successful result of Gen. Roseau's cavalry expedition on the flank of Hood's army at Atlanta. Roseau's force left Decatur, Ala., and after crossing Tallapoosa, his column proceeded down the railroad toward Montgomery, Ala., burning all the railroad bridges.

Arriving at Montgomery, the column diverged, and destroyed the railroad at different points for twenty miles. Another column under Gen. Gerrard, which left Decatur some time before, destroyed the railroad between that place and Covington. The large railroad bridges crossing Cootanahokee and Yellow Rivers were burned. Both columns arrived safe at Marietta.

The Herald's Washington special says that the reports from Atlanta are regarded as amply satisfactory indications of much more substantial success than the mere occupation of that city would have been. According to official accounts, the rebel army has lost 12,000 men since Hood assumed command. The whole of Sherman's loss will not exceed 3,500. It is believed that Hood's army has become thoroughly demoralized.

Nashville, July 27.—Information from officers says: We have had two battles in front of Atlanta, and have destroyed the better portion of the enemy's two best corps. During Roseau's raid captured and paroled 200 rebels, captured 800 horses and mules, and the same number of contrabands, destroyed 31 miles of railroad as well as a great quantity of stores, besides burning 13 railroad depots on the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad.

Leavenworth, July 28.—Maj. Kelly, from front of Monday night, reports that after the battle by the 15th, 16th and 17th corps, our men buried 300 of the rebel dead, and had captured 1000 sound prisoners, 100 seriously wounded, 14 stand of colors and 35 officers. Sherman does not desire to occupy Atlanta. In two hours he could establish his headquarters there.

Richmond papers of the 23d claim a decided victory at Atlanta, and that the Federals were driven back with loss. The same papers say the Federals were defeated at Snicker's Gap by Early, and a number of prisoners captured.

Very few deserters are coming into our lines now.

## GREAT FIGHTING IN SHENANDOAH!

## —ANOTHER INVASION.

The Enquirer says: Official dispatches announce that a large force of Yankees crossed the Shenandoah at Snickers on the 18th, and were attacked during the afternoon and driven across the river in great confusion. One line is between two hundred and three hundred; the enemy's much greater.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—The Bulletin's special Washington dispatch says: General Crook met the enemy on the 23d at Winchester, and was repulsed and driven back to Williamsport by way of Martinsburg. Gen. Crook commanded the military forces.

A despatch from Chambersburg says there are no signs of rebels advancing further than Martinsburg.

Baltimore, July 26.—The American has the following:—The city last night was full of exciting rumors in regard to rebel movements in the Shenandoah Valley, together with vague accounts of disasters to the forces under Averill. The facts are ascertained under Averill, after a successful encounter with Early's force, pursued them to the mountains beyond Winchester, where Early made a stand, and after heavy fighting on Saturday and Sunday, Averill was compelled to fall back to Harper's Ferry, causing the evacuation of Martinsburg. The rebels pursued, and on the afternoon of the 25th occupied Martinsburg, where they cut the telegraph wire, and commenced the destruction of the track of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Our forces were concentrating at Harper's Ferry.

It is rumored that the rebels were in large force under Early and Breckinridge. The object of the rebels, doubtless, is to give time for their trains of plunder to get away, and to secure a portion of the crops in Shenandoah Valley. Probably they may again make a raid into Maryland, to the extent of the disaster to our forces beyond Winchester, and no confirmation of the death of Averill, Kelly, or Mulligan.

We learn that orders were sent for the removal of the armed medical stores from Frederickburg last night. Gen. Wallace convened the Loyal League of Baltimore.

It is reported that a heavy fight had taken place between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, and Hunter repulsed. Several pieces of the rebels. It is impossible to ascertain the truth of the report, as the state of affairs in that region show that a serious disaster had occurred to the forces of Hunter.

Baltimore, July 26.—There is nothing de-

finite in regard to the movements of the rebels in the Shenandoah Valley. As far as we can learn, Averill is not killed, but was compelled by a superior force to fall back to Bunker Hill, and thence to Williamsport, carrying the entire garrison with him.

New York, July 26.—Specials say that the rebels got nearer the Potomac than Martinsburg. The raiding force under Early moved through the Gap on Sunday morning into the valley, and encountered the forces of Averill, Crook, and a part of Gen. Hunter's, who were compelled to retreat.

Averill's loss is heavy. The rebel force greatly outnumbered ours.

The Commercial's dispatch says: The government, expecting the return of the rebel raiders, will make preparations to prevent a serious incursion into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

It is believed the plunder lately obtained has been deposited near the Potomac. Others think the demonstration is only to detain the 6th army corps from Grant.

The Tribune's special at Harper's Ferry the 26th says: The statement that Hunter's force met with disaster and that Kelly and Averill were repulsed, is entirely untrue. He was in command of Winchester returned in good order before superior numbers after a severe fight, bringing all the artillery of the field. A portion of the cavalry were stampeded, but have since been reorganized. Every preparation is being made to give the rebels a warm reception if they cross the Potomac. Information of a trustworthy source places the number of the invaders at 25,000.

The Tribune's Washington special says: Col. Mulligan was wounded and is a prisoner. Reports from the Valley create no excitement here.

Other specials say that Washington and Baltimore are not considered in any danger from the present movement unless the rebels are much stronger than there is reason to believe. The invasion will be one of short career.

Gen. Wright is assigned to the command of the 6th and 18th corps. Gen. Ricketts commands the 16th.

The Herald's Baltimore special of the 26th at 9 o'clock, p.m., says: All accounts agree that Crook succeeded in driving the enemy's advance which was pushing North back to Bunker Hill, two miles south of Martinsburg. Rebels are now current that a fight occurred near Harper's Ferry, in which Hunter was badly wounded. They are very indefinite, however.

The Times special says: As far as known the rebels halted at Martinsburg. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is unharmed.

The rebels appeared before Martinsburg at 3:30 p.m. yesterday in two columns of about 25,000 under Gen. Early and Breckinridge, who were joined by Morgan's cavalry and were all under the command of General Hill.

New York, July 27.—The Times' Baltimore correspondence says: No appreciable movement of another rebel demonstration towards Washington and Baltimore.

Gen. Crook says the rebel force which attacked him near Winchester on Sunday was greatly superior to his. It showed a front of four miles, overlapping him on both sides, and could have easily annihilated him had he not retreated. Col. Mulligan was killed in the battle on Sunday.

The Baltimore American of today says there is no confirmation of the report that the rebels had re-entered Martinsburg by way of Sharpsburg and Sheppardstown. It is hardly possible that Early could have come from that direction, as he must be aware that he will encounter some different troops from the broken down columns of Hunter's command.

The Commercial says that a gentleman from Frederick City reports much excitement there on Monday and Tuesday. The Government stores and the wounded had been removed, and the inhabitants were preparing to flee. The enemy was known to be south of Fox Ridge, and was feared they would cross at Point of Rocks and push for Frederick.

Chicago, July 26.—Nothing of a definite character concerning the rebel movements in Shenandoah Valley has been received. It is positively known, however, that serious battles occurred on Saturday and Sunday, in which the Union troops were overpowered and compelled to retreat to Harper's Ferry and Williamsport. Supplies were being removed from the former place across the Potomac. Our forces held Harper's Ferry on Monday night. No rebels had been seen in Maryland. The report that the Corps had joined the rebel forces was not confirmed.

The Commercial's Washington special says: The War Department says the raid is a humbug.

Baltimore, July 27, 9 p.m.—Harper's Ferry is still in our hands. No attack has yet been made. A scout who left Martinsburg at 7 o'clock last night reports heavy skirmishing between Crook's army and the rebels under Breckinridge, on Monday afternoon. Our forces are falling back this side of the Potomac to Williamsport. The crossing is evident has no intention of crossing.

A refugee at Nashville, returning home, says it is believed the object of the rebels is to keep our forces out of the Valley while they gather the harvest.

Later reports assert that we have re-occupied Martinsburg.

Gen. Wallace has issued orders for the immediate enrollment of all the able-bodied colored men in Baltimore, and directs them to be forthwith organized into companies, said troops to constitute the special military force of the day.

The Loyal League are also actively engaged in perfecting military organization.

Orders are in force here restricting the press from publishing anything relative to rebel movements.

The Herald's special says: It is reported that Hunter requests to be relieved of his appointed Breckinridge, who has just been appointed Breckinridge, who has just been appointed Breckinridge.

The rebel raid appears to be dividing into a comparatively small effort. It is understood to be only a portion of the late invaders. The general opinion is that the affair will soon blow over when our forces on either side arrive at the base of action. It is certain that the rebels have not crossed the Potomac

and it is believed the evacuation of Martinsburg was unnecessary.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—A gentleman from Baltimore reports perfect ignorance there in relation to military movements. The city is quiet, but intense anxiety is felt. The suppression of news has caused the most improbable rumors. Among other things the public officers are preparing to remove all valuables from the city.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—A dispatch from Frederick says that all is quiet. News from the front says that all is quiet. We still hold Harper's Ferry. There is some uneasiness on the line of the Northern Central Railroad in consequence of apprehensions of a raid.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The latest authentic intelligence states that Kelly has occupied Martinsburg. There has been no heavy fighting during the past four days. There is no information of the rebels crossing into Maryland. Skirmishing is reported at Sheppardstown.

The Tribune's special says: Grant's reply to the telegram sent to him by the President as to whether a considerable body of rebel troops had left the Potomac to reinforce Early and Breckinridge, said that the rebel army at Petersburg was as strong as ever, and does not believe that any considerable force has left for the valley. No news has been received here from the Upper Potomac.

The force of the Susquehanna are to be fortified. Engineers were sent to Harrisburg to-day for that purpose.

## ARMY OF POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Richmond papers of the 21st have the following:

The shelling of Petersburg for two days was merely nominal; but few shells were thrown into the city, which did little or no injury.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A dispatch from the army of the 23d, says: Nothing of particular interest has occurred during the past two days. Skirmishing along Burnside's front was quite lively on the afternoon of the 22nd, but without injury. That seems to be the only part of the line on which firing is almost unceasing, as there is scarcely five minutes either day or night without the firing of musketry or artillery.

Gen. E. O. C. Ord has been assigned to the command of the 18th corps, and Gen. David Birney appointed to the command of the 16th corps.

A correspondent at Deep Bottom, on James river, says that the enemy were discovered to-day planting a battery, so as to bring an enfilading fire on the gunboats. A party from the 19th Massachusetts soon destroyed it, and held the position.

New York, July 28.—The Times correspondent with Butler says: The rebels on Thursday night attacked the 11th Maine, fell back before the assault and retired to Foster's headquarters. On Friday Foster sent the same regiment to retake their old position, which they did. During the night reinforcements were sent out to hold the place permanently. The position is of importance to the rebels.

Special dispatches say that Grant is still in front of Petersburg.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Grant is clearing out the camp hospitals and sending the sick and wounded to Washington. Several hundred arrived to-day, among them several officers.

BREMERD HENDERSON, July 25.—An important movement is in progress from here this morning.

While our troops were crossing James river on two pontoon bridges, the rebels attacked them suddenly. An engagement ensued and the rebels were driven back. Our troops received reinforcements and attacked the rebel works, carrying them and capturing the guns. The rebels were finally driven from their position far beyond. The gunboats rendered valuable assistance, covering the landing.

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been raised in Illinois, and that they will soon join him.

During the investigation, the Provost Marshal discovered papers declaring the intended renewal of boat burning on the western waters. It is probable that the whole matter will be ventilated in a few days.

St. Louis, July 28.—The Democrat publishes an account of a conspiracy to erect a North-Western Confederacy. The organization engaged in the conspiracy is known as the order of American Knights. The real object embraces an effort to thwart the government in the conduct of the war; to overthrow the government. The profession of purposes are different in different States. It proclaims the war policy in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and other Eastern States, while in the West it is for peace. The order is of Southern origin, being created on the ruins of the Knights of the Golden Circle. Vallandigham while in Richmond, was made the supreme commander of the Northern section. The order of the conspiracy was entered into between him and the rebel authorities, to divide the East and West, and thus aid the Southern rebellion. Vallandigham's (thence the scheme) was principally seen in leading some men North, soon after his arrival from Canada, and arranged the establishment of lodges throughout the loyal States. The names of all those who visited him at the Clifton House are known to the general consultation. Among them are the names of H. B. Reed, of Philadelphia; K. Pendleton, of Ohio; Kibben, of St. Louis; Storey, of Merriek, of Chicago, are published. The results of the Conference are well known to the government. About the first of January, Vallandigham issued an address to the lodges in the loyal States, in which he called the members to renew their vows. He says the time is approaching to test their sincerity; the prosecution of the war is a violation of the rights of the States, and that President Lincoln is a usurper. The meetings of Grand Commanders were to be held in different States; it was held in New York on the 22d of February, for the purpose of organizing an outbreak on the 10th of March, the day fixed for the draft. No definite plan was resolved upon. The names of those conspirators are also known. The same commanders had a conversation with the supreme commander at Windsor, Canada West, early in April, for general consultation. Among those in attendance were McMillan, of New York; Chas. L. Hunt, of St. Louis; and LaFayette Devlin, of Indiana. It was proposed at this meeting that Vallandigham should represent his district of Ohio in the Democratic National Convention, and proclaim the doctrine of the order.

Pierce pronounced the existing administration and the government power, a usurpation, which the people had a right to expel by force, if necessary, in inauguration of rebellion North, in which he was supported by the order. Each grand commander was to have an armed body-guard at the Convention, for the defense of Vallandigham. This it is thought, will precipitate the people into an armed conflict, which would be a signal to the members of the order to unite against the lawful authorities, kill and capture the naval and military officers, seize all the arsenals, arms, and public property of all kinds, and proclaim the government overthrown, is the evidence of the truthfulness of this statement.

The reason for Vallandigham's sudden return to Ohio was that his views were, that he would have been defeated as delegate to Chicago and only by his presence could his election be secured.

The numerical strength of the order is said to be considerably over 500,000, 150,000 of whom are armed. The order in New York are called McMillan Minute Men, and numbered 200,000. Their Grand Commander is Charles L. Hunt, nephew of H. Lucas, who was for many years Belgian Consul here.

A long list of names of members of the order in different States, together with full information regarding the same, is in the hands of the authorities at Washington, which will probably be published.

## MISCELLANEOUS

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—The Evansville Journal says that Henderson, Ky., was attacked on Thursday by guerrillas and fighting was going on. Gunboats have been sent to the assistance of the garrison. This city is much excited by the general impression of a force of 10,000 men, the city barricaded at all avenues leading out of it.

We have reports—not authenticated—of a conflict with guerrillas at Hopkinsville. Our loss was 20 killed, wounded and missing. A reported rebel force of 500 from Carroll county intend crossing to Veray, Indiana.

PORT LEAVENWORTH, July 24.—Thornton is now reported to be at Kingston, Caldwell county, with a force of 1500 men. General Plak is pursuing him with militia, and Col. Ford, with a portion of the 2d Colorado, is also moving against him with militia.

Gen. McKean thinks the rebels design throwing their force into Kansas.

There is but little doubt that small parties of Copperheads from Iowa and Illinois have been passing into northern Missouri within the last week to join Thornton.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Sanford returned from Washington last night, having succeeded in obtaining the consent of the War Department to raise 100-days men in this State. Those in service at the time of the draft shall be exempt.

Gold 250.

## EUROPEAN.

Russia is making active naval preparations at Cronstadt.

It was stated that a Russian squadron was about to visit the Swedish and Danish ports in the Baltic. The French papers state that the Prussian and Austrian troops in the Duchies have been increased. Prussia intends possessing all the Danish islands, and afterwards to attack Copenhagen.

The Germans were sending batteries opposite Island Funen, and the Swedish squadron had been ordered to sea.

The Paris press says that King Christian personally requested Napoleon's proposed intervention.

Rumors were also that the pirate Florida was outside Cherbourg, looking for the Keersake, and that the Federal steamer Niagara had been ordered from Antwerp to Cherbourg.

The Paris correspondent of the Star says that the Keersake would leave Cherbourg to cruise in the channel and watch the movements of rebel cruisers.

## The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, August 9, 1864.

## THE NEWS.

The Eastern intelligence which this morning is more than usually

The Confederates are again in the Shenandoah, driving the Federal Potomac. Hunter, Crook, and Averill have been defeated and forced by Maryland side, by the Confederates Early and Breckinridge. It is said that the force numbered over 25,000.

Averill's pursuit of Early became reversed. A little distance beyond Potomac, obtaining a favorable position of mountains; made a stand to battle to his pursuer. Whether

derate General had been here or not stated; but the result would be a conclusion; for, after two fighting, the Federal force was de-

occupied by the Confederates, and our troops fell back on Harper's Ferry. Considerable anxiety was again

timore, and fears were entertained that the Federal force was in danger of being cut off from the Potomac. Preparations for the

large force were ready to confront the Confederates. The Potomac does not seem to be the Confederates; for the latest accounts show

have fallen back and that Martinsburg had been again occupied by the Federal force. Rumors were afloat as to the

the Southern troops; but it was believed that the advance of Breckinridge was made to secure

in the Shenandoah Valley, and for supplies, that would enable the

ates to carry on perhaps more operations against the North.

From Sherman's command it is important. On the 20th ult., made on the Federal under Hooker and Palmer a few miles south of

hoochie; but after some desperate the Confederates were repulsed and retreated. The Federal state that in this the loss of the Southern forces

while their own number of killed was but 2,000. On the 21st the Federal drove the enemy to the

Atlanta, and on the day following a portion of the Federal force entered and took possession of the city. In the meantime, the

ates under their new command massed themselves against the

grand division, composed of Logan and Cook's corps, and for a time the slaughter seemed almost too

Federal troops. After the attacks, however, the Southern came exhausted, and the Confederates were driven with very con-

into the fortifications of Atlanta, lowering up their advantage against the Federal army. The city, and brought up