

AMERICAN UNION

DENTON MD J. H. EMERSON, Editor,



THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 1st, 1864.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

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News Summary.

Our advices from the Army of the Potomac report all quiet, with the exception of artillery firing on the right in front of the Eighteenth Corps. On the left our lines have been extended several miles, and we now hold the Weldon Railroad securely for a distance of seven miles. The Richmond papers of the 3d admit that they suffered a decided repulse in the attack on Sunday night. With the reserves they usually maintain under a defeat they make no general statement of the extent of their casualties, but their loss in general officers show how severely they suffered. General Sanders was killed, General Larnar mortally wounded, and Generals Barton, Finnegan, and Anderson wounded. In the attack on Friday General Walker was severely wounded, and in the recent operations on the North side of the James river Generals Chamberlain and Gherhardy were killed. A total of eight Generals in less than two weeks past hors du combat. The Richmond Examiner speaking of our position as a number of vessels belonging to the blockade squadron. They will be sent to reinforce the squadron at Wilmington, and assist in making the blockade at that point more stringent.

All is quiet along the lines, with the usual lull which generally succeeds a severe engagement, such as the fierce but unsuccessful assault on Hancock's Corps on Thursday. The Richmond papers are rather reticent respecting this memorable fight, but admit the loss of five Generals, four killed and one wounded. Sherman continues secure in his position. His army is well supplied with food and ammunition. The explosion of our shells in the streets of Atlanta had caused a large fire, which destroyed a portion of the town. Sherman's line of communication is uninjured. The efforts of the Rebel Gen. Early to intercept it have thus far been baffled by the vigilance of Gen. Rousseau. Gov. Clark, of Mississippi, has caught the panic which now seems to be agitating the Rebel civil and military authorities in an unusual degree. He calls upon all able-bodied white males between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five to assemble at Macon, Granada and Okato, to repel invaders. The Crescent City, with six hundred Rebel officers, to be placed under fire at Charleston as a retaliatory measure, had arrived there. The hot shot thrown into the rickety hull of the secession craft, published up town, for several weeks past has silenced his pop gun and caused the editor to seek the salubrious air of the abolition climate of New York. Is it not strange that when a rebel desires to avoid the draft he at once puts off as fast as steam can hurry him for the despised North and even for Canada—the asylum for the negro race. The Denton Journal is but a reprint of the Philadelphia Age, and the Baltimore Gazette; two of the most violent Copperhead prints in the United States. Why do not subscribers to the Journal, order their papers directly from Baltimore and Philadelphia? The editor of the Denton Journal has gone to Niagara, but whether as a peace Commissioner on the part of the rebel States, or to avoid the approaching draft, the people of Carolina are left to conjecture.

enemy's withdrawing, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. For this attack they had formed in the woods, and after a heavy cannonade, assaulted Miles' force, and succeeded in breaking his line. While some of Gibbon's troops were being brought up, the enemy gained a slight foothold. On the left, Gibbon's division was forced from its line. This division had been much exhausted by being kept on the double quick, passing to and from General Miles' position during repeated assaults. General Gibbon finally succeeded in forming a strong line, and the enemy received a severe check by dismounted cavalry under General Gregg. Although General Miles had only such small and detached forces as could be rallied by staff officers, he finally regained most of his intrenchments. The enemy were held in check by artillery, dismounted cavalry and skirmishers, until the arrival of the 5th Corps. In this "one of the most determined and desperate fights of the war," the Union loss is surmised by General Hancock to be between twelve hundred and fifteen hundred. The Chief of Cavalry reports the loss of two hundred and fifty horses. The enemy's loss was heavy but cannot at present be estimated. They outnumbered our forces throughout the fight. That they were severely crippled, if not totally disabled, is evident enough from the fact of their having retreated to Petersburg during the night, leaving their dead unburied, and abandoning their wounded. A despatch from General Sheridan, dated on Saturday at 2.30 P. M., reports that the enemy had left his front during the night of the 26th, falling back to Smithfield or Middleburg. The pursuit resulted in the capture of one hundred and one prisoners, and one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. There were a few feints to cross the river by cavalry at Williamsport, but there was no strength shown. The report of the surrender of Fort Morgan is fully confirmed. It capitulated after a bombardment of five days. The work was delivered over to Admiral Farragut and General Granger on Tuesday last, with twelve hundred prisoners, including Gen. Page and fifty pieces of artillery, stores, &c. Our fleet will soon pass up to the city, as the harbor obstructions are being removed, and it is expected that the city will soon fall into our hands. The control of the bay, secured as a number of vessels belonging to the blockade squadron. They will be sent to reinforce the squadron at Wilmington, and assist in making the blockade at that point more stringent.

Among the lot of prisoners of war were several commissioned officers. They were landed at this port and forwarded next day by the steamer Lizzie Baker to Washington. These men seem in the best of spirits, and think that their sides never looked brighter than it does at present. With all the symptoms of peace at the North, taking the present tone of the New York News and World, and the Journal of Commerce loudly advocates the cause, they see no difficulty in the way to peace. Even Bennett, of the New York Herald, as they say, is rapidly giving away to his opinion, and now daily advocating an armistice. They think from this and the present strong peace movement by their friends, Vallandigham, Fernando Wood & Co., and the opposition of Winter Davis & Co. to President Lincoln, that the South will not only gain its independence, but the North will be ready on her benedict knees to ask forgiveness, and pay all debts the South has contracted to carry on the war. This is the candid opinion of men fresh from the South, and this is the result of the peace movements at the North, and those whose traitor could do nothing better for their master, Jefferson Davis, than to keep up this agitation, the results of which will be to prolong the war.

THE APPROACHING DRAFT.—There will be no postponement of the draft, several days will elapse between the 5th and the drawing. This will be understood at a glance. The necessary papers will have to be forwarded, setting forth the number of enlistments, substitutes, &c., and from them the quota will be made. It is asserted that one-fourth the number called for has been recruited.

THE COPPERHEADS.—The efforts of the present efforts of the Copperheads in the North will be to extend the war, unless they are most signally rebuked everywhere. A letter from Point Lookout announces the arrival of prisoners captured near Richmond. Says the writer: "Among the lot of prisoners of war were several commissioned officers. They were landed at this port and forwarded next day by the steamer Lizzie Baker to Washington. These men seem in the best of spirits, and think that their sides never looked brighter than it does at present. With all the symptoms of peace at the North, taking the present tone of the New York News and World, and the Journal of Commerce loudly advocates the cause, they see no difficulty in the way to peace. Even Bennett, of the New York Herald, as they say, is rapidly giving away to his opinion, and now daily advocating an armistice. They think from this and the present strong peace movement by their friends, Vallandigham, Fernando Wood & Co., and the opposition of Winter Davis & Co. to President Lincoln, that the South will not only gain its independence, but the North will be ready on her benedict knees to ask forgiveness, and pay all debts the South has contracted to carry on the war. This is the candid opinion of men fresh from the South, and this is the result of the peace movements at the North, and those whose traitor could do nothing better for their master, Jefferson Davis, than to keep up this agitation, the results of which will be to prolong the war."

Important From Atlanta. CINCINNATI, 26.—The Gazette has received a special despatch from Atlanta, which says that General Kilpatrick has destroyed the Macon Railroad in two places, tearing up about fourteen miles of track. He also captured and burned a train of supplies belonging to the rebels, bound to Atlanta. On his return he met the Rebels in strong force, and totally defeated them, capturing four stands of colors, six cannon and two hundred prisoners. Afterwards he met another force of Rebels, who pressed him so heavily that he was obliged to abandon all but two guns and most of the prisoners. He made an entire circuit of Atlanta and reached Decatur with one hundred men. He inflicted severe damage on the Rebel communications.

THE POSITION AT ATLANTA.—The rebel papers, in their telegrams from Atlanta, under date of August 12, admit that the Union batteries are planted in the streets of that city, and that the houses of McDonough street, running through the centre of the same, had been injured by the shot and shell from the Union batteries. And yet Jeff Davis, in his remarks to Col. Jaeger, asserts that Sherman may expect a "disastrous defeat," and contends the military position of the South is better than ours.

MEETING OF TRAITORS.—The Democratic (?) National Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, to be repudiated by the people with contempt and scorn on the 4th of next month, next, met at Chicago on the 29th inst. It is the most appropriate thing these traitors have done since the outbreak of the rebellion. The 29th of August is the birth day of Benedict Arnold, the arch traitor whose name has come down to us covered with infamy and disgrace. The proceedings of this political convention will pass into history and be handed down to future generations and the names of those connected with it will be coupled with that of Arnold's as a band of conspirators and traitors. The people are beginning to understand their cry for peace to mean a division of the Union and a recognition of the independence of the bogus rebel Confederacy.

VERY TRUE.—The Boston Transcript says, truly and forcibly, that "of all the senseless gambles the world has ever been afflicted with, the resolutions and harangues of the Copperheads about free speech and a free press are the most ridiculous. The very parties who are charging upon the Federal Government all manner of tyranny, despotism and usurpation are in their daily utterances of disloyal sentiments, and their daily endeavors to embarrass every measure for the defence of the nation against armed rebellion, monuments of the leniency and toleration of authorities they studiously misrepresent and malign."

MR. TIOS, F. CORREAN, residing near Gilpin's Point, in this county, last week manumitted all his negroes. Mr. C. is an unconditional Union man and thoroughly convinced of the unprofitable and unproductive class of labor, and hence has set his negroes at liberty. He has performed the noblest act of his life, and one, which no doubt, will result to his pecuniary benefit.

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For the American Union.

Parson to Timothy. Mr. Editor.—Please allow me a few lines in reply to Timothy's rejoinder, and I will try to obey your injunction to brevity.

His denial that his charge is against the M. P. Church in its "corporate capacity," but against its "members as acting singly," surprises me greatly. And though such disclaimer is a complete backing down, yet I must insist that his language is capable of no other interpretation; and in his rejoinder he iterates the charge thus—"that in Caroline county, at least, they are a political organization of which the Preacher is the head, and their services are rebel causes." If this charge be true, why does not Timothy and his coadjutors give the information to the authorities and have those services suppressed? Where is the boasted patriotism of a man who, knowing that a rebellious organization exists in Caroline, employs his time in writing a series of letters to persuade secessionists to remain in his negro-worshipping church, instead of warning the authorities that they have an organized enemy in their midst to overthrow the government. The deterring cause certainly is not Timothy's friendship for the M. P. church, for no one would suspect him of that. Nor can it be an aversion to acting the part of an informer, for his previous threat proves that he might be induced to assume such a position if his members should have the temerity to leave his fellowship. Come Timothy, repent and do your duty to your country, or we shall be forced to the conclusion that you do not believe your own tale. As to the charge that some of the members of the M. P. church are secessionists, Timothy is the last man to utter words of censure while he is expending his eloquence to conciliate the feelings, and reconcile his own secessionist members to remain in the M. P. communion. Is a secessionist the worse citizen for being a member of the M. P. church rather than a member of the Old Side church? How is it that while he would have the government suppress the M. P. church because some of her members are charged with secessionism, he performs the labor of two long letters of boisterous words to the secessionists of his own church to persuade them to remain in it? If Rev. J. E. T. Ewell is a secessionist because Gen. Ewell is in the Southern Army—and this is the only evidence I have seen assigned—then it follows that President Lincoln is a secessionist because his brother-in-law is in the Southern Army—that Governor Bradford is a secessionist because his son is in the Southern Army—that Dr. Breckinridge is a secessionist because his nephew is in the Southern Army—that Timothy is a secessionist because some of his brethren or Old Side Preachers from Maryland are in the Southern Army, and not as chaplains, but as soldiers. His logic proves too much. Where did the Savior command the Jews to admit to the chapter and verse. Timothy's interpretation of Paul's instruction to Titus, would require every citizen in secessia to be a rebel against the Federal Government. Does Timothy mean that, if he were in Dixie, he would turn rebel, and preach submission to the "Principality and Powers and Magistrates" of Rebellion? Perhaps he would. For a man to acknowledge himself to be no better than a negro—I do not controvert it—whose ecclesiastical creed disfranchises white men, and whose political creed enfranchises negroes—who has only homioic words for secessionists in his church, and only anathemas for those out of it—who makes such wonderful efforts to prevail upon Southerners to remain in his church, and threatens them with curse, prisons and death if they leave it—who asserts that the M. P. church was bribed by a few hundred dollars to connive at a lottery charter, when he knows that no member of the M. P. church solicited the appropriation; nor a dollar of it was ever called for or paid over, and that the President of the Maryland District, through the church organ, repudiated its acceptance, would do a great many surprising things. He complains that I have no word of sympathy for the poor downtrodden negro. He is such a zealous champion for the negro, that my sympathies are excited for the poor downtrodden members of his church, who are suffering in the bonds of ecclesiastical serfdom, and I must espouse their cause. And he is not to get off with the dashing assertion that my charges are obsolete and have been answered a thousand times. I will give them in a form that he must answer or his failing to do so will be an acknowledgement that he cannot. 1st. The Government of his church resembles that of the Popish church more than any other on this continent. 2nd. His church has no constitution. Does he deny? Give us the book and page containing it. 3rd. His Discipline does not allow his members to own and control the Houses of Worship built by their own money. Does he deny? Give us the page. 4th. His Discipline does not allow his members to choose their own class leaders. Does he deny? Give us the page. 5th. His Discipline does not allow his members to challenge a single juror selected by the Preacher to try them, even if it can be proven that said juror expressed previous to the trial, a determination to expel. Does he deny? Name the page. If Timothy will give us extracts from his discipline disposing these charges, I will have them published in our church organ to his immortality. Timothy has brought this pressure upon himself by his unjustifiable attack, and though I know he cannot extricate himself, I feel no sympathy for him in his torturing. And my introduction of them was legitimate to show that a church engaged in perpetuating ecclesiastical serfdom has no right to

publicly anathematize other churches who do not choose to join her in her hue and cry against domestic slavery, while he boasts that he will dissect me with an unsparing hand, he need not be surprised if his own hand is wounded by the knife he wields.

In conclusion, I would inform him that the Government is so well satisfied with our course as a church, that the Post Master General, after examining our own church organ, issued an order allowing it to pass through the lines to Richmond. And about ten days since, the Secretary of War is used an order allowing us to send a package of books of our own publication through the lines to Richmond. And this last occurred even since Timothy wrote his charges against the M. P. church. And the M. P. church stands higher to-day in the estimation of the government, and of all honest, sensible Protestants, (except Timothy,) than any other church in the United States. August 17th, 1864. PARSON.

Glorious News from Mobile.

Fort Morgan in our Possession.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE. IMPORTANT REBEL NEWS.—FORT MORGAN IN OUR POSSESSION.—DESPATCH FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.—THE ENEMY LEAVING THE SHEPANDOAH VALLEY. WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—A. M. Major Gen. Dix, New York. A despatch from Gen. Grant just received, states that the Richmond papers of yesterday (27th) announce that Fort Morgan is in our possession, but it is not stated whether it was blown up or surrendered.

Another despatch gives the following extract from the Richmond Examiner of yesterday: "Fort Morgan is in the enemy's possession, but whether blown up or evacuated is not known." General Sheridan, in a despatch dated yesterday at half-past two, P. M. reports: "The enemy left my front last night, falling back to Smithfield or Middleburg. We captured one hundred prisoners yesterday and inflicted a loss of one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. There have been a few feints to cross the river by cavalry at Williamsport, but there was no strength shown. The indications today are that they will fall back out of the valley. Other reports state that the enemy is leaving the Shepandoah valley. Nothing has been received from Gen. Sherman for two days. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Army before Petersburg.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE. WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, 10.20 A. M. Major General Dix. On Thursday, the 25th, Gen. Hancock who was south of Reams' Station, was attacked several times during the day, but he repulsed the enemy at every assault.

At 5 1-2 o'clock P. M. a combined attack was made on his centre and left, which after one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the enemy withdrawing from the field, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground. The details are given in the following brief official reports of General Grant and General Meade, and General Hancock: OFFICIAL DESPATCH TO GEN. HANCOCK. The following has just been received, dated: SECOND ARMY CORPS, Aug. 26. GEN. HENRIBRETE.—The attack about 5.30 P. M. was probably intended to be simultaneous by Wilcox on my centre and Heath on my left. The enemy formed in the woods, placed their artillery in position, and opened a heavy cannonade, lasting about fifteen minutes. They then assaulted Miles' force. He resisted tenaciously, but the enemy broke his line. Some of Gibbon's troops were hurried over to repair the damage, and the enemy gained a slight foothold. They soon attempted our extreme left, driving Gibbons' Division from his line. His men had been much wearied, rushing over to Gen. Miles and back during the repeated assaults. General Gibbons succeeded in forming a strong line, and the enemy, who were pressing on with great enthusiasm, were severely checked by the dismounted cavalry under Gen. Gregg, which he handled handsomely. General Miles regained most of his intrenchments, distinguishing himself. All he had to work with were such small parties as could be rallied and found by staff officers. The fighting was continued till dark, the enemy being held in check by artillery, dismounted cavalry, and skirmishers. At dark we withdrew for the reason stated. The Chief of Artillery reports that he lost about two hundred and fifty horses. The enemy made no advance up to a late hour last night, holding, as far as could be seen some of our captured guns with their skirmish lines. They must have suffered heavily. My own loss, including cavalry will, perhaps, not exceed 1,200 or 1,500, though this is surmise, as the command is not yet organized. Captain Brouson, of my staff, was mortally wounded, and died during the night. Colonel Walker, A. A. G., is missing. This is acknowledged to have been one

of the most determined and desperate fights of the war, resembling Spotsylvania in character, though the number engaged gives it less importance.

A few more good troops would have given us a victory of considerable importance. I forward this forenoon prisoners from the field. Wilcox and Heath, and Major Angel, of my staff, saw and conversed with two prisoners of Mahone's division last night. I do not find them this morning. They said Mahone's division, with the exception of one brigade, was there. W. S. HANCOCK, Major General.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GEN. MEADE. U. S. Grant, Lieutenant General. The following is just received: 2d ARMY CORPS, 12.30 P. M., Aug. 26th. A safeguard, that was left on the battle field, remained there until after daylight this A. M. At that time the enemy had all disappeared, leaving their dead on the field, unburied. This shows how severely they were punished, and, doubtless, bearing of the arrival of reinforcements, they feared the results of to-day if they remained. G. G. MEADE, Major General.

2d DESPATCH FROM GEN. MEADE. The following is just received: 2d ARMY CORPS, Aug. 26—1 A. M. To Lieutenant General Grant: Since sending my last despatch I have conversed with the safeguard referred to. He did not leave the field till after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving towards Petersburg. He says they abandoned not only their dead, but their wounded also. He conversed with an officer, who said their losses were greater than ever before during the war. The safeguard says he was over the field, and it was covered with the enemy's dead and wounded. He has seen a great many battle-fields, but never saw such a sight. There were a few of our dead, nearly all being of the enemy. All of our wounded are brought off, but our dead are unburied. I have instructed Gregg to make an effort to send a party to the field and bury our dead. G. G. MEADE, Major General. U. S. Grant, Lieutenant General. Our forces hold the Weldon road, and in a despatch dated at 3 P. M. yesterday General Grant says that the loss of this "the loss of this road seems to be a blow to the enemy he cannot stand." I think I do not overstate the loss of the enemy in the last two weeks' battles at ten thousand killed and wounded. We have lost heavily, but our loss has been mostly in captured, when the enemy gained temporary advantages. "The number of rebel prisoners taken on our side has not been reported."

AN ATTACK ON BUTLER'S LINE. Gen. Grant makes the following report of an unsuccessful attack by the enemy on Gen. Butler's picket line on Thursday morning: "The enemy drove in Butler's picket line. The picket guard soon rallied, however, and drove the enemy back and reestablished their line. "The result was one killed, sixteen wounded, and fourteen missing on our side. "Two commanding officers and fifty nine enlisted men were captured from the enemy. What their casualties were killed and wounded we do not know." E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

Official Bulletin. WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 27. Major General Dix.—The capital Fort Morgan is fully confirmed by patches from Gen. Grant and Sherman who derive their information from Richmond and Mobile papers. It appears from Gen. Grant's despatch to the President, just received, that Morgan was surrendered. City Point, Va., August 29.—To Excellency A. Lincoln, President of the United States:—Since my despatch this morning, I have received the Richmond Sentinel of the 27th. It contains the following despatch from Mobile: "The report of the surrender of Morgan was most unexpected, and must await an explanation of some nature an occurrence. "The press of Mobile is hopeful and confident of their ability to hold the (Signed) U. S. Grant, Lieutenant General. The latest intelligence from the Shepandoah Valley represents that a part of the rebel force there has withdrawn towards Richmond. The latest reports from Gen. Sherman represent that thus far his recent movement to occupy the rebel lines of supply have been successful. E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

Terrible affair.—A Soldier Bayoneted. Yesterday morning a train having on board nearly six hundred soldiers of different regiments en route for Harper's Ferry, quitted Washington, and while at Beltsville, where a detachment of the Veteran Reserve Corps is doing duty, the train switched off, and the soldiers on it amused themselves by throwing apples at the Veteran Reserve Guard, and calling them epithets indicating them as being "home guards," afraid to fight, &c. This irritated the guard, and a Sergeant in charge, named Porter, picked up a musket and fired upon the train, wounding one soldier slightly and killing Joseph Laughlin, Company E, 11th Vermont. As soon as the act of shooting was perpetrated the soldiers got off the train and beat Sergt. Porter in a terrible manner; and at the same time ascertaining that the man killed had thrown any apples or used any epithets. Sergeant Porter was subsequently taken to a tree near by, allowed three minutes to say his prayers, and then bayoneted until life was extinct.