ANDREW JOHNSON.

Of Tennessec.

National Union Electoral Ticket. SENATORIAL. Morton M Michael, Philadelphia

Thomas Cunningham	. Beaver county.
REPRESE	STATIVE.
1 Robert P. King, 2 George M. Contes, 3 Henry Bumm, 4 William H. Kern, 5 Bartin H. Jonks, 6 Charlies M. Runk, 7 Bobert Parke, 8 William Tayler, 9 John A. Heistand, 10 Richard H. Coryell, 11 Edward Halliday, 12 Charles F. Reed,	23 Etias W. Hall, 14 Charles H. Shriner 15 John Wiseer, 16 David M. Conaugh, 17 David W. Woods, 18 Isaac Benron, 19 John Patton, 20 Samuel B. Dick, 21 Everhard Bierer, 22 John P. Penny, 23 Ebenezer M. Junk 24 John W. Blanchas
FRIENDS OF	THE SOLDIERS.

Remember that there will be Special Election Tuesday. August 2, 1804.

Upon Amending the State Constitution to give Pennsylvania Soldiers in the Service THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

Don't forget the day, and don't fail to vote "FOR THE AMENDMENT."

JUSTICE TO OUR SOLDIERS. We once supposed there would be but little opposition to the proposed amendments to the Constitution, allowing our soldiers to vote; but we learn, with some surprise, that there will be an organized opposition which, no doubt, in its operations, will be secret, as it requires rather a hard flag and country, the freeman's privilege rumors prevail, shows that efforts are being ston. made, to bring about such a result. It is, therefore, incumbent on every good citizen, every good patriot, and every good democrat, who has any regard for the principles and the memory of Jefferson and Jackson, to come to the polis on Tuesday next, and thwart the efforts of designing politicians, who would perpetrate this outrage on the rights of our citizen soldiers, in order to

DEATH OF MAJOR GENERAL MC-PHERSON. - General John B. McPherson was sippi, with northern Florida, and the third the late Baltimore Convention seems calcu- location could not be guessed within a huna regularly trained and scientifically educa- of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. In the lated to give them a lift, Gen. Freemont ted soldier, a graduate of West Point, and first zone, where the commanders are Grant did a wise, generous, manly act, in stamping one of the brightest ornaments of that famous military college. He may be said to subsidiary actions by detachments in the thereby aiding to smooth the path to peace. be peculiarly identified with the war in the Carolinas, the fate of the whole field depend- Mr. Lincoln, in the paper above given, has west. He shared in its earliest toils and ing upon the contest in Virginia. In the gone much farther on the same way, taking sufferings, in its most brilliant achievements second zone, where the commanders are conditional submission. His indispensable fact known on which to base a speculation. and did much, very much, to bring about Hood and Sherman, the armies fight in bases of peace are just right are those on its bright results. He served under Grant Georgia, with subsidiary actions in Alabama which it becomes him to insist; though it they at last attracted little attention, and at Fort Donelson, Vicksburg and Chatta- and Mississippi by detachments. In the does not follow that the rebels nooga, and under Sherman in his marvel- third zone, where the commanders are Canhoogs, and under Sherman in his marvel-lous expedition through the cotton States by and Kirby Smith, the armies fight in they shall be prepared to concede, as a pre-that all negotiation should be barred until mice of the Union. It demonstrates that they shall be prepared to concede, as a prelast winter, and has been with him again all Arkansas by detachments. It will thus be liminary, all that is essentially in dispute. through the campaign in Georgia.

themselves to office.

It was the possession of such coadiutors his army without risk, and entrust his com- for if they be disposed of the rest must sub- crests of their rival entrenchments along the manders with much separate authority.- mit of course. Thus, in his great march from Port Gibson to Jackson, McPherson led the varguard,

strategy, but he was also an advocate of follows:-prompt and desperate battles. Rapid march- "To the Hon. Honace Greenying and savage attacks on the enemy immediately on meeting them suited his restless. untiring disposition peculiarly. He seemed to believe in the frishman's maxim, "If you storation of peace, the integrity of the Union see a head hit it." These were the qualities and the abandonment of slavery, and which which made him a terror to the enemy, for comes by and with authority that can conlong experience had taught them to know trol the armies now at war against the him. But it is an exaggeration to say that cal by the executive government of the he was the originator of this sort of warfare United States, and will be met by liberal in these western campaigns, for Grant, Sher-terms on other subtantial and collateral man and McPherson had fought together so points, and the bearer or bearers thereof long that they knew each other's views of army matters, and had become moulded into the same kind of generals.

It is true that Sherman has in Generals Thomas, Schofield and Hooker men worthy to be trusted in "any campaign, and in the march from Chattanooga they have proved this on many occasions. They, too, have learned the military maxims and policy of Grant, McPherson and Sherman. But we cannot avoid an expression of sincere sorrow for the untimely fall of McPherson,

about two millions of dollars. In this esti- of them. actual loss is half that sum.

true. He fell back from Martinaburg to

Harper's Ferry before superior numbers. day of August, and thus become qualified the freed blacks in our army; and all the much rebal property as the Alabama herpu boid the special cheston at that time. | quincounts limbs also have been taken telf

PROGRESS OF THE WAR. It has been stated that ever since Sherman commenced his march from Chattanooga, Joe Johnston had appeared a famous trap for him, and would catch him in it beyond a doubt. While we have waited patiently for the springing of his trap. John-

ston has been superseded by Hood. Now let us examine the matter, and see how affairs stand with regard to that grand attack which is said to be preparing for us. Hood's army. 45,000 men 5,000 " Pillow's division, -3,000 " Wheeler's division, . Roddy's division, -4,000 " Forrest's division. . 10,000 " S. D. Lee's corps, -5.000 " From Charleston. .

80.000 men Add to this a full corps of Lee's Virginia army, say 20,000 men, and we have the fol-

lowing result : Hood's, as above estimated, Kirby Smith's troops, 15,000 Detachment from Virginia, 20,000

This is larger than any rebel army in the southwest has ever been or is likely to be. The largest rebel army ever gathered there did not exceed 90,000 men, namely : Bragg's force at Murireesboro. But allowing the above estimate to stand, it still does not reach the aggregate of Sherman's army, and

we can reinforce the latter thus: Rousscau's column, 15,000 A. J. Smith's column, 20.000 At Hantsville, 5.000 At Chattanoogs, &c., Sherman's army,

Gen. Sherman, however, will not need these reinforcements to enable him to maintain his position. His army is superior in cheek, to deny the brave defenders of our every way to any that can be mustered against it in the southwest. Its prestige is of saying who shall rule over them, and equal to an army of fifty thousand men, and who shall make their laws, and administer the generals in command are so far superior their offices. We understand that the op- to their opponents that there is no compaposition claim a majority in this county, of rison between them. This splendid body of terms." This overture of the President will, 1500 against the soldiers' right to to vote; men has now maintained its reputation and and that they claim to have one hundred its triumphant career for three years under and fifty voters in Sunbury who are willing Halleck, Grant, Buell, Rosencrans and Sherto disfranchise the soldier. We do not be- man, and has beaten in succession A. Slieve this; but the very fact that such Johnston, Beauregard, Bragg and Jo. John-

> It is quite manifest that the rebels are thoroughly alarmed at the irresistible progress of Sherman, and that they have at length determined to change their policy. By the removal of Johnston they have signifled this, and already Hood has commenced diery, and our wives and children; and fighting severely, though with no better fortune than his predecessors.

The operations of the war on both sides control the party organization and elect are now conducted in three great zones, of States who talk as though a broad empire Virginia and the Carolinas, the second of bulleting supply the venomous, desperate traitors in Dixie with the very allment they need, and perceived that the fate of the war now de-

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

fought some of the battles with his own | Three prominent rebels, Clay, of Alabama corps alone. So perfectly acquainted with Thompson, of Mississippi, and Holcombe, the extinction of slavery in no envious, inhis abilility did the rebels become, that of Virginia, who are at the Clifton House, some of their papers gave him the credit of on the Canada side of Niagara, have been being the man behind the scenes in all holding an irregular correspondence with Grant's victories, and they stated that he Horace Greely, on the subject of peace, lasting peace, are attainable only through had undertaken to do as much for Sherman They were not authorized by the rebel Gov- homogeneous institutions, based on liberty as he had for Grant. Of course this was erument to offer negotiations for a treaty of for all. gross misstatement, and was intended to peace, but they assume to speak for Jeff underrate Grant and Sherman, but it is proof Davis & Co., and asked for a safe conduct tion, it will by no means have been made will not exceed three hundred men. that McPherson was a man of no ordinary to Washington to see the President. The in vain. reply of the President to the communica-It is true that McPherson was an adept at tions of Mr. Greely on the subject was as

> EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 18, To school it may concern:

Any proposition which embraces the re-United States, will be received and considershall have safe conduct both says. ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

To this letter the rebels at Niagara took great umbrage, and replied in a letter full to render them unsafe. The gun has rethe matter has ended.

The terms upon which there worthies Union, are understood to be about these :--First, slaves freed by the war to remain free: second, slaves still held in bondage to remain so; third, the rebel debt to be paid by the United States; and fourth, the rebel The estimated loss, caused by the States to be restored with all their utmost get a full and satisfactory view of it gratis. late raid of the rebels into Maryland, is State rights according to their own theory

is put down at 160,000. We doubt if the the U. S. Gagette that for the sake of peace a treaty had been made on this basis, and *B" The rebels are again advancing to that the war was ended. The first proposiwards the Potomac. Gen Hunter's forces tion would leave a large freed black popus find shelter in the gun-and it would be have been severely and roughly bandled lation in slaves States, whose constitutions capital place to hide in case of a bombard by superior numbers of rebels, and some and laws would immediately authorize them ment. Those of our citizens who have not leading officers are reported killed. His to be seized and sold again, or else these bave a favorable opportunity, as, from presforces are now concentrated near Harper's freed blacks would be sent north, because ent appearances, it will be some time If he chould abandon Virginia, we under the State laws they could not remain fore it, "goes off." to not ace any obstacle to prevent the reliefs south. In other words, this first proposire visiting Maryland, if in force. The ru-then would fall to secure the freedom of mor that Gen. Averlit was killed, is not any slave freed by the war, unless he should into shape. -Pittsbury Gazatta 25d. leave the south and go north or west. Again, even supposing that all the slaves freed by the war should remain free, the second pro-The election officers chosen last spring position would keep in boudage the wives, tooy be all vector prior to, or on the second porents, children and relatives of most of sent accidentally at the action, as she is as

prisoners form our army and sold by the rebels into slavery would be by the second proposition abandoned to their fate.

The third proposition would add to the existing debt of the United States about could finish the war victoriously without a treaty, crush out slavery and rebellion, punish the rebel leaders, abolish the southern slave codes, establish freedom throughout the south, and defy all future efforts to foment civil war in this republic. For the sake of temporary peace (for any such arrangement as that above proposed would, of course, be only temporary) we are, therefore, asked to more than double our present debt, confirm slavery forever, rivet bondage hopelessly upon the most fertile States in the Union, and leave uncured the enormous evils which this war should have provided a remedy for. The fourth proposition is the key of the whole mischief. It perpetu. ates the slave constitutions and codes, restores the tyranny of the slave oligarchy, brings them back to their scats of power.

The Tribune on the Peace of Con-

ference. The N. Y. Teibune does not believe the recent "peace negotiations" at Niagara is to be regarded as altogether fruitless. It says: But, even though the results netually attained fall deplorably short of what might have been, we hold that a great step has been gained toward peace by eliciting the President's manifesto. Let us reconsider it: EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union; and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of he United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral and Lieutenant McMalion, of the Ninth Illipoints, and the bearer or bearers of it shall have safe conduct both ways. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Here the President insists upon but two cardinal points, intimating that on all others he is ready and willing to treat on "liberal course be disseminated in the South, and be made with the Government-that they ne-tenth of those soldiers has any interest of cotton, in slavery, save to get rid of it; while tens of thousand of them regard the rebellion as "we are standing between our homes and devastation; between a ruthless, hostile solhere we must stand till we die." If the him. South really knew the actual state of feeling in the North, the rebellion would not stand another month. The zanies in the loyal which the first is composed of the States of could be subjected to military execution

It seems to us that the time, if it has not already come, must be near at hand, wherein per, graciousness of manner, or comeliness cause of the country. of visage. In that day the South will be made to comprehend that the North requires imical spirit : requires it because its continued existence involves the cherishing of inbred though smothered jealousies, antagonisms, antipathies; because cordinal Union, And, if the superficially aboritive effort at Niagara shall have served to hasten by but a week this most desired consumma-

THE TWESTY-INCH GUN,-The great twenty inch army gun recently finished at Fort Pitt Works has been placed upon the trucks which were built expressly by the lives. Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at their shops in Altoona, to convey it to its destination. We have already described these tracks, which are constructed in the ordinary manner, with the exception that everthing about them is of the most subtantial material, and a bridge extends over both trucks, the ends resting upon heavy beams across the centre of each truck. He fore the immense mass of metal was suffered to rest upon the bridge, strong props were placed under the beams, as a precautionary measure, and so severely are these props taxed that it is uncertain whether they can be removed at all It is feared that if they are knocked from under the beams the trucks will break down or become so strained as of invectives and personalities, and thus mained in this awkward position, in front of the works, for twenty-four hours past, and we are not advised as to what course will be pursued. The general impression is that desire the Southern States to reenter the the trucks have proved a failure. One of the reasons alleged is, that they have not been properly log-chained; but the skilled workmen who designed them will hardly concede this point, unless upon the mosatisfactory evidence. In the meantime, the big gun" is visited by hundreds, who con-It was weighed on the new mammoth scales creeted at the works for that purpose, and about two millions of dollars. In this esti- of them.

was found to contain 110,497 pounds, or a mate, the loss to the Northern Central road. Now let us suppose for a moment says traction over Afficiable tons. Juveniles. aged from ten to lifteen years, were amusing themselves, to day, in crawling late the bore on their hands and knees. A goodsized family, including pa and ma, could seen the bigest of the big guns, can now

The twenty inch navy gun, recently cast at the Port Pitt Works, is now in the turning lathe, and is slowly but surely coming

The British yacht Deerhound, which rescood Semmes, belongs to the firm of Frazer, Trenholm, & Co., Liverpool rebel agents General Smith's Expedition.

Cino, July 98, 14-The steemer Hillman has arrived from below. She brings one day's latter news from Memphis. A cavalry officer, who accompanied General Smith's Expedition, gives the particulars of the en-

\$2,000,000,000. For half this amount we tire operations of our forces, could finish the war victoriously without. The expedition consisted of a division of cavalry and infantry, and a brigade of colored troops,
General Smith outmanouvred Generals

S. D. Lee and N. B. Forrest throughout the entire movement, and soundly whipped the Rebels in five different engagements. The battle at Tupelo, Miss., was a very severe one. It was fought on the 13th instant. The enemy was totally defeated and terribly punished by our cavalry and negro troops, who bore the brunt of the battle and fought with remarkable steadiness and valor. Another engagement succeeded this at night, and the rebels were disastrously repulsed, as they assaulted ut behind temporary de-

On the 15th another desperate battle occurred. General Forrest led three desperate charges in person upon our lines, every one of which was repulsed and the enemy

driven back with great slaughter.
On the night of the 16th the last days

From the night of the 18th to the night of the 19th our troops were without sup-plies, and were obliged to subsist on the country; but on arriving at Salem supply trains were met, and the men were copious-

by ted and rested.
On the 20th the expedition reached Lagrange with a loss, all told, of only five hundred men. Not a single gun or wagon was lost or abandoned during the entire movement. General Grierson says the Rebel loss cannot be less timm four thousand, Despatches captured from the Rebels by General Hatch admit a loss of twenty-four hundred. Among the Rebels killed are Generals Columbus, Faulkner, Mowbray, Nelson, Forrest and Harrison and Col. Grier. Colonel Wilkins of the Ninth Minnesota

nois, are the only Federal officers known to have been killed. Our wounded were arriving at Memphis. Our troops brought in 2000 prisoners.

The Rebel dead were burned by our men on

several occasions. Forrest refusing to make a detail temporarily for that duty. The steamer St. Cloud, from White river, will go far to disabuse the rebel soldiers of arrived at Memphis on the 21st, bringing the delusion, which has been sedulously in-culcated by their chiefs, that no terms can week past. She reports the river free from guerrillas, and all the boats in the stream have no choice but that between persistent safe. Six steamers were on their way down, fighting and unconditional surrender. Not among them the Commercial, with 600 bates

MEMPHIS, July 52 .- On the 15th instant Major-General Washburne sent out a force of inexcusable, and know that its authors cavalry, infantry, and artillery, from Larichly deserve hanging. "But," they say, grange, under Major-General Smith and Brigadier-Generals Mower and Garrison, with instructions to march in pursuit of General Forrest and bring him to bay, fight and whip

It was known that General Smith had the ability, skill, force and personal fighting qualities to insure success, and sanguin opes are entertained as to the result. He was ordered to pursue Forcest to Columbus, Mississippi, if he dui not overtake him on this side. Day after day preced by, and the States of Georgia, Alabama and Missis- we deeply regret that one of the resolves of nothing was heard of the experition, whose

dred miles by the public Again and again we have had the assertions of secesh sympathizers that Forrest would either keep out of the way or get so favorable position and have such a superi-ority of force that he would be victorious. Day after day rumors of Federal disaster were set affoat, when there was not a single So numerous have been these canards that and that the Robel cause in this part of the

country has gone up.

Nothing was heard from the expedition pends upon the crushing of the three rebethe North and the South will be ready to until to day, when General Washburne reas McPherson that enabled Grant to divide armies led by Lee, Hood and Kirby Smith, exchange glances otherwise than over the ceived advices from General Smith, from which it is learned that he has triumphantly sights of their respective muskets-a mode executed the orders given hin, and has thus of regard not conductive geniality of tem- again rendered essential service to the

A despatch received by General Washburne from General Smith says:- "We met Lee, Forrest and Walker at Tupelo, and whipped them badly on three days. Our loss is small compared with that of the Robels. I bring back everything in good ordernothing lost.

Tupelo is on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, about sixty miles from Corinth. A scout that has since come in reports the enemy's loss at two thousand five hundred men, while our entire loss, it is believed, The defeat was overwhelming. The Re-

bels fought desperately, but the steady valor of the forces fighting for the Union carried all before them, and at last the Rebels broke and fled, desperately seeking to save their

From other persons who have come in it is learned that the Rebel General Falkner is killed, and Gen. Forrest badly wounded, One account is that Gen, Forrest died of his wounds. The first report relative to General Forrest gave details that he was wounded in the back, and that his horse and equipements were captured.

The news comes in such shape, and from such apparently reliable sources, that we may be assured that General Smith's modest despatch will be more than confirmed. We may be assured, also, that the rebels have suffered a crushing defeat.

Yesterday morning a man on horseback came dashing towards the city from an easterly direction, and, on being challenged by the pickets about two miles out, stated that he was the bearer of important intelligence' and wished to report at head-quarters. Seeing that he had on his horse a United

States saddle they allowed him to pass. He rode in and reported at the Provost Marshal's office, stating that he was a deserter from Forcest's army; that Forcest had met with a disastrous defeat in his engagement with Smith, who played the devil with them generally; that he had become convinced of his ways and now wanted to take the oath and become a loyal man. The repentant rebel was retained in

custody for further examination. Carno, July 22.- The Memphis Bulletin of the 20th has a statement made before the Provost Marshal by Lieutenant Allen, a deserter from Forcest's command, who took the oath of amnesty, and immediately left for

He reports that General S. D. Lee com-He reports that the sold department, and mands tieneral Polk's old department, and that Hichardson has been supersected by dollars is repealed, with a single exception that Hichardson having been charged in the case of persons conscientiously operatin making two millions out of the couper posed to bearing arms, who may commute upon payment of three hundred dollars, therefore the considered as "non-combating the posed to be considered to

Allen confirms the reported wounding of Fortest at Tupelo. The Hebels lost 1500 at Persons physically incapable of duty are exthe fight at Guntown with Sturges, and Colonel Wisdom was among the killed. The most of their loss is attributed to the desperate lighting of our negroes, nearly all their victims being shot through the head and breast.

Major Bradford, captured at Fort Pithow, has service, bus been ordered to be shot by Forset for Fourth. the violation of his passia.

Rebel soldiers are ignorant of it. forest got three thousand men in his conscription expedition in Kentucky.

Allen says that the fight with Sturgis,

May 2d, at Bolivar, five bundred men could have captured all the Rebel trains. Forrest has been several times heard to

say that he did not want to take Memphis, as a large section of country was dependent upon it for supplies,
The steamer Kashushla was sunk to-day

on the grand Chain between here and Paducab. Loss trifling. Important from General Hunter's

Department.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—The American contains the following: The city was last night full of rumors of rebel movements in the Shenandoah Valley, together with vague accounts of disaster to the forces under Gen. Averell, which last week attacked and defeated a portion of Gen. Enriy's raiders near Winchester.

ter with Early's forces, pursued them to the mountain beyond Winchester, where Early made a stand, and, after heavy fighting on Saturday and Sunday, the rebels baving been in the meantime largely reinforced, General Avereil was compelled to fall back to Harper's Ferry, bringing with him the forces at Bunker Hill, and causing, also, the evacuation of Martinsburg. The rebels ap-pear to have pursued him in his retreat, and esterday P. M. again occupied Martinsburg where they cut the telegraph and commenced again the destruction of the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Our forces, according to the best advices we could obtain, are now concentrated at Harper's Ferry, under command of General Hunter, whilst the rebels hold Martinsburg." and rumor states them to be in large force. but this can hardly be possible beyond the strength of Early and Breckinridge's for-

Their object in returning is doubtless to give time for the safety of their trains of plunder, and to secure the collection of a portion of the corps in the Shenandeah Valy. That they may again come into Maryand for more plunder is highly probable, and especially if they find the way open to them, as is generally the case in the military management of affairs along the border.

As to the extent of the disaster to our orces in the fight beyond Winchester, we have no authentic information, nor have we y confirmation of the rumors of the death f Generals Averell, Kelly and Col. Mulligan. t is not likely, however, that all of these officers are fallen, and we are inclined to

doubt the story.
We learn that orders were sent to remore he army and medical stores from Frederick last night, as a matter of precaution, and prepare to evacuate the city in esse of the advance of the rebels unchecked in that

direction. That the official intelligence from the Valley last evening was not as favorable as could be desired, may be inferred from the fact that General Waliace convened the Loyal Leagues last night to advise with them as to holding themselves in readiness at all times to meet the invaders and prevent their repeating the outrages recently

perpetrated in the vicinity of the city, Despatches received here last night merely announced that General Averell had been ompelled to retire before a superior force to Harper's Ferry, but mentioned no serious

Hook and other points, by the master of Patts Durt at your to movements had been resumed on the part of the enemy, and that it would be hazardous to attempt to run cars through as us-

The train which left Camilon station ves terday morning proceeded as far as Sandy Hook, when those in charge, yielding to the suggestion of General Hunter, who was then at Harper's Ferry returned. The number of passengers in the train was not large. The train which was to have left here at a

quarter past nine o'clock last evening, of ourse, under the circumstances, did not leave, and a considerable number of passen gers bound for the West were disappointed. The tonnage business of the road in the neantime is suspended until better information is obtained as to the condition of the road west of Harper's Ferry

The telegraph wires were cut west of Harper's Ferry, and it was reported that the forces of Crook and Averell had retreated beyond the railroad; but the officers of Company have not received any official advices to that effect.

Yesterday afternoon and evening the rumor prevailed that the rebels had returned in heavy force in the vicinity of Martinsburg. had met and routed the Federal forces and were damaging the railroad, and a large number of persons congregated at the Camden station and remained there until night. The train that left here vesterday morning for the West and proceeded as far as Sandy Hook returned about 7.30 last evening. All the cars were crowded with passengers some of them reported that a heavy fight had taken place between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, and that Hunter had been repulsed; several pieces of artiflery had been captured, also a large number of men of two brigades. It is impossible to ascertain the truth of affairs in that region, but there is no doubt that a serious disaster has

occurred to the forces of General Hunter.

Information in Relation to the Coming Druft. VOLUNTEERS, SUBSTITUTES AND DRAFTED

MEN. onished by frequent communications and inquiries that there are many citizens under exercise of mind upon the subject, who have not paid sufficient attention to the matter, or properly understood that which has been said about it. We therefore give the following synopsis of the requirements of the law, embracing some things hitherto touched upon, and others not ye! noticed.

First. The exemptions of the original act, to fathers of motherless children u twelve years of age, to some members of fa-milies in which others are in service, to sons who are the support of aged and destitute parents, and for other similar causes, are no onger allowed Second. The communication clause, by

which a person who was drafted might be otherwise be considered as "non-combahospital duty, or in the care of freedmen.

mpted upon surgical examination.
Third. The division of citizens The division of citizens into two classes, the second class not being liable to service until the first class was exhausted, in bolished, and all citizens liable are enrolled in the same class and may be held to simi-

Fourth. The age of liability to the draft I to believe twenty man forty fire exare.

Allen knew nothing of the President's | Fifth. Volunteers may be received who Amnesty Proclamation, and says that the are between the ages of eighteen and forty five years. Youth between sixteen and eigh The Southern people think that if Lee and Johnson are beaten the rebellion will soon terminate. They have little confidence in Johnson, and are heartly tired of the military offence in the officer who recruits them, who may be punished therefor.

Sixth. Volunteers, whether white or colored, receive the Government bounty, according to the time for which they agree to Esq., of this place, aged 80 years. serve. For one year, \$100; for two years, \$200; for three years, \$300. These amounts are paid in installments. To a one year's volunteer, when mustered in, \$33,83; to a place. She has been confined to her bed two year's recruit, \$66,66; to a three year's and chamber for the last year, and for some recruit, \$100. Two other installments are months had been afflicted with blindness,

tatives during the term of service. Beyenth. The monthly pay of a private, either volunteer, substitute or drafted man, parture. Captain Luther Martin, killed at is sixteen dollars a month. Non-commissioned and commissioned officers receive an Jersey company, was her youngest son .allowed before the last session of Congress. Eighth. Drafted men receive no bounties from the Federal Oovernment, and we presume they will not receive any from the

town or county to which they belong. Ninth, Substitutes for drafted men, or for men liable to draft, furnished in advance started to return, followed by Buford's Rebel Cavalry Division, which was repulsed on the 16th, and finally attracted heaving our forces to continue their march unmolested.

Although the rumors was one of the death of the draft, furnished in advance of the draft, receive no bounties from the Government. In Philadelphia, if they go have been able to ascertain them, are that General Averell after them, are that dred and fifty dollars, and first dollars, and first dollars, and first dollars. in proportion.

Tenth. Representative substitutes for persons not liable to draft, are considered as volunteers, and receive the Federal and municipal bounties, and whatever their prin-

cipal agrees to pay them.

Eleventh. Volunteers and representative substitutes may be mustered in for one, two or three years, as they may elect.

Twelfth. Substitutes for drafted men, or men liable to draft, may be accepted for one two or three years, according to the time that the principal would have to serve, or as he may engage them.

Thirteenth. Representative substitutes for persons not liable to draft, may be persons who are liable to draft.

Fourteenth. Substitutes for persons liable to draft, furnished before draftidg, must not themselves be liable. They may either be aliens, veterans or sailors who have served two years and been honorably discharged, or the citizens of the States in rebellion, or slaves of rebel owners.

Fifteenth. The principal shall be exempt from draft during the time that the said substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which the substitute shall be accepted.

Seventeenth. Men fornished under the all of July 18, 1864, whether enlisted for one, two or three years, as well as all excess or deficiency of three years' mea on calls heretofore made, will count as man for man, The equalization of the amount of military parts of States will be effected hereafter.

Eighteenth. A substitute for an enrolled oun is credited, and, therefore, deducted from the quota of the locality he enlists in. From the quota of the locality he enlists in.

Ninetceth. An enrolled man furnishing and a substitute is exempt for the Kiere & Buchner, vs Wm. L Dewart et al. time of service of the substitute, unless the alien becomes a citizen, or declares his intention to become so, in which case the substitute is liable to draft, and his principal likewise.

Twentieth. A man may enlist in the army or navy for three years as a substitute. If in the pacy, he must be twenty-three years old.

Twenty first. Recruiting agents in Rebel States must have a letter of appointment from the State Executive. The particular field of a State in which the agent is to ope-At an early hour yesterday afternoon rate, is to be specified in the letter of ap-despatches were received from Sandy pointment. All recruiting agents will be subject to the rules and arricles of war. It of any department or district in which tecruiting agents operate, and of commanding officers of rendezvous, to order back to his
State or arrest and because the commanding officers of rendezvous, to order back to his State or arrest and hold for trial, as he may deem best, any recruiting agent who shall commit frauds upon the Government or recruits, or who shall violate the instructions issued to govern this recruitment, or be guilty of any offence against military law. No man shall be recruited who is already in the military service as a soldier, teamster, laborer, guide, &c., or who is so employed by the military authorities as to be of imrtance to military operations. Recruits ocured under this privilege must be devered by the recruiting agents at one of the following named rendezvous, namely :-Camp Casey, Washington, D. C.; for Northcast Virginia; Camp near Fortress Monroe for Southeast Virginia; Camp Newbern, N. C., for North Carolina ; Camp Hilton Head, C., for South Carolina and Florida : Camp Vicksburg, Miss., for Mississippi; and Camp

Nashville, Tenn., for Georgia and Alabama Twenty-second. If it is desired to put any of the volunteer recruits from the rebellions States into service as substitutes before or after the draft, they must be sent without expense to the Government by the recruiting agent to the district in which the principal is enrolled, and there be mustered in by the Provost Marshall, who will issue the proper substitution papers. It is made duty of commanding officers to afford to recruiting agents all such facilities as they can provide without detriment to the pubservice, and prevent recruiting by un-

uthorized parties. Twenty-third. The enlistment of hundred lay men does not operate to reduce the liability of the district from which he volun-But if any hundred day man is drafted his hundred days' service counts in reducing his term of service.

Twenty-fourth. Although the volunteers

are taken for one year. There is sufficient in these statements, we think, to arouse the attention of every citizen to the necessity of doing all he can to ly forwarded as directed. meet the emergency which will come on the 5th of September. After that day all Gov-Although we have heretofore given consideration to the rights, dufies and incidents crament bounties cease, and every one who arising under the caroliment laws, we are is drafted or liable to be Grafted will have to take care himself.

> Shamokin Coal Trade. SHAMORIN, July 23, 1884.

Tone Cur. Sent for week ending July 23, 105.905 14 Per last report,

19.318 11 MADAME PORTER'S CURATIVE BALSAM e long tested the truth that there are first principles. Medicine as there is a Science, and this Medicine

is compounded on principles suited to the unnifold nature of Man. The curs of Colds is in keeping open the peres, and creating a gentle internal earnith and this caused by the use of this Medicine. Its reand this caused by the use of this Medicine. Its remediat qualities are hazed on its power to ment the
healthy and vigorous circulational blood through the
itungs, it sulvens the muscalus and assists the skin in
perform its duties of regulating the heat of the system and in gently three ing off the waste enbetance
from the variance of the body. It is not violent remedy but the emulliont, warming musching and effective. Solid by all draggist at 13 and 25 cents perbettle.

M. D. Occupate and Armer, princely Leyden, Britand, is now located at No. 211 Pine Street, Philadelphia, where present afficied with discarce of be LVE and LAB with he asimuldically treated and horse, if carabic Las Artificial Eyes inserted with case period.

MARRIAGES.

In Philadelphia, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Burdett, Dr. L. BROOKWAY REED,

DEATHS.

The deceased was, at the time of her death, perhaps, the oldest resident of this to be paid to the volunteer or his represen- She bore her afflictions with christian resignation, and awaited calmly her coming de-Octtysburg, while at the head of a New

	SUNBURY	MARKET.	4-375
lour.	11 50	Eggs,	20
heat,	\$2 15 # 2 25	Butter,	30
ye,	160		14
orn,	150	Lard.	20
ste,	80	Pork,	10
uchwheat	100	Bacon,	18
inxseed,	\$2.50	Ham.	23
loverseed	\$7.00	Shoulder,	23
40.0			

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Four School Teachers Wanted. A PPLICATIONS will be received by the Board of School Directors, Sambury School District, for Three Male Teachers for Rouns Nos. 2, 2, and 4, and one Female Teacher for Roun No. 1, on Thursday the 25th day of August next, when the allotday the 25th day of August next, when the allot-ments of the Schools will take place in the Law Office of Geo. W. Haupt, at 10 o'clock A. M. School term

when M. Haupt, at 10 o clock A. M. School term even months.

All applications must be accompanied by necessary certificates.

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WOOL WANTED! ANTED 1000 pounds of pulled WOOL. Tan-ners having Wool on had, can find sale for it lling at the Hat Store of the undersigned

service rendered by the different States and List of Causes for August T., 1866. John Walize vs Ex rs of John Walize, sen. dec d.

Jacob J. Reed vs Lemuel Chamberlin, Wm I. Dewart vs Reuben Fagely & Co-John Praher. vs Cleaver, Fagel

Kisse & Buchner, vs. Wm. L. Dewart et al,
Francis Kisre. vs. wm. L. Dewart et al,
Maria C Vincent vs Jedan L. Watson,
Oirpard Fire & Marine & Marine Co &c. vs. Stotten
Msrr & Co.
Msrr & Co.
Hogh Caul.
Vs. Dantel P Caul.
The Big M'tn. Fup Co. vs. T. Baumgardner et al
Kaity Stamm. &c. vs. John F. Wolfinger.
Com. of Penn'a for 2 areel vs. Jax Vandyke & bail
Same for Albrigst et al, vs. sundyke & bail
Same for Albrigst et al, vs. sundyke & bail
Same for Albrigst et al, vs. sundyke & bail
Same for Albrigst et al, vs. Subminon Brostons.
E Y Bright & Son vs. E. Osnoun & A. Osmun,
John Buyers.
Vs. Wm. L. Dewart.
Vs. Osnoun & A. Osmun,
John B. Weiser vs. Henry Weise et al
Inobert Campbell vs. Upper Augusta township,
A. P. Lark.
Vs. John F. Caclow, et al
Com. of Penn'a for S. Finney vs. P. W. Hilgert et al
Michael Halin vs. Wm. Roshing adm. v
Elizabeth Hause. vs. J. S. Gilther adm. v

Bank of Middletown vs Samuel Weist, Richard C Bans Le vs Godfrey Rocky et al Richard McGrann et al vs Phil & S. R. R. Co &c. vid Waldron vs Jane Waldron, see Chamberlin et al vs John Voris, &c. Win I. Dewnri vs Thes Baumgardner,
Arrabid A Weiser,
Elten Baumhert
Decatur Herb. vs John A Sayder, adm'r George L Watts Georgo Snyder, vs Arbogns A Bold Jeremiah Savidge vs Jacob Dindore, hin Dunkteberger vs Bonham Martin, ter K. Fisher vs Joseph Weitzel. erer K. Fisher Tradeson Weitzel.

In T Clement, et al vs J. J. Dull & J.V. Cristwell erdinand Masser, vs Jac M Maurer & 2 erdinand Masser, vs Jac M Maurer Ac-surah Jane Coup. vs Elizabeth Jenkeis. Jam. of Penn's for D Long vs D. Waldron. Michael Graham vs.James Pellock et al Fox & Brother vs Bird & Bouty William Riegel vs Philip Zerbe & Catharine Fox & Brother vs Bird & Boary William Riegel vs Philip Zerbe & Catharine Thomas Comiy vs John Moyer with notice John C Morgon vs Stephen Bittenbender Daniel Krainer for use vs Jacob Moury, Indoesee Biram H. Moere et al. vs G. S. Wolcott. Wm H Kriechline vs. C.P. Helfenstein et al.

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CHARLES PLEASANTS, Executor
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At the same time, a handsome Carriage, for one or
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SHERIFF'S SALES. BY virtue of ecriain write of Ven Exp. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northquibes and county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the barrough of Sauchary, on MONDAY, the 1st day of AUALLY, 1864, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described resi cetate to will.

A certain balf lot or piece of geomed, numbered in A certain half lot or piece of ground, numbered in the general plan of bhamokintown, as let No. 20, attacks in the town of shamokin Southern No. 122, attacks in the town of shamokin Northamberland county, Pa. bounded on the best by Sandary street, on the most by Franklin street, on the most by same lot and on the cost by Franklin street, on the most by Sandary street, and on the cost by No. 27, in same block, centaining in whith Parket and in length 997 foot, whereon are received a two story frame dwelling home, small frame kinchen. Accorded, taken into execution and to be put as the property of A. H. Alexander.

Two vertain into or pieces of ground, attach in the town of Irabarton in the County of Northwester and and Seate of Pennsylvania, known and described special time general plan of anid town, as his or ground. Note 10 and in such on which are recorded a three study frame house with basement. Frame product Ar. Solited taken into exception and to be only as the S. H. No charges made for Examination. The Soldent taken into execution and to be only as the Medical faculty is busined, as he has an account in his property of E. T. Quilitaria. Soldent faculty in the contract of the con