THE WITHDRAWAL OF GREENBACKS. The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Convention of Union men held on Tuesday, was strong in numbers and purpose, and harminious in action. Personal preferences were not put forward to the detriment of right principle. The Union, freedom and prosperity, are the words expressing the sontiments uppermost in the minds of all. Preserve the Union, put down the rebellion, and punish treason were the utterances on the occasion. A ticket, entitled to the support of all men of the only party true to the country, (namely, the Union party) was nominated.

ABRAM H. HULL, Esq., of Union township, was the nominee for Commissioner. Mr. HULL has been for years a Justice of the Peace in Union township. He is a man of intelligence and integrity, and possesses good business habits, a qualification rather useful to a commissioner sometimes. ASA STUCKEY, Esq., of Snake Spring township, is the candidate for Poor Director. Mr. STUCKEY is well known as one of the most useful and capable citizens in the county. Probably no man in the county would perform the duties of Poor Director more efficiently than Squire STUCKEY .-EMANUEL J. DIEHL is the nominee for Auditor. Mr. DIEHL is a farmer of Colerain township, and will make an excellent Auditor if elected. Hon. ALEX. KING was proposed to the judicial conferees for President Judge. Hon. FRANCIS JORDAN for Congress, and Mr. D. B. ARMSTRONG, of cratic paper in New England, comes out for LIN-Hopewell Township for the Legislature. These COLN and JOHNSON. are all strong men, and if nominated, will receive the hearty support of the Union Party. The Resolutions are pointedly drawn and to the purpose. They should be carefully read by all, whe desire to have a clear idea of the objects of the Union Party

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

week, nominated MICHAEL WORTZ, of Union Township, for Commissioner. HIRAM DAVIS, of St. Clair, for Director of the Poor, and DAVID EVANS. of Monroe, for Auditor. The Congression at all. It is asserted that this Belmont sional Conferees were instructed to support A. H. COFFROTH, for re-nomination. Conferees were instructed to support B. F. MYERS for the Legislature. F. M. KIMMELL was recommended for President Judge. These nominations appear to be all correct except the last. We suspect there must be some mistake about the nomination of Judge Kimmel. The Judge is a "War" Democrat, and when here at the last Term of Couri flatly refused to speak at the peace palavar held in the Court-House on that occasion. A committee labored long and earnestly with him, endeavoring in vain to persuade him just to say a "word." We hear that he will not accept any honors from the peace wing of the Democrats.

ed the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, and of course voted against it if he was in a condition to be in his seat when the vote was taken. These

of a despotic tyranny, and entitle him to the firm in consequence of a political dispite. The murderer exsupport of every sympathizer with treason and pressed a preference for the rebel cause exciting the indisunion. Mr. Myers is also entitled to a re-nom- dignation of his companions against him. ination upon about the same grounds that Mr.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, says :- We know of

nothing better calculated to inspire confidence in the bonds, notes and other securities of the National Government than the exhibit we made yesterday of the reduced amount of Government notes in circulation and the large increrse in the National revenues. The fact of a reduction of

fect to appreciate the remaining circulation, or in ther words to knock down the price of gold; and and it would have that effect at once if it were not for the desperate combination arrayed against the Government and the people in these gold speculations. Nevertheless, a decrease in the circulation must bring about a fall in the price of gold sooner or later, and all wise business men should set their houses in order accordingly.

The contraction of the currency, which is already in such handsome progress, as to continue. For

the future the Treasury will be supplied through taxes, customs, and by the sale of bonds, and no further issues of currency will be made. The Secretary will be able to pursue this course, and continue his withdrawal of "greenbacks" and five per cent. legal-tenders, because of the great increase of revenue from excise duties, which, with the duties on imports, are certain to swell our future annual income to the amount of about three hundred millions of dollars. Here is the best foundation in the world for credit. On such a basis the Secretary of the Treasury will be able to negotiate bonds almost at will. With such ample provision for interest and sinking funds, the Secretary will be able to meet his future obligations in bonds, the withdrawal of the "greenbacks" will go on, and gold must come down.

THE Boston Herald, the most popular Demo-

The Democratic Troubles.

The New York Evening Post explains the troubles of the Democratic party in relation to their Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presdency, which was to meet at Chicago next month. but which has been postponed until August 29th by the "National Democratic Committee,"

The Democrats, at their Convention held last week, nominated MICHAEL WORTZ, of Union fownship, for Commissioner. HIRAM DAVIS, of China China and Davis, of Congress have determined not to recognize the action of this Committee, either in Committee is not "regular," never having been chosen by the National Convention of the "Demcrossen by the National Convention of the "Dem-ocratic" party, and its assumption to act for that organization is invalid. There is a rumor that another Committee will soon assemble, and a Con-vention in conformity with the usages of the par-ty. The history of political parties in 1860 throws some light on this question. In that year the Convention assembled at Charleston, and after a stormy session, adjourned to Baltimore

Convention assembled at Charleston, and atter a stormy session, adjourned to Baltimore. Upon the reassembling at the latter in June, a violent altercation took place, which resulted in the withdrawal of several delegations and parts of delegations, and the organization of a rival Con-vention. Each of these bodies provided for the appointment of a National Chamittee just before adjourning. After the election of that year many members of these two Committees joined the Reb-els. It is questionable whether enough remain to form a quorum. Last year a morting committee peace wing of the Democrats. Coffroth has richly earned a re-nomination. He has been faithful in villifying the purest public men in the country. He defamed in the most gross and indecent manner, in a speech made in the Court-House, in May, the young women engaged in teaching at Port Royal. He has been true to his Southern brethern. He lately voted and made afoolish speech in Congress against an amendment to the Constitution. abolishing "African Slavery the corner-stone of the Cogéderacy." He oppos-

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A workman in the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad acts and speeches make him dear to every friend shop was killed, on Friday morning by a fellow workman, The Nashville Union denies the foolish falsehood recently started by the Copperhead papers, that the mothes of be reasonably expected of him, to sustain the delphia to keep her from starving. It states that, "when "Confederate States" by weakening the confidence Govenor Johnson removed from Raleigh, N. C., he brought of the people in the cause of the Union by misrep- his mother with him, and she remained with him, in Greenresentation, and the constant suppression of im- ville, in this State, till her death, which occurred in 1847. portant facts, showing the advantages and victories A few days since a noisy Copperhead was programing we are so often gaining over traitors and treason. the popularity of Gen. McClellan, in the cars, betwee We think his nomination very right and, proper Philadelphia and New-York. Discovering a soldier in the car, he approached him and inquired who he went for next

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

WAR DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, June 28-9.50 A. M. } To Major-General Dix : A dispatch from General Grant, dated yesterday To Ma

June 27th, at 3.30 p. M., at his headquarters, reports National revenues. The fact of a reduction of the national currency to the extent of fifty-seven millions within two months should have the ef-two thousand yards. The dispatch gives the following intelligence from

The dispatch gives the following intelligence from the rebel papers: The Petersburg papers of the 25th state that Hun-ter is striking for Jackson river depot, about forty miles north of Salein, and say that if he reaches Cov-ington, which they suppose he will do with most of his forces, but with a loss of material, he will be safe. The same papers accuse Hunter of destroying a great amount of private property and stealing a large number of wagons and horses and cattle. The same papers also state that Wilson destroyed a train of cars loaded and furniture, burned the de-pot, buildings, &c., at Burkesville, and destroyed some of the track and was still pushing snath. All the railroads leading into Richmond are now destroyed and some of them badly. [Norr.-Burkes-ville is the junction of the South Side and Danville railrords.-Reportan.] A dispatch from Gen. Sherman received this morn-ing, reports that yesterday, June 27th, an ursuccess-ful attack was made by our forces on the enemy's positions, which resulted in a loss to us of between two and three thousand. The following reports har yesterday.

two and three thousand.

two and three mousand. The following particulars are given: Pursuant to my order of the 24th, a diversion was made on each flank of the enemy, especially down sandtown road. at 8.A. w. McPherson attacked at the southwest end of Kenesaw, and Thomas at a point about a mile further south. At the same time the skirmishers and artilery along the whole line kept up a sharp fire. Neither attack succeeded, though both columns reached the enemy's works, which are very strong. McPherson reports his loss about 500 and Thomas about 2,000. The loss was particularly heavy in general field officers:

eneral field officers:

General held officers: Gen. Harker is reported mortally wounded; also Colonel Dan. McCook, commanding a brigade; Col. Rice, 57th Ohio, very seriously; Col. Brownhall, 40th Illinois, and Col. Augustine, 55th Illinois are

McPherson took a hundred prisoners, and Thomas about as many. But I do not suppose we inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy as he kept close behind the

parapets. No other military intelligence has been received by the department.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON. June 27, 1864-9 45 P. M. To Major General Dix:

Dispatches from City Point, at half-past four o'clock this morning report no fighting to-day.-

proper for publication. The Richmond papers report an attack upon Lynch burg by Gen, Hunter on Saturday, and that he was repulsed. It is believed, however, that there was repulsed. It is believed, however, that there was nothing more than a reconnoissance, and that having ascertained the place to be strong-ly defended, Gen. Hunter withdrew, and is opera-ting upon the enemy's communications at other

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman's headquarters, dated dated yesterday evening, at 81 o'clock, states that "it has rained almost incesantly, in spite of which our lines have been pressed forward steadi-, and an important position has been gained by Gen. Howard. The enemy made a desperate at tempt to retake this position last night, making seven distinct assaults on Gen. Whittaker's brigact of Stanly's division, and losing not less than seven or eight hundred. Two hundred killed were left on Whittaker's front. The assault was followed by a heavy fire of artillery, under which the position was fortified and is now safe. Our cavalry is across Noonday Creek on our left, and one brigade of the twenty-third Corps is across Noses Creek on the right, but the rebel left is beind a swamp and the rains prevent any advance. The fighting has been quiet severe at all points, the enemy resisting stubbornly and attempting

the offensive whenever he can." Gen. Sigel reports from Martinsburg, to-day, that "there is no truth in the statement of the Philadelphia *Logarer* of the 21st, in relation to a raid of Mosby. Winchester is not occupied by Prinadeiphia *isquirer* of the 21st, in relation to a raid of Mosby. Winchester is not occupied by the enemy, nor are the telegraph-wires cat be-tween this place and Harper's Ferry." No military intelligence from any other quarter has been received to-day by the department. Environ W Stranton Socratary of War.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Surprise of the Second Corps.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The following letter was received here at noon from the Army Correspondent of the Association Press:--"HEADQUARTERTS ARMY OF THE

orps were ready for any hostilities on the left. Charges were made by the Rebels, who suffered

There was heavy firing in front of the 9th Corps, about midnight. At times the musketry broke out into regular volleys, and all night our cannon heat firing in sector of the sector of kept firing at regular intervals.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, June 20. SENATE.—Mr. Hale introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary to amend the centract with Mr. Eric-son for the construction of two floating batteries. son for the construction of two floating batteries.— The bill to prohibit the discharge of persons from liability to military duty, by reason of the payment of money, then came up. Mr. Brown offered an amendment, the effect of which is to authorize the enrolment of the friendly Indians for the protection of the border States and frontiers. After some dis-cussion the bill was laid over. A message was re-ceived from the President relative to Mexican af-fairs, and also one relative to the Armellas case. ceived from the President relative to Mexican af-fairs, and also one relative to the Arguelles case. — A report of the Committee of Conference on the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was con-curred in. Mr. Morrill introduced a bill authorizing the sale of custom houses, wharves, docks, &c., when not needed as such. The bill to repeal the commutation clause in the conscription act was again taken up and its consideration occupied the remain-der of the session. House.—The Committee on Elections removed

vards according to rates paid in private shipyards— The Judiciary Committee reported in the case of William Yorkum that the proceedings were reg-ular, and his imprisonment was the result of the sen-tence of the court martial which tried him.

TUESDAY, June 21.

SENATE-The Naval Committee reported the joint esolution to amend the contract with Captain John cricesson for the construction of the two iron clads resolution to amend the contract with Captain John Ericsson for the construction of the two iron clads Dictator and Puritan. The bill to secure to per-sons in the military and naval service of the United States homesteads on forfeited estates in insurec-tionary districts was also reported. The Interconti-nental Telegraph bill was then taken up, and was de-bated at length. A motion to postpone until Decem-ber was rejected, and the bill was passed after the clause granting subsidies was stricken out. The Military Committee reported the bill repealing the \$300 exemption clause in the Conscription act, and the Senate then took a recess until 7 P. M. The evening session was consumed in the consideration of District of Columbia business. HocsE—The Military Committee reported ad-versely upon the petition of certain citizens who had been confined in rebel prisons to be allowed the same pay and rations as U. S. soldiers. A joint resolu-tion for the relief of the widow of Spencer Kellogg, who was executed as a spy by the rebels, was report

who was executed as a spy by the rebels, was reported and passed. The Senate bill for an examinati as to the morals and business qualifications of comas to the morals and business qualifications of com-missaries, quartermasters paymasters and assistant-paymasters was passed. Several other military bills, were reported. The Committee of Conference on the Legislative Executive and Judicial Appropria-tion bill made a report, which was adopted. Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Military Affairs, re-ported a bill relative to the draft. After consider-able discussion, the first section, repealing the \$200 commutation, was stricken out several other amend-ments were offered, but without coming to a notements were offered, but without coming to a note, the House took a recess. At the evening session the Pacific Railroad bill was considered, without ac-

WEDNESDAY, June, 22. SENATE.—A resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Rélations to report upon the expediency of extending the Reciprocity treaty to Central British America was laid over. The House bill authorizing a negotation with certain Indian tribes in Oregon for the relinquishment of certain rights secured to them by treaty was passed. A mation to take an the bill WEDNESDAY, June, 22. by treaty was passed. A motion to take up the bill for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law was rejected. The bill to prevent military interference in elections was considered, and after being somewhat amended was passed. The bill authorizing the transfer of per-sons from the army to the navy was also passed. Al-so the bill appropriating \$25,000 to compensate the

a faint show of resistance, retired, leaving four guns in the hands of the Rebels. Our line was then reformed. The men were becoming accustomed to Gen. Lee's new practice of acting entirely on the defensive, and must have been confused by his bold and sudden onset. Two divisions of the 5th Corps were within ea-sy supporting distance on the right, and the 6th Corps were ready for any hostilities on the left. Charges were made by the Rebels, who suffered

The took a recess until T o'clock. House.—A bill was passed to carry into effect the Treaty for the final settlement of the title concerning the Honduras Bay rnd Puget's Sound Agricultural Company. A bill enabling the Assay Office at New-York to make more prompt returns for deposits in bulloa was passed. The contested election case of Lindsay against Scott from the HHd Congressional District of Missouri, was settled by a resolution con-firming Mr. Scott in his seat. The resolution con-firming Mr. Scott in his seat. The resolution con-firming Mr. Scott in his seat. The resolution con-firming that John Kline is not entitled to a seat as Rep-resentative from the HHd Congressional District of Pennsylvanir, but that Leonard Myers is entitled to rate in his seat, was passed. The contested election case from the Vth Congressional District of Penn-sylvania was settled by a resolution declaring that Charles W. Carrigan is not entitled to the seat, but Mr. Russell Thayer is entitled to retain the seat now occupied by him. The House took up the House bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad act, the object being to facilitate the construction of the road by modification of some of the provisions of the original bill. Most of the amendments offered were rejected, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and lies on the table for a third reading. The House took up the Senate bill to establish a Navy-Yard De-pot at or near Cairo, HL. A long debate ensued, when, without vote, the House and on the senate of th MONDAY, June 20. pot at or near Cairo, Ill. A long deb when, without vote, the House adjoured.

 Taken up and its consideration occupied the remainder of the session.
House.—The Committee on Elections reported that J. G. Scott, of Missouri, is entitled to retain his seat. The report was laid over. The Committee on Post.offices was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law prohibiting the carry rug of newspapers in the overland Pacific mails.
Mr. Ross, of Illinois, introduced a resolution granting the same pay as Congressmen to persons arrest ed "without process of law and released without process of the work and a resolution granting the same pay as Congressmen to persons arrest ed "without process of the work, but was not trial." Laid over. The bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the government was considered in Committee of the whole, but was not disposed of. At the evening session the committee on Naval Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law requiring the regulation of pay to mechanics and others in the Avy yards according to rates paid in private shipyards—The Judiciary Committee reported in the case of William Yorkum that the encogending were remoted the second structure of the shipy are second and other second structure and the second se SATURDAY, June 25. on incomes from \$5,000 to \$10,000, seven and half per cent; exceeding \$10,000, seven and a half per cent; exceeding \$10,000, ten per cent. The consideration of the Civil Appropriation Bill was continued in Committee of the Whole, from the previous day. Mr. Summer's amendment to prohibi-the inter State data teachers and the teachers.

the inter-State slave trade was rejected by twenty to hirteen. Amendments were adopted appropriating ten thousand dollars to publish the continuation of Schoolcraft's work on the Indians, allowing colored Schoolcraft's work of the testing the courts of the persons to appear as witnesses in the courts of the United States, consolidating various Western Territo ries into fewer land districts, and for other purposes After considerable discussion the committee rose and the bill was reported to the Senate, when Mr and the bill was reported to the Senate, when Mr. Summer's amendment to put an end to the inter-State slave trade was again voted on and adopted, and the bill was then passed, there being only four negative votes. The bill relative to the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts was called up, but was laid aside without being considered, and the Senate went into evecutive session, and soon after adjoarned.

at the same time urging a vigorous prosecution of the war till the Rebels are conquered, and avowing his determination to support the Government in all its efforts for this purpose. - Mr. F. Wood made a speech denouncing the war, and insisting that it should be immediately stopped. He became so of fensive and violent in his remarks that he was hissed by members - medicately of the soft state of the second by members—a manifestation of disapprobation which is not remembered to have been ever before shown a Representative on the floor of the House. No vote on the bill was reached. It will probably be taken

New Advertisements. U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

on Monday.

ARE CURED BY HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC, These Bitters have performed more Cures ! GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION! HAVE MORE TESTIMONY ! Have more respectable people to youch for them Than any other article in the market. We defy any One to contradict this Assertion. AND WILL PAY \$1000 To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF Chronis or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys. and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach. Observe the following symptoms! Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nansea, Heartburn, Dis-gust for Food, Falness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flattering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Head, Hurried and Difficult Data or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Prespiration, Yellow-ness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudder Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flosh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great De-pression of Spirits. REMEMBER. THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC. CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY. AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

Iron Works, 250 Canal St. Iron Works, 250 Canal St. I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest fa-tors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most an-noying and debilitating complaints that the human fami-ly can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea. During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but tem-porary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated. I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specifie and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recom-mend it, with full confidence in its reliability. Truly yours, JOIN B. WICKERSHAK.

JOHN B. WICKERSHAR. New York, Feb. 2, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most attensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. February 8th, 1864.

Messre. Jones & Evans-Gentleman :- My mother-in-aw has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's Ger-nan Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to

Coffroth is. He has done everything that could "under the circumstances."

GIVING AWAY.

There is pretty good reason for believing that Elated at his sudden popularity, he took off his coat and the great Rebellion is giving away in some quarters in the North, as it has long since been giving away in the South. JAMES BUCHANAN the most useful abettor of the Rebellion in its incipiency, appears to be transferring his aid and comfort, so is now giving the aid of his extensive influence. and large means, to the cause of the Union. It is stated on good authority that he has actually put Fifty Dollars and his autograph to the United infer that a great change has taken place lately in might have added, the people above all things desire the mind of the "Old Public Functionary." Last let him seek the repose of private life. March his face was set against Sanitary Fairs in general, and particularly against the one then holding in Lancaster city, Committees waited upon his Southern brethern.

patriotic sacrifices ?

Mr. ARMSTRONG, the Union nomince of Bedford County, for the Legislature, has not yet taken a prominent part in pollites. He has been for the past three years in the army; a member of the Reserves. He is quite a young man but has already shown an ability, energy and intelligence, that promise a future, honorable to himself and useful to his country.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY POLITICS .- The Union Convention of Huntingdon County met on Tuesday the 14th ult., and nominated for Congress, William Dorris, Esq., giving him the privilege of appointing his own Conferees. Capt. Brice X. Blair, a crippled soldier, was nominated for Senate; John N. Swope, for Assembly: and Capt. J. D. Campbell for District Attorney. The ticket is a good one, and meets with general approval.

The President of the United States paid a visit to Gen. Grant last week. He speaks of the condition of army matters in the very highest terms of confidence. He says that Gen. Grant feels as certain of success as though it were already an accomplished fact. He did not importune the Pres-

President. The soldier replied, "George B. McClellan." The Copperhead made loud proclamation of the fact to the enger. The veteran soon became a Copperhead lion.

showed two wounds on his arm, received at the battle of Gettysburg. At this interesting juncture a military defective entered the car, and confronted the McClellan soldier. After a little conversation he left, but soon returned with two soldiers. The wounded warrior of Gettysburgh was unceremoniously arrested and handcuffed. It turned out long given to the enemy, to the Union. He shows that he was an escaped prisoner from Fort Delaware, and a disposition to make all the amends in his power belonged to the Ninth Georgia Regiment. He had got off for the great wrong he has done his country. He in the stolen clothes of a Union soldier. Of course, his new friend loved him all the better for this, but they didn't like to manifest it under the circumstances .- Trenton Ga-

The Albany Argus announces that Governor Sevmon States Sanitary Fair, at Pittsburg. From this we ons administration the repose of private life." The Argus "desires above all things to teek at the close of his ardu-

WAR ITEMS.

General Hunter's victory at Mount Crawford was not him in vain for contributions. He could then do only complete in itself and disastrous to the Rebels, but it nothing to aid and comfort the soldiers fighting seems to have been but the beginning of a campaign destined to play no insignificant part in the grand programme of reducing Richmond and driving Lee out of Virginia.-By the junction of Crooks' and Averill's command with Hunter's forces the latter has now a fighting column of certainly not less than twenty thousand men of all arms. At Staunton they are within thirty miles of Charlottsville and sixty miles of Lynchburgh two of the most important railroad points relied upon by Gen. Lee to furnish supplies for his army. Lynchburg has also been regarded as like. ly to become Gen Lee's new base in the event of his retrea from Richmond. It seems now that Hunter can hardly

be prevented from capturing it in very brief time if that is his purpose. If not, Charlottesville is evidently at his A few days will serve to develop his plans.

A loyal woman in Loudoun county, Virginia, "the othe day refused to pay two hundred and fifty dollars demand. ed by a party of guerillas to prevent the burning of her house. The rebels had already fired her barn. She told them to go ahead and burn all she owned; "if she had thousands under her feet she would not give them one cent." They burned the house, as a matter of course.

An Ohio soldier writing home from Sherman's army relates how one of our brave men was killed. He had or dered a rebel to surrender, when the fellow gave up his arms, all but a conceiled pistol and at the first opportunity shot the federal soldier dead. It was with difficulty that that our men could be restrained from retalisting on the prisoners. The rebel who killed the soldier by means of the conceiled pistol was immediately shot.

POTOMAC, June 23.—The attack upon the Second Corps on Wednesday near the Weldon Railroad did not re-

centre, and Gibbons' on the right. It was expected that the Sixth Corps would

have connected on the left with Barlow, but it seems quiet a gap was left into which A. P. Hill's lorps entered, and before our men were aware of t they received a volley from the rear which created a panic in the ranks and caused a rapid re-treat to the woods in the rear of the Third Divi-

sion. This left the flank of the Third Division unprotected, and the enemy taking advantoge of it, charged through and got fairly into the pits, orlering our men to surrender ; the troops however left their trenches and fell back rapidly, but many were captured and quite a number killed and wounded before they got away. The number of our loss in prisoners is reported at about one thousand, while some make the fig-ure higher. Our loss in killed and wounded is urehigher.

probably 1,500; some of our officers engaged in this fight had just joined their commands, after being exchanged, and when surrounded and order

ed to surrender, replied, "never-death rather than Libby Prison," and fighting their way as best they could, many of them got back safe.

Enemy Driven Back, and Our Line Advanced.

At 8 o'clock P. M. a charge was made by the Sec-ond Corps, and the line of works from which they

and Corps, and the me of works from which they had been forced in the afternoon recovered. We lost scarcely a man in this advance, as the enemy fired too high, their balls nearly all pas-ing over the heads of our men. A number of prisoners were taken, and skirmishing was kept up all night along the line, the pickets being some noints not fifty yards gnart points not fifty yards apart.

At daylight this morning an advance of the en-tire line was made, when it was found that the enemy had taken up a new position some distance further back, where they had thrown up strong entrenchments during the night, which they still had

Colonel Blaysdell of the 11th Massachusetts was killed to-day by a sharpshooter, while visiting the skirmish line

The Sixth Corps moved toward the railroad this morning, driving the enemy before them, and during the afternoon reported that they were in possession of the road, and that arrangements

were at once made to destroy it. At 5 P. M. a large force of the enemy were seen moving toward the front, as if to resist the advanc of the Sixth Corps, and an engagement in that direction is expected to-night.

Later.

June 24, 5 A. M.—Nothing more serious than picket firing took place during the past evening and night, and very little is going on this morning.

The New Movement---Grant Again Putting in His Left.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Thursday, June 23-6 o'clock a.m. } Wilson's division of cavalry moved off in the di-rection of the Weldon Railroad. When last heard from they had reached Rives Station, and were

from they had reached trives station, and were tearing up the track along the road. The 2nd and 6th Corps moved from their old positions on the right toward the Weldon Railroad. Gen. Lee seems to have anticipated a move-ment by our left flank, or else he designed to turn our right as when near the Jerusalem plankroad

1 2

officers and the gunboat Essex for the capture Uncers and crew of the gundoat Dissex for the capture Wednesday near the Weldon Railroad did not re-shlt so disastrously as was at first supposed. The line was formed by Barlow's Division on The line was formed by Barlow's Division on the left, with Birney's and Mott's command on the evening session was passed. The bill for the relief of contractors for machinery, ac., was discussed at

HOUSE.—The House passed a resolution to con-clude the session on the 30th. The Committee on Elections reported a resolution that Chas. W. Carri Elections reported a resolution that Chas. W. Carri-gan is not, and M. Russell Thayer is, entitled to the seat from the fith district of Pennsylvania. A report was also made in the Arkansas election cases, with a resolution providing for the appointment by the President of a Commission of three persons to visit the insurrectionary States and report to the President whether the loyalists have formed State government, whether the loyalists have formed State government. c. A minority report was also presented. subject will be considered on Saturday. The Th subject will be considered on Saturday. The Com-mittee on Elections reported a resolution that John Kline is not, and Leonard Myers is, entitled to the seat from the third district of Pennsylvania. The Pacific Raliroad bill was considered without final ac-tion, and then in Committee of the Whole, the \$400,-000,000 loan bill was taken up. Several amendments were offered, and the discussion of the bill consumed the remainder of the session.

THURSDAY, June, 23.

SENATE .- Mr. Collamer reported back the House SENATE.—Mr. Collamer reported back the House Post Route bill with various amendments, and it was passed. Mr. Wilson reported back the House bill to amend the act to provide for the payment for horses and other property destroyed in the millitary service, Passed. Mr. Cowan reported the bill to result the duties on good imported for the Sanitary and Chris-tian Comparison fors, with a substitute remitting the tan Comission fairs, with a substitute remitting the duties simply for the Chicago Sanitary Fair, and it was passed. Mr. Trambull reported a bill for bail in certain cases of Milliary arrests, with an amendment limiting the taking of bail to the several Courts of the United States. The original bill included State Courts. He also reported advanced the bill. Initial the taking of bait to the several Courts of the United States. The original bill included State Courts. He also reported adversely the bill to pro-vide for claims against the Government for injury and destruction of property by the army or by military authority during the Rebellion. Mr. Harrisreported the bill prescribing the time within which indictments may be found against persons charged with crimes, against the laws of the United States. The House bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave law came up as the special order. After debate, the bill was passed, Yeas 27, Nays 12. The motion to reconsider the bill passed yesterday, to prevent military interference in elections, was taken up. Without concluding, the Senate took a recess. The evening session was de-voted to discussion of the \$200 commutation clause. House.—The House passed the Senate bill amend-atory of the law of March, 1863, which extends the time within which patentees who have neglected it may pay the final balance fees within six months from the passage of this act, to secure their patents. The House in the Committee of the Whole are to seven

the passage of this act, to secure their patents. The House in the Committee of the Whole on the State The

House in the Committee of the whole on the States of the Union resumed the consideration of the new loan bill. A long debate ensued. The Committee acted on and agreed to Mr. Stevens's substitute for the first section—Yeas 72, Nays 51. The House, however, at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, refused to concur in the action of the Committee, by a vote of 50 against 80. The House also refused to a vote of 59 against 80. The House also refused to concur in Mr. Pomeroy's substitute for the second section, by 44 against 81. The bill was then passed without a division, the Yeas and Nays having been demanded and refused. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 24. SENATE .- Mr. Hale introduced a bill to amen

complished fact. He did not importune the Pres-ident for more troops, or complain of want of sup-port, but reports that all goes well. The Lawrence Journal, the old Democratic paper in the County—unless wery recently—has raised the name of Linxoix and Johnson, and the whole County and Dis-tweet Union Theket to its mathemat

ids are issued under the Act of Congress of March Sth 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by r under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes of Na tional Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN. at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less

han ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption Five Per Cent. Interest will be Paid in Coin, on Bonds of not over one hundred dolars annually. The interest is payable on the first days March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the U.S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to order, and are more convenient for com nercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin-(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent for prenium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation.

their value is increased from one to three per cent per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

n currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent and temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducenents to lenders as the various descriptions of U.S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith and ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the coun try is holden to secure the payment of both principle and aterest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$60 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus nade equally available to the smallest lender and the argest capitalist. They can be converted into money at my moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the nterest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was \$768,-75,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be \$45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold or the current fiscal year ending June 30th, 1364, has been so far at the rate of over \$100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual eccipts from customs on the same amount of importaons, to \$150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents vere not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subcriptions averaged more than Ten Millions a Week. Subscriptions will be received by

be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form-flatulence-for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when JULIUS LEE thing else had failed. Yours truly,

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM,

Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863. Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitatien in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instruction highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of highly boneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsio of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very dis-tressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the see-ond affecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it o be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers. Truly yours, JACOB BROOM,

1707 Sprace St.

Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church, Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans-Gentlemen :-- I have recently Messrs, Jones & Evans-Gentlemen:--I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigection, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofand's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of the Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and "" an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community, in a sly way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicine preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action was not upon only the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours, W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 254 Shackamaxon St.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxbor-ough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:-Dear Sir:-I feel it due to your excel-lent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my tes-timony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times; been troubled with great disorder in her years, at times; been troutied with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects. Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church,

Kutztown, Borts County, Pa. Dr. C. Jackson; —Respected Sir: —I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have nover used any medicine that did me as much good as Hooffand's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after hav-ing taken five bottles.

Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. See that the signature of "C. M. Jackson" is on the Wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE.

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Doz. for \$5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express. Principal Office and Manufactory.

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Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

N. B. We have discontinue? the manufacture of the small or 75 cent. size, the Dollar Bottle. on account of its size being much the cheaper to the consumer. See that ~ Price One Dellaz," is on the wasper of cool bottle.