UNION COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS FRANCIS JORDAN PRESIDENT JUDGE, ALEXANDER KING. LEGISLATURE. D. B. ARMSTRONG. COUNTY COMMISSIONER, ABRAM H. HULL

ASA STUCKEY.

EMANUEL J. DIEHL

The Amendments to the Constitution have passed in the State by near one hundred thousand

THE Legislature met on Tuesday in extra ses sion. The object being to devise measures for the defence of the State. We give the Governor's message entire to the exclusion of a column of original matter prepared for this weeks paper.

GOVERNOR CURVEN has issued a call for thirty thousand volunteer militia, to be mustered into the service of the State, to serve during the emergency for the defence of the State. The men east of Johnstown will rendezvous at Harrisbarg, and those west of that place at Pittsburg.

Dispatches received from Secretary Stanton dated Washington Thursday Aug. 11, aanounce the evacuation and blowing up of Fort Powell and the surrender of Fort Gaines, a principal defence

ergy into the direction of military movements in his department as will put an end to the raiding of the Rebels into Maryland and Pennsylvania. The intelligence from Gen. Averill we think shows that the tide has already turned, and that we may henceforth reasonably hope for bettertidings from the Shenandosh Valley. Gen. Kelley reports, on the authority of a scott dist fee. A varill everyteich the Rebels at Moorth was a superior to any force of the rebels at Moorth of the Potomac. They were again invaded in 1864, after the defeat of the Union forces under Milroy, at Winchester, and they have again suffered in 1864, after the defeat of the Union forces under Crook and Averill was the Rebels at Moorth of the Potomac. department as will put an end to the raiding of the ah Valley. Gen. Kelley reports, on the analors of the scout, that Gen. Averill overtook the Rebels at Moorfield on Sunday, attacked them, and captured all try be expected to rise suddenly and beat back hostile forces which had defeated organized veteran

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

quest, of the command of the Twentieth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and took his departure from the front on Thursday last. We understand this action of General Hooker to have resulted from a feeling, on his an assault upon themselves, and give to them all Tennessee, to succeed McPherson. It will be remembered that General Hooker is General Howard's senior in rank and service, and was his commanding general in the Ar-

The New York World, some days since, asserted that the Democratic correspondence; sent through the mails, is tampered with, and that this criminal act is connived on the b at by the Post Office Department. Postmaster General Blair, in a letter to Mr. Wakeman, which the World publishes, denies the allegation, not only as an impeachment for falls to bring forward any proof.

WAR ITEMS.

said to be sick and confined in doors. Dr. J. C. Mackenzie, of Baltimore, has been arrested for disloyalty, and aiding and abetting the rebels. In his bouse were found two rebel flags and a number of photographs of rebel officials, civil and military.

All of the Creek, Chickasaw and Cherokee Indians bave been removed to Indian territory, and preparations are being made for the remeval of the Seminoles. The several tribes express great satisfaction with their return to their old homes in the serritory, and are unjucd in their leading to the content of the removed their stock.

been furnished by persens desiring "representative renumber of a hundred and twenty-seven, contemplate contributing \$125 each, that they be represented in the Union

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, August 9, 1864.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: GENTLEMEN :- I have called you together in GENTLEMEN:—I have called you together in advance of your adjourned session, for the purpose of taking some action for the defence of the State. From the commencement of the present rebellion, Pennsylvania has done her whole duty to the government. Lying as her southern counties do, in the immediate vicinity of the border, and thus exposed to sudden invasion, a selfish policy would have led her to retain a sufficient part of her military force for her own defence. In so doing, she would have failed in her duty to the whole country. Not only would her men have the surrender of Fort Gaines, a principal defence with six hundred men at Mobile on the 8th inst. The Richmond papers farmish this news and speak of the surrender as shamefal.

Gen. Sheridan reports that he is in pursuit of the Rebels up the Shezangoah Valley and that skirmishing companed between the parties about ten miles from Winchester. No further news from Atlanta.

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General Shezangoah Valley and that the bean and speak would also have necessary interfered with audinappered all the military action of the Government and made herself to some extent, responsible for any failures and shortcomings that may have occurred. In pursuance of the policy thus deliberately adopted, this State has steadily devoted her men to the general service. From the beginning she has always been among the first to shown by her listory from the three mouth's men and the Reserve Corps to the present moment.—Thus faithfully fulfilling all her own obligations, she has a right to be defended by the national force, as part of a common country. Any other law wull be absurd and unjust. She of course cannot complain when she suffers by the necessary contingencies of war. The reflections that have in too many quantres her southern counties are most unfounded, were invaded in 1862, when a Union army

armies of the Government?

It is of course expected that the inhabitants of PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

It is of course expected that the inhabitants of an invaded country will do what is in their power to resist the invaders, and the facts hereinafter to resist the invaders, that the people of these counts of these counts and the facts hereinafter to resist the invaders, and the facts hereinafter to resist the invaders, that the people of the states hereinafter to resist the invaders, that the people of the garden the facts hereinafter to resist the invaders, that the people of the states hereinafter to resist the invaders, that the people of the facts hereinafter to reliably out and of the united States, but, as in providing the people of the facts hereinafter th could be filled from these states were the business of re- ing the hearts of all the people of our common eral Government. cruiting placed in careful hands.

Gen. Banks has forbidden the traffic in gold in his Department, except upon the condition that the purchaser deposit the gold purchased in the Treasury of the United States at New Orleans, for which denosit the saller and forecasing the danger was at New Orleans, for which denosit the saller and forecasing the danger was at New Orleans, for which denosit the saller and forecasing the danger was the danger was the saller and forecasing the danger was the saller and saller

part, that an indignity was done him by the appointment of General Howard to the command of the Army of the sometimes more important under the infliction of

lishes, denies the allegation, not only as an impeachment of its moral but its business integrity, expresses a desire the United States and "to serve for one hundred" to have the evidence of the charge, and avows his wish days in the State of Pennsylvania and Maryland to have the evidence of the charge, and arows are wish to punish such an act if it can be proved to be true. Of and at Washington and its vicinity." Notwithsourse, the World reiterates the falsehood, though it standing the embarrassments which complicated the orders for their organization and muster, six regiments were enlisted and organized and a bat-talion of six companies. The regiments were with-

a polication to the War Department, as the proposition did not meet their approbation it was rejected and the general order changed to include the States named and Washington and its vicinity. several tribe express great faits faits be express great faits faits faits with their return to their old bones in the seritory, and are united in their old bones in the seritory, and are united in their leads by the discontinuous faits of the recompanies were organized and armore for their own protection. I was not the log and a float from the bore leads to did the regular military forces in repelling the modern to did the regular military forces in the seritory, and are united in their dark possibility to the government.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomas of correctly associated in deing front of Petersburg, on Friday, but it was stated in the newspectations very backy, and the explosion took place for years and associated in deing possible for the commanders, but it was stated in the newspectations very backy, and the explosion took place for years and the problem and associated in deing possible for the commanders of the recently associated in deing possible for the new protection and the following of the regular military forces in repelling the involved their states of the regular military forces in repelling the involved their states of the regular military forces in repelling the involved them as a state of the regular military forces in repelling the involved them as a possible of the new possible for the regular military forces in repelling the involved them as a possible of the movements of the Petl and and a stream of the regular military forces in repelling the moving of the regular military forces in repelling the moving of the regular military forces in repelling the moving of the regular military forces in repelling the moving of the regular military forces in repelling the moving of the regular military forces in repelling the moving of the regular military forces in repelling the moving of the regular military forces in repelling the moving of the regular military forces in repelling the moving of the regular military forces in repelling the military forces in repelling the military force

The Kansas City Journal learns that several of the of Johnston and M Causland, consisting of from defence. Apart from other considerations, it is to From the N. Y. Econing Post, Friday, Aug. 5. The Kaissas City Journal learns that several of the Sinkans" lately depredating on the plains, though painted like big warriors have remarkably long have and without the scalp lock. They are guerrillas, leading the Indians to hostilities, and are believed to be part of Quantrill's plan as learned last Febuary. Quantrill is Information from General Shorman's army confirms the Rebel report of the capture of General. Stoneman and a portion of his commad. The account of the battle of the 28th before Atlanta shows that the Rebel assault cast them five or six thousand men, whilst our loss was less than a thousand.

The learnest theaght of Johnston and M'Causiand, consisting of from 2,500 to 3,000 incounted men, with six guits, crassing at ten o clock, A. M., and the remainded freetly on Mercersburg. There were but 45 men picked in that direction, under the command of Licutenant M'Lean, U. S. A., and as the enemy succeeded in cutting the telegraph communication, which from that point had to pass west, by way of Bedford, no information could be sent to General Couch, by telegraph, who was then at Chambersburg. The head of this column reached Chambersburg at 3 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, the 30th.

r., on Saturday, the 30th. The rebel brigades of Vaughn and Jackson,

Those whose fate may require them to procure substitutes should bear in mind that any person offering as a substitute for the army or navy raust be able to make affidavit that he is exerapt from draft, for either of the following reasons: 1. That he is an alien, 2. If born in this country, that he has served for two years either in the army or navy since April 15, 1861, 3. If born in this country, that he is under twenty years of age. These requirements apply to either whites or blacks. The fact that a black man has been a slave does not of itself make him eligible as a substitue.

Upwards of \$250,000 have been deposited with the Massachusetts State Treasurer, by individuals, and town and eity authorstics, for the procurement of volunteers in the insurgent States. About \$20,000 of this amount have been furnished by persons desiring "representative re-

orders of Gen. Hunter, but was kept as fully advised by Gen. Couch as was possible, of the enemy's movements on his right and to his rear.—Gen. Couch was in Chambersburg, where his en-Gen. Couch was in Chambersburg, where his entire force consisted of 60 infantry, 45 cavalry, and a section of a battery of artillery, in all, less than 150 men. The six bompanies of men enlisted for one hundred days remaining in the State, and two companies of cavalry had, under orders from Washington, (as I am unofficially informed,) joined Gen. Averill. The town of Chambersburg was held until daylight, by the small force under Gen. Couch, during which time the Government stores and train were saved. Two batteries were then planted by the enemy commanding the town, and it was invested by the whole command of Johnson and M Causland. At 7 o'cleck, A. M., six companies of dismounted men, commanded by Sweeny entered the town, followed by mounted men under Grimore. The main force was in line of battle—a demand was made for 100,000 dollars in gold, or 500,000 dollars in Government funds, of battle—a demand was made for 100,000 dollars in gold, or 500,000 dollars in Government funds, as ransom, and a number of citizens was arrested and held as hostages for its payment. No offer of money was made by the citizens of the town, and even if they had any intention of paying a ransom, no time was allowed, as the rebels commenced immediately to burn and pillage the town, discognifies the anneals of wanten and children. disregarding the appeals of women and children, the aged and infirm, and even the bodies of the dead were not presected from their brutality. It would have been vain for all the citizens of the town, if armed, to have attempted, in connection with Gen. Couch's small force, to defend it.—Gen. Couch withdrew his command, and did not himself leave until the enemy were actually in the nimes heave unea the chemy were actuary in the town. Gen. Averill's command being within nine miles of Chambersburg, it was hoped would arrive in time to save the town, and efforts were made during the night to communicate with him. In the mean time, the small force of Gen. Coach had the enemy at bay. Gen. Averill marched on Chambersburg, but did not arrive until after the town was burned and the enemy had retired. He pursued and overtook them at M Connellsburg, in Fulton county, in time to save that place from pillage and destruction. He promptly engaged and defeated them, driving them to Hancock and across the Potomac.

I commend the houseless and ruined people o I commend the houseness and runned people of the Legislature, and suggest that a suitable appropriation be made for their relief. Similar charity has been heretofore exercised in the case of an accidental and destructive fire at Pittsburg, and I cannot depth the disposition of the Legislature on On the fifth day of this month a large rebel ar-

my was in Maryland and at various points on the Potomac as far west as New Creek, and as there Potomae as far west as New Creek, and as there was no adequate force within the State I deemed it my duty on that day to call for Thirty Thousand Volunteer Militia, for domestic protection. They will be armed, transported and supplied by the United States, but, as no provision is made for their payment, it will be necessary, should you approve my action, to make an appropriation for that purpose.

measures, ridiculed the idea of there being any danger, succeed at the exertions to prepare for meeting it, and succeeded to some extent in the members of the General Committee, who have been placed upon the delegation from this State to the Chicago Consequence of the General Committee, who have been placed upon the delegation from this State to the Chicago Consequence of the Democratic party for President. have forgotten, at least for the time, their wretchmembers of the General Committee, who have been pieced
upon the delegation from this State to the Chicago Convention, he instructed to cast their votes for no man as
a candidate of the Democratic party for President or
Vice President in favor of the further prosecution of the
war."

The Cincinnani Commercial of Wednesday Aug. 4 says
"Major-General Hooker was in this city vesterday, on his
way to Washington. He was relieved, at his even request, of the semmand of the Twenty of the division shall be one
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the Major General of the division shall be one
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in the field has been found to be injurious to the service, while promotions by semority, and appointments of meritorious privates has produced calamity than mere material aid.

It is unnecessary to refer to the approach of the robel army up the Shenadoah Valley on the third day of July last—to the defeat of Gen. Wallace on the Monocaey, their approach to and the threatening of the Capital, or to their destruction of property and pillage of the counties of Maryland lying on the border. These events have passed into history and the responsibilities will be settled by the judgment of the people.

At that time, a call was made upon Pennsylvania for volunteers to be mustered into the service of the United States and "to serve for one hundred" to rethree varies of the State of Pennsylvania in the United States and "to serve for one hundred" to rethree varies of the State of Pennsylvania in the United States and "to serve for one hundred" to rethree varies of the State of Pennsylvania in the United States and "to serve for one hundred" to rethree varies of the State of Pennsylvania in the United States and "to serve for one hundred" to rethree varies of the State of Pennsylvania in the United States and "to serve for one hundred" to rethree varies of the State of Pennsylvania in the United States and "to serve for one hundred" to rethree varies of the State of Pennsylvania in the United States and "to serve for one hundred" to rethree varies of the State of Pennsylvania in the United States and "to serve for one hundred" to rethree varies of the State of Pennsylvania in the United States and "to serve for one hundred" to rethree varies of the State of Pennsylvania in the united to faithfulness. In the entire products of the with its contents, almost the entire products of the with its contents, and was explained by an exploding shell, and was exploding the with its contents, almost the entire products of the tens

of July.

I desired that at least part of this force should be confined in their service to the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and made such an application to the War Department, as the proposition of the War Department, as the proposition of the general order changed to include the States nanged and Washington and its rightly.

As this force would be subject to sudden calls, the larger part of it should be organized in the counties lying on our extreme border, and as the people of these counties have more personal interest in their protection, the recommendation is made to authorize the Governor to designate the parts of the State in which it should be raised subsistence and pay in going to and from the bor-

be observed that the expenses of such a measure would be quite beyond the present ability of the

State.

To raise and maintain an army of fifteen regiments would involve an expenditure of more than fifteen millions of dollars, and any smaller force would be imadequate. The plan which I have proposed would, I think give to the State efficient protection, and if the Legislature should think fit to adopt it, the expense can be readily and the state of the state of

mink it to doop it, the expense can be readily or ordered for by loan or otherwise.

Having an organized force under the control of he authorities of the State, and mustered into ervice for domestic protection, we would not as service for domestic protection, we would not as heretofore, lose time in arranging for transporta-tion and supplies with the National Government, when it became necessary to call it into the field. When thoroughly organized, it should be in all its appointments an army which could be increased by draft made from our enrolled, and classified

The plan which I have above suggested is the result of reflection and experience which I have had during the last three years, and I have felt it to be my duty to submit it for your consideration.

Of the purpose of providing for effectual defence of the State, I of course cannot doubt your approval. If the Legislature should prefer the adoption of any other plan more efficient, and economical, than the one which I have herein proposed it will give me pleasure to co-operate hear-

osed, it will give me pleasure to co-operate hear-ly in carrying it into effect. In accordance with the act of May 4, 1854, I appointed for the Eastern Armies Col. F have appointed for the fastern Aranes Col. L. Jordan as Agent at Washington, and Lieut. Co. James Gilliland as Assistant Agent at that place and also for the South Western Armies Lieut. Col. James Chamberlain as Agent at Nashville. These Agents are now actively engaged in the performance of their duties, and it is desirable that our people should be aware that a part of them consists in the gratuitous collection of all claims by Pensylvania volunteers or their legal representatives in the State and National Governments. ments. Volunteers having claims on either of these governments, can have them collected through these agents without expense, and thus be rescued from the exportions to which it is feared be rescued from the extortions to which it is feared they have sometimes heretofore been subjected. Having received information from the agents of the State that our sick and wounded were suffering greatly from the want of conforts and even necessaries. I have been recenly compelled to call on the people to contribute supplies mainly in kind for their relief, and it gives me pleasure to say that this appeal has been cheerfully responded to, as have been all my former appeals to the same end.

It seems impossible to exhaust the liberality of It seems impossible to exhaust the liberality of our generous people when the well being of our brave volunteers is in question. In my special message o' 30th April last, I stated the circumstances attending the advance by banks and other corporations, of funds for the payment of the militia called out in 1863. In consequence the Legislature passed the act of 4th May, 1864, authorizing a loan for the purpose of refunding, with interest, the amount thus advanced, in case Congress should fail to make the necessary appropriation at its then current session. I regret to say that Congress adjourned without making such appropriation.

The balance in the Treasury being found sufficient to re-imburse the funds so advanced, without unduly diminishing the Sinking Fund, I have deemed it advisable not to advertise for proposals for the loan, and recommed the passage of an act directing the payment to be made ont of the moneys in the Treasury.

As the omission of Congress to act on this subject would also appropried the good

ject involved an unprecedent disregard of the good of the National authorities, I recommend that the Legislature take measures for procuring an appro-priation at the next session of Congress.

The Revenue Bill passed at the late session ha recommend a careful and immediate revision of it.

The Bounty Bill passed at the last session is found to be defective and unjust in many of its provisions, and from the manner in which it is administered in some parts of the State, oppressive on the people. I therefore recommend a careful revision of it.

As the present content.

As the present session has been called for the consideration of matter of vital public importance, I commend them to your earnest and exclusive

A G CURTIN

The Attack on Cumberland.

The Cumberland Alleghanian has the following particulars of Rebel movements in that vicinity To this community the past week has been a To this community the pass accessor of intense exertement and apprehension.

It was known that a Robel raiding force was operate was known that a Robel raiding force was operate was deemed highly ating in Pennsylvania, and it was deemed highly probable that, in returning to Virginia, they Hence, during the latter part of last week, all the roads leading into the town were strongly picketed, and ingress and egress prohibited. On Sunday morning it was assertained that they had captured and destroyed a portion of Chambersburg Pa., but had been finally drivenous by General Averill's work at which he is engaged." forces, and were retreating towards Maryland On Monday morning the excitement increased to such a degree that business was almost universall suspended, the business houses closed, and the merchants in many instances packed and removed

About noon the scouts reported that a heavy body of Rebel cavalry and mounted infantry was approaching the town upon the Baltimofe turn-pike, and was then distant but about six miles.— Gen. Kelley at once took the field in person and the troops stationed here were marched out the tunapike some two and a half miles. The enemy had formed his line of battle a short distance behind the residence of Jesse Hinkle, Esq., his troops holding the turnpike and his artillery posted in high positions in the neighborhood. A soon as our troops were formed into line, the Reb

ted States, and that effectual provision be made for drafting the militia when required. The recommendation in regard to appointments is made to avoid the angry dissensions, and, too often political jealousies which divide military organizations by the election of officers, and secure the services of the most deserving and competent men.

The election of officers in the volunteer forces when the contest began. The deciding military organizations by the election of officers in the volunteer forces. were pretty much in range of our guns and were struck several times by shell. The barn was fired

At that time, a call was made upon Penasylvania for volunteers to be mustered into the service of the United States and "to serve for one hundred days in the State of Penasylvania and Maryland and at Washingion and its vicinity." Notwith-standing the embarrassments which complicated the orders for their organization and muster, six regiments were enlisted and organized and a battalion of six companies. The regiments were withdrawn from the State, the last leaving the 29th day of July.

The state of Penasylvania and Maryland and at Washingion and its vicinity." Notwith-standing the embarrassments which complicated the orders for their organization and muster, six regiments were enlisted and organized and a battalion of six companies. The regiments were withdrawn from the State, the last leaving the 29th day of July.

The next point we hear of them is at Green Spring Run, where they captured and paroled Col. Stowe, and some eighty of his troops, who are hundred day men. The railroad battery vice, and who shall at all times be liable to be called into immediate service of the days in the State, the last leaving the 29th day of July. various estimates of the rebel force, but they are so extremely diverse and conflicting, that we can-not gather from them a clear idea of the number. Gens. McCausland and Rosser, with their brig-ades, are believed to have composed the force, though we have also heard it stated that General Bradley T. Johnson was with them. A consider and to save the time and expense of transporting able number of horses and cattle were taken from troops from remote parts of the State and the the county.

An Interview with General Grant. A gentleman of this city returned home this morning from City Point, Virginia, having visited the Army of the Petomae to distribute supplies for the soldiers which had been contributed by the congregation under his tharge in Thirty-seventh street. After perfecuing this duty, he made a tour of the camps, and paid his repects to General Grant. Of this interview he gives the following interesting account:

teresting account: I learned that the headquarters of the Genera were about a quarter of a mile from my own stop-ping place, and immediately repaired thither. To the person whom I met at the entrance I told my business, stating that I was a member of the committee appointed at the Grant meeting held in

ew York in June.
"I think the General will be glad to see you. said he; 'he is disengaged; go to him there under the fly.'

the fly.'

"I went at once and introduced myself to him.

His address is remarkable. He has the faculty of putting everybody in his company immediately at ease, and at the same time never lowers himself. There is not a trace of the affectation that characteristics." terizes a man who has stepped into a rank which he feels to have added to his importance; and h is utterly destitute of vulgar familiarly of manner. He is a good representative of republican, life in this country, where a man may take the place which his talent, taste and ability indicate, and

which his talent, taste and ability indicate, and yet be 'a man for a' that.'

"As soon as salusions had been exchanged I opened my business, referring to the great meeting held in Union Square in June, where I had the honor of speaking, as well as of signing the address which had been prepared and transmitted to him by the National Committee.

"The sentiment of that meeting, General,' I remarked, 'was to uphold the Union cause and General Grant, even though we that same day had heard of a repulse.'

heard of a repulse."

"There is no danger of a permanent repulse,"
he answered. Though seemingly we are taking
a great deal of time, yet we are using up the robel
army faster than it can be replenished. It will
take more time, but I am fully confident of the re-

"'General,' I remarked, 'the people of New York now feel that there is one at the head of our mies in whom they can repose the fullest confi-

'Yes,' he interrupted, 'there is a man in the West in whom they can repose the utmost confidence, General Sherman. He is an able upright, honorable, unambitious man. We lost another. "Changing the subject, he asked me to make his apologies to the National Committee for negative confidence." lecting to acknowledge their resolutions. 'I am glad of an opportunity of explaning why I have not returned a reply,' said he; 'I sent the resolutions immediately to Mrs. Grant, and they have not been returned.

not been returned.'
"The position of our army before Petersburg is one which gives us the advantage. Heretofore the enemy have had the inside, and been enabled to manage troops so as to secure all the faculties which that position affords. General Grant has now got that interior line, and can throw troops now got that interior line, and can throw troops from one point to another, mass them, and empley them to the greatest advantage; and the rebel general cannot prevent him. General Lee has found his master.

"The attack on Petersburg last week, though failing to ensure a triumph, was by no means a serious disaster. The plans of the General comparison of the General company of the General

manding were such as to avert the possibility any enfilading fire; but some of the subordin generals failed to carry out their part of the pro gramme. But for this omission on their part, Petersburg, it is safe to declare, would have been ars. It will be, yet; but at a sacrifice of more

The conduct of the wounded colored soldiers exemplifies most admirably their fortitude and generosity. Men with severe wounds in the hips, thighs and legs made their way into camp, while every white man with a serious wound rode in an ambulence. On the day of the engagement before Petersburg I went upon the field with punch to refresh the men. I offered a cup to a wounded man. He declined it with thanks, saying: 'Give

man. He declined it with thanks, saying: 'Give it to those men there who are crying for water.—
They need it more than I do.'

'The colored men have won respect in the camps. I saw the evidence on every side. One day I observed an Irish soldier sitting on the Another time I saw an Irishman riding in great haste, with a naked black boy of sixteen at his saddle-bow. 'What are you doing there?' he was asked. asked. "'Faith,' said he, 'I found him drowned in the

river, and it is setting him out I have been after, and getting the water out of him and the life into him; and now I am hurrying to the surgeon to get him resusciated, the darling, sure.

"Only one man, in my hearing, spoke disre-spectfully or unkindly of colored men, and he was a hundred day man. The soldiers believe in them, and they have good reason for their faith.

There is every reason for confidence in the operations of our army in Virginia, They are exhausting the enemy, maintaining their own ground, and encroaching on their adversaries. Their com-

OPERATIONS AGAINST MOBILE -- DE-FEAT OF REBELS BY GEN. AVERILL. [OFFICIAL BULLETIN.] WAR DEPARTMENT WASHING

August, 8, 9 P. M. The following announcement of the successful operations against Mobile appears in the Richmond Sentinel of this date, and is transmitted by Major leneral Butler to the President:

HEADQUARTERS, MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER, August 8, '64, 3 P. M (Received 7 P. M.) To His Excellency, A. Lincoln, President United tates:
The following is the official report taken from the fichmond Sentinel, August 8,
(Signed) B. F. BUTLER, Major General.
"MORILE, August 5th.

To Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War : "Seventeen of the enemy's vessels—fourtee and three iron-clads passed Fort Morgan this The Tecumseh, a Monitor, was sunk off For

Morgan.
"The Tennessee surrendered, after a despera ngagement with the enemy's fleet. Admiral Bunanan lost a leg and is a prisoner.

"The Selma was captured.
"The Gaines was beached near the hospital.
"The Morgan is safe and will try to run up to The enemy's fleet has approached the city, and

monitor has been engaging Fort Powell all day.
(Signed) "D. H. MAURY,
"Major General." Good News from the Upper Potomac--Report ed Victory of Gen. Averill over the Rebels.

Major General Sheridan has been assigned tem orarily to the command of the forces in the Mid

porarily to the command of the forces in the Middle Military Division, consisting of the Departments of Washington, the Middle Department and the Departments of the Susquehanna and Northwest Virginia. He transmits the following intelligence:

Headquarters, Middle Department, Harree's Ferry, Va, Aug. 8-4.10 P. M.

To Major General H. W. Halleck, Chief-of-Staff; Brigadier General Kelley reports that a scout has just arrived at New Creek, and reports that General Averill overtook the enemy near Moorefield yesterday and attacked him, capturing all of his artillery and five hundred prisoners. Nothing official has been received from Gen. Averill, however. been received from Gen. Averill, however.
(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,

(Signed)
P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General Commanding.
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.
REV. DR. BUCHANAN, (Episcopal) will preach in
the Lutheran Church next Sabbath morning at 101

General Averill's Victory.

WANHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Star says that the authorities here have the most gratifying information of the victory obtained by General Averill on Sunday

New Advertisements.

scriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, with seminnual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per ent. per annum,-principal and interest both to be paid

in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the older at maturity, into six per cent, gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 nd \$5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars r some multiple of lifty dollars.

The sotes will be transmitted to the owners free of

transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificate of Deposit as they can be prepared. As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the inerest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and commission of one-quarter of one per cent, which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

of interest than any other, and the best eccurity. Any saving bank which pays its depositors in U.S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government secur otes or bonds pavable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent nvestment. The notes can always be suff for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond. In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for hree years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent. premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent, U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual I am profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate commu-nities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole pro-perty of the country is held to secure the discharge of all

he obligations of the United States. While the government offers the most liberal terms for ita loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for the deposits.— The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When o endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the leposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department. SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA,

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of publie money, and ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

broughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS. Aug. 12, 1864-3m.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, PENNA.
CHARBERSBURG, August 8, 1864.

The Board of Enrollment of the Sixteenth District of enusylvania will hold daily sessions at Chambersburg, mmencing on Monday, the 15th inst., for the revision of correction of the lists of persons enrolled as liable to amilitary day.

o military duty.

Persons who may be improperly enrolled on account of alicuage, non-residence, unsuitablences of age, manifest permanent physical disability, or having served two years in the present war, are invited to appear, prove their non-lability and have their names stricken from the lists. Persons contemplating making application to have had better address a letter of inquiry to the Board of En-rollment, for the purpose of secertaining the proofs that will be required before making personal application. All letters must state the township and county in which the writer is enrolled

The Board will thank citizens for information of persons

writer is curoiled.

The Board will thank citizens for information of persons improperly omitted from the enrollment, as well as for the names of such as have become twenty years of age, are have filed a declaration of intention to become naturalized.

Every man in the District liable to do military duty is personally interested in having the names of all persons not so liable stricken from the lists; whilst it is equally his duty and interest to see that none properly liable to do military duty escape enrollment.

It is the duty of all citizens to see that delinquent drafted men are arrested and brought before the Beard of Enrollment. Each Borough and Township is charged with the duty of furnishing its full quota. Brafted men heretofore delinquent who report themselves at ones will not be regarded as deserters; but allowed to furnish substitutes or pay commutation, if not exempted by the Board.—In these cases, the township may get obtain credit by promps action.

Citizens of sub-districts whose burdens have been increased by the failure of large numbers of drafted men to report, are assured that the draft will be enforced in every part of the District.

Aug. 12,'64-St. Capt, & Pro. Mar., 16th Dist., Pa.

PUBLIC SALE!

The subscriber will sell at his late residence, in Bedford On Monday, the 15th Day of August, inst.,

the following personal property, viz: THREE MARES, TWO COLTS, THREE MILK COWS, THREE BEEF CATTLE,

With YOUNG CATTLE, SHEEP & HOGS. Also, There HORSE GEARS,

A SET OF VANKER HARNESS, PLOUGHS, HARBOWS, And a general assortment of farm implements. Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Comprising Bedsteads & Bedding, Chairs, Tables, Bureaus Stoves, and a variety of other articles that will be exhibit ted on day of sale.

He will also sell a fine lot of HAY by the ten. Also WHEAT and RYE by the bushel. TERMS—All sums under \$5 cash, and on all sums over that amount a credit of Six Months will be given. Notes with approved security will be required.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A.M.

JOHN ALSIP, Auctioneer. Aug. 12, 1864-1t.

PUBLIC SALE Of Personal Property!

THE subscriper will sell at public sale at his residence, two miles and a half from Bedford on the Hollidays-

On SATURDAY, 20th of August, inst., ONE GRAY TELEGRAPH MARE, five years old, THREE HEAD OF YOUNG CATTLE,

ONE FINE HOO, ONE TWO HORSE WAGON, MATHANIEL SMITH

12 MAng. 19, 1964-21.