The Bedford Juquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 2ND, 1864. FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLNA of lilinois. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION COUNTY TICKET. CONGRESS WILLIAM H. KOONTZ. OF SOMERSET. PRESIDENT JUDGE, ALEXANDER KING. OF BEDFORD. LEGISLATURE. D. B. ARMSTRONG. COUNTY COMMISSIONER, ABRAHAM H. HULL. POOR DIRECTOR, ASA STUCKEY. AUDITOS. EMANUEL J. DIEHL.

OUR CANDIDATES .- In the place of Col. Fran cis Jordan the Bedford nominee for Congress, we place the name of Wm. H. Koontz of Somerset who received last monday the nomination of the congressional conferees of the district. Col. Jor dan was the choice of Bedford county, and if he had been nominated, he would have inspired the most enthusiastic support.

Gen. Koontz is favorably known in this count, He is an able lawyer in extensive practice, about thirty-five years of age, a ready, fluent and logica talker, evidently of studious habits and thorough ly informed on the issues of the day ; firm in hi devetion to the Union ; enthusiastic, sanguing and resolute in character and of pleasing address starting in the campaign under the most favora ble auspices, he will grow in strength and popu larity as the canvas proceeds.

Hon. Alexander King was unanimously nom nated by the Judicial Conferees on Tuesday fo President Judge. His fitness for the position i conceeded all parties, and his election is almost certain.

The Defeat of the Democracy, the Defeat of the Rebels.

A deeply interesting document is given on our first page, in the form of a letter from General Seymour, late a prisoner in the hands of the rebels. This paper gives a remarkable clear insight prepared their coffee end were waiting for the cominto the condition of things beyond the rebel lines. The important fact is made manifest, that the last hope of the rebel lies in the possible success of the Democratic party of the North. That party is the staff upon which rests their only surviving faith. With the failure of that party despain would seize fast hold upon their hearts, and the war would soon close with their submission. The defeat of the Democracy is, therefore, the defeat of the rebellion. Says General Seymour, speaking of the rebels' fears and expectations :

"But a single chance remains, and that is the result of our next election for President. If a Democrat succeeds to Mr. Lincoln, they profess beinderst success to Ar. Lincoln, they process to feel sure of negotiations, and sure of their con-federacy. They believe a Democrat will be elect-ed. La Mr. Lincoln's re-election they see only subjugation, annihilation, for the war must then continue, and continuance is their failure and

great force to the good sense of every patriotic man. Why should loyal men do precisely what the reddy went them to do^2 rebels want them to do?

more apparent, viz : that the concluding battle

READ the interview with J. Davis on the first age. The President of the "Confederacy" declares that peace can only be obtained by the with-drawal of our armies. He says that slavery is no longer an issue in this war, and that the rebels are not fighting for it, but for Independence and that they would have. Proposals for Peace will be received by their Government from ours only upon the basis of independence.

As the American people will scarcely agree negotiations upon the grounds of screession, said, as we here have it from the great apostle of seces sion himself, that no other will be received, we may as well make up our minds to the fact that a

THE OVERLAND MAIL STOPPED .- The Indian troubles in the West have at length compelled the Overland Mail Company to withdraw the coaches from their route, and until further notice no mails are to be despatched overland to Utah, Colorado, and California, from the New York Post Office. -Letters to the Pacific States will be sent by sea. via the isthmus.

ARMY CORRESPONDMNCE.

For the Bedford Inquirer.] HEADQUARTERS, Co. "I." 21st PENN'A. CAVALEY,

5TH ARMY CORPS, August 20, 1864. It is now dark, after a series of marches and co ermarches we are stationed in the woods three miles north of Reams Station, on the Weldon R. Road, between the enemy and that famous thoroughfare. The men are working by reliefs, throwing up ad vance lines of breastworks. And now as I have a little rest I will devote a few moments in informing little rest I will devote a few moments in informing the many readers of your excellent paper, how we came here and what we have accomplished. The Rebel papers have been boasting of the failure of Gen. Grant's Campaign, and of his purpose to with-draw his army, stating that he had already shortered his lines at the commencement of the r strograde movement. Acting upon these notions, the enemy charged most furiously upon the lines of the Ninth Corps, about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 18th nst., but were repulsed with great sle.ughter. Our Corps, (the 5th) had been reli eved from the

works on the 15th inst., were place 1 in reserve with orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice .---The heavy cannonading on the morning of the 18th.

roused us from our slumber, we stood in groups viewing the shells as they sped through the air some dropping around and in our camp; this ended our repose for the remainder of the night, and as we had orders to move at 4 o'clock A. M., the boys. and "march." Soon the red cross of the first D' vision made its appearance followed by the const-mander and staff. The column quietly advanced as we belong to that Divison, we fell in our proper place.

The column soon formed to the left and struck the erusalem plank road (but minus planks.) We marched along this road for several miles, then t iled ight and turned our anxious faces toward the staiload. We soon passed the advance cavalry pic ket, then under cover of a friendly ridge, and forme d in three lines of battle. We deployed skirmishers and advanced in the above order. Our skirmishers drove in the enemy's pickets, and we advancing-through swamps of mud and water knee deep, soon reached

the railroad after capturing some twenty Rebels. The 21st Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry , was the irst to commence destroying the road, and the Company to which your correspondent has the ho nor to ruin." Again, speaking of the hopes and desires of the Confederates, General Seymour arrives at a most sensible conclusion in the following remark : "In military affairs it is an excellent rule never to do what the enemy desires—it is not equally true in politics? Certain it is, that the only re-moning hope of the South lies in Mr. Lincohi's This is a truth which must address itself with

This one fact is becoming every day more and to charge upon our lines. They accordingly charged, but after our men poured several vollies inte

CONGRATULASORY ORDERS. NEAR HATCHERS VA., August 21st, 1864. Editor Bedfurd Inquirer :--

Sin:--- I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of congratulatory orders promulgated by the Major-General Commanding, to the 10th Ar.ny Corps, and to request that you give it publication in your valua-ble paper. There are three Pennsylvania Regi-ments serving in the 10th Corps, and a large number

of boys from Bedford county, whose friends will no tice with pleasure the acknowledgment of the offi-cer's services from Fort Pulaski Ga., to Sumter, Wagner, and the battles of the present campaign, peace must be conquered, that this thing must be fought out, and the earlier the better. rom Port Walthall Junction, to Drury Binff. Cold the Peninsula, near Deep Bottom and 'New, Market, Cross Roads, by so distinguished authority as Maor General Birney, in the following General Orders.

GENERAL ORDERS.-NO. '25, HEADQUARTERS, 10TH ARMY CORPS, I'S THE FIELD,

NEAR FUZZELL'S MILLS, VA., August 19th, 1864. The Major General Commanding, congratulates the 10th Army Corps on its success. It has on each ccasion, when ordered, broken the enemy's strong nes, and has captured during this short campaig n, four sieze guns, protected by the most formida'ole works, six stand of colors, and many prisoner s. It has proved itself worthy of its Old Wagner ar d fsumter renown.

Much fatigue, patience and heroism may still be emanded of it, but the Major General Commandng feels confident of the response.

By Command of Maj. General, D. P. BIRNEY. (Signed,) E. D. SMITH, A. A. General.

The casualties in the 76th Regime at, in the battle of New Market on the 16th inst., are &1 men wound ed. 7 killed, and 9 missing, who ar e supposed to be either killed or wounded. Com pany "I" had 1st Lieut. R. P. Pilkington wounded, left fore arm; shrapnel, severe ; 2nd Lieut. Le vi Smith wounded. left side, painful ; Henry H. Mi ller shoulder, slight ; Adam Himes shoulder, slight ; privates, John T. Eckels and Benj. F. Malin, M is sing. It is reported here that Har ren is now on the Wel-

don R. R., we have withdraw n from Deep Bottom, and Hancock is on the quick step for Petersburg. Birney is under marching orders and in a few hours we will know where we are to go. Heavy cannon-ading is heard in the direction of the Weldon R. R., and I think this has given as decided advantage over .ec. The rebels say we are marching them to death. tor-we taking the invitation can move off cautiously and at ease, and pitch in to them at some far of Point, and they have to fly almost to get up in time for its defence, weather cool and the army in general movement.

Yours Very Respectfully, J. H. RAWLINS, Sørg't, Major.

Ruined or Not?

"Gold is 250, and the property of the country will be destroyed," says Mr. Faintheart. "Gold is going up, and I shall be broke," says

"Gold is going up, and I shall be broke, "says Mr. Weakknees. "I am nuined! My bank balance is not worth fifty cents on the dollar," says Mr. Noverthink. Let us stop a moment, gentlemen, and look in-to, this matter. You are suffering under a delu-sion that the amount of gold and silver coin in the country is an equivalent of its weath. Now, do you know that the highest financial authorities country is an equivalent of its wealth. Now, do you know that the highest financial authorities have never estimate 1 this amount at over two hundred and fifty millions, and it is probably, much less, even in time of peace. But suppose we admit that it is three hundred millions; and new do you know that, according to the United States Census of 1860, the wealth of the country— its real and personal property—was estimated (rather too low than too high) at fifteen thousand millions. If you will just take your pencil and (rather too low than too high) at fifteen, thousand millions. If you will just take your pencil and eipher out the proportion that three handred mil-lious in specie bears to fifteen thousand millions of property, you will disc yer that it is—what ? fifty per cent.? No! Twenty-live per cent.? No ! —but exactly two per cent.—that is, the whole amount of specie in the country never gas two per cent, or a fiftieth part of the specie value of the property; and if at ony one time, the whole property of the country had been forced to sale " the specie in the country, it would not have bought two cents on the dollar of its actual specie value.

of this war is likely to be fought at the polls, in the North, next fall—by ballots, and not by bal-lets. The sword and the musket have nearly com-pleted their work, and it remains only for the loy-al men of the nation to add a great erowning mor-al victory to finish the achievement. How invertes dubricates the machinery, and keeps the wheels of commerce running smoothly. When too aban-dant, the wheels run, too fast ; and when scarce. there is too much friction. And now Mr. Faintheart, can yon pick a flaw

rmor Morton placed the information it contained in the hands of Peliceman John S. Russell, who was able in a short time to report progress to Co-bonel Jamer G. Jones, Assistant Provos Marshat, who with Colonel Warner, on the Veteran Ru-serve Corps with a proper dellected a descent of the printing and book bar. Exhibit ment of they found thirty two boxes such as were describ-they found thirty two boxes such as were describ-their contents were found to consist of 400 large matter and gauge and book bar. They were describ-they found thirty two boxes such as were describ-their contents were found to consist of 400 large matter and shall severally be sworn or at matter and place, were the Great Scall of their duties, and shall severally be sworn or at matter at the same plac

f peace. When we look at the large sum, of money which, When we look at the large sum of money when the amount of arms and amunition named in this letter must cost, the question presents itself of the ways and means. The pistols alone would cost close on to one million of dollars at the madufac-turers' prices, and the 20,000 rifles without the import daties, would cost \$280,000. Of course ideality the members of the ar ao such sums are provided by the members of the or der in, this State, but there have been some Peace der in, this State, but there have been some *Peace* Commissioners prowling along the Canada border for several weeks, and John C. Walker, and other *peace* men of Indiana, have been visiting them. Some months since the Confederate Government borrowed \$15,000,000 in Europe, for which they issued cotton bonds, and every blockade runper carries out cotton to repay the loan. The object of the loan was, primarily, to purchase a navy in European ports, including the celebrated rams. That speculation having failed by the refusal of the Governments of England and France to permit the rams to depart, and they having been sold to the rams to depart, and they having been so other persons, the peace commissioners are in funds, and they could not make an investment funds, and they could not make an reyestment more to the advantage of their master than to purchase arms and amunition for Nothern traitors, and to pay Nothern demagoguesliberally forskriek-ing for peace, free speech, and liberty. William M. Harrison, Secretary of the order of which H. H. Dodd is "Grand Commander," was arested, and is still in custody. Messrs. John J. Parsons and Charles P. Hutchison, partners of Dodd, were also arested, but were discharged, on their affida, vits that they were not members of the order.

also arested, but were discharged on their affida-vits that they were not members of the order, and were not advised of the contents of th boxes. We have given a brief account of this, the most startling event in the attempted drama of civil war. The event naturally created an intense ex-citement in our city, and it will be an admonition to the people of the State of the dapper which surround them. Dodd is absent from the gity, probably making arrangements for the distribu-tion of the arms and catridges on hand and ex-pected, but which, to his surprise, will be devo-ted to other purposes than enforcing the peculiar peace notions of a gang of conspirators against the peace and safety of the State. — Ind. Journal.

MILITARY BILL

The following bill in reference to the organiza tion of the militia has passed both houses, and has been signed by the Governor, viz:

That the Governor and State Treasurer be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to bor-row, on the faith of the Commonwealth, at such time, in such amounts and with such notice as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the state, any sum not exceeding three millions of dol State, any sum not exceeding three minimums of dol-iars, and issue certificates of loan or coupon bonds of the Comanonwealth for the same, bearing six percentum interest per annum, payable semi-annu-ally in the city of Philadelphia, which certificates

b) Since is, and commany stores actually needed than the actual cash prices is and the point of the open state for the troops: Two index dispersion of the open state and actual cash price shall be paid for any state actual cash price shall be paid for any state actual cash price shall be paid for any state actual cash price shall be paid for any state actual cash price shall be paid for any state actual cash price shall be paid for any state actual cash price shall be called the pennor weath for and actual cash price shall be called into the pernor of the Commonwealt may deem and actual provided with ordnance is division with the exception of one brighted states, and shall be like to the service of this State; at such times a the Governor of the Commonwealth may deem and Borvices stores, and the company officers, and shall be like to the side of the service of this Commonwealt in the actual service, stores, as provided, and provided with ordnance stores, shall be citizens of this Common and campa officers, shall be citizens of this Common and actual service, stores, as provided, and provided with ordnance stores, shall be citizens of this Commony and ordnance stores, shall be withheld until required.
By the Gove of the Gommonywealth is a coutant and Brighter Generals. The provided for in this act, but when not actual service, such supplied and provided with ordnance stores, shall be withheld until required.
By the conversed shall be citizens of this Commony and ordnance stores, shall be withheld until required.
By the Cov. of the Commonywealth is the sate grand the way one the actual service, such supplied, and provided with ordnance stores, shall be withheld until required.
By the conversed shall be citizens of this Commony taket into actual service, such supplied, and provided with ordnance stores, and all ceimers the actual service stores, and all be citizens of this Commony taket are applied and provided with ordnance stores, shall be withheld until required.</li

hereby authorized to provide the necessary hospi-tal arrangements, camps of instruction, arms and accourtements, garrison and camp equipage, transportation, and all things necessary for the arming and equipping and putting into service, subsistence when in service, quartermaster's, comnissery and ordnance stores of the said Pennsyl-vania State Guard, and to make and addite and use horses for cavalry and artillery service, for which full compensation shall be made within six months after the taking of the same, and the months a needful rules and regulations, to take and adopt all needful rules and regulations, to take and use horses for cavalry and artillery service, for which ful compensation shall be made within six months after the taking of the same, and the person by whom the same shall be taken shall exhibit to the owner thereof his authority for such seizure, and shall at the time give to the owner a certificate stating the number of horses taken, and the time stating the number of horses taken, and the time same are required, and such supplies as in his judgement may be necessary, and to seize such railroads and other means of transportation as the crigencies of the case may demand.
SEC 7. The Gov. of the Commonwealth is also hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be used to the other of the same are required and empowered to cause to be used to the other of the same demand.

We have lost heavily, but ours has been most-railroads and other means of transportation as the exigencies of the case may demand. SEC 7. The Gov. of the Commonwealth is al-so hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be made an immediate enrollment and classifica-tion of the Militia of the Commonwealth is al-so hare be an immediate enrollment and classifica-tion of the Militia of the Commonwealth is al-so hare be inside up to call and keep in service as long as he may deem necessary, from the bddy of the said militia or from such portions of the Com-monwealth as he may deem necessary, the said Pennsylvania State Guard, by volunteering or draft: *Provided*. That any persons who may be the deemed by the board of examination able to do military duty, may be received as 'volunteering of the said militia or from such portions of the Com-monwealth as he may deem necessary, the said Pennsylvania State Guard, by volunteering or draft: *Provided*. That any persons who may be the encoment of the military duty, may be received as 'volunteering of rate Commonwealth, the Governor is authori-zed and empowered to organize the military force-muter in the several districts of the State by the encoling officers of the General Governor is heryby the encoling of the Commonwealth, to be made as pro-vided for in the ast to which this is a supplement. That when the assessors refuse or neglect to en-ter upon the performance of the duties of enroll-ing the citizens of their respective districts, for a period of five days after being notified of their ing the citizens of the image of the duties of enroll-ing the citizens of their respective districts, for a period of five days after being notified of the image the performance of the duties of enroll-ing the citizens of their respective districts, for a period of five days after being notified of the first. That when the assession refuse of negative to the assession -transformed of the ways after being notified of the the ing the citizens of the being notified of the f

ing the citizens of their respective districts, for a period of five days after being notified of their dusy, the Governor shall appoint a competent person or persons to make the enrollment. It shall be the duty of the Governor to appoin ty commissioners, or city commissioners, shall con-stitute a board, three of whom, the physician keing one, shall make quorum, with power to deter-mine who are exempt from enrollment under this act, and the act to which it is a supplement; and it shall be the duty of the enrolling officer to give notice, by publication in a newspaper of the cour ty, of the times at which such application shall be heard, and to notify said board when they will be required to hear such applications. That all other duties in reference to the enroll-ment shall be performed as directed in the act to which this is a supplement, and that the physi-cian so appointed to hear and decide on applications for exemption shall receive for each and ev day so employed the sum of five dollars, and ery day so employed the sum of five dollars, and the county commissioners or city commissioners the sum of three dollars per diem, to be paid out of the State Treasury. That the Governor shall have authority to make and enforce all orders which may in his judgement be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and to effect a speedy enrollment and organi-zation of the militia of this Commonwealth. SEC 9. That the Quartermaster General be and he is hareby authorized to sell any unsuitable or unserviceable ordnance belonging to the State Treasury, and apply it, if deemed necessary by the Commander-in-Chief in addition to the appro-priation above named, towards the purchase of SEC. 9. That the Quartermaster General be and he is herein autorized to sell any unsuitable or unserviceable ordnance belonging to the State Treasury, and apply it, if deemed necessary by the Commander-in-Chief in addition to the appro-priation above named, towards the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores. SEC. 10. That where the brigade fund of the county is not sufficient to pay the assessors, as provided by the third section of the said assessors shall be paid by the several cities and counties in which SEC. 10. That where the origade fund of the county is not sufficient to pay the assessors, as provided by the third section of the act to which this act is a supplement, the said assessors shall be paid by the several cities and counties in which such assessments is made.

of his entrencharents, distinguishing himself. All he had to work with were such small parties as could be railied and formed by staff-officers. The fighting was continuous till dark, the ene-my being held in check by artillery, dismounted cavairy and skinmishers. At dark we withdrew for teasons stated. The Chief of Artillery reports that he lost theat 250 houses

The Unit of Artillery reports that he lost about 250 horses. The enemy made no advance up to a late hour last night, as far as could be seen holding some of our captured guns with their skirmsh lines.— They must have suffered heavily. My own loss, including cavalry, will perhaps not exceed welve or fifteen hundred, though this is surmise

is surmise.

The command is not yet organized. Captain Prownson, of my staff, was wounded severely du-ring the night; Colonel Walker, A. A. C., is mis-

sing. This is acknowledged to Thave been one of the most a csperate and determined fights of the war, resembling Spottsylvalia in its character, though the number engaged gives it less importance.

the number engaged gives it less importance. A few more good troops would have given us a victory of considerable impostance. I forward this afternoon brisoners from the field of Wilcox's and Hebb's commands. Major Angel, of my Staff, saw and conversed with two prisoners of Mahone's division last night. I do not find them this morning. They say that Mahone's division with the exception of one brig-ede use these

was greater than ever before during the war. The safe-guard says he was over the field, and it was covered with the enemy's dead and wounded. He has seen a great many fields, but never saw such

Richmond Examinaer of yesterday: "Fort Morgan is in the enemy's possession.-Whether blown up or surrendered'is not known." General Sheridan, in a dispatch dated yesterday (Saturday) at half-past two P. M., reports; "The enemy left my front last night, falling back to Smithfield or Middleway. We captured one hundred and one prisoners yesterday, and in-flicted a loss of one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. There have been a few feints to cross the river by ervalry at Williamsport, but there was no strength shown. The indications to-day are that they will fall back out of the Valley. Oth-er reports state that the enemy is leaving the Shenandoah Valley." Nothing has been received from Gen. Sherman Saturday) at half-past two P. M., reports : Nothing has been received from Gen. Sherman or two days. EDWIN M. STANTON. Secretary of War. for two days.

A SUPPLEMENT to the act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Penusylvania, approved May fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty

fourth, one thousand eight hendred that four. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the Governor and State Treasurer be and

ally in the city of Philadeiphia, which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to state or lo-cal taxation for any purpose whatever, and shall be reimbursable at any time after the expiration of ten years from their date; and the sum so bor-rowed, or so much thereoff as may be necessary, shall be and the same is hereby apropriated to def ray the expeases which may be incurred under the provisions of this act; *Provided*, That no cer-timete of loan or bond shall be issued for a less und them one hundred deflaces. *Provided* for a less

al victory to finish the achievement. How inspiring should be the consciousness of the responsibility and the power involved in the freeman's right ! Every vote for the Union, and against the bogus Democracy, will be a nail in the rebellion's coffin.

The Rebel Idea of Peace

The following from the Richmond Examiner. one of the organs of the rebel government, thus delivers itself as to the rebel idea of peace. It is in exact keeping with all that has gone before on the same subject, and ought to satisfy certain Northern journals of the wickedness of their course by printing week after week fierce diatribes agains the Government of the United Strtes, for not ending the war by the conclusion of peace, which the rebels are anxious to do; and in order to show They were met at the onset with usual bravery, but some shadow of probability, they add intentionally garbled and untruthful extracts from rebel papers. waver at d fall back. The successful and exulting

The least the peace-loving, and if there are any, the truth-loving journals in the North can do, is 500 prison vs. Their successful rejoicing was howto copy the Examiner's paragraph on the iubject, and for once let their readers know the rebel idea lied, and charged on them with renewed vigor deof peace.

From the Richmond Examiner As Lincoln wants a peace on his own terms, so We also want a peace on ours, and the terms no we also want a peace on ours, and the terms mu-nually exclude and destroy each other. It is not, therefore, the same peace that we desire ; and the word itself brandied about in this way, loses all meaning, and signifies literally notaing at all. It has become a hateful word, and should be left exclusively to the use of buffalo rators in a neighbor-ing State, if any of that sort drivil and snivil. Let us get rid of the whole of the vile cant, and say at once we are for war, rnd nothing but war, ustil, as Davis is said to have said, "the last of this gen-eration falls in his tracks" and then that we mean our country to offer us peace; and when they do they will still offer it in vain until their armed mea are withdrawn from the sod of these Confederate States, and the felon flag of stripes is hauled down from every fort within our borders. After that it will be time enough to prate about peace. Now the very word is nonsense.

THE Chicago Convention have nominated Gen. M'Clellan for President and Pendleton of Ohio for Vice-President.

The one is a "War democrat" and the other is for a peace at any price. The platform is made up of "glittering generalities". It favors a suspension of hostillities, a convention of states to

enemy, however, suffered more severely than we, leaving their dead and wounded in our possesion .-The enemy is in earnest, trying to regain this road : and from their furious and numerous charges we are led to believe that their very existence depends on the possession of this road.

Friday the 19th, passed without much fightin;z .-Toward evening under the cover of another rain orm, they again assailed our lines ; but we are so customed to this mode of attack, that we are new r taken unawares, and always look for the Johnies in the rain storm remembering Cromwell's battle cry-"Trust in God and keep the powder dry."-Acordingly they were repulsed :--Again, and again, they rush on our lines, are in

eta rn driven back, finally they mass their forces again st our right, with a determination to flank us. the liviting mass hurled against our right causing it to enemy su, rounded some of our men and took about ever of short endurance, as our men were soon ralermined to recover their loss, Gen. Griffiin brought

his batteries to bear on them, and mowed down heir lines, a great many wisely fell, as dead upon he field, our brave soldiers charging upon them recapturing many of those taken from us, and many nore of the enemy taking with them on their reurn those who escaped destruction by falling to th earth. This last charge of the enemy was the most desperate, indeed the effort appeared to be the very extremity of their power as they fought men who refused to charge. But they suffered severely in kiled, wounded and prisoners, and have made no effort since to drive us from our position. We have thus lengthened our lines, instead of contracting .to pass it to the next as an inheritance. It is for those who have unjustly and wantonly invaded we have an unbroken front from the Appomatox, across the Welden R. R., have taken many prisoners, nine hundred and thirty-eight of which passed by in one squad to-day.

The prisoners say they have been two days in the swamp before us without food, that it was by this

oad all their provisions were brought, and they cannot surmount its loss. Our boys exhibited great feelings of pity for them, giving them both food and clothes. We do not hate but pity those poor deluded men, one man said that two of his brothers were

shot on refusing to charge on us. Sunday, 4 o'clock, P. M. 1 cannot close without noticing another fearful effort put forth by the enemy this morning to recover the R. R., they charged

my this morning to recover the data to be an each of the draft; additional guarantees for the security of slavery.—
The candidates and the platform will give entire satisfaction to the 'Confederacy,' and will receive the enthusiastic support of most of the allies north.
my this morning to recover the data to be accurate the states they also ac vanced on the excitation to the 'Confederacy,' and will receive the tent we took five battle flags and all that remained alive of two brigades among the prisoners, were observed wearing stars on their shoulders. On the effort or caralry dismounted, ac vanced, our left built new breastworks to protect the flank. After the data and Connecticat upon Constitutional amendments were carried by the Union men by a they did in Pennsylvania a few weeks ago, but the amendments were carried by the Union men by a large majority in each State.

And now Mr. Faintheart, can yon pick a flaw in our statement? Is it not absolute truth? But what shall we say to Mr. Weakknees, who is afraid of bankruptey, and Mr. Neverthink, who is only afraid of his bank-balance. If Mr. Weak-kuees is in debt, it is now easy to get out. Pay up while money is plenty and be happy. If a mortgage on your hand will be due next year or any year, provide for it now while you are get-ting high prices for everything you sell. For ex-ample, if your mortgage is due three years from date, and you have the money, and your creditor won't take it—you have only to invest the amount in U. S. notes bearing Seven and three-tenth in-terest per anum, and it is certa in to be ready for him. But Mr. Neverthink, you have—say, a bank balance of \$20,000. You are afraid that gold is going up on paper going down about out of

bank balance of \$20,000. You are atraid that gold is going up or paper going down about out of sight, and you wish to invest this balance in some productive property. Will you buy a house worth only \$10,000 in specie, and pay for it \$20,000 in eurrenay? Suppose you wish to sell that house after the resumption of specie payments, it will bring you only \$10,000, and you will have lest ex-actly \$10,000. Will that be a shrewd operation? We think we can "putyou up" to something bet-ter—something by which you can make your bank balance or currency not only worth its face in gold, but a premium besides. Invest in Government securities. After the war is over, they securities. After the war to be an end of the worth par in gold and something over-and they pay a liberal interest from the beginning. If they are not safe, then no property is safe. The same are not safe, then no property is safe. The same spirit of anarchy that would repudiate your prop erty in the national debt would repudiate it in you house. If the law will not protect you in one de-scription of your property, it will not in another, and your greatest safety as well as profit is in maintaining and strengthening the Government that maintains and supports the law. -Pkila, Daily Telegrouph.

Treason in Indiana--Scizure of Arms and Ammunition--A Nest of Conspirators Un-earthe d--Arrest of Suspected Parties.

"Who cometh ?"—S. O. L. Ritual Ans.—Colonels Jones and Warner in the search for the arguments by which the O. S. L., convert men to the doctrines of peace. On last Siturday afternoon Governor Morton received a letter from an eastern city, which was as follows, accept some names which we omit for perdential reasons. prudential reasons.

-, August 27, 1864.

Governor O. P. Morton-Sir: The facts hereby stated have come to my knowledge in a manner and from a source such as to leave no doubt in my miud, of their re-

ability. The Copperheads of Indiana have ordered and

The Copperheads of Indiana have ordered and paid for 30,000 revolvers, with 42 boxes fixed au-munition, to be distributed amongst the antago-nists of our Government for the purpose of con-trolling the Presidential election. August 5, the steamer Granite State landed in New York, 42 boxes of revolvers and ammuni-tion; August 6, the steamer City of Hartford landed 22 boxes and the above have been forward-ed to J. J. Parsons, Indianapolis, via Merchants' Dispatch, and marked—; the balance is stor-ed at No. —— street, New York, awaiting the convenience of the Copperheads to pay for the same before shipping the same before shipping

Immediately on the receipt of this letter, Gov-

than one hundred dollars: Provided That no certificate shall be negotiated for less than its par value; and there shall be incribed on the face of said certificates of loan or bonds that the debt thereby secured was contracted to repel in-vasion and defend the State in war, and repel invasion and defend the State in war, and repel in-vasion and defend the State in war, and to be transferable on the books of the commonwealth at the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank in the city of Philadelphia : *Provided further*, That the Gover-nor and State Treasurer are hereby authorized to use for the purpose of this act, temporarily, any funds in the State Treasur not immediately requied, or, if necessary, to make a temporary loan, to be repaid from the proceeds of the permanant loan ereby authorizee. SEC. 2. That the bonds or certificates of loan

issued under the provisions of certificates of toan issued under the provisions of this act, shall be signed by the Governor and counter-signed by the State Treasurer and Auditor General, and a c rest and acounter registry of the same shall, to kept Fect and a.e. ate registry of the same shall be kept in a book, to be provided for that purpose in the office of the Auditor General, who shall make an-nual report thereof to the Legislature; and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw warrants on the State Treasurer for such sums as may be necessary to pay the proper expenses incident to the negotiation of such loan; the preparation of the bonds or certificates of loan authorized to be issued by this act, and said warrants, shall be; paid out of any monies in the treasury. SEC. 3. That the Governor be and he is hereb

authorized, by and with the consent of the Senate autorized, by and with the consent of the Senate to appoint a competent person of military educa-tion, experience and skill, to have commund of all the milita orces of Pennsylvania to be vaised un-der the provisions of this act, with the rank of major general who, while in actual service; shall be entitled to the pay and emolumonts of a major general in the United States; and 'as shall also have authority in manner aforeasic have authority, in manuer aforesaid, to appoint two persons of like military aducation, experience and skill, to be brigadier generals, who, while in actual service, shall be entitled to pay and emolu-ments of officers of the same rank. In the army of the United States: *Provided*, *howseer*, That such general officers shall not be approvinted or assigned to dury by the Commander-in United areas these to duty by the Commander in Chief, except when the force herein provided for shall have been call ed into actual service in sufficient strength to reuire such officers. SEC. 4. That whenever the military force pro-

ided for in this act shall be called into service the Governor of the Commonwealth, it shall the duty of the Adjutant General to notify, writing the Quartemaster General and Commiss General of the point or points where the men mmissan to rendezvous, with number, as near as may and said officer shall forthwith advertise for and said officer shall for thwith advertise for pro-posals for supplying to the Commonwealth, such supplies, ordinance, and ordinance stores as may be necessary for furnishing the troops aftresaid, as are provided by the laws of the regulations of the United States, said proposals to be directed to the said Commissary General and Quartermaster Gen-eral respectively, and to be opened after five days' notice, and the contracts to be awarded to the low-est bilder by the proper office inviting said necopro and keep on file in their several departments for any kind whatsoever, purchased apon contract as pherein before the acceptance of any supplies, ordinate, equivalent and state Treasurer, to appoint from it the duty of the Quartermaster General of Contracts as the the duty of the Quartermaster General of Contracts as the the duty of the quartermaster General of Contracts as the the duty of the quartermaster General of Contracts as the the duty of the quartermaster General of Contracts as the the duty of the quartermaster General of Contracts as the the duty of the quartermaster General of Contracts as the to time as required, one ar more disinterest.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION. OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 27th-10.20 A. M. } To Maj. Gen. Diz, New York : On Thursday, the 25th. General Hancock, who was south of Ream's Station, on the Weldon Railroad, was attacked several times during the day but he repulsed the enemy in general security Rairoad, was attacked several times during the day, but he repulsed the enemy in every assault. At half-past five P. M. on Thursday a combined attack was made upon his centre and left, which, after one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the enemy withdrawing from the field, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground.— The details are given in the following brief official reports of General Grant, General Meade and Gen-eral Hancock:

eral Hancock : SECOND ARMY CORPS, August 26-5.30.

To General Humphreys:

The attack about 5.50 was probably intended to be simultaneous by Wilcox on my centre and Heth on my left. The enemy formed in the woods, and

FORTRESS MONROE, August 26, P. M.-The following information has been received here from City Point :

The enemy. in very strong force attadked the Second Army Corps on the extreme left yesterday, and having far supperior numbers were almost upon the point of overpowering the m when the Fifth Corps came up and the enemy were repuls-ed and driven from the field. The loss on both sides was almost equal. We still maintain our lines as before, holding the Weldon Railroad in our grasp. ond Army Corps on the extreme left yesterday, our grasp.

The Weldon Road Still in our Possession-All Quiet on Saturday.

sion. Everything was quiet along the entire front at last accounts, with the exception of occasiona picket firing. Both parties were engaged burying their dead and caring for their wounded.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 29, 1964. Major Gen. Dix :

The capture of Fort Morgan is fully confirmed by dispatches from Generals Grant and Sherman, wh derive their information from the Richmond and Mo bile papers. It appears from Gen. Grant's dispac-to the President, just received, that Fort Morgan w urrendered.

CITY POINT, August 20th, 1864. To His Excellency A. Lincoln

President of the United States Since my dispatch of this morning I have received the Richmond Sentinel of the 27th. It conta the following dispatch from Mobile :

"The report of the surrender of Fort Morgan i most unexpected, and we await a explanation of unfortunate an occurrence! "The press of Mobile is hopeful and confident their ability to hold the city." (Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Lieutenant Gener