

CARLISLE, PA., JULY 7, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864,

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN [Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. CURTIN. A Call Upon Pennsylvania for 12.000 Volunteers.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has this day made a call upon the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for Twelve Thousand Militia or Volunteer Infantry, to serve at Washington and its vicinity, for 100

days, unless sooner discharged.

1, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, do make this my Proclamation, in response thereto, and do hereby call on the freemen of Pennsylvania of military age, to come promptly forward as they heretofore have done, and fill the requisition for this

important service. It is apparent that the enemies of our Government, in desperation, are threatening us with an armed force, in the hope that the army of General Grant may be withdrawn from before Richmond, and I call upon the citizens of the commonwealth capable of bearing arms to come forward without delay, and thus aid our heroic brothers in the great army of the republic.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this 5th day of

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

ALL QUIET AT HAGERSTOWN. CHAMBERSBURG, July 6, 6 o'clock a. m .-The telegraph to Hagerstown is in working order. All is reported to be quiet at that

Another Big Scare. -On Sunday evening our citizens were much alarmed by receiving intelligence that a large force of rebels had crossed the Potomac with the intention of again invading our valley. Startling rumors-many of them entirely false-could be heard in all directions, and deep anxiety was depicted upon the faces of all. Despatches were received by our military authorities, and in a few hours the troops at the Garrison (some 300) were marched to town, and took the cars for Hagerstown. The excitement continued during the entire night, and also during Morday. Negroes by hundreds, from the west end of the valley, crowded the cars, on their way to Harrisburg, and some few men about Chambersburg removed their live stock in this direction. But little reliable desire. But they do not desire, for they news was received here on Monday. In the evening, however, we had information that that this war can never be ended under the the rebels had been forced back before they attempted to nenetrate our valley. Indeed, it is doubtful whether they intended to come in this direction. The impression is that honesty and sense. Then our young men in his negro troops. they were after the immense military stores at Martinsburg. These stores amounted in then have an object to fight for-" the Union value to several millions of dollars. Wheth- as it was, the Constitution as it is." er they were captured by the enemy we have not heard.

All is quiet here now, and business has been resumed.

' R A + +h received official intelligence that the rebel cavalry crossed the Potomac on Tuesday morning, and drove our pickets to Hagerstown. Our troops, at last accounts, hold Hagerstown, and intend to fight the invaders at that point.

THE FOURTH OF JULY .- Monday was the Independence, and it was observed but partially throughout the country, owing to the fact that the great absorbing topic at this time is the present unnecessarily prolonged war, and the deplorable condition of the country. Many of the places of business were closed in this borough, in order to give the employees a holiday.

season in Cumberland county will be immense and of the very best quality. Indeed, many adopted, among other windy resolutions, one of our farmers assure us that in no season | endorsing the Monnor doctrine! The Adbeen so great. Most of it has been safely decided ground against this very doctrine,

proved in appearance, having donned an entains, we learn that Mr. RHEEM has associa-WEARLEY, Esq., and the other will hereafter W we believe has, for some time, been a contributor to the editorial columns of the paper, and is a young man of good ability. In politics he is an out and out Abolitionistone of Gideod's band-ready to endorse everything his party may do or ettempt to do. At the same time he is a very clever gentlepolitically.

the Secretary was requested to tender the Carlisle papers for their liberality in pub. L. E. C. Johnson, Sec'y.

CODET'S LADY'S BOOK for July is aptly called "a Hurrah Number"-for it contains two very seasonable pictures-" Yankee Doodle," a steel engraving with an appropriatestory; and a spirited wood cut illustrating the way Young America keeps "Fourth of For Sale or engravings of the latest fashions to run at large!

May 24, 1868-17.

"98 of A. T. STEWART

did colored fash rew music. 1 pat- in gold are Loyal League men, who are por- dollars more." Will the league funds hold potually condemning the practice.

VOLUNTEERING.

We notice that many of the Administration papers are out in favor of volunteering, and appeal to our young men in strains of elequent fervor to invitate the patriotism of one of them published by office-holders and to serve their country with as much alacrity 1861. They remind them at the same time that large bounties are now paid-some \$300 by the Government, and the same amount or more by boroughs and townships. This last clause in the argument of our "loyal" journalists is evidence that they do not believe that man are as ready to enlist as they were n 1861. With all their entreatics to the pafine-spun yarns about country and duty, they | ject, says: finally come down to the shoddy argument, and appeal to their love of money, and attempt to convince them by holding up before their eyes Lincoln's dirty linen and his

greenbacks." Pah! Now, we would say nothing calculated to dissuade men from enlisting. To do so would be wrong, and, according to shoddy logic, disloyal." But, we may be permitted to nquire, why it is that men no longer make voluntary tender of their services to the Government? A child can answer the question. It is because they have no confidence in the administration—no confidence in its has been deemed unsound, and it was for ability, honesty, or patriotism; they feel no sympathy for its negro-equality schemes, and despise its fanatical political designs. So ong as Congress and the President professed (talsely professed,) that this war was to be resecuted for the sole purpose of restoring the Union and upholding the authority of the Government, men rushed to the recruiting offices in such numbers, that bully Wilson of Mass, exclaimed in the Senate, "in the name of God! stop this influx of men; we have now 50,000 more than we want!" Then it was that the President and his friends commenced to show their hands and throw off all disguise. Then it was that their negro-cqua'ity policy was unblushingly announced; then it was that an men who contended for the constitution as it is and the Union as it was were denounced as Southern sympathizers by the hirolings, thieves and traitors who cling to this festering and rotten administration as maggets cling to a dead carcass. Then it was that voluntary enlistments ceased altoyether, and then it was that the hateful draft commenced. What a rebuke to the administration! Not a man-

not even the "loval thieves"-could be inment after Lincoln had announced the objects for which the war was to be carried on. It is uscless, therefore, for the Abolition journals to talk about men enlisting as they Lincoln's outrages, let them enlist, if they know, just as well as the Democrats know, poor incompetert, Lancoln. New men must take charge of the ship of state-statesmen. possessing patriotism, love of country, honor, may be induced to again culist, for they will

they pretend to be, to "earry on the war negro troops have failed, and Sturgis could with the utmost vigor," why is it they are so loathe to go themselves, or permit their sons rice of the contest? We know of at least placed at the head of its columns the followtwo leading Republicans in this borough: who, after their sons had enlisted, followed them and remanded them to their homes .-Nor are these isolated cases. Thousands more could be adduced to show that, while the leading Republicans urge on the proseanniversary of the Declaration of American | cution of the war, when it comes to fighting their patriotism and courage coze out at their fingers' ends. And yet these same men are the most envenomed Abolitionists, and are the loudest in stigmatizing Democrats, who have sons, brothers and nephews in the army, as " Copperheads."

THE HAY CROP.—The yield of hay this | LINCOLN Convention—composed of office-hold. ers, shoddyites, plunderers and negroeswithin their memory has the quantity of hay ministration, it was well known, had taken gathered, and the wheat harvest has just and had rendered MAXIMILLIAN "aid and comfort" in his designs upon Mexico. Old Ane, therefore, in accepting the nomination THE "HERALD."-The last Carlisle Herald tendered him by his placemen, kicked the comes to us greatly enlarged and much im- Monroe doctrine plank out of the platform and repudiates it. The Abolition editors cry tire new dress. By an announcement it cou- out "amen," and commend the President for his "sagacity," notwithstanding they had ted with himself in its publication, J. M. warmly endorsed the resolution the week previous! Such subserviency is positively be conducted by RHEEM & WEAKLEY. Mr. disgraceful to the press, and is another evidence of the rottenness of the editors who espouse the cause of the poor incompetent who

now disgraces the Presidential chair. The Intelligencer, the able and efficient organ of the Pemocracy of Lancaster county, o the rich against the poor, and we rejoice reached us this week with the valedictory of that the Democra's, as a party zealously reman, and we sincerely wish the new firm the Hon. George Sanderson, who has been its sisted its passage. abundant success pecuniarly, not, however, elitor for the past fifteen years. The Intelligencer has passed into the hands of Messra Cooper, Sanderson & Co., by whom it will At a meeting of the directors of the he eafter be conducted as a daily and weekly Soldiers' Aid Society, Carlisle, on motion, journal. The veteran editor retires with the carnest wishes of thousands for his future thanks of the Society to the Editors of the welfare, and the new proprietors enter upon their arduous labors with a hearty welcome lishing gratuitously our appeals and notices. from the Democracy of the State, who, we State honor and credit. We commend the doubt not, will extend to their enterprise the

Disloyat -- Why don't Lincoln "suppress" the Frement party, or send it to Fort | \$40,000. The sum wanted is \$110,000, and Lafayotte? Its orators and newspapers are it is supposed it will be made up without difuttering the most "disloyal" sentiments on ficulty. record. They denounce the Lincoln "gov-'- " In addition to these, Godey gives his ernment' in bitter terms, and are permitted

patronage which it eminently deserves.

The World's money article says it is Abraham, three hundred dollars more," but a remarkable fact that the chief speculators something in the nature of "two thousand

GENERAL STURGIS.

The Abolition journals, true to their treaconable proclivities, appear to rejoice very much over the late repulse of Gen. Sturgis, at Guntown, Miss. Their chuckles are inthe Lundreds of thousands who freely offered duced, as they tell us, because "Gen. Sturtheir services to the Government, without are is a copperhead." His misfortune afbounty and at niggardly wages three years forded old Ans a good opportunity to display ago. These Administration papers-every his mean tyranny. He removes Sturies for one failure, but continues such humbugu as menials-argue that men should volunteer | Butler, Banks, Schurz and Schenck, who never fought a successful battle. They are as their brothers volunteered in the spring of right, politically, however, agree with Lin-COLN, are fond of the negro, steal well, and in fine are good Abolitionists, and hence are

excused for all delinquencies. So we go. Gen. Stirkers has been among the most successful Generals in our army. He is a native of Cumberland county, and we cannot see his military character traduced by the minions of the administration with impunity. riotism of our Foung men, with all their The Chicago Times, in speaking on this sub-

The Abolition papers are already rejoicing over the relief of General Sturgis from com-mand, owing to his late misfortune at Guntown, Mississippi. It is easy to understand this gratification on the part of the Abelition press, when it is known that Gen. Sturgis, being a conservative man, has all the while been regarded with hostility by the Admin-istration. He has always offended Abolitionism by refusing to make war upon civilized principles, and has drawn upon himself its bitter indignation because he never stole negroes, never hurned houses of peaceable citizens, never sent home to his wife a piano or a set of plate, or a quantity of silk dresses and underclothing. For these reasons he refused to confirm his nomination as a Briga-

dier General. And yet it was this same Sturgis who long before this war broke out, was promoted for distinguished rervices against the Indians.— It was he who succeeded Lyon at Wilson' Creek, and made a masterly retreat in the face of impending annihilation. It was also he who carried, by a desperate assault, the Stone Bridge at Antietam, and for which Burnside received all the credit. It was also Sturgis who, at the head of the cavalry force in East Tennessee, administered t Longstreet the first check he met with after raising the siege of Knoxville. It was, in record has been one long, unvarying series of

brill ant successes. every contest in which he has been engaged but Butler labors for God and humanity; he fines and banishes and imprisons women and clergymen; he rescues (Anglice-steals) negroes; and performs all other Abolition opcrations with punctuality, and, in consequece, he is never "relieved" from command. Such is the case of Hooker and Burnside and Turchin and others; but Sturgis fails once, and he is relieved, even before his version of the

eattle has time to reach his superiors. Butler, Burnside, Hooker, et als. sound" on the negro question, the Presiduced to tender their services to the Govern-dential question, the confiscation questions. and all other Administration questions; and hence they may lose battles until the day of adgment, but Mr. Lincoln would not relieve them. They fail not only once, but always, and are not relieved even after time has did in 1861. If their party is favorable to shown their incapacity-their responsibility for the failure. Sturgis, the Democrat, fails once, and he is relieved upon the first whis-

ber that he has met with disaster.

We can readily see good reasons for Sturgis' misfortune. He had an assorted force, gis' misfortune. He had an assorted force, made up of odds and ends of regiments, of provost guards, sections of batteries, skeleton infantry commands, and negroes. The prime cause of his failure is probably to be found of the first case in which an officer led negro troops and was not defeated. But twice during this war have assaults upon-fortifications been su cassful-Fort Pillow, and Plymouth -and in both cases a large portion of the IT If the Republicans are as anxious, as garrison was made up of the negroes. All

> A Good Ticker.—The Nashville Press has ing ticket:

For President, SOME HONEST MAN, Of Anywhere. For Vice President, SOME WHITE MAN,

Of Ditto.

We rather like this ticket, and commend rention. It needs only a slight amendment to make it sure to win-we mean, the sustipables and negroes, and should be glad to have the opportunity to place the administraof the Government again in the hands of ho-

nest men and white men. ANOTHER BLOW AT POOR MEN. The bill It being Old Abo's favorite measure, and passed upon his recommendation, of course he will sign it. Poor men will now have no alternative but to go into the army and fight with and for the niggers, when drafted, no matter if their wives and children should starve. Men who can afford to purchase substitutes, however high the price demanded. will do so, and the poor men-the mechanics and laborers of the country-will have to do all the fighting it this war for the freedom and social elevation of the niggers. It is an unjust and infamous discrimination in favor

THE DEBT OF HONOR .- The Abolition Legislature of New York having, in imitation of the Abolition Legislature of this State, passed an act refusing to pay the interest of the State debt in coin or its equivalent, the high minded citizens have taken the matter in hand, and are raising the means to save the movement to the citizens of Pennsylvania for imitation. The committee of the Chamber of Commerce to raise gold to pay interest to holders of New York State stocks has raised

In view of the repeal of the Commuta tion clause the song of the loyal leaguers will no longer be " we are coming, Father out?

A BREAK IN THE CABINET.

LINCOLN SWAPPING HORSES! -The Hon. S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury, and the only man of brains in the Cabinet, had a quarrel with the President on Thursday last, and at once resigned. The President accepted the resignation; and nominated as his successor ex-Gov. Top, of Ohio. Top is like LINCOLN himself-an incompetent, and the Senate refused to confirm the nomination. Top declined, and the President then nominated Senator Fessender, of Maine. The Senate confirmed this nomination, and Mr. F. has entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury.

Differences in regard to several appoint-Differences in regard to several appointments between Mr. Chase and the President before the nation is (it would be folly or blindness to disguise it,) whether agitation against slabeity shall put down the Union, or the Union shall be preserved and that agitation nut down. There is no other alternative. And is there any patriot that can doubt or hesitate on such an issue?

With great respect. gentlemen. tain it is that the resignation is an event of much significance just at this time.

GREAT FRAUDS .- It is so common now-a-days to read exposures of gross frauds perpetrated upon the Government by its " loyal" friends that they scarcely command a passing notice. Recent developments of rascalities in the city of New York, however, seem to be an exception, and the dailies of that city come to us filled with exposures. The rogues have fallen out and are tellingen each other. Thurlow Weed, of the Albany Journal, started the ball in his paper, wherein he shows up ex-Mayor Opdyke, the proprietors of the Tribthese same reasons that the Senate for months | une and Post and other intensely loyal Abolition leaders in their true light. Henderson of the Post, the Navy Agent, has since been arrested. The frauds committed in his office amount to millions.

It is but a few weeks since some of the principal officers in the Custom House were rrested for similar offences, and the guilty parties hurried off to Fort Layfayette, by order of the millitary authorities. No doubt the parties implicated in the Weed exposures will be similarly dealt with, and thus the whole matter be hushed up. To try these fine, Stargis who, up to his late encounter, loyalists by the civil courts would lead to never met with a single disaster, but whose ventillations not palatable to the powers at ventillations not palatable to the powers at Washington, hence they are handed over to be tried, if at all, by a secret military tribunal. How long will this state of affairs continue?" Will the people longer submit to be robbed by these loyal rascals?

> PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL .-- The new tariff bill has finally passed both Houses of Congress, and received the President's signature. We are not able to give even the substance of its provisions at this time, as it came from a Committee of Conference materially changed, and was rushed through in great haste. What particularly concerns us now, is the declaration made by Mr. Morrill, when he reported the bill from the Conference Committee, which was to the effect that "this Congress had discharged its whole duty in regard to taxation and revenue, and had placed the finances of the Governmen on a solid foundation, as in his opinion the Tariff and Tax bills would produce a revenue of a million of dollars per day.'

> Mr. Morrill's' declaration, however, was shortly afterward rather flatly contradicted by old Thad. Stevens, who stated, in reply to a question, that "he had just received an application from the Secretary of the Treasary for Congress to provide by taxation eighty five millions more, which also indicated the articles from which it was to be raised, but of course be declined to communicate it to the House until the proper time."

We may infer from these revelations that on a day is not enough to carry on the Government, and that the burden of Taxes which the present Congress has piled upon the people's backs, heavy as it is, will soon be piled up more heavily still.

number of this magazine is one of the best yet issued. It opens with a beautiful and piquant steel engraving, called " How they caught fish," which represents a couple t to the consideration of the Chicago Con- of young lovers earnestly engaged in conversation, apparently much to the astonishment of a party of ladies, who have just come to tution of two names that come up to the mark. the edge of the woods. Then follows a very That the representatives of the National De- | handsome fashion plate, such as this maga-[7] How accommodating and pliable Black mocracy will succeed in finding them, we do | zine is becoming noted for. Then an engra-Republican journals are. The Baltimore not entertain a doubt. The people, by this ving of the Empress Eugenic, and a large time, ought to have enough of rogues, inca- number of others, devoted to the illustration of the latest styles of dress, &c. The music of this number is a Grand March from the opera of Faust.

The literary matter includes " A Story for Sieters-in-law," " Mistress and Maid," (with an illustration.) "Edna's Faith," "Richard repealing the commutation clause of the Graham's Love," "The maiden's Answer," draft law has passed both houses of Congress. "First and Last," "The Transformed Village," (illustrated,) "A Womans's Pride," Editor's Department, &c. &c. Price \$2,00 year; 20 cents a single number. Address DEACON & PETERSON. 319 Walnut St. Philadelphia.

THE BUTLER ESTATE .- The will of Andrew Jackson Butler, brother and partner of Gen. Ben. Butler in his New Orleans operations, who died in New York last winter, has been admitten to probate in New York. By this document, one-hulf of his estate, valued at two millions of dollars, is bequeathed to the General. As the Butlers were never accused of being millionaires before the war, the derelopement of this fact will increase the suspicions which have been rife in regard to Butler's speculative propensities during his command of New Orleans, and the New York papers say it is understood that several claimants from New Orleans purpose to file petitions as oreditors against the Butler es-

THE DRAFT IN CRAWFORD COUNTY .-- Of five or six hundred men drafted in this county, between eighty and ninety have paid commutation, thirty have furnished substitutes, lirsed in the Union armi one fifth have not reported, and the balance have been exempted on account of physical disability and other causes. Not one of bounties. those originally drafted has gone into Faththose originally drafted has gone into Father Arrange of Arrange o where the "friends of the administration" have been loud in professing to be ready to sacrifice "the last man and the last dollar."

WAS HENRY CLAY A PATRIOT?

WHAT HE THOUGHT OF ABOLITIONISTS. The following letter was written by Henry | ter of acceptance shows how far he will re-Clay, to the great Union meeting, hold in gard the Monroe Doctrine, when it shall suit Philadelphia, in 1850:

ASHLAND, Nov. 8, 1850. so soon after my return from the late pro-tracted session of Congress.

public sentiment of the North. The question With great respect, gentlemen,

I am your obedient servant, II. CLAY. To Josiah Randall, Isaac Hazlehurst, C. Ingersoll, John S. Riddle, R. M. Lee, and

Washington, that the \$300 commutation clause of the conscription law will be repealed. The House, which thrice refused to accede to the Senate's proposition for its repeal provides substantially:

That the President may at any time call for any number of volunteers for one, two,

to fill that quota.

That in case of a draft there shall be no

comption by the payment of money.

Bounties are offered for volunteers or subitutes-\$200 for one year, \$300 for two years \$400 for three years.

The Senate, on Wednesday, amended this bill, by reducing the bounties, and also the time allowed to fill the quotas from sixty to forty days; also by the addition of a new section, offered by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, lev ying a special war tax of five per cent. on all ncomes over six hundred dollars on the 1st of October, for the purpose of paying the bounties and enforcing the draft.

On Thursday, the House returned the bill to the Senate, with a resolution, passed on Mr. Stevens's motion, that the Senate, in adopting Mr. Sherman's, amendment, assessing a special war tax, had exceeded its covstitutional powers, (think of Thad. Stevens insisting on an observance of the Constitution!) the House alone having the right to originate revenue measures. The bill will evidently have to go to a committee of conference be fore it can finally pass, but as both branches have agreed to abolish the commutation, that feature is no longer a subject of disagreement, and will not be touched by a conference committee. So we may consider it settled that no commutation money will exempt from future drafts.

SHODDY IN A SNARL .- A very pretty fight has been going on for a week or two between Thurlow Weed, Opdyke, David Dudley Field, Greeley and the Evening Post-Poet Bryant's paper. The dramalis personae are all of the Knights of Shoddy, and the fight relates particularly to the question of "Who stole the most from the Government on contracts?"--Perhaps again the old saw may come true, that "when regues full out honest men may get their duc." Where to find the honest men, however, is another question. So much corruption is found to exist in the very lighest places of the Government and among the THE LADY'S FRIEND FOR JULY .- The July heretofore most immaculate of the philanthropic freedom lovers, that it is doubtful i even the ancient philosopher with his lantern could discover an honest man after the most scrutinizing search through the Federal capitol---even though he should take the White

House in his rounds. WORKINGMEN, BEWARE.—An association of abolitionists located in New York city, false-turned from their recent raid, having destroyed from twenty to twenty-five miles of ly calling themselves the "Democratic Workly calling themselves the "Democratic Work-ingmen's Association" are flooding the coun-try with lying handbills, endeavoing to de-ceive the workingmen into the support of the handbills are your worst enemies They enfarms and workshops of the South to be brought here to compete with you in the destruction of the Danville and Weldon railfield and at the bench. They propose to

make the degraded negro the social and political equal of the white workingman.

Do they tell the truth?

Do they tell the truth?

Said the triumph of a sectional party would surrounded and the retreat of the wagon training and artillery cut off. bring a disunion—did he not tell the truth? trains and artillery cut off. Webster said the triumph of abolitionism would bring disunion—did not Webster tell was effected through a dense wood and mursh. the truth?

Henry Clay said the triumph of abolitionism would bring disunion—did not Clay tell
the truth?

Madison Monroe Wright Pierce Douglas.

Another dispatch states that eight guns

Madison, Monroe, Wright, Pierce, Douglas, Madison, Monroe, Wright, Pierce, Douglas, and every other democratic statesman producted that the triumph of abolitionism would bring disunion and civil war-did they not Wilson to defeat the rebel cavalry and reach bring disunion and civil war-did they not

Greely, Old Abe, and every Abolition usurper and revolutionist said the triumph of their principles would not bring disunion and civil war-did they not tell a falschood?

Senator Wilson, chairman of the Miltary Committee in the Senate, in a recent debate upon a motion to amend the conscription law, stated that since the 17th of Oct. last, six hundred thousand white men and one hundred thousand negroes have been enthat since that time one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars were expended in

leveland convention, than they would have Lee's army. Good bye, Abraham!

TRUE AS PREACHING.—The Louisville Jour-REACHING.—The Louisville Jour-creat of the Congress repealed the Gold Bill on the Union is like a man disobeying the Bible Gen. If the Union is like a man disobeying the Bible Gen. If

BALTIMORE CONVENTION KICKED OVERBOARD. -The following extract from Lincoln's let-

his purpose to eat British or French dirt : "While the resolution in regard to the sup-Gentlemen:—I have received your letter planting of Republican government upon the inviting my attendance at a contemplated Union meeting of the people of Philadelphia. I should have been highly gratified to have that the position of the Government in rela been able to be present on such a distinguished occasion, but the necessary attention to the action of France in Mexico, as as guished occasion, but the necessary attention to my private affairs forbids my leaving home dorsed by the convention, among the measdorsed by the convention, among the measures and acts of the executive, will be faith Trejoice in the proposed public demonstration, and other simillar demonstrations of public sentiment of the North The arrangement of

He promises to faithfully regard it "so long as the state of facts shall leave twat position pertinent and applicable," and, it is to be presumed, no longer. He is to be the after the adjournment of Congress. Judge whether the Monroe Doctrine shall be maintained or be given up-whether a new empire shall be founded in Mexico or foreign monarchies be warned off this continent .-The fate of the Chicago platform will be that of Baltimore. The fate of the Democratic

and conservative citizens will be the fate of his present statellites, unless they continue No Commutation.—It now appears to be as they have done to bow to all hisarbitrary ottled, contrary to previous assurances from assumptions. Like Sinbad, they have got the old Man of the Mountain upon their shoulders, and he means to stay there, till he is tired of riding.

It needed not the above plain admission -the last time by a vote of 100 in favor of from Abraham Lincoln to convince every conretaining the commutation to 50 against it servative man that Mexico was sold to France -has at length yielded to the urgent de for the purpose of despotism, in order that mands of the Administration, and consented our own autocrat might prevent the founding receiving information, at once prepared to to let it go. On Tacsday, the House passed of a Southern Republic and build up anoththe bill of Mr. Smithers of Delaware, which er despotism upon the ruins of our own. The ways of the blighting cabal at Washington are not past finding out, and though the people have been slow to believe, they are now or three years.

That in case the quota of any town shall surely perceiving the dangers ahead, and will not be filled within sixty days after the call take certain measures to save the country the President may order a draft for one year from utter destruction by electing a succession sor who will enforce the Monroe Ductrine .-Patriot & Linion

> The "Union League Club" of New York has changed its name to that of "Naional Club." As the old Quaker said of a young rascal, his relative -- "Thee changest thy name too often to be honest," the new alias can't take away the odor of shoddy.

RESIGNATIONS .- Judge Lench, of Ohio, Soicitor of the 6th Auditor's Bureau, and 3d Auditor Atkinson, of Ohio, Mr. Chase's appointees, have resigned. So has Mr. Chittenden, the Register; and so has Mr. Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, it is said. Who next?

Wendell Phillips is " not certain that slavery is dead until he sees it buried."-The New Haven Register says if he will go to the Freedmen's camps along the Mississippi, he will see it buried at the rate of several hundred per day.

I have resigned my commission in the rmy to regain liberty of speech.—John C

Think of that, white men, who prize your privileges as American citizens. There is a world of meaning in what Fremont says.

NOT The working men of Wahington, of nearly every occupation, are organizing to as to be able to compel an advance of wages somewhat in proportion to the increased cost of the necessaris of life. They demand an inprease of about twenty per cent., and will strike if it is not granted

To Uncle Abe signalized his renomination by a recommendation to Congress to repeal the \$300 exemption clause. This is the first gun of the political campaign. He wants to get as many men into the army as pessi-ble, so that he can the more conveniently

THE WAR NEWS.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMÝ.

Wilson's Cavairy Raid

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF RAILROADS. Baltimore, July 3 - A letter dated Ber-

present cerrupt and imbecile administration.

Workingmen, beware! The authors of these from headquarters of Gen. Grant's army records the return of Gen. Kautz, with the loss courage the stealing of negroes from the of many men and horses, twelve guns and

road, and a immense amount of rebel prop-

The artillery was spiked and the wagons burned.

our army with considerable loss. A letter from the 18th corps gives the details of what was intended as a surprise to the rebels by Gen. Baldy Smith, which, how ever, owing to disobedience of orders, by Barton's brigade, resulted in nothing but lrawing a heavy artillery and musketry fire

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Insuccessful Assault on the Enemy CINCINNATI, July 2 .- The Commercial has

eccived the following special dispatch, dated Sherman's headquarters, June 27:
There are reports of an unsuccessful assault on the enemy's position at Kenesaw mountain on the morning of the 27th. At 8 o'clock, p ments on the right, left and centre. After a been by a flank movement on Washington by flerce fight, lasting between one and two Lee's army. Good bye, Abraham! everywhere, finding it impossible to carry the

crest of the hill in the face of such a destruc-Gen. Harker fell in the assault on the right of Cranberries just received and for sal by Jan. 7, 64.

[CRANBERRIES.—A new lot of sal by Cranberries just received and for sal by Jan. 7, 64. and Dan M'Cook was severely wounded .--

THE MONROE DOCTRINE PLANK OF THE Our position is now considerably in advance of that occupied before the assault. Our loss is about two thousand.

Important from Charleston.

NEW York, July 3 .-- The steamer Fulton, from Hilton Head on the 30th, has arrived.
The Palmetto Herald states that Scession ille, near Charleston, was vigorously shelled ev our forces last week. It is reported that another rebel ram has

een launched at Charleston. Forty-five rebel field officers arrived on the 20th, and were immediately sent to the front, under the fire of the rebel batteries, in relation for Union officers having been similarly treated in Charleston.

Call for Troops. New York, July 3.—The Herald's special

Washington dispatch says that the President will call for half a million men immediately. REBELS ON A RAID

Ewell at Martinsburg, Va—Fighting at Martinsburg and Leesburg—Sigel Falls Back to Harper's Ferry—No Trains From Baltimore for the West.

Baltimore, July 3.—About daybreak this

morning intelligence reached head-quarters at Martinsburg to the effect that the Rebels were actually approaching in three seperate colums, one by way of the turnpike toward Sheperdstown, another towards Martinsburg not far from the line of the railroad, and a third west of it.

It will be remembered that the Department of the Railroad is that of General Hunter, who is assisted by General Sigel, with Brigadier-Generals Kelley and Max Weber. Gen. Kelley's force is at Cumberland, where no alarm or excitement exists. Gen Sigel, on await the approach of the enemy, in order that no movable property should be

stroyed. The troops were drawn up, and at five o'. clock fighting commenced in the neighborhood of Bunker Hill, continuing for four or five hours, during which his cavalry fell back to the infantry supports. Ascertaining that the force of the enemy was largely superior to his own, General Sigel determined to evac-uate Martinsburg, which was accomplished in good order. He telegraphed to the rail-road company here as to the state of affairs and all their trains and other movable property were safely moved away. Some heavy trains, filled with supplies for General Hun-

ter, were gotton off to a place of safety.
Both forces here engage 1 are small, and it is reported, officially, that our troops there had repelled successfully all attacks. All the freight and passenger trains of the Company were worked successfully through last night, but no express train for the West

left Baltimore this evening.

At the last accounts no injury had been done to the road or bridges. It is supposed that the invading force is the same sent against Hunter, who is understood to have retired into Western Virginia towards Gauley to await the arrival of supplies and amu-

Finding that Hunter had eluded them, it is probable the Rebels are now attempting a raid into Maryland. It is thought the strength of the force has been greatly exagerated and will dwindle down to only a small raiding party, and that they will scarcely venture far beyond the Potomac. General Sigel has fallen back to Harper's

Ferry, and holds the strong position on Muryland Heights. There was great excitement at Hagerstown and Frederick to-lay, owing to exaggerated reports brought by fugitives from Martins

Latest from the Upper Potomac.

FIGHTS AT FALLING WATERS AND HARPER'S FERRY. of Union Supplies at Martinsburg-Revel Designs in This Movement-An tempt to Bother General Grant—A Union Officer's Statement—The Rebels Teportal 20,000 Strong-Gens. Ewell and Brekin-ridge in Command-Maryland Farmers

Scuding Horses North. BALTIMORE, July 4.—There are many exatest advices say that fighting is going on at ralling Waters and Harper's Ferry. The telegraph line is not working beyond Frederick, and it appears that the Rebels captured a considerable amount of supplies at Martinsburg. The trains capture I were east of that point, going towards Harper's Ferry

FROM ANOTHER SPECIAL

GETTYSBURG, July 4.—A citizen who was in Hagerstown at ten o'clock last night, has ust arrived here. He says Ewell's and Bieckinridge's forces were between Williamsport and Winchester last night, none of them having crossed the river. This information he gets from an officer of our forces, who further says that the enemy number twenty thousand. I send you these rumors as specimens of those affoat here. I vouch for noth-

Large numbers of Borses are passing through town from Maryland, being hurried North by their owners to prevent their faling into the hands of the Rebels.

THE RAID-ANOTHER ACCOUNT. Crossing of the Potomac by the enemy—Their Forces Etyht Thousand Infantry and Car-

Chambersburg, July 4, 1864.—The latest information is, that the Robel pickets were seen on the opposite bank of the river. A small cavalry force had crossed at Falling Waters and the main body was within three ways of the roll to consist miles of Williamsport. It is said to consist of about six thousand, and a force of two

of about six thousand, and a force of two
thousand cavalry is reported crossing at
dark last night at Dam No. 4.
By order of John S. Schultz.

Assistant Adjutant General.

The above being semi-official in its character, there would seem to be no doubt that the
Rebels have really crossed the river.

STILL ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

HARRISBURG, July 4 .-- The rebel cavalry prossed the Potomac at Falling Waters this morning.

They are supposed to be in strong force.

They are supposed to no in strong lotter.

I have not learned their commander's name.

There is no news from Sigel.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 4.—Despatches from

Hagerstown yesterday, and information de
vised from the report.

Hagerstown yesterday, and information derived from scouts, seem to confirm the roport that Sigel had fallen back towards Harper's Ferry yesterday. We have heard nothing from him to-day. He is probably fighting. There are a hundred reports about the Rebels advance, but hardly anything definite. It is, however, reliable that the Rebels are in force about Falling Waters, and that some of their cavalry have crossed the river at that point.

Others are said to have crossed at Dam No. 4, and at Cherry Run, but this is not you

Married.

In this place, at Gill's Hotel, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Samuel Philips, Mr. Joseph R. Duffield to Miss Priscilla Landis, both of Nawville, this

of Newville, this county. (RANBERRIES.—A new lot of fine fresh