ed these secrets, resume the eager interest in their strife and their trouble—battle with ambition, and use the power of the sage to win the power that belongs to kings?"

"You will yet play a part on the earth that will fill earth with commotion and amaze. For wondrous designs have you, a wonder yourself, been permitted to live on through the centuries. All the secrets you have stored will then have their uses—all that now makes you a stranger amidst the generations will contribute then to make you their lord. As the trees and the straws are drawn into a whirlpool—as they spin round, are sucked to the deep, and again tossed aloft by the eddies, so shall races and thrones be plucked into the charm of your vortex. Awful Destoyer—but in destroying, made, against your own will, a Constructor!"

"And that date, too, is far off?"

"Far off; when it comes, think your end in this world is at hand!"

"How and what is the end? Look east, west, south, and north."

"In the north, where you never yet trod—towards the point whence your instincts have warned you, there a spectre will seize you. 'Tis Death!! I see a ship—it is haunted—'tis chased—it sails on. Baffled navies sail after that ship. It enters the region of ice. It passes a sky red with meteors. Two moons stand on high, over ice-reefs. I see the ship locked between white defiles—they are ice-rocks. I see the dead strew the decks—stark and lived, green mould on their limbs. All are dead but one man—it is you! But years, though so slowly they come, have then scathed you. There is the coming of age on your brow, and the will is relaxed in the cells of the brain. Still that will, though enfeebled, exceeds all that man knew before you, through the will you live on, gnawed with famine: And nature no longer obeys you in that death-spreading region;—the sky is a sky of iron, and the air has iron clamps, and the ice-rocks wedge in the ship. Hark how it cracks and groans. Ice will imbed it as amber imbeds a straw. And a man has gone forth, living yet, from the ship and its dead; and he has clambered up the spikes of an iceberg, and the two moons gaze down on his form. That man is yourself; and terror is on you—terror; and terror has swallowed your will. And I see swarming up the steep ice-rock, grey grissly things. The bears of the north have scented their quarry—they come near you and nearer, shambling and rolling their bulk.—And in that day every moment shall seem to you longer than the centuries through which you have passed. And heed this—after life, moments continued make the bliss or the hell of eternity."

"Hush," said the whisper; "but the day, you assure me, is far off—very far! I go back to the almond and rose of Damascus!—sleep!"

The room swam before my eyes. I became insensible. When I recovered, I found G—holding my hand and smiling. He said. "You who have always declared yourself proof against

"Where is Mr. Richards?"

"Gone, when you passed into a trance—saying quietly to me. "Your friend will not wake for an hour."

I asked, as collectively as I could, where Mr. Richards lodged.

"At the Trafalgar Hotel."

"Give me your arm," said I to G——, "let us call on him; I have something to say."

When we arrived at the hotel, we were told that Mr. Richards had returned twenty minutes before, paid his bill, left directions with his servant (a Greek) to pack his effects, and proceed to Malta by the steamer that should leave Southampton the next day. Mr. Richards has merely said of his own movements, that he had visits to pay in the neighborhood of London, and it was uncertain whether he should be able to reach Southampton in time for that steamer, if not, he should follow in the next one.

The waiter asked me my name. On my informing him, he gave me a note that Mr. Richards had left for me, in case I called.

The note was as follows:—"I wished you to utter what was in your mind. You obeyed. I have therefore established power over you. For three months from this day you can communicate to no living man what has passed between us—you cannot even show this note to the friend by your side. During three months, silence complete as to me and mine.—Do you doubt my pownr to lay on you this command?—try to disobey me. At the end of the third month, the spell is raised. For the rest I spare you. I shall visit your grave a year and a day after it has received you."

So ends this strange story, which I ask no one to believe. I write it down exactly three months after I received the above note. I could not write it before, nor could I show to G——, in spite of his urgent request, the note which I read under the gas-lamp by his side.

☞ It is whispered by the knowing ones, that the Philadelphia Loyal League has completed arrangements for buying up all the preachers in the State of Pennsylvania, who can be bought, and they comprise the large majority; and intend them to take the stump this fall in favor of Lincoln, despotism, drafts and bloodshed. We already hear these apostles of peace howl for war, these wolves in sheeps' clothing, who have sold their Master and themselves for greenbacks, wearing the blood-stained garment of a Judas, and howl to the Loyal Leagues in favor of the innocence of theft, rapine and murder.

Surely the League has done well. And we suppose *thirty pieces*, not of silver, will purchase the soul and body of each one of the crew, whose "Hungry sheep look up, and are not fed."

☞ Why is "Old Abe" like lager? cause he is so often *on draft*

Lebanon Advertiser.

"WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CEASE TO LEAD, WE CEASE TO FOLLOW."

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864.

ORGANIZE DEMOCRATS!

In two weeks from to-day we hope to be able to announce the nominee of the Chicago Convention. We go in for him whoever he may be, because he will be placed on a platform of principles that are Union, Constitutional and Democratic. We fear not in bespeaking in advance that the Democracy of Lebanon county, will also go for him, and desire to contribute their mite towards his election and the obtainment of PEACE and prosperity to our present unhappy country, and the consequent overthrow of Abolitionism. The October elections take place only *six* weeks after the Chicago Convention, and the November election only *three* weeks after that, in all but two short months! Now, if we are sincere we must prepare, every man of us, to buckle on his armor, and be ready for the campaign the moment our candidates are announced. No time is to be lost. Let us organize at once. Let Lebanon borough move in the matter; and the districts will promptly follow suit. If we do not ACT now, all our TALK for the past three years was as naught. Let the ball be got ready and set a rolling at the first signal from the city of the great West. Let the genuine old-fashioned fires of Democracy be again kindled; meetings must be held; the people must be informed of the issues at stake by *every* means; let no milk and water policy be pursued; be not afraid of arousing the opposition, (they will be aroused anyhow, if not by enthusiasm and love of country, it will be by contracts and Greenbacks,) let us go into the campaign with a determination not only to win, but also having an eye to the outrages and insults we have suffered in the past three years; in a word, let us show abolitionism that it is not the "government" wanting, and that the people do, as they will if properly informed, prefer their old and first love, to that rank, reeking and bloody hag—abolitionism.

We do not wish to dictate to the officers of the Club here in Lebanon nor to the Standing Committee, because both are efficient bodies, and no doubt ready to move in this matter as soon as the people demand it and the times warrant it, but we believe that the time for action is now at hand. Let us all pull, and pull together. Will the Democratic Club of Lebanon make ready to open the ball the very day the nominations are announced? Let those in favor of it say "aye?" "Aye" unanimously! Then let the doors be unlocked, the Hall prepared, our tattered transparencies repaired, and the other necessary preparations be made for a grand ratification of the proceedings at Chicago. They will be satisfactory both in platform and candidates. Let there be vigorous action and victory is certain.

☞ The good book tells us that the devil is roaming up and down the earth seeking whom he may devour. The first appearance he made on earth was in the garden of Eden in the shape of a serpent preaching up a higher and a better law to our first parents, which they followed to their and our sorrow. The second great epoch was when he assumed the form of Wm. H. Seward, in the United States Senatorial toga, preaching up a higher and a better law there, which has been, and will continue to be while abolitionism rules, the means of bloodshed, carnage and dissolution. His last appearance that we have heard of was in the shape of a minister of the gospel, dispensing abolition harrangues from the pulpit.—When he comes in the shape of a political preacher, dressed in a black suit and white choker, we consider that he is coming in his most dangerous form to beguile and lead to destruction.

☞ It is now transpiring that the abolition administration at Washington was so terribly frightened a few weeks ago, when the rebels invaded Pennsylvania, that it was on the verge of re-calling McClellan to the command of the defences at Washington.

"The Union party of this district has the good fortune not to be annoyed with Congressional aspirants.—Our prominent men are not office-seekers."—*Courier.*

☞ That is about the coolest piece of assurance the past month of hot weather has produced. "Our prominent men are not office-seekers!" says the *Courier*, and this too in the face of the fact that not one out of office but is straining every nerve to get in. Then again—"the Union party in this district has the good fortune not to be annoyed with Congressional aspirants!" Does the *Courier* think the people are blind? Notwithstanding the fact that the "Union" nominee for Congress in this district will be beat by at least 2000 majority against him, Schuylkill *and* Lebanon are overrunning with "aspirants" for the honor of defeat.—Schuylkill county had three or four several months ago already who were canvassing their chances, and Lebanon has not been modestly in the back ground; the *Courier* has even been publicly proposing "fit candidates." We do not know all the candidates, but the following are of the number by whom the "Union party" is "annoyed," just at this time:—

"Captain and Provost Marshall" Charlemaine Tower, of Schuylkill county.

Honorable Charles W. Pitman, of Schuylkill county.

Major General Howell Fisher, of Schuylkill county.

Brigadier General Benjamin Bannan, of Schuylkill county.

Reverend T. T. Worth, of Lebanon county.

George Dawson Coleman, Esquire, of Lebanon county.

There are several more "aspirants" in this county, but they do not like to press their office-seeking propensities while the above named are in the field. There are also about fifty more in the district who are calmly awaiting events, hoping that the "thunder" of a Congressional nomination may "strike them" by accident. They are all "fit" of course, but modesty is their bane. They are not only "fit" to represent us in Congress, but every one is "fit" to abuse "Myer Strouse" without desiring in the least, to "say anything unkind" of him.

☞ The Legislature met on Tuesday of last week, in extra session.—The Governor's message is published in another column. One of the first acts was the introduction of a bill to organize the militia of the state, and for that purpose authorizing a loan of $3,000,000.

State is to continue subject to rebel raids, organization, and consequently expenditures of money, are necessary. But do the people see where they will land financially, in such a contingency? The general Government is almost ruined; the state has been staggering for years under its load of debt; counties are piling up obligations to pay that are really appalling to contemplate, and even cities, boroughs and townships are now, too, being mortgaging for tens of thousands. Would it not be the part of wisdom for every one to go in for a stoppage of the war, for PEACE, as the only means to avert complete ruin? The only way to accomplish that is by re-calling the Democratic party to power. This fall will be the last and the only chance for the people to effect that desirable object, and if they neglect or refuse to embrace it the chances will be forever gone.

Since the above was written we have seen a synopsis of the new Militia Bill, and find that three millions of dollars are but a tythe of the expenditures required under it. A rough estimate will show that *eleven* millions of dollars will not reach.—Of course, we repeat as above, if the war is to go on these expenditures are necessary; if the people desire peace a year will put an end to at least some of them.

Misfortunes never come singly.—An ammunition boat exploded last week at City Point, Va., killing upwards of 50 soldiers and wounded more than a hundred. It is supposed that the dropping and consequent explosion of a shell from the hands of a negro caused the catastrophe. A large quantity of government stores were also destroyed by the accident.

☞ Fort Gains, and six hundred men in Mobile bay, were surrendered some time since by the rebels to our forces. Quite a number of the enemy's vessels have also been destroyed, but Mobile still stands defiant.

☞ It is said that the Administration offered McClellan chief command of the army if he would pledge himself not to accept the nomination of the Chicago Convention. Little Mac said he would obey orders, not give pledges. Good for him.

☞ There was a McClellan meeting held in New York on Wednesday evening of last week, which is declared by all the papers to have been by long odds the largest political meeting ever held in that city. One hundred thousand freemen were in council.

☞ Governor Curtin admits in his message that he was most shamefully belied by the National Administration in regard to the situation of affairs. He says, in effect, that he was told (as all the people were,) that our arms were most successful, that we were driving the rebels from pillar to post, that we had them confined in Richmond and Atlanta, and all that was necessary was to proceed at our own convenience to gobble them up, and the war would be over. He says that while thus confidently believing the lies put forth he is astounded to find Pennsylvania and the North invaded, and not only all assistance refused by the administration at Washington, but is actually overwhelmed with calls and proclamations for more men, to defend Old Abe and the city of Washington. This is about the substance of a portion of his message which the people can read for themselves in another column and which they will find to be pretty "Copperheadish" throughout. If Governor Curtin believes what the administration and its newspapers tell him, he has now some cause for knowing that they are awfull liars.

vigorous in its efforts to punish treason and suppress the rebellion. During the late scare at Washington a portrait painter named Johnston, of that city, was arrested and confined in Fort McHenry, because he wore long hair which, it was charged, he had announced he would not cut until the independence of the south was recognized. After several weeks confinement he agreed to cut his hair, when he was released. Who can doubt the ability of Abe to suppress the rebellion when he is acting thus energetically! Long hair will hereafter be considered a sign of disloyalty, short curly wool a sign of loyalty.

☞ The abolition papers of Lancaster patched up a story a few weeks ago, which has been copied by Lebanon papers of the same stripe, to the effect that Mr. McSparren, a well known Democrat of that county, had entertained Union soldiers disguised as Confederates, and that he gave a loose rein to secession sentiments until they threw off their disguise and arrested him; that they carried him to a certain place and there made him take the oath of allegiance. The whold story was without the first shadow of a foundation, and the result is that the sheriff of Lancaster county is after the concoctors and publishers of the falsehood with a ready given its author and begged to be let off by making amends contradicting some of the lies it published. It is not likely, however, that those papers which copied the falsehood too far away from Lancaster for the Sheriff to visit, will contradict the story. They will let it go as truth of the same character their papers usually are made up of.

☞ Parson Brownlow says that he cannot help fancying that some preachers can pray worse than others can curse. The old parson sometimes hits the nail on the head.

☞ The majority for the Constitutional amendments is about 90,000.—The returns from all the counties are not in as yet.

STOP THE DRAFT.—Petitions—aye, *petitions* to Abraham Lincoln—(by chance, or, by Heaven's wrath)—President of the United States, are in circulation in the Western States, with numerous signatures, asking the postponement of the draft, in the words following:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The undersigned citizens, of the State of Ohio, without regard to party, and in sentiment devoted to the Constitution and the Union, respectfully petition and request that the Draft for Half a Million more Men, ordered to take place on the 5th day of September next, may be postponed until an attempt has been made by negotiation, to secure Peace, based on the Constitution and Union.

August, 1864.

☞ The Democrats of Philadelphia have put in nomination for the fall elections, gentlemen who are among the very best men in their ranks, viz:—For Congress in the First District, Hon. Samuel J. Randall—Second District, Gen. William M. Reilly—Third District, Charles Buckwalter, Esq.—Fourth District, George Northrop, Esq.

☞ The late disaster at Petersburg is attributed by General Grant and the Administration, partly to negligence on the part of the commander of the Army of the Potomac, (Meade,) and partly to the commander of the ninth Corps, (Burnside.) A court of inquiry is now sitting at Washington to investigate the affair. Of course, somebody, but never the right ones, will be made the scapegoats. On the other hand, some lay the responsibility on Grant himself, others on the Administration, and some wags are reckless enough to blame General Robert E. Lee. If it is the latter he should be arrested at once and committed to Fort Lafayette. We suspected all along that he would yet interfere with our operations against Richmond.

☞ The following is proof that if the Loyal Leaguers won't fight they will *whistle*:

GRAND NATIONAL COUNCIL CHAMBER, U. L. A., WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1864.

"DEAR SIR:—At a meeting of the executive committee of this League, held in Washington, February 9th, 1864, the signal whistle submitted by Messrs. Banks & Brother was unanimously approved as the signal of the order, and is hereby recommended as such.

"The Grand President and the National Executive Committee have arranged with the proprietor of the patent for this invention, Messrs. Banks & Brother, for the full and exclusive control thereof, and have taken satisfactory bonds that it shall be furnished only to members of the League, and to those only through the proper officers.

"The sound is so distinct and peculiar that it can be heard at a great distance, and readily distinguished. It is intended to be used only in cases of danger, when help is essential, or in emergency requiring a prompt gathering of the members of the order.

J. M. EDMUNDS, G. P.

"W. R. Irwin, G. R. S."

☞ A cotemporary suggests that Democrats provide themselves with good, stout hickory clubs, to be used in cases of danger, when help is essential to guard against the contemplated assaults of these secret whistling vagabonds. That they contemplate aggression and outrage this fall is evident from the wording of the above letter.

☞ The rebel invaders of Pennsylvania, have retired down the Shenandoah Valley with their plunder.—It was reported on Sunday that Early was being heavily reinforced from Richmond preparatory to another advance North.

☞ The rebel privateers are again capturing vessels at the mouths of the Philadelphia and New York harbors.

☞ "Howard of the *Times*," issued a proclamation for a Fast and 400,000 men. He was put in Fort Lafayette; Abe Lincoln issued a proclamation for a Fast and 500,000 men. He was re-nominated at Baltimore. That's the difference between tweedledee and tweedledum.

P. S.—We see that Howard has been released from Fort Lafayette and gone to Europe.

Horrors of War.

If the choicest stores of Hell's horrors were at human command, could any negro, or negro advocate, find anything more dreadful than some of the scenes of the present war, as enacted at the South? We sympathize deeply, with the sufferers of our own border, and would gladly do everything in reason, to relieve the homeless and penniless people of Chambersburg, but it is simply the part of manhood now and ever to denounce the madness which called into this contest black demons incarnate instead of men. Look, if ye can, black Republicans, on this picture, and how your heads in shame at your own wretched work.

The 2d Massachusetts infantry, 700 strong, with one hundred white cavalry from the 5th and 2d regulars, marched through Westmoreland county. Four hundred negroes with white officers, and fifty white cavalry proceeded to devastate the county. Numbers of names are mentioned of persons who were stripped of every particle of food, and all their farming implements, &c, the negroes saying they were to have farms in Maryland, and would need tools. Their line of march produced a desert. Says the Richmond *Enquirer*:

"Mr. Ben. English, after having everything destroyed, was stripped, tied up, and given thirty nine lashes with the cowhide. And more horrible, but only too true, twenty five or thirty ladies were violated by this party of negroes. I could give names, but deem it not best. Neither age nor color was spared by these demons, who were encouraged by their white officers.

"The rest of the regiment, 300 strong, with 50 white cavalry, under the immediate command of Colonel Dreper, marched to Richmond county. On the route, six negroes violated the person of Mrs. G. eleven times, she being the wife of a brave soldier of the 9th Virginia Cavalry, being also sick at the time, with an infant six months old at her breast. This is only one instance out of twenty others of a like outrage. Mrs. Dr. Belfield whipped five negroes from her room, thus heroically defending herself. They plundered everybody of everything in their line of march."

What power is there to subdue a race of freemen nerved to resistance by the memory of such wrongs? The Southerners would be the lowest of cowards, the most abject of slaves, if they would consent, we will not say to lower their weapons in submission, but even to be reconciled to a foe that sanctioned these outrages by their black myrmidons. Let the people of the North proclaim to the world that they are not sanctioned by the popular sentiment. The honor of the North demands that immediate steps be taken to prevent the recurrence of such horrors.—*Patriot & Union.*

Seventy-Five Thousand Tons of Human Blood.—A writer in the Jefferson county Union has made some calculations relative to the number of men killed thus far in this war, and gives the following interesting results:

Thre has been enough already slain to encircle our State, if their dead bodies were laid in one continuous line.

If they were placed in coffins and corded they would count thirty-nine thousand cords.

If laid in a wall twenty-five feet thick and thirty feet high, it would be over one and one fourth miles in length.

If five feet thick and ten feet high, the pile would reach across this State.

If piled upon a ten acre lot, they would be nearly two hundred feet high.

And if laid upon the ground they would cover every foot of soil in Jefferson county.

Seventy-five thousand tons of human blood have been spiled in Dixies soil—enough to turn every spindle in Lowell, and if the tears were added to the flood it would turn the machinery of the continent; and the unavailing sighs would fill every ocean sail.

The one half has not yet been told. The millions of wounded and maimed for life must be taken into account in summing up the grand total of evils incident to this bloody and fanatical war.

And the end is not yet.

ALIEN SUBSTITUTES.—According to law, aliens who serve one year in the army as volunteers or substitutes, become, at the expiration of that time, subject to draft, and consequently cannot longer be regarded as substitutes for drafted men. Citizens who have bought aliens to serve in their stead for three years, are liable to have their names again placed in the conscription wheel after their substitutes shall have been in service a single year and thus rendered liable to enrollment and draft. Under this construction of the law a conscript is no better off with an alien substitute than he would be with a young man of nineteen, eligible to draft upon reaching his twentieth year. A substitute exempts a conscript only until he has himself become liable to draft. Boards of enrollment are now forbidden to give certificates of exemption in any other form than in the words of the law, to wit: "during the time for which such substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which he is drafted."

A WOMAN IN A HORRIBLE SITUATION.—Mrs. William Evens, of Mercer, C. W., a woman of 35, has had a difficulty in her stomach for several years. Lately physicians have decided that the trouble is occasioned by a live and growing snake in the stomach. It has now grown so large that it distends the stomach so as to produce a bunch upon the outside as large as a quart bowl. Upon pressing this bunch with the hand the reptile recoils and produces great distress in the stomach. When fish or meat is being cooked in the room, if the snake is not satisfied with food, it rises up in the throat producing strangulation. When desiring food, it manifests it by rising up in the throat. Physicians see no way in which this snake can be removed without certain death to the woman.

EXTERMINATION.—As the Abolitionists generally are advocates of extermination, we would suggest to them three operations by which the matter can be thoroughly and effectually done: First, shoot the men; secondly, starve the women; and thirdly eat all the children! This would be extermination in full, cutting off all prospect of an after growth. This is a matter of sufficient importance to be discussed by the Union League, and we commend it to their humane and christian consideration.

☞ The President advises Gen. Dix not to permit himself to be deprived of his liberty; in other words, not to submit to the laws. Does the President suppose that other people, besides Gen. Dix, will not act upon his advice, and also refuse to submit to the laws? If it is right for Gen. Dix to refuse, why is it wrong for Joe Smith? If Lincoln can counsel such a course, why is it wrong for Jim Jones to give the like advice? Will some en*light*-ened black republican point out the distinction?

Our Formidable Pension List.—It is stated that the work of the Pension Bureau is now well up and that all applications made prior to the first of June have been disposed of. The number of claims allowed to invalids and widows has averaged about five thousand a month for the last four months. If the war is continued a few years longer and our pensioners increase at the rate of five thousand a month, very soon we shall have entailed upon us annual expenditure quite equal to the cost of supporting the vast armies now in the field.

☞ General Stoneman and 2,000 of his men were captured the other day while making a raid near Atlanta.

☞ A Brooklyn paper charges the managers of the Sanitary Fairs with appropriating the proceeds to the interests of the nominees of the Baltimore convention. We are not surprised at that. What wont the Ab's do to save their sinking ship.

☞ Several of the express companies have decided not to forward any body without a written guarantee that it has been properly embalmed, and can be sent to its destination without becoming offensive.

The St. Louis Democratic Free Press thus sums up Lincoln's chances and prophesies of his fate: "Martin Van Buren was nominated at Baltimore, and defeated. Henry Clay was nominated at Baltimore, and defeated. Lewis Cass was nominated at Baltimore, and defeated. Stephen A. Douglas was nominated at Baltimore, and defeated; and Abraham Lincoln was renominated at Baltimore and we hope to God he will be defeated too, and if he should, all the people will say "Amen, Hallelujah!"

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 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 been withheld from the field of general operations, but the loans and taxation which would have become necessary, would have to a large extent diminished the ability of her people to comply with the pecuniary demands of the United States. She would also have necessarily interfered with and hampered 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 respond to the calls of the United States, as is shown by her history from the three months' 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 view would 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 quarters been made upon the people of her southern counties are most unfounded. They were invaded in 1862, when a Union army much superior to any force of the rebels, (and on which they had of course a right to rely,) was lying in their immediate vicinity and north of the Potomac. They were again invaded in 1863, 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. How could an agricultural people in an open country be expected to rise up suddenly and beat back hostile forces which had defeated organized veteran armies of the Government?

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 stated will show, I think, that the people of these counties have not failed in this duty.—If Pennsylvania, by reason of her geographical position, has required to be defended by her national force, it has only been against the common enemy. It has never been necessary to weaken the army in the field by sending heavy detachments of veterans to save her cities from being devastated by small bands of ruffians, composed of their own inhabitants. Nor have her people been disposed to hide at the great masses of law-abiding citizens in any other State who have required such protection. Yet when a brutal enemy, pursuing a defeated body of Union forces, crosses our border and burns a defenceless town, this horrid barbarity, instead of firing the hearts of all the people of our common country, is actually in some quarters made the occasion of mocks and gibes at the unfortunate sufferers, thousands of whom have been rendered houseless. And these heartless scoffs proceed from the very men who, when the State authorities, foreseeing the danger were taking precautionary measures, ridiculed the idea of there being any danger, sneered at the exertions to prepare for meeting it, and succeeded to some extent in thwarting their efforts to raise forces.—These men are themselves morally responsible for the calamity over which they now chuckle and rub their hands.

It might have been hoped—nay, we had a right to expect—that the people of the loyal States engaged in a common effort to preserve their Government and all that is dear to freemen, would have forgotten, at least for the time, their wretched local jealousies, and sympathized with all their loyal fellow citizens, wherever resident within the borders of our common country. It should be remembered that the original source of the present Rebellion was in such jealousies encouraged for wicked purposes by unscrupulous politicians. The men who for any purpose now continue to encourage them, ought to be held as public enemies—enemies of our Union and our peace, and should be treated as such. Common feelings—common sympathies—are the necessary foundations of a common free government.

I am proud to say that the people of Pennsylvania feel every blow at any of her sister States, as an assault upon themselves, and give to them all that hearty good will, the expression of which is sometimes more important under the infliction of calamity than mere material aid.

It is unnecessary to refer to the approach of the rebel army up the Shenandoah Valley on the third day of July last—to the defeat of Gen. Wallace on the Monocacy, 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 days in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland and at Washington and its vicinity." Nothwithstanding the embarrassment which complicated the orders for their organization and muster, six regiments were enlisted and organized and a batallion of six companies. The regiments were withdrawn from the State, the last leaving the 29th day of July.

I desired that at least part of this force should be confined it their service to the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and made such an application 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.

No part of the rebel army at that time had come within the State. The people of the border counties were warned and removed their stock, and at Chambersburg and York were organized and armed for their own protection. I was not officially informed of the movements of the Federal armies and of course not of the strategy of their commanders, but it was stated in the newspapers that the rebel army was closely pursued after it had crossed the Potomac and was retiring up the Valley of the Shenandoah. Repeated success of our troops were also announced and the people of this State had just cause to believe that quite sufficient Federal forces had been thrown forward for its protection upon the line of the Potomac.

On Friday, the 29th of July, the rebel brigades of Johnston and M'Causland, consisting of from 2,500 to 3,000 mounted men, with six guns, crossed the Potomac at Clear Spring Ford. They commenced crossing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and marched directly on Mercersburg. There were but 45 men picketed in that direction, under the command of Lieutenant 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 Gen. 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.

The rebel brigades of Vaughn and Jackson, numbering about 3,000 mounted men, crossed the Potomac at about the same time, at or near Williamsport—part of the command, advanced on Hagerstown—the main body moved on the road from Williamsport to Greencastle. Another rebel column of infantry and artillery crossed the Potomac simultaneously at Shepperdstown, and moved towards Leitersburg.—Gen. Averell, who commanded a force reduced to about 2,600 men, was at Hagerstown, and being threatened in front by Vaughn and Jackson, on his right by McCausland and Johnston, who also threatened his rear, and on his left by the column which crossed at Sheppardstown, he therefore fell back upon Greencastle.

Gen. Averill, it is understood, was under the 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 entire force consisted of 60 infantry, 45 cavalry, and a section of a battery of artillery, in all, less than 150 men. The six companies 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 Averill. The town of Chambersburg was held until day light, by the small force under General 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 Johnston and M'Causland. At 7 o'clock, A. M., six companies of dismounted men, commanded by Sweeny, entered the town, followed by mounted men under Gilmore. 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, as ransom, and a number of citizens were 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, disregarding the appeals of women and children, the aged and infirm, and even the bodies of the dead were not protected from their brutality. It would have been vain for the citizens of the town, if armed, to have attempted, in connection with General Couch's small force, to defend it, General Couch withdrew his command, and did not himself leave until the enemy were actually in the town. General 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 General Couch held the enemy at bay. General Averill marched on Chambersburg, but did not arrive until after the town was burned and the enemy rejired. He pursued and overtook them at M'Connelsburg, 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 of Chambersburg to the liberal benevolence 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 doubt the disposition of the Legislature on the present occasion.

On the fifth day of this month a large rebel army was in Maryland and at various points on the Potomac as far west as New Creek, and as their 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.

Feeling it to be the duty of the General Government to afford full protection to the people of Pennsylvania and Maryland by the defence of the Potomac, I united with Governor Bradford