A SPRECH FROM THADDELS STEVENS. On Friday night last Thaddeus Stevens, Congressman from this district, and the acknowledged leader of the Abolitionists in the House, returned to his home in this city. He was treated to a serenade by the band of the "Union League," and took occasion to make a characteristic speech, which we find briefly reported in the Express. Taking care hist to announce that he had opposed the repeat of the commutation cinuse of the consulption but, he remarked that there was one grainying leafure about it-"It would compet the Copperneaus to go, or to turnish substitutes." Of course, this utterance was warmly applauded.

In this we have an exhibition of that

vindictive character which is a pervading sentiment with many of the Abolitionists. They are not content to denounce one-half of their fellow-citizens as disloyal, but, while taking good care of their own cowardly selves, and keeping well out of danger of rebel bullets they rejoice with bendish exultation over a law which they suppose wil. force every Democrat who cannot afford to pay an enormous price for a substitute to enter the ranks as a conscript. The time was when Democrats freely volunteered, and when men officed their services to the Government in numbers that could not be accepted. Par when the purpose and design of the war was changed, when it ceased to be carried on for the restors, ion of the Linion and was converted into a mere mad crusade against slavery, then came the natural revulsion of feeling, and volunteering almost ceased. The gross mismanagement since displayed, the weeding out of nearly every Democrat from office in the army, and the enormous, and so far utterly unavailing, slaughter of men has made the war unpopular. Had it been honorably conducted upon the basis of the patriotic resolution so unanimously passed by Congress just after the first battle of Bull Run, it might long since have been honorably ended. To substantiate this opinion we have the plainest avowals of such a belief from the ablest and most honest Republicans; as witness, the statement to that effect in the able circular put forth by those who favored the nomination of ex-Secretary Chase for the Presidency. When the imbeciles of the present Administration cut loose from safe moorings, and took their present position, they united the South while they divided the North. gave vast strength to the rebel armies while they materially weakened our own, and made the war descrivedly unpopular in the manner in which it was conducted. Then volunteering became inactive, large bounties tailed to inducmen to enlist, and the harsh process of conscription became, in the eyes of the Administration, a necessity, although there has never been an hour when a change of policy, and a comm to the originally avowed purpose of the war. would not have been builted with delight by the masses, and a resort to conscription rendered unnecessary. It is not strange that men should distill to be forced into the army, when they disapprove conscientiously of the policy on which the war is conducted, and when they can see no hope of a speedy or honorable termination of a struggle which daily demand the sacrifice of thousands. Once this was not so. There is not a county in the State, and not a State in the North, which did not respond heartily to every call made early in the war-not a single one of the old regiments which does not bear evidence. to the readiness of Democrats to make any sacrifice demanded by their coontry, even in a war not of their making and which they honestly believed migh have been arrested by proper conces

change that is everywhere apparent in public opinion. Since this wretched war began ther. has been no more disgusting exhibition than that made public in the speech of Thaddeus Stevens in our city on Friday night last. Think of him, as he stooup, admitting that the war was warred not for the purpose of restoring the Union; that he asks God blasphemously to forbid, but (alas, for the bathos of the fact!) for the freedom of the negro .--Think of him, as standing amid a crow. of parasitical followers, he indulged in words so clearly indicative of the hate that rankles in his heart against so large a proportion of his fell, w-citizens -Listen to him, as with fiendish delight he exults in the prospect of seeing thousands of poor white men dragged from their homes and put in the front of battle. He scents their blood in imagination, and to him it is a pleasant odor. He hears their dying grouns or the battle field, and this, commingting with the wail of widows and the piereing cry of orphaned children, is music to the ears of that man, who exhausts his sympathies upon the negro. This is the true spirit of Abolitionism, its diabolism incarnate in the body of a practical amalgamationist.

sions on the part of their political oppo-

nents. The Administration, in thei.

blind fury, are alone responsible for this

A HIT AT "LOYAL" NEWSPAPERS. Governor Curtin, in his late call to arms, deals to Abolition newspapers a hard rap over the knuckles. During the present alarming raid they universally made light of the affair in its commencement, and for days continued crying out in the words of Old Abe, "Nobody's hurt." The Philadelphia Age. however, gave a truthful account, and

formed a proper estimate of the affair from the commencement. THE INTELLIGENCER.

and its contents by our brethren of the press of this city and other places in the State are received with becoming spirit. Our constant effort shall be to merit all the kind things said of us. Gentlemen of the editorial fraternity, one and all, we extend to you the right hand of fel-

PRISONERS AT THE CHICAGO CONVEN-

Tion.

The Democracy of Ohio, in the se lection of Delegates to the Chicago Convention seem to have taken care of those who have been the victims of arbitrary arrests. Mr. Vallandigham, Gov. Medary, Dr. E. B. Olds, and Archibald McGregor, are Delegates from their respective Districts. For being in favor of peace as a means of saving the Union, these gentlemen, who suffered imprisonment and banishment at the hands of this Administration, are now deservedly honored by their countrymen.

SONG SPOILED. The repeal of the Commutation clause Father Abraham, three hundred dollars more." They will now have to adapt more." Query? Will the league funds bold out?

e janiburg ö. Mi genthy A di Tho i Cierals.

EPITHETS AGAINST ARGUMENTS. For three years past the political principles and the governmental policy of the party now in power have ceased to be themes of argument, because Administration orators and editors have not deigned to enter the field of rational discussion. Mr. Lincoln and his party have persistently refused to render to the people a reason for any one of their acts. When the Constitution has been violated, and the rights of the citizen assailed, they have never condescended to offer an explanation for what so often avored of despotism. To every grave objection raised against their repeated attacks upon the fundamental law of the land and the rights of the people. they have always offered the tyrants' plea of "military necessity," and that

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almost without exception, seemed to as sume as a fact granted that the people and no choice left them. But to obey any and every edict of an Administration, which its parasites delighted to dignify y styling it "the government." rave been imprisoned, exiled, beaten y mobs, and not unfrequently murdered, because they dared to exercise the inalienable, and well guaranteed rights of free thought and free speech within the boundaries of loval conduct and legitimate argument. The invariable reply of aboiltionists to democratic reason and democratic logic has been a repetition of vulgar and abusive epithets. They have exhausted the vocabalary of billingsgate, and when they have found men of sense and thought remaining silent rather than enter into such a contest of unreason, they have swelled and strutted with an insolence of presentious intolerance almost insuferable. To call an opponent vulgar names, when afraid or unable to meet him in a fair contest, and to abuse and villify an antagonist, when circumstances enable it to be done with impunity, are characteristic of cowards and

The abolition newspaper press has,

kgnards. Such has been, to an extent almost exclusive of anything better, the course if abolition editors and orators for three years past. They have delighted in -lang phrases, and have made gross abuse and vulgar personalities do the work of legitimate argument. They have hectored and Bullied their opponents after the most approved style of powardly "swells," but have always rejused to meet them in the province of alm and dispassionate reasoning. They have denied the right of the people to discuss measures of public interest in a government resting upon the will of the people, where, more than in any other form of government, such form of discussion is eminently right, fitt ng and proper. They have, with amazing imadence, demanded an unqualified entorsement of public acts which history will stigmatize as absurdly foolish and rimmally wrong. They have, with a lavish subserviency, which is at once their shame and their disgrace, volun tarily surrendered all right to think and speak for themselves; and have had the adacity to demand that their oppoems should, with similar baseness, and like truckling subserviency surrender this best and most cherished right of freemen. If any one, whether in public life, or only a private citizen, refused to indorse all the acts of an Adminis tration which will descend to history to be covered with infamy and buried in obloquy, he has been denounced, villiried, and abused without stint. It is hard to make up in loudness of voice and frequency of repetition for any

other lack. They have yelled and howled, "Copperhead, Copperhead!" Secesh, Secesh!" "Traitor, Traitor!" Sympathizer," &c., until, too often they have managed to drown, with mere autal outery, the mild and persuasive olee of reason. A mere senseless reptition of epithets meant to be opprorious, and a personal application of hem in season and out of season, has ocen the principal stock in trade of aboition editors and orators for the whole f three years past. Everywhere the whole body of the

emocratic party has been denounced as disloyal, and democrats personally stigmatized as aiders and abettors of reason, and as sympathizers with the ebellion. They have been persecuted, trasted, thrown into prison, exiled, proscribed in business, and ostracised in

lay vastly stronger than ever before ince this war began. The press and the public speakers of spies, and impelled by the purest and nost enlightened sense of public duty, rave boldly and freely discussed many of the unwise acts of the present cor upt and imbecile administration, but, n so doing, they have not been been impelled by any feeling of factious opposition. They have, on the contrary, been actuated by right principles, and moved by a proper sense of patriotism. They have at all times endeavored to defend the Constitution from violation, o prevent a complete breaking down the barriers which hedge the rights and the liberties of the people from the ude assaults of arbitrary power, and, while so doing, have ever been ready and willing to make any sacrifice demanded to restore the Union. They have criticised the acts of the Administration, sharply it may be, but they have never exceeded the bounds of proper political discussion, which empraces every act of our rulers and every public movement affecting the rights or he interests of the people.

Had the democratic party been a band of traitors, had they even sympathized with the rebellion, they could easily have strangled this war in its inception, or have stopped its further prosecution at any period since it began. have always had the power, and they have always known they possessed it. Yet, with devoted followers, numbering more than a majority of the voters of the loyal States, as any free and fair The flattering comments bestowed election would demonstrate, they have upon the appearance of the Intelligencer | surfered the odious and oppressive conscription law to be quietly executed, when by preconcerted action in their political organization they could have prevented a easily. All the resorces of the various Lemocratic State Conventions held since the war began have breathed a spirit of lofty patriotism and deep devetion to the Union.

The Democratic party has borne much, but not through fear, for cowarlice is a feeling to which it has ever been a stranger. It has been content to bide its time, and to wait patiently till the hour came when a proper constitutional remedy could be applied.— That period is rapidly approaching. We will go into the present campaign as a party boldly demanding the rights of entire freedom of speech, and a free ballot-box. We will not submit to be prevented from discussing all public measures, and the whole policy of the war before the people. We will insist that there shall be no military, or other improper interference at the polls, and shall refuse to recognize an election car- He had reigned over his snug little ried by force and fraud as conferring has entirely spoiled the favorite song of any right to office. We shall conduct the loyal leaguers, "We are coming the canvass upon rational principles, and shall hope to see our opponents do the same thing. The day for indulging it to the tune of "two thousand dollars in mere abuse is over, and vulgar epieditors and orators, or from fools and king.

blackguards in private life, have lost their force. They may insult still, but they can no longer harm. As insults alone should they be regarded and replied to. It is high time those who have been so long indulging in such things should make an effort to mend their political manners-their political morals we fear are past amendment.-Epithets will no longer avail against arguments.

THREE SOMERSETS IN THREE DAYS. The following official communication from the Adjutant General of Pennsyl vania, received by a citizen of Philadelphia on Saturday, goes as far to prove the utter incompetency of our national rulers as anything we have seen since this unfortunate and disastrous war be-

ran: HARRISBURG, July 9, 1864.-Henry Lea:—In reply to your telegram vesterday, I was authorized to say that the hundred day men will be mustered by minimum day men will be mustered by minimum companies, so confident were we mat such authority would be given by the War Department in reply to a joint telegram sent by the Governor and General Couch. The War Department, however, for reasons given at length, declines to modify the mustering orders, and I feel it my duty to inform you that the mustering must be done by this transfer as the fact in time. by minimum regiments, as set forth in Gen-eral Orders, No. 50, of these headquarters. A. L. RUSSELL,

Adjutant-treneral Pennsylvania. Just look at this picture! Gov. CUR-TIN, at the urgent request of President LINCOLN, calls for twelve thousand men to serve for the period of one hundred days. A citizen of Philadelphia desires to know whether these men can be mustered in by companies. On Friday the Adjutant General is authorized to say that they can be mustered in by companies. On Saturday it becomes his duty to say that they can not be mustered in by companies-that it must be done by regiments; and on Sunday Gov. Cur-TIN himself issues an address, which he causes to be read in all the churches at Harrisburg, in which the following paragraph appears:

The authorities of the United States a Washington are so impressed with the ne-sessity of immediate effort, that they have his morning by telegraph authorized men-to be mustered in by companies, which they had yesterday peremptority refused." Were the eyes of mankind eyer before

bothered with such contradictory orders as these? "Head up and heels down" one day, and "heels up and head down" the next, and a "back somerset!! the third!

What would his neighbors think of him if the owner of a Lancaster county farm would one day direct his tenant to sow his grain broadcast, and the next order him to put it in with a drill, and the third tell him again to sow it broadcast? Would it not soon be whispered around the neighborhood that the poor man was crazy? Yet in doing this he would give no stronger indication of raziness than our bewildered officials have given in the contradictory orders above quoted.

Mr. Lincoln was on one occasion inited to resign by a party of gentlemen composed mainly of United States Senators and Members of Congress, and all of them leading and influential Republicans. They advised him to return to Illinois and give the government over to Vice President HAMLIN, whom they considered far better qualified to adminster it. The advice was good, and the gentlemen who gave it a year or two ago ought now to repeat it with emphasis. Lincoln is a disastrous failure and a standing reproach. He has learned nothing statesmanlike and forgotten nothing vulgar. Hamlin is more outspoken in his abolitionism, perhaps, true the vocabulary of these intense loy- but really no blacker at heart; and he affsts has not been very extensive—that has the advantage of being a gentleof blackguards seldom is-but as black- man of considerable ability, as well as a public man of long experience. There is reason to believe that he might conduct public affairs better than they are now conducted, and it is hardly possible he could manage them worse.

FIGHTING BY PROYY Quite an excitement is being produced, in newspapers at least, by the latest sensation, "fighting by proxy." By this means rich old men, untit for service, rich young men, who have no stomach for fighting, and even some of the "patriot daughters" it is expected may be induced to add their names to the list of the valiant who go forth to battle. The Union Leaguers of Philadelphia and elsewhere are said to be so completely taken by this new idea as to look upon it as the most legitimate, proper and aristocratic style of entering the army. Loyal, negro-worshipping Massachusetts is, however, far in the advance in this business. Since it has social life. Yet they have lived and been decided that a State may send lourished and increased, and are this agents into any slave State to enlist negroes, and be credited on the coming draft with all picked up. Massachusetts has sent out a multitude of recruiting he democratic party, true to their prin- officers. It is supposed the quota of the State will thus soon be filled, and the abolitionists of that puritanic commonwealth be relieved from all terrors of

the impending conscription. When Massachusetts is fully represented in the army by negroes, it would be only in accordance with their avowed principles, if her people should send some Snowball or Sambo to take the place of Sumner in the Senate of the United States. He represents the negro almost as well as any sable son of them all could, but it seems to be hardly in acordance with abolition doctrine to put all the burthens upon Cuffee, and to refuse him all the honors and profits of public place and position. By all means let the abolitionists of Massachusetts be represented by negro proxies, both in

the army and in Congress.

HEAD OR TAIL? We sceby "General Orders No. 38," issued from the headquarters of the Department of the Susquehanna, that Gen. COUCH is authorized to call for one thousand mounted men for special service. They must be good riders and gallant meu, aud must furnish their own horses and equipments.

In veiw of the facts disclosed in Adjutant General Russell's telegram to Mr. LEA and Governor CURTIN'S printed address of Sunday last, we would advise Gen. Couch to ascertain to a dead certainty, before he musters in would, and so would his anxious these mounted men, whether "the authorities at Washington" will allow the men to ride with their faces towards the horses head and use the bridle in the usual way, or whether they will require them to face to the rear and use the animals tails for steering apparatus.

EATING MEAT. cially the New York Tribune, are urg ing poor people not to buy meat at present prices, and to abstain from eating it. If things keep on as they have been going, that will soon be superfluous advice, and our laboring population will do without meat, as they do without many other necessaries, not from choice but from necessity.

THE LATE KING OF WURTEMBERG. The senior of the sovereigns of Europe and of the world, William the First, King of Wurtemberg, died on the 25th of June at his capital of Stuttgart. Had he lived three months longer, he would have been eighty-three years old, for he was born on the 27th of September, 1781. kingdom for nearly half a century. There was only one King of Wurtemberg before him; for the reigning eovereigns of the territory were called dukes, until his father, in 1803, assumed

WHERE ARE OUR SOLDIERS?

There are a million men in the service of the United States, and under the extravagant management of the imbecile LINCOLN and his "Forty Thousand Thieves," each of these men is costing the people one thousand dollars a year The price would be high enough if the best possible use were made of the men; but where are they and what are they doing?

We have only two armies in the field at the present time. One of these is under GRANT in Virginia and the other under Sherman in Georgia. The one under GRANT, counting its sick and wounded, and the garrison at Washington, can hardly number more than two hundred and fifty thousand. The one under SHERMAN, counting also its sick and wounded, and throwing in the forces stationed at various points in Tennessee, cannot number more than one hundred and fifty thousand. These are liberal figures, and combined they amount to four hundred thousand .-Where are the rest? The people of Pennsylvania have a

good right to ask this question. Their soil has again been threatened with invasion. The inhabitants of those counties that lie between the main ridge o the Alleghany mountain, and the point where the Susquehanna river passes into Maryland, have again been compelled to fly with their moveable property to the east side of the river. Their ouşiness has been broken up and their grain has fallen to the ground, uncut and ungathered. Of the million men whose names are on the pay-rolls of the United States army, not enough were at hand to act as scouts in this exposed portion of the Commonwealth.

The Governor had to resort to his ac stomed expedient—-a proclamation calling out the militia. What a commentary is this upon the management of the war! A million of armed men at the command of President LINCOLN, and yet an exposed part of Pennsylvania left so utterly undefended that the Governor had to call for twelve thousand militia when the enemy was forming his columns on Mason and Drxon's line!

The district thus left constantly exoosed to the incursions of the enemy, is, with perhaps the single exception of Lancaster county, the best cultivated and most productive in the United States. It is easily defended and well worth defending, and yet nothing has ver been done to prevent the rebels from plundering it at discretion.

If one-half the troops who have been kept in front of Charleston, only to sicken and die in the hot sun on the sandbars near the mouth of her harbor, had long ago been put inside of earth works in the southern part of the Cumberland Valley, they might have setured Penhsylvania against invasion and contributed to the safety of Washington. The troops put at the disposal of Gen. Banks in New Orleans for cotton-stealing purposes-or which he has attempted to use in cotton-stealing expeditions, whether they were put under his command for that purpose or not-

f judiciously posted along the Potomac. could successfully resist the crossing of any force short of LEE's whole army. But one Massachusetts General (BUT-LER) made an immense fortune in cotton speculations in Louisiana, and opportunity must now be given to another BANKS; to do the same. Both of them vill no doubt contribute very liberally to earry on the campaign for Lincoln and this will cover up the failure of all their campaigns against the rebels. Does any one suppose that if it were

to the enemy, the neglect would be passed over in silence? Massachusetts showed a disposition to revolt, and for a time flatly refused to furnish more froops, because President Lincolnedid not come up fast enough to the abolition standard. Transfer the war to her borders—leave her unprotected against invasion—let her Boston shopkeepers be compelled to hide with their who tions" among the mountains of New Hampshire-let the cobblers of Natick and Lynn hand over their boots and shoes to a rebel army in exchange for confederate notes-let wagons taken from her farmers be loaded with the muslins and calicoes of Lowell the paper of Springfield and the miscellaneous goods and wares of other townslet her husbandmen be plundered of their horses, their cattle and the products of their soil-let these things be done to the Yankees of Massachusetts just once, and they will demand protection from Mr. LINCOLN in tones that will make that poor idiot tremble from

head to foot. But the people of Pennsylvania, be ing neither Yankees nor Negroes, are left to the tender mercies of the Confederates, who come over when it suits then and carry off what they please .-All appeals to the President for protection against invasion, or for succor in the hour of danger, have been in vain. That public functionary is too busy with his schemes for adding some mil lions of Southern negroes to the population of the middle States, to give attention to any place for defending the

white people already here. OUR PRINCE OF WALES. Master Bob Lincoln, the first born on of Mr. and Mrs. Government, and a very fast young man, being about to graduate at Harvard College, is said to be desirious of wearing the livery of his father. shouldering a musket and becoming "a man of war;" but Mrs. Lincoln prefers would, and so would his anxious parents. Everybody wishes that the beir apparent should show himself a man of metal. More than this, the country expects the family of the Government should do its share of the fighting. Take the position of a soldier, Robert, and let the military fame of your father be your inspiration. The drum beats. Answer to roll call! Hurrah for Prince Bob! That military coat and Scotch cap may still be retained in the family. The abolition newspapers, and espe- Hurrah for Prince Bob! That military ed in the family.

THREE REPUBLICAN EDITORS IN PRISON. Howard of the New York Times, Stanton of the Tribunc, and Henderson of the Post are now safely esconced in

Fort Lafayette. Democratic editors are sent to Fort Lasayette but there is this difference between the "order of their going" and that of the Shoddies. The former are sent because of their political opinions, but the latter are sent one for forgeryanother for furnishing the enemy with contraband goods, and a third for swindling the government.

JOHN I. HARTMAN, Esq., of this city, has become associated in the editing and publishing of the Lancaster Examiner. John is a most excellent practical printer, and, barring his polimuch pecuniary success.

WHERE ARE THE KNOW NOTHINGS? It is just ten years since there existed

in Lancaster city and county, as well as everywhere in the United States, a political organization known as Know Nothings. There are, perhaps, in Laneaster county, several thousand gentlemen now claiming connection with the Republican party, who are able to renember more than they would like to tell about that congregation of political saints. These gentlemen will have no trouble about recollecting how they stealthily crept along dimly-lighted halls and stole up creeping stairways to a tightly closed room, where, by the glimmering light of a dark lantern, they took an oath against Foreigners and Catholics. They will remember well how solemnly their leaders assured them that the only danger to free institutions in America sprang from our practice of occasionally electing a Foreigner or a Catholic to office; and they will recollect how implicitly they themselves believed that a German was more dangerous than a Grizzly Bear, that an Irishman was worse than a Bengal Tiger, and that the Pope was far more to be dreaded than the Devil.

We have no wish to bring back or these gentlemen the dangerous fit of patriotism and piety that afflicted them in 1854. We do not desire to vex their righteous souls with fresh apprehensions of danger to our Republican institutions or to the Protestant religion. But, whether it alarms them or not, we must call their attention to the fact that ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, has lately signed an act passed by Congress to encourage the imnigration of foreigners to this country. What now will be done by the Lan-

caster city and county gentlemen to

whom we are referring-the enthusiastic Know Nothings of 1854, who helped to pile up the majority of thirty-four thousand given that year in Pennsylvania in favor of putting down "Foreign and Catholic influence" in America. Will they admit that they were wrong ten years ago? Will they admit, in spite of all they said to the contrary and of all they did to the prove the sincerity of what they said, that the Foreigners who come to this country are desirable accessions to our population? Will they concede that the position taken by the Democratic party on that question at that time was correct? Or will they hunt up their dark lanterns, and meet again in their old familiar haunts, and renew their solemn oaths, and go to work in secret against Mr. Lancoln for signing a bill so flagrantly violative of Know Nothing principles as the one to which he has just put his

signature : Gentlemen of the old Know Nothing party, if you support ABRAHAM LIN COLN in this campaign, that will be an open confession that the principles you professed ten years ago were founded in error; and if you confess that you and your party were wrong then, how can you expect the sober-minded people of Lancaster county to believe that you are right now? Conceding that as Know Nothings you humbugged the people into the support of false principles, you have no right to expect them to put faith in you as Republicans.

FP IN A BALLOON. Our editorial brethren of Reading have

oeen enjoying the exciting pleasure of a balloon ascension, made under eircumstances very favorable to personal safety. The fol lowing is the account given by the editor of the Journal of his experience:-"Prof. S. T. Lowe, the celebrated Bal-loonist, whose operations in the army of the Potomac have rendered his name familiar

all newspaper readers, arrived in town the close of last week, on a professional visit. He brought with him his splendid balloon 'Washington,' and during the past week has treated our citizens to the novelty of what are called topical ascensions of what are called topical ascensions, as practised in the army for the purpose of reconnoisance. These ascensions are made in this wise: The balloon, after being inflated, is attached to a strong cable one thousand feet in length. The passenger, provided with the proper ballast, then takes his stand in the car or basket, and is let up any height designal within the hints of the adds. in the car or 5888ct, and is in up any negral desired within the limits of the cable. Sev-eral ascensions of this kind were made on the fit of July, witnessed of course by all our citizens and those of the surrouding country within a range of ten miles, to their longer latitch.

country within a range of ten miles, to their great delight.

"On Tuesday forenoon a portion of the Editorial fracernity through the kind permission of Prof. Lowe, determined to make the ascent. A half dezen or so of mon were collected to man the ropes. Mr. Rauch, of the Zeitung, outself of the Journal, and Mr. Getz, of the tacette; were in turn let up.—The balance of the Corps Editorial were not present and failed to enloy this rare treat.

"The morning was clear and calm—precisely satied for a trip to the upper regions. Mr. Rauch went up tirst, but was so elated that he forgot to empty the ballast bags as directed, and failed to reach the altitude he would otherwise have attained. We next took our place in the ear, provided with a small canvass bag filled with coal ashes, weighing about 10 pounds, and a largor one of south registing calculation. small canvass bag filled with coal ashes, weighing about 10 pounds, and a larger one of earth, weighing probably 40 pounds. Our instructions were to empty the ash bag at a signs! from the Professor, and one-half the contents of the earth-bag, at a second signal. Thus instructed we bid good-by to terra firma, and struck a bec line towards the zenith.

"The bulloon thanks to our light weight." "The balloon, thanks to our light weight,

went straight up --without a swag or a kink in the cable--to its entire length. In three minutes after leaving terra firma, we were minutes after leaving terra firma, we were
floating in the pure air—a thousand feet or
so above the earth. The view at this altitude was indiscribably grand, and not feeling the slightest sense of danger or nervousness, we enjoyed in to the full. We had, for
the first time in our life a read bird's eye
view of our beautiful city and its surroundings. Below us was the busy world—its
inhabitants dwarfed to above lilivation. inhabitants dwarfed to almost lillipution littleness—the houses low, and every on within sight. The tall Lutheran Steeple littleness—the houses low, and every one within sight. The tall Lutheran Steeple, which Reeding people look up to and pride themselves upon, we looked down upon with a sort of centenpt. It positively did not seem to us to be more than loc stories high. The Court House looked like a very respectable one story structue, with a low steeple and doll sort of figure upon the top. The morning trains of ears just arriving from Harrisburg, Pottsville and Allentown, attracted our attention by the whistles but attracted our attention by the whistles but man of war;" but Mrs. Lincoln prefers Robert should select a branch of business attended with less hazard of life and limb, and furthermore, she thinks it would be a dreadful thing for Robert to shoot all his Southern relatives. On this we differ with her majesty. We think Robert should go—by all means go! If not drafted, let him volunteer, and if volunteering should not be in progress, let him be the substitute for some drafted man whose opinions are opposed to the war, and who will not fight any to speak of even though placed in the ranks. We would like to see Robert return as a hero. Of course we would, and so would his anxious parents. Everybody wishes that the attracted our attention by the whistles, by

to go up in a balloon to see it.

"The drawing-in process was very curious. We didn't seem to descend—in fact we appeared to be stationary all the time.

In going up the earth apparently receded
from, and in coming down it ascended to
our stand-point. The only motion we felt,
was when we changed our position in the
basket

basket.

"The ascent, was one we shall always remember with delight. We can conceive of nothing grander than a regular balloon voyage, with an experienced man, like Prof. Lowe, as Captain of the ship. The cable arrangement is a very nice thing for safety, but it is just about on a par with a sea voyage restricted by a hawser which confines one to an auchorge near the shore. In either case one is strongly tempted tocut loose, and 'tet her rip.'"

EXTENSION OF THE EAST PENNSYL-VANIA RAILROAD.-The East Penusylvania Railroad is to be extended to the Delaware river, by the route which lar is worth 35 cents. passes north of Bethlehem, via Butztown, to Seip's Hotel, and thence along the Bushkill to Easton. The distance the same thing. The day for indulging in mere abuse is over, and vulgar epithets whether they come from abolition editors and context of form the favor of Napoleon, that of editors and context of form the favor of Napoleon, that of editors and context of form the favor of Napoleon, that of editors and context of form the favor of Napoleon, that of editors and context of form the favor of Napoleon, that of editors and context of form the favor of Napoleon, that of editors and context of form the favor of Napoleon, that of editors and context of form the favor of Napoleon, that of editors and context of form the favor of Napoleon, that of editors and context of form the favor of Napoleon, that of editors and context of form the favor of Napoleon, that of editors and context of form the favor of Napoleon, that of editors and context of the miles, the fall 12 feet to the miles. The cost is estimated at \$45,000 to the mile.

GEN. SAMUEL D. STURGIS.

The officer's name who heads this article, one of the bravest and most ac complished in the regular army, is now the special target of abuse for the whip pers-in and lick-spittles of the corrupt crewin power. Gen. STURGISISA native of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, in this State. He graduated with high honors at West Point in 1846, and ever since has occupied positions of the utmost responsibility and highest importance in the army. But the misfortune with him is that he a sound National Democrat. "Copperhead," if you please.) and does not believe in making this a war for the freedom of the miserble negro, despoiling of property, etc. The following article from the Chicago Times places the position of Gen. S. in

the proper light: The Abolition papers are already rejoicing over the relief of General Stur-gis from command, owing to his late misfortune at Guntown, Mississippi. It is easy to understand this gratification on the part of the Abolition press when it is known that Gen. Sturgis being a conservative man, has all the while been regarded with hostility by the Administration. He has always offended Abolitionism by refusing tomake war upon civilized principles, and has drawn upon himself its bitter indignation because he never stole negroes never burned 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 has been deemed unsound, and it was for these same reasons that the Senate for months refused to confirm his nomination as a Brigadiet General

And yet it was this same Sturgis who long before this war broke out, was who long before this war broke out, was promoted for distinguished services against the Indians. It was he who succeeded Lyon at Wilson's Creek, and made a mag Hy retreat in the face of impending annihilation. It was also he who carried, by a desperate assault, the Stone Bridge at Antictam, and for which Burnside received all the credit. It was also Sturgis who at the head of the cavalry force in East Tennessee, admin-istered to Longstreet the first check he met with after raising the siege of Knoxille. It was, in fine, Sturgis who, up o his late encounter, never met with a single disaster, but whose record has cen one long, unvarying series of bril-

liant successes.

"Butler never won a victory, and has lost every contest in which he has been engaged; but Butler labors for God and numanity: he fines and banishes and numanty; he lines and banishes and imprisons women and clergymen; he rescues (Anglice—steals) negroes; and performs all other Abolition operations with punctuality, and, in consequence, 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 battle has time

to reach his superiors.
"Butler, Burnside, Hooker, et als are 'sound' on the negro question, the Presidential question, the confiscation questions, and all other Administration questions; and hence they may lose battles until the day of judgment, but Mr. Lincoln would not relieve them. They fail not only once, but always, and are not relieved even after time ha shown their incapacity—their responsi-bility for the failure. Sturgis, the Democrat, fails once, and he is relieved pon the first whisper that he has me vith disaster.

"We can readily see good reasons for Sturgis' misfortune. He had an as-sorted force, made of odds and ends of regiments, of provost guards, sections of batteries, skeleton infantry com-mands, and negroes. The prime cause of his failure is probably to be found in his negro troops. We have yet to learn 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 successful—Fort Pillow, and Plymouth—and in both cases a large portion of the garrison was made up of the negroes. All negro troops have failed, and Sturgis could not make his case an exception to an

THE OCOTAS OF THE RESPECTIVE COUN

OF RENDEZVOUS. . The following circular fixing the quotes of the different counties in the State has

charged, in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Washington and its vicinity, the Quota of men which will be required from each ounty of the Commonwealth is here

xeu, vm.	
lams	238 Juniata
legheny1	,488 Laneaster
mstrong	298 Lawrence
aver	242 Lebanon
dford	227 Lehigh
rks	777 Luzerne
air,	220 Lycoming
adford	113 Mercer
1eks	527. McKean
ıtler	279 Mifflin
mbria	242: Monroe
meron	Montgomery
rbon	175 Montour
iester	618 Northampton
ntre	224 Northu berland.
arion	211 Perry
inton	140 Philadelphia
carfield	156 Pike
dumbia	203 Potter
awford	105; Schuylkill
ımberland	334 Snyder
auphin	402 Somerset

253 Sullivan 411 Susquehanna 48 Tioga 349 Venango. 75 Warren Washington 201. Wayne

By order of A. G. CURTIN.

HEADQUARTERS

The tweive thousand (12,000) men being raised in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania, dated at Harrisburg, July 6th, 1894, for the defence of the State, will be mustered into the United States service for one hundred (100) days, unless secure discharged, to serve in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Washington and vicinity, as the safety and protection of the State may require.

All responding to the call west of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range of the mountains, will report to the commanding officer, Camp Reynolds, near Pittsburg, Pa.; all effst of that line and west of and including Reading, Pa., will report to the

ifteen niles from Baltimore. South along the road the Confederates marched until they reached Goantstown, but five miles from Baltimore. They destroyed the road and burned the bridges all the way. A party came a mile nearer town to the residence of Governor Bradford, of Maryland. They burned it. This was probably done in retaliation for the burning of the residence of Governor Letcher, of Virginia, by General Hunter on his Lynchburg raid. The party marching along the railroad at noon yesterday, had reached White Hall, twe willes north of Cockeysville. For twenty-four miles the Northern Central Railroad has been torn up. Bridges have been burned, and ties and rails destroyed. The destruction has been similiar to that of

LINCOLNIAN.

We publish in another column a proclamation from President Lincoln. If any of our readers can understand it they will be lucky. Talleyrand once said "the principal use of language to a statesman is to enable him to conceal his intentions and his thoughts." If Lincoln has ever heard of this much reputed saying, we can perhaps account or the muddiness of his public documents, (such of them, at least, as are original,) by charitably supposing he is endeavoring to act on the French statesman's maxim. In literature a cartain style is known as Johnsonian: in State papers hereafter those most miserably executed may be happily termed Lincolnian.

PRICE OF GOLD. Gold sold in Philadelphia yesterday at 280; at that rate a "greenback" dol-

Falsehoods-the statements of Abolition this State have hoisted the names of Lincoln and Johnson. The Armstrong Demo-

(From Monday's A ge.) (From Monday's .1 ge.)

Previous to last Friday the number of Confederates in Maryland was comparatively small. They besieged Sigel in Hurper's Ferry; held Hagerstown; and on Thursday were in Frederick, General Wallace having on that day a skirmish with them near the railroad bridge across the Monocacy. They held all the country west of Frederick and were the advance guard of a more formidable body. General Lee, it appears, a long time since, detached a large force from Petersburg to send northward. On Thursday last this force was advancing up the Shenaudoah Valley. A scouting party of between one and two hundred cavalrymen was surprised by the advance guard men was surprised by the advance guard near Leesburg, and all but about a dozon were captured. From Leesburg the Con-lederates marched towards Point of Rocks federates marched towards Point of Rocks to cross the Potomac. On Friday that portion of the enemy who were already in Maryland began to move in concert with the Virginia column. The party that held Frederick withdrew some distance, in order to induce General Wallace to advance from the rullroad bridge to the town. Wallace the railroad bridge to the town. Wallace fell into the trap. He marched from the bridge, entered the town, and telegrams pridge, entered the town, and telegrams announcing victories were sent from Freder-ick. In the meantime the Confederates abandoned Hagerstown and hastened to-wards Frederick, and on Friday night two columns of the enemy began coming from Virginia; one at Point of Rocks; the other some distance above Edwards Ferry. Saurday morning came. The Confeder-Saturday morning came. The Confeder-tes, who had been in Frederick, were enamped on the Catoctin Mountain, four mile camped on the Catoctin Mountain, four miles west of the town. The Hagerstown column had just reached them. Wallace was still in the town. From Point of Rocks a Confederate column was quickly marching up the west bank of the Monocacy to seize the railroad bridge. Suddenly, Wallace heard of their coming, and ordered a retreat. The town was absorbined in a burry. General

Tyler and Comer Seward commanded in Federal rear. The railroad trains were sent towards the bridge. Some got over, but the enemy, from Point of Rocks, reached it and captured the stores. Some of Wallace's troops passed the bridge, but the remainder found their retreat cut off. They at once marched up the river towards the turnpik oridge. The enemy followed them, and a pattle began. The enemy, from Catoctic battle began. The teneny, from Catochi Mountain, came down, captured Frederick, and marched towards the tumpike bridge. Almost surrounded, Wallace's troops fought bravely, but they were soon overpowered, Gen. Tyler was captured. The troops reached the bridge in disorder; some passed

own was abandoned in a hurry. Genera

Fyler and Colonel Seward commanded the

reached the bridge in disorder; some passed over, but the greater number were captured, and the enemy seized the bridge.

Wallace's troops, almost broken up, retreated to Monrovia, eight miles east of the Moncoeav, on the railread. Here he endeavored to rally them. Now dangers, however, appeared. From the railroad and turnpike bridges the enemy in strong force were marching direct on Monrovia. From Point of Rocks a second column came through a small village called Urbana, south of Monrovia. Late in the evening, however, he heard of the third and largest column of the enemy. It was marching from the Potoma above Edward's Ferry, to the Washington Railroad, between the Relay House and Baltimore. Wallace at once ordered another retreat. He and his troops withdrew, and by noon on Sunday had reached Ellicate Mills. drew, and by noon on Sunday had reached Ellicott's Mills, eleven miles from Baltinore. Here they rested for a breathing

From Tuesday's Age On Sunday morning the Confederates ap-oroached Baltimore and Washington in actions columns. One force was a Reisters-own, seventeen miles northwest of Baltinore. It was unopposed. Another force was at Marriottsville, on the Baltimore and was at Marriottsville, on the Baltimore and Ohio Raifroad, fifteen miles west of Balti-more. Gen, Wallace, with the remnants of his army, was retreating before it. Another force was at Darnestown, twenty miles northwest of Washington. A fourth column marched down the Potomac, seizing the fords and receiving constant precessions from Virginia. irginia.
During Sunday the last two columns

During Sunday the last two columns advanced steadily towards Washington. A very small Federal force was in front of them. The cattle and horses they seized were at once sent to the south bank of the Potomac. They entered Rockville and captured it. This is fourteen miles from Washington. Their scouts and pickets patrolled the country for in advance. Two were captured in Tennallytown, three or four miles from Washington. Some were seen in the neighborhood of the Baltimore and Washington Railroad. Trains on that road were ington Railroad. Trains on that road were run with great caution, but up to twelve o'-clock yesterday, the road had not been reached. There was great excitement in Washington. Troops were sent to the forts northwest of the city. The Department clarks were ordered to prepare for action, The defences of Washington run from the Potomae across the country north of the city, to and beyond Bladensburg. There are some detached forts outside of this line ngton Railroad. Trains on that road were are some detached forts outside of this line, chiefly to protect the Baltimore Railroad. but from a point ten miles from Washing on almost to the Relay House the railroa s without defence. At Annapolis Junction

west to Martinsburg, a distance of seventy

dve miles, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

the miles, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is in Confederate possession. Of the state of affairs at Martinsburg nothing was definite is known. There has been no confirmation of the report of its capture by Hunter. As the various Confederate columns advanceeastward, they abandon the contitry previously held in Western Maryland, Hagorstown has been evacuated, and General Couch holds it. The Confederate rear guardis probably at Frederick and Harper's Ferry. The fords and crossar places at

Ferry. The fords and crossing places at Point of Rocks on the Potomac, and below.

Foint of Rocks on the Potomas, and below, are the most cortecnient means of access to Virginia. They are on the direct road to Leesburg and Manassas, both of which are sheld by the Confederates. The fords above Point of Rocks are not used.

On Sunday the northern column of the Confederates was at Raiderstown. It was

Confederates was at Reisterstown. It was a large one and moved rapidity. At ten in the morning it reached the Northern Central

the morning it reached the Northern Central Railroad at Cockeysville, eight miles east of Reisterstown. The wires were cut and communication between Baltimore and Harrisburg ceased. Near this place the railroad crosses the Gunpowder River on a bridge about two hundred feet iong. The bridge was burned. The force was then di-vided. One body marched north towards Harrisburg; th other south towards Balti-more. The railroad in this neighborhood

more. The railroad in this neighborhood

more. The railroad in this neighborhood crosses many bridges. All were burned and the track torn up. Until night came, the two parties advanced along the railroad, destroying it as they marched. Yesterday morning at dawn they sent out a third party, which marched down the north bank of Gunpowder River towards the Philadelphia and Batimore Railroad. The two parties on the Northern Central Railroad continued their destruction. Cockeysville sis fifteen miles from Baltimore. South along fifteen miles trom Baltimore. South along

tifteen miles from Baltimore. South alor

The destruction has been similar to that of

manued by seamen, where sent from the Philadelphia Navy Yard to go through the canal from the Delaware to the Chesapeake. One was to sail up each of the three rivers, over which the Baltimore Railroad has long pile bridges. Late last night they were expected to reach their destinations. This projection was too late however. At 12 o'clock

pected to reach their destinations. This pro-tection was too late, however. At 12 o'clock

vesterday in the midst of a despatch an-

the Danville Railroad by

PENNSYLVANIA ... THE POINTS

the ground scarcely admits works.

Whilst the advance was being made upon Washington, the Confederates on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad followed General Wallace's retreat. During Sunday, his few troops were encamped at Ellicott's Mills, cleven miles from Baltimore. The enemy advanced from Marriotsville. On Sunday evening Wallace mut his treats on a trail.

en issued by the Governor: Heapquarters Pennsylvania Millita,
Harrishure, July 9, 1844.
To supply the troops required from
Pennsylvania, by the call of the President of the United States, for Tecalificat Thousand Volunteer Militia, to serve
for the Hambred Pags, unless somer discharged in Pennsylvania, Maryland and advanced from Marriotts-viile. On Sunday evening Wallace put his troops on a train and came into the city. A frosh force of Federal soldiers was posted at the Relay House, and another head the turnpike running to Ellicot's Mills. They were enamped just out of rown. Ellicott's Mills was abandoned, but at twelve o'clock yesterday, when authentic information ceased, it was not known whether the Confederates had entered the place. From Ellicott's Mills west to Martinsburg, a distance of seventy-

Franklin Fulton . Forest ..

Greene. 201 Wayne 256
Huntingdon 233 Westmoreland, 146
Indiana. 280 Wyoming 104
Jefferson 151 York 562
Transportation will be furnished and
troops will report to the commandants of
camps of rendezvons, as directed by circular of Major Granded Codes the com-Major General Couch thereto at-

A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, A. L. Russell, Adjutant General, Penna

DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
HARRISBURG, Pa., July 8, 1894.)
The twelve thousand (12,000) men being

Pa.; all east of that line and west of and including Reading, Pa., will report to the commanding officer, Camp Curtin, Harrisburg; all east of Reading and that line, will report to the commanding officer, Camp Cadwalader, Philadelphia.

Companies, if possible, should be formed before starting for the camp of rendezvous. Upon the application of the commanding officer of a squad consisting of not less than eight (8) men, or a company, to the agents of the different railroad companies through-

eight (8) men, or a company, to the agents of the different railroad companies through-out the State, trransportation to the camp of rendezvous will be furnished. By command of Major General Couch, JOHN S. SHULTZE, Assistant Adj. General.

quater in length—was at the mercy of the enemy.

As soon as the railroad was reached the track was torn up. Parties were sent north and south around it. Federal gunboats were at Havre de Grace; in Bush River, north of Magnolia; and one in Gunpowder River. The trains from Philadelphia received timely notice and were turned back. River. The trains from Philadelphia received timely notice and were turned back. Those from Baltimore were not. Two of them ran into the snare. In one was Major General Franklin returning home from Petersburg. He was captured. The second train was loaded by the enemy with combustibles, fired, and sent towards Gunpowder Bridge, Guards and gunboats could not stop it. The bridge was fired and the immense structure burned. The enemy did not stop here, Other bodies cut the railroad between Gunpowder River and Baltimore. Their cavalry swarmed in every

papers that certain Democratic journals in Baltimore. Their cavairy swarmed in every direction. On all sides they approached the city. From the northeast to southeast it was threatened; houses burned; men shot. There scarcely seems, from the lack of recrat and Lawrence Journal have, years ago,

WAR NEWS

sistance, to be any one to defend the town At nine o'clock last night the telegrap the octock tast night the telegraph was reconstructed by a new road. It has not yet been destroyed. Washington is still in more description. not yet been destroyed. Washington is still in more danger than Baltimore. Along the Potomuc and from Rockyille, large bodies of the enemy are approaching. On Seventh street, which runs north, they are encamped but five miles out. On the Potomac River Road they are but six miles off. Tenallytown has been abandoned by Federal troops and is on debateable ground. In all attacks the enemy have been victorious.

(From Wednesday's Age.) On Monday morning the Confederates approached Washington from the northwest. They came in two columns. One marched down the Potomac from Edwards' Ferry; the other marched southeast from Rockville. On Monday evening the Confederates encamped about five miles from Washington. The Edwards' Ferry column was just beyond Tennallytown; the Rockville column halted on North Seventh street, column halted on North Seventh street, about six miles from the city. All night they brought up their forces. Blair's house on Seventh street was burned. Every attack by the Federal pickets was repulsed. Yesterday morning cannonading began before daybreak. The Confederates beyond before daybreak. The Confederates beyond Tennallytown were found to be in large force. The Rockville column on Seventh street was also large. The Federal troops, few in number, withdrew towards the forts. The enemy advanced. Tennallytown was captured. Down Seventh, Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets they came, until, at 11 o'clock, they were but three miles from the city. Early in the morning the Confederates had detatched from their eastern flank a cayalry expedition which passing north

of the detatened works defending the Balti-more Railroad, turned eastward towards it. The road was undefended. They reached it sometime in the afternoon; tore up the track and cut the wires. Washington was isolated from the North. Of the occurrences since the wires were cut nothing definite is known. At eleven Of the occurrences since the wires were cut nothing definite is known. At eleven o'clock in the morning, the Confederates began an attack on the forts on Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets. These works are about two miles from the city. At half-past cloven a battle began. Heavy cannonading was heard in the city. What occurred aircreards is not authentically knewn. It is reported, however, that Fort Stevens, on Seventeenth street, two miles north of the White House, was attacked and contract White House, was attacked and cantured This is the current rumor, though there is no way of testing its truth. When the tele-I his is the current rumor, though there are no way of testing its truth. When the telegraph wires were broken, a severe contest was raging. The Confederates were within three miles of Washington.

Baltimore seems to be out of danger. It

a cavalry expedition, which, passir of the detatched works defending th

wes its safety not to any stubborn defens of the citizens, but to the fact that the Con of the citizens, but to the fact that the Confederates have directed all their efforts against Washington. Gen. Wallace, having failed, is removed. Gen. Ord succeeds him. Rusiness is at a standstill in the city. All the avenues of approach are closed. The Northern Central Railroad has been seriously injured. The Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad is also badly broken. One-third of the Companylos brittes to defined of the Companylos brittes to define the Companylos the companylos are the defined of the Companylos brittes to define the Companylos the co itimore Railroad is also badly broken. One-third of the Gunpowder bridge is de-stroyed. But one telegraph wire runs to Baltimore. It follows a turnpike crossing the Susquehama ten miles above Havre de Grace. Gunboats protect Havre de Grace, and are in all the rivers emptying into the Chesapeake Bay. The Confederates, how-ever, have disappeared from the line of the Philadelphia Railroad.

The Confederate cavalry overran all of

Philidelphia Railroud.

The Confederate cavalry overran all of castern Maryland. They approached the shores of the Chesapeake. Every town and village was visited. They were in the suburbs of Baltimore. They did as they pleased. They carried off much booty, but were quite lenient in their conduct. They certainly captured Gen. Franklin. Yesterday morning there was evidence of their withdrawal. All the detached columns were called in, and at noon they crossed to were called in, and at noon they crossed to the west side of the Central Railroad, seven the west side of the Central Roulroad, seven miles from Baltimore. They turned south-ward, passed beyond Smith's Mills and joined the Confederate forces near Wash-nigton. Beyond scouts and pickets, there is no longer any Confederate forces north of Religious Confederate forces and process. Baltimore. South of the town, however, they appeared quite near the Relay House, doubt are all along the Baltimor

and Washington Railroad. From Gen Shermiin's army we have in-From Gen. Shermitin's army we have in-formation confirming the retreat of the Con-federates across the Chattahoochee. They are drawn up behind the river and in front of Atlanta. One corps, however, is still on the north bank of the Chattahoochee, and has several bridges behind it, connecting with the Confederate main body. General Shermai's army has advanced to the Sherman's army has advanced to the stream. The Federal centre confronts the body of Confederates north of the river; the wings are advanced on each side to the river bank. The Chattahoochee is about six miles from Atlanta.

A body of guerillas have captured Park-ville, in Kansas. The Missouri River, above Jefferson City, is infested with guerlas. It is unsafe for steamboats. The President, it is said, has prepared a

breaking of the wires prevented its bein THE FLORIDA OFF OUR COAST.

announced.

all for five hundred thousand men. The

She Burns Five Vessels—A Sixth Bonded
—The Flaming Vessel Seen from the
Const—Grent Destruction of Property.

CAPE, May, July 11

The schooner Howard, of New York, has
just landed from her pilot bonts the crews
of five vessels that were captured and
burned by the rebel steemer Florida, of the
const. The crews came up to the town as
soon as they were landed, and attracted
much attention by their singular condition.
They number about seventy men, and are

They number about seveniy men, and are principally Americans.

The barque Golconda, from the coast of The burque Golconda, from the const of Chili, was captured by the Florida, on the morning of the Sth, off Fortress Monroe. The Golconda had a cargo of oil, and was valued, with her lading, at \$250,000. She was commanded by Captain Winslow, and as soon as she was in the hands of the rebels, the crew were transferred to the Florida and the Golconda burned.

The Florida then fell in with the schoon. The Florida then fell in with the schoon-er Margaret Y. Davis, a few hours after-wards, Capt. West commanding. The Davis was empty. The Florida immediately

Davis was empty. The riorida immediately set her on fire.

The barque Greenland, Capt. Everett, was the next prize. She was a valuable vessel, from Philadelphia to Pensacola, and was captured about twenty-four hours out of the breakwater. She had a cargo of vine hundred tons of coal. for government nine hundred tons of coal, for government use.

The Florida then fell in with the General

Berry, a barque commandea by Captain Hooper. Her cargo consisted of 1200 bales of hay, which were destined for Fortress Monroe. The Gen. Berry was captured off Chincoteague. Chincoteague.

The last prize was the Zelinda, a barque of 600 tons, untler charge of Captain Shackford, from New Orleans, in bailast.

All these were burned, and the two last

essels cast a glare upon the water that was visible at Chincoteague, a few leagues dis tant. Captains Winslow and West were sent to Captains Winslow and West were sent to Nassau on an English schooner. The other crews were all sent here on the schooner Howard, which was also taken by the Florida, but was bonded and released. The affair has created intense excitement

among our citizens, and great anxiety is felt for inbound and costing craft. Proclamation of the President in Reference to States in Rebellion.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,)
WASHINGTON, July 9, 1864.]
Whercas, At the late session Congress
passed a bill "to guarantee to certain States
whose governments have been usurped or overthrown a republican form of govern-ment," a copy of which is hereunto annex ed : and

ed; and Whereas, The said bill was presented to the President of the United States for his approval less than one hour before the sine die adjournment of said session, and was not signed by him; and Whereas, The said bill contains among other things a plan for restoring the States in rehelition to their proper presides resident. in rebellion to their proper practical relation in the Union, which plan expresses the sense of Congress upon that subject and

sense of Congress upon that subject, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the people for their consideration:

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known that while I am, as I was in December last when hy pro-The expedition sent down the north bank of the Gunpowder marched about twelve miles to the Baltimore and Philadelphia Rullroad. On Sunday fears began to be expressed for its safety. Yesterday morning three tugs, armed with naval batteries, and as I was in December last, when, by pro clamation, I propounded a plan for restora-tion, unprepared by a formal approval of this bill to be inflexibly committed to any this bill to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration; and while I am also unprepared to declare that the free-State Constitutions and Governments already adopted and installed in Arkansas and Louisiana shall be set aside and held for nought, thereby repelling and discouraging the loyal citizens who have set up the same as to further efforts, or to declare a constitutional competency in Congress to constitutional competency in Congress t abolish slavery in States, but at the time sincerely hoping and expecting that a constitutional amendment, abolishing

yesterday in the midst of a despatch announcing fears for the safety of the railroad, the telegraph wires were cut. The last communication with the North was gone. The Confederates had reached the railroad at Magnolia, a small village north of the Gunpowder, and seventeen miles from Baltimore. One hundred men with a small brass gun is the usual Federal garrison. It could be quickly dispersed. The longest pile bridge on the railroad—a mile and a quater in length—was at the mercy of the cenery.

As soon as the railroad was reached the track was torn up. Parties were sent north and south around it. Federal gruposts Constitution and the laws of the United-States, in which cases military Governors will be appointed, with directions to proceed according to the nill. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the scal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this eighth day of July in the year of our Lord one

day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United

States the eighty-ninth.

ABBAHAM LINCOLN,
By the President.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Lincoln is now residing at the soldier's home, near Washington. He is escorted daily to and from the latter place by a squad of cavalry. Quite imperial for the chief of a republican government.