"He was jealous of Harry Voorhees.

There had been a talk of your being an

hop, when you stood by the window

to you, and, after whispering a few

words, carried you off triumphantly for

the first waltz-Les Fleurs du Prin-

temps. George Morford was out of the

room at the time, and when he entered

his eyes searched you, for I watched

him, and his face changed. You wore

Harry's flowers, too. That is the reason

why he left you. He was not one of the

kind to have a scene or demand an ex-

planation-once convinced of a thing,

that was all of it, though the conviction

might tear his heart out. But he loved

you, he loved you;" she went on speak-

ing rapidly and passionately, as if

hastening to get through, and only in-

terrupted by lone, shuddering sobs;

"and I loved him! When I thought

you were false I would have comforted

him myself if he had let me. After-

wards, when I found out the truth, I

had not the courage to tell you; and

since I have been lying here, and you

have come to me, day after day, smiling

so sweetly through all your pain, I have

grown more and more cowardly, till to-

night I felt as if I must tell you all, and

She ended, and there was silence for

a space. I neither shricked nor sighed,

although it seemed as if the very throb-

bing of my heart must become voiceful.

The ormulu clock upon the mantel told

and a great ember on the fire-dogs fell

apart, sending its shower of golden

sparks far out into the room. Then I

arose, unwound the clinging arms that

bound me, and passed out. Out into

the frosty air, where the keen winds

smote me, and the crisp snow crackled,

and the white moonbeans paved a path-

way of silver for my feet as I walked on

and on as in a dream. Up the stone

steps of my home I went, clanging the

heavy door behind me, till on the stair-

case I met Bell, and there I seemed to

"When Mr. Varnham comes, tell him

"Yes," said Bell, eyeing me discon-

There a sickening odor met me, and

subtle perfume of tuberose and multi-

the dressing bureau lay opals-lurid

sparks gleaming mockingly through

thrust them into the wardrobe,

rs. Folding them up mechani-

Then I bethought me of something

carbuncle-took therefrom a miniature

in a velvet case, and, opening it, looked

into the face I had not seen for eighteen

months, the trustful blue eyes whose

smile I had learned to live without -and

George Morford was not what I was

wont to consider my style of a man,

being neither handsome, nor witty, nor

fascinating': simply a true, strong and

tender soul I could rely upon and trust

in and love. If he had one fault, it was

a certain lack of self-confidence com-

bined with a sensitiveness that was al-

most morbid. Nevertheless, his devo

tion was very unselfish, unexacting

and it was only by the rareness and

gravity of his quite smiles, or the nega-

tive tone of his conversation, that I

could discover he was pained by my

thoughtlessness or wounded by a harm

The summer after our engagement I

pent, together with my family, at

Newport. George came to me as often

as was possible, and one day we had a

lovers' quarrel-something of rare oc-

currence, for I had studied him thor-

oughly, and knew to a nicety just how

cease. Towards nightfall, as we stroll-

ed upon the beach, with the white spray

dashing in our faces and the salt-scented

sea breezes clinging to our garments,

Afterwards, when we walked back to

"Oh! believe it," he said, pausing at

There was to be a hop that night, and

I dressed myself simply, though care-

fully, in white, with purple trimmings.

fuschias, and a few sprays of wisteria-

gift, as I supposed.

carefully.

and near it a bouquet, both George's

Annette," I said; "they are too large.

Take fuschias, and here are a few tube-

roses that can be spared, I guess, to tone

them," taking some from the bouquet,

"Don't put any camelias in my hair,

there came about a lovers' reconciliation

the hotel, he chanted beside me-

"Behold me, I am worthy of thy loving, I love thee.

I am worthy as a king."

at me pleadingly, " for I love you dear."

far to carry my teasing, and where to

burst into tears.

less bit of coquetry.

tentedly, and I passed to my room.

the hour with a clash of silver bells

now you know."

wake.

night."

she resumed-

Loetry.

The Walburgis Dance at Washington.

The night was heavy and mirk,
The moon shone dusky red,
The air had an odor of sulphuro
And of corpses newly dead,
And I saw in fact or dream,
Debeth confident

And I saw in fact or dream,
Or both confused in one,
A dance and a revel and manine rout
Too hideous for the sun;
And out of it came a cry;
Middleous for the sun;
And out of it came a cry;
"Blood' blood! blood!
"Let the witches' caldron boil
"With a mation's tears for water!
"Blood' blood! blood!
"Slabby and thick as mud,
"To sprinkle the hungry soil
"For the carnival of slaughter!"

II.

Beneath the caldron cracked
A pool and whirl of flame:
Around the caldron gambol'd and howl'd
A crowd without a name:
Fierce war-zealots and preachers,
Buffoons, contractors, thieves,
Liars, blasphemers and parasites
'As thick as the summer leaves,
And still they clannor'd and shouted,
'Blood' blood' blood'.
'Let the hell-broth sputter and bod
'With a nation's tears for water!
'Blood' blood' blood'.
'Slabby and thick as mud,
'To sprinkle the hungry soil
'For the carnival of shaughter.'

111. Naked, obscene and cruel, They screamed and jibed and roar'd They knew their god was the Devil, Their king and chief and lord; Their king and chief and lord;
And they worshipped at his footstool
And said; "Thy kingdom come,
"When the world shall be to the strongest
"And be ruled by heat of drum,
"Drum best and flash of cannon!
"Blood! blood! "Let the whiches caldron boil
"With a nation's tears for water!
"Blood! blood! blood!
"Slabby and thick as mud,
"To sprinkle the hungry soil
"For the carnival of sharghter.

One ball and bony and lank, Stood forward from the rest. And told a ribid story With a leer to give it zest, And said: "Our fire burns feebly "We must pile it up anew;" "Tell me the fuel to feed it with "Ye friends and companies true! friends and contracts true!"
ey shouted with and rejoing
's Blood', blood', blood!
'Let the witches' caldron boll
'With a nation's tears for wate
''Rlood', blood', blood'
''To sprinite the hangry soil
''For the carnival of shaughter.

one gow so air and well,
And chopped the gracious tree to logs.
To feed his fire of hell.
He threw in the crackling caldron
With a satisfied "Ha!" in:
Heaven one W.

m and Homer (a) half and Homer and Justice, this greedy contrades shouled, "Hond," https://district. Let the whether caldron boll "With a mition's tents for water "Hond," htma! [thea!] "Slabby and thick as mud," "To sprinkle the hungry soil "For the carnival of slaughte

VI. Let the ord men die at their beds,
'Let the children grow and thrive,
'Let the children grow and thrive,
'We crave the blood of the voting and.'
'To keep our dager alive.
'We crave if and will have it.
'Though the wives bewait and moure
And the mothers so him anguist.'
'O'er the graves of their early born.
'Tis the afterbirth of a mation!
'Blood! blood is not so in the control of the control o

"Blood! blood! blood!"
Let the hell-broth sputter and boil
with a nation's tenrs for water!
"Blood! blood!"
"Slabby and thick us mid,
"To sprinkle the hungry soil
"For the carnival of slenghter!"

What more they did and said. New times may render plain. But if Retribution come not. Gibbet and rope are vain! Gibbet and rope and dangeon. Or the whip in an honest hand, To lash such coward dregs and se Affrighted through the land. Meanwhile the streets reacho.

The profitness are for home. Their furious cry for blood!
And the witches' caldron boils
With a nation's tears for water
"Blood! blood! blood!"
Slabby and thick as mud,
And debts and troubles and tol

Literary.

UNTO THE DAWN.

BY HARRIS BYRNE. I stood upon the threshold a moment in half expectancy of greeting, and then crept noiselessly to the bedside where Lucy lay asleep. Poor child! how pale she looked. Stooping, I kissed her with a new pang at my heart, and, after drawing water from the silver faucet, and arranging the flowers I had brought her in an alabaster vase upon the table. I threw myself upon a divan to await

A wood fire burned at my feet, though the room was heated with air, because the invalid liked its glow and sparkle; and a serpent uncoiled its length from chandelier to chiffoniere, lighting the apartment with its tongue of flame.

Near me was a small chony table of which were scattered articles of virtu, an etching from Rome, a cameo from Florence, interspersed with tiny volumes in blue and gold, suggestive Tennyson and Browning.

Over the mantel hung a moonlight scene by Gignoux, and near it a bit of mezzotinting that held me with a nameless fascination. A sallow sky, a sallow sea, a stretch of level sands, and stranded high above the force of waves and breakers, where only the advancing tide might reach it or the storms of heaven beat upon it-a battered hulk, around which the clinging seaweed twined lovingly, and in whose crevices the lonely albatross or roving petrel built its feathered nest.

The peaceful room, with its perfect appointments, struck me with a sense the door of my room and looking down of completeness, and I waited patiently; not interpenetrated with restfulnessrather stagnated with calm.

Lucy awoke presently, greeting me with a low cry of welcome as I sprang My maid arranged my hair. On the to her side. We talked a while, she table was a basket of flowers-camelias, fingering the flowers I had brought her, and then, selecting a tuberose and bending my head to her level, she would have placed it in my hair. But I shuddered, putting away, her hand inexorably, as I said :

"No! no flowers for me, and of all others, not tuberoses." "Not wear flowers! why not? you used to." Then, with a look of sudden

my fingers were so stiff. Do you re-

She turned her face to the wall, sigh-

ing heavily, as though something in the

air stifled her, and sang, in a little,

o Oh! sad are they who know not love.
But sadder they whose longing lips
Kiss empty air, and never touch
The dear, warm mouths of those they love.
Waiting, wasting, suffering much.

turning, saw them, and with a sudden

resolution in her tones, cried, sharply-

I must tell you, and to-night, and I can-

not bear that you should look at me."

she could wind her arms about me,

though by the faint fire-light I could

"You never wear flowers," she began,

quite calm, "but you used to; only

those given by one you loved, though.

I heard you say that once. So did

George Morford, and you meant it, too.

see her face was turned away.

I obeyed wonderingly, sitting where

"Put out the light. I have something

member it ""

tender voice-

"Could I forget?"

"How brilliant your eyes look, pain, as if some remorseful memory said Bell, coming into the room with had struck her, and shrinking away from my caresses, she murmured, "Oh! "White becomes you," pronounced I forgot! We sat silent for a space longer, Lucy

the latter, and, after a pause, "Why don't you hurry, child? George is tossing restlessly the while. Presently she resumed-"Robert carried me down stairs this

I seized my gloves and fan, and ran out to him, sayingmorning, for the last time I fear," with "Do Llook well, sir" a touch of pathos in her voice. "I tried to play Les Fleurs du Printemps, but

Unheeding my question, and drawing my arm through his, he asked-" Is this the purple-robed Astarte?"

"Oh! flatterer! an equivoque," I answered, laughing, as we entered the

George did not like dancing. He had no scruples, or anything of that sort, but simply was not fond of it. Very well, he might do exactly as he pleased, but if he had no penchant for the amusement I had, and if he couldn't dance with me 1 could find somebody that would. We The tears rose to my eyes. Lucy, led off in the next quadrille. At its close we retired to a window overlooking the sea, where we stayed a while, enjoying the coolness and commenting upon the

> "What are you looking for?" asked George, presently. "My handerchief. I came down in such a hurry that I must have left it up

beauty of the scene before us.

stairs." "I'll get it for you." "Well, you may. Ask Annette for Morford's face-five years! All my it, or if she isn't there, you'll find it on the table

no de la company de la company

He was standing behind your chair, up a waltz-Les Fleurs du Printemps- till only Lucy and I were left-she linthough you did not see him, and pointand Harry Voorhees came to me, say ing me laughingly to your hair, in which were the flowers he had given you."

"Can you resist that?" There was a slight pause, and then I demurred a moment. I knew that George did not like më to dance any of old flame of his, and that night at the Harry was almost like a brother—we had known each other from childhood. fanning yourself lazily, and looking vielded like a queen, Harry Voorhees came up What a glorious waltz I have had,

deorge," I said, coming back to my "Have you? Here is your handker

chief.' "Thank you."

"How warm it is," I presently oberved, drawing off my gloves; "and I have forgotten my ring.' "Take mine," said George, dropping into my hand a ring which I had given

im months before. His voice startled me, and looking nto his face I shuddered, it looked so strange, so cold, masked as it were. "George, what ails you?" I asked. uickly.

"Nothing. "Are you ill?" " No. ! "Have you the headache?" 'Yes: a little.''

Can I do anything for it " " Nothing." "Come up stairs and let me bathe our head with bay rum."

"I would rather stay here, and s would you.' I was silent after that, hurt and inlignant. A tuberose fell from my hair to the floor. George picked it up and began pulling at it absently. The perfume reached me. I shall never smell

t again without feeling faint. Just then Lucy Rutherford sauntered towards us, leaning upon Harry Voor- | new dress." hees' arm. Speaking to George, but looking at me.

"Are you picking Harry's flowers to pieces in jealousy that they are not vour own?" asked she. "I am honored," said the latter, with

mock bow, as they passed on. I turned to George for explanation. when he suddenly threw the flower upon the floor and stamped upon it, rather as if it were a venomous insect than from any ebullition of anger, and, with a look that I shall never forget—a look such as we give our beloved dead ere the coffin lid closes over them for-

I have a headache, and cannot go toever-turning on his heel and was gone. The first thing I did on reaching my com that night was to examine the ouquet I had left on the table. There, the air was faint and heavy with the half imbedded in leaves and flowers, was a card with Harry Voorhees' name floras. Seizing the flowers, in a sort of on it, and, beneath, the word "Philorage I flung them into the street. Upon mma.

"Who brought this, Annette?" "Miss Lucy. I thought she had told

their veil of mist, like a future's unou. Miss. reached desire-and on the bed was the Lucy and Harry were cousins, and I rose-colored tulle I was to have worn to the evening's fete, the gloves edged with swan's-down, fringed sash and snowy I would see the donor's name upon it. I grew considerably provoked to think cally, heedless of crease or fracture, I how needlessly sensitive George had peen, and then smiled a little as I thought of how unmercifully I would and, unlocking one of the compartments torment him about it on the morrow. of an etagere, in which were a packet of Early on the following day I heard letters, a faded flower or two, a solitaire some one speaking to Bell on the piazza. diamond ring, and a great, gleaming just outside my window.

"I wonder what ails George Morford. He was off the first thing this morning, white as a sheet, and with his eyes looking blue thunder."

Weeks after, it reached me that he nad sailed immediately for Calcutta, as foreign partner of the firm with which he was connected. That was all. There was no farewell, no regrets, no recrimination, no explanation, no comments, o far as I was concerned, for I would not allow his name to be mentioned in my presence. So the mystery was unsolved. There was only silence and absence, and the waves of the ocean that rolled between us.

Meanwhile, life swung on much as happiness had dropped out of it as completely as if it had never existed. There were other things, however-the swift round of fashion, music, and excitement, which drowns pain and takes the place of joy, till in its centre one is dmost happy—quite, but for the dead

ebbing of the undercurrent.

The summer after this, Lucy Rutherord, my dearest friend and constant companion, was thrown from her cartage, and so fearfully injured that her life was despaired of. After weeks of suffering, she was pronounced convalescent, with the clause that she could never rise again of her own volition, that she would never grow better, and might at any time become worse, falling gradually into a decline whose end was death. There were a few natural longings, a few tears, a few struggles, as the poor, mainted body and imprisoned soul panted for larger scope, and then the sweet, moonlight face grew. restful and resigned. It was my chiefest pleasure to visit her, taking flowers or the little delicacies I had prepared with my own hands, and giving her

vorld, whose faintest murmurs only reached her sick from. Thus time passed on until the night of which I have spoken-the night when Lucy gave me the first clue to the mystery which hung round George Morford's departure. The thought had presented itself that he was false—a onviction which, for want of a better, I had half accepted, half rejected. Now understood it all-the flowers, his morbid sensitiveness, and that he was jealous of Harry Voorhees, explained what else was wanting. The old love throbbed to life again with keenest pain; but it was something-aye, everything-to know my darling was

glimpses of that seemingly far-off

not unworthy. I comforted myself, saying-And yet I know, past all doubting, truly— A knowledge greater than grief can dim— know, as he loved, he will love me duly— Yea, better, e'en better, than I love him.

The next day, remembering with pang of remorse how coldly I had left Lucy in my stupefaction, I hastened to her. We talked much as usual, but I could see that her eyes searched mine with a keen gaze. As I arose to go, stooped and kissed her again and

again, saying-"Dear, I can never thank you sufficiently for what you have told me. It has saved me from despair."

Of what was purely personal in her confession I never spoke, knowing that not even from me would she bear a voiceful sympathy with past dreams. and past regrets; but there was ever a chord between us deeper than words, stronger than death, and eternal as love

itself. The months drifted on until it was five years since I had looked into George sisters were married and settled in homes of their own; all my compan-

gering as if her mission on earth was but half accomplished; I waitingwaiting for I knew not what.

One evening, near the end of May, I went to the opera with Bell and her the fancy dances, except with one of husband. Patti sang, Brignoli chanted my family or with him. But then and the audience encored. Music always fills me with a strange, passionate longing for some intangible happiness -that impalpable joy which, floating beyond our reach, is forever sought for and forever lost. To-night the slow, sick pain increased till all the lights seemed shining mockeries, and the music wailing voices of an embodied de-

> I was glad when we left the building, relieved even by Bell's gay appeal to her husband-"I'm hungry. Let's go to Millard's

> and get some supper." To Millard's we went, eat French creams, and sipped our chocolate out of little, straight-up-and-down cups that looked as if they were used in La Vallier's time, or had been raised to the lips of dainty Montespan. I was pouring water from one of the long-necked bottles, when Bell uttered an exclama-

"George Morford, as sure as I'm alive!"

I followed her gaze till it rested on a tall, dark figure sauntering listlessly towards us from one of the inner saloons. As he passed by, looking neither to the right nor to the left, the light shone full on a bronzed, bearded face, and the blue eyes of my quondam lover. I suppose I might have screamed or fainted, or have been guilty of Heaven knows what absurdity, had I not been recalled to myself by Bell's words-

" What a careless creature you areyou've spilled that water all over your

I answered her in a dazed sort of way, took a negative part in the conversation going home, on pretence of being sleepy, tried to hum a line of "Oh! Summer Night!" as I laid my head upon my pillow, and burst into a wild fit of passionate weeping.

The next day was one of tropic warmth and brightness, and towards sunset vast clouds gathered about the west, through which an eye of crimson flame glared bodingly. Lucy's house was but a step away; and wishing to visit her and return home again before the storm commenced, I hastened out. There was an ominous hush in the air, and, as I passed along, the voices of children playing in the street sounded strange and unnatural, like laughter in a sick room.

The invalid sat by an open window catching what balm she might from sultry breeze and dewless air. As she turned towards me, I could see that some influence oppressed her-that a sudden knowledge of a secret prescience set her all astir. Ere I could fathom suppose he had deputized her to present, this, a vivid flash of lightning leaped the gift, she, of course, imagining that | from a cloud, and, Lucy seeing it, said-"The storm has You will stay with me to-night." Then,

without turning her head, "Do you know that George Morford is home?" "Yes. I saw him last night, myself unseen.' We sat silent, hearing the jarring

thunders, feeling the cooling breeze, when Lucy cried in a high, strong "Play something! Be the David to

exorcise Saul, for I feel as if I were going mad.' There was a parlor organ in the room and I opened it. Chording the keys,

at first in pitying compliance—a mere impulse of human sympathy, the music sooned toned itself to the wild stir in my own heart, woolng it slowly from its weird harmony with the tempest without. As the night advanced, I played on-

old Georgian chants, hymned by the martyrs amid dame and torture; hushed hosannas, sung by hunted Waldenses in the depths of lonely cave and asual, except that the one element of glen; German ballads, instinct with a more human pathos—till all the mad unrest, the bitter longing, the impatient pain, had vanished, and the angel of peace folded her wings within my soul. When I ceased the storm had spent itself, and, opening the blinds, a flood of moonlight fell athwart the room and

rested on Lucy's face, pale with the exhaustion of a conquered purpose-glorified with the halo of an ineffable peace. A few nights thereafter, just at dusk, sat playing at backgammon with my father. It was very warm, and the

doors and windows were all open. There was no light in the room, but the hall lamp was lit, and I sat facing it. A shadow darkened the doorway an instant, and, looking up, the light shone full upon the face of George Morford. I sat white and silent while he came forward, shaking hands with my father, bowing to me and answering the innumerable questions which my father, with the proverbial blindness of his sex, saw fit to ask. Presently my father hobbled out of the room, and George Morford crossed over and sat down beside me, closing his hand over mine with a firm, quiet clasp. I withdrew it —he was taking too much for granted.

He might bide his time. "I received a note from your friend Lucy to-day," he said, "and she has told me all. Are you mine?" he asked, after a pause, as if the possibility of failure had just reached him.

"No," I answered, bitterly; "you cannot trust me." He went on, speaking rapid and passionate words of love and supplication; but the years witnessed against himyears of hopelessness and desolation, during which my youth had slipped from me day by day, and I was inexorable.

"Then you are willing that I should return to a dreary existence in a foreign land, when a single word from you would give me home and happinessall that my life holds dear?" "If you wish to, certainly," I an-

swered, coldly. "I have no voice in the matter. George Morford, five years ago you held your fate in your own hands; you chose what you chose-now abide

"Well, be it so," he said, with a face of white despair, and wiping his brow as if in physical agony.

He rose to go, and then, bending to kiss my hand, a great, scalding tear fell upon it. We looked, at each other.-Whether he saw a new pain in my eyes, or the shadow of an old regret, I cannot say, certain it is that the next instant I found myself in his arms.

After that, Lucy sank visibly. It might have been that her mission was accomplished, or the dying out of some shadowy hope, or only the weariness of the hot, still, perfect days; but as June faded-faded she.

I was with her constantly. George Morford she refused persistently to see While he was gone the band struck homes of their own; all my compan- I knew why, I knew that there was a common sympathies are the necessary foundations of a common free Govern-

exhumed passion, that she thought heresy to me. I knew that, inexorable as fate, she was dying for the sound of a voice, for the touch of a hand, for a look, for a kiss-and yet I might not speak. Once I came upon her unperceived. She was singing to herself in a little, plaintive voice, as was her cus tom—sometimes songs of earthly sorrow and despondency; oftener psalms, divine with faith and Heavenward soaring; to-night a fragment that I well

remembered. I could eatch but half the words-Whose longing lips Kiss empty air, and never touch
The dear warm mouths of those they love
Waiting, wasting, suffering much." I stood and thought a moment-then resolved. George Morford was down

stairs waiting till I should be ready to go home. Passing out as softly as I had entered, I called a servant and bade her tell him to come up. Then I went back to the room and took my station by Lucy's side. George came to the door, advanced and hesitated, looking at me; but I beckoned him on, saying, as if they had met but yesterday—

"Lucy wishes to bid you good-night." Was ever such a look as she gave him? On the borders of eternity, all false disguises fell away, and her very soul leaped from her eyes in a wild gaze of passionate imploring. I think he must have understood her-1 think it must have been as though their souls had met in mid air-for he gathered her in his arms as if she had been a weary dove. He held there a moment, stooped and kissed her softly, saying-

"Good-night, Lucy, darling." He left her immediately. She lay perfectly quiet after that. There was no immediate danger to be apprehended, the physician had said, but with a sort of prescience. I resolved

o stay with her that night. Once I felt her hands, and they were calminy. "Are you cold?" I asked. She lifted to mine her eyes of limitess content, answering-

"No, dear; I don't feel as though hould ever be cold again.' I crept beside her, folded her in my rms. Nestling close to me she said 'How good you are. Kiss me."

I kissed her, and we slept. Once in ly dream I felt a rush of air and the stir of wings. In the void one called, beside me one answered, and the morning's light showed that my arms enfold ed the dead.

A month thereafter I was married. There was no great preparation, no bridesmaids, no wedding favors, for the shadow of a sorrow overhung us still. Standing by George's side, 1 could see nothing but the startling white of his gloves, and could hear nothing but his sonorous voice pronouncing the solemn

And our life currents, so long parted, but now mingled, flow seaward through a land of limitless content, over which the love and loss of Lucy hung like a white cloud over the summer sun, only

limming its excess of glory GOVERNOR CURTIN'S MESSAGE. HARRISBURG, August 9,-1 have callourned session for the purpose of taking some action for the defense of the State. From the commencement of the ebellion Pennsylvania has done her whole duty to the Government. 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 sufficient part of her military force for our defense. In so doing she would have failed in her duty to the whole country; not only would her men have heen 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 have also necessarily interfered with and hampered all the military action of the Government, and made herself, to some extent, responsi-ble for any failures and short comings that may have occurred in pursuance the policy thus deliberately adopted. This State has steadily devoted her men to the great service. From the begin-ning she has always been among the ning 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 obliga-tions, she has a right to be defended by the national force as a part of a common country. Any other view would be absurd and unjust. She, of course, cannecessary contingencies of war. The reflections that have in too many quantities ters been made upon the people of her southern counties are most unfounded. They were invaded in 1862, when : 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 Averell. How could an agricultural people in an open country be ex-pected to rise suddenly and beat back nostile forces which had defeated organ 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 falled in this duty. If Pennsylvania, by reason of her geographical position, has required to be defended by the national forces, it has only been against the common enemy; it has nover been necessary to read to it has never been necessary to weaken the army in the field by sending heavy detachments of veterans to save her cites from being devastated by bands of rufflans, composed of their own inhabitants, nor have her people been isposed to sneer 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 defenseless town, this horrid barbarity, instead of firing the hearts of all the people of our com mon country, is actually in some quar-ters made the occasion of mocks and gibes at the unfortunate sufferers, thousands of whom have been rendered houseless; and these heartless scoffs nouseiess; and these heartless scous proceed from the very men who, when the State authorities, foreseeing the danger; were taking precautionary measures, ridiculed the idea of their being any danger, sneered at the exertion to prepare for meeting it, and succeeded, to some extent, in thwarting their eforts to raise forces. These

toris to raise forces. These men are themselves morally responsible for the calamity over which they now chuckle and rub fleir 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 freener would have forcetten. to freemen, would have forgotten, at least for the time, their wretched local jealousies, and sympathized with their loyal fellow-citizens wherever resident vithin the border of our common coun try. It should be remembered that the original source of the present rebellion was in such jealousies, encouraged for wicked purposes, by unscrupulous pol-

iticians 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,

ment. I am proud to say that the peo-ple of Pennsylvania feel every blow at the national force with an especial conany of her sister States as an assaul upon themselves, and give to them all that hearty good-will, the expression of which is sometimes more important unler the infliction of calamity than mere

der 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 General Wallace on the Monoccacy, their approach to and threatening of the capital, or to their destruction of property and pillage, of threatening of the capital, or to their destruction of property and pillage of the counties of Maryland lying on our 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 property and for volunteers to be mus-

ennsylvania for volunteers to be mu tered into the service of the Unite States, and to serve for one hundred days in the States of Pennsylvania and Mary-and and at Washington and its vicinity. Notwithstanding the embarrassments which complicated the orders for their organization and muster, six regiments were enlisted and organized, and a bat-talion of six companies. The regiments were withdrawn from the State, the last leaving the twenty-ninth day of July I desired that at least part of this force should be confined in their service to the States of Pennsylvania and Mary-land, and made such an application to the War Department. As this propo sition 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 Chambers-

burg and at York were organized and armed for their own protection.

I was not officially informed of the movements of the Federal armies. movements of the receral 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 nac, and was retiring up the Valley of the Shenandoah. Repeated su resease of our troops were also announced, and the people of this State had just cause to believe that quite sufficient Federal force had been thrown forward for its protection upon the line

of the Potomac. On Friday, the 20th day of July, the rebel brigades of Johnson and McCausland, consisting of from 2,500 to 3,000 mounted men with six guns. the Potomac at Clear Spring; they com menced crossing at 19 o'clock, A. M. and marched directly on Mercersburg. There were but forty-five men picketed in that direction, under the command of Lieutenant McLean, United State Army, and as the enemy succeeded in the telegraph communication which, from that point, had to pass west by way of Bedford, no information could be sent to General Couch by telegraph, who was then at Chambersburg.

The head of this column reached Chambersburg at 3 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, the 30th. 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 this com-mand advanced on Hagerstown; the nain body moved on the road leading rom Williamsport to Greenestl

Another rebel column of infantry and artillery crossed the Potomac simultaneously at Shephardstown, and moved towards Leitersburg. General Averell, who commanded a about 2,600 men, was at Hagerstown and being threatened in front by Vaughan and Jackson; on his right by McCausland and Johnson, who threatened his rear, and on his left by the column which crossed at Shephards own, he therefore fell back upon Green castle. Gen. Averell, 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 order. where his entire force consisted of sixty

infantry, forty-five cavalry and a section of a battery of artillery, in all les han one hundred and fifty 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 advised, joined Aver-ell. The town of Chambersburg was held until daylight by the small under General Couch, during which the Jovernment stores and train were saved Two batteries were then planted by the enemy, commanding the town, and i was invested by the whole command of town, and if

Johnson and McCausland. At 7 o'clock, A. M., six companies of dismounted men, commanded by weeney, entered the town followed by mounted men under Gilmor. The main force was in line of battle, a demand was made for one hundred thousan dollars in gold or five hundred thousand 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 itizens of the town, and even if they had any intention of paying a ranson, no time was allowed, as the rebels commenced immediately to burn and pillage the town, disregarding the appeals of women and obligant the grad mad in

women and children, the aged and infirm. Even the bodies of the dead were not protected from their brutality.

It would have been vain for all the citizens of the town, if armed, to have attempted, in connection with General "ouch's small force, to defend it Couch withdrew his command and did not himself leave until the enemy were actually in the town. Gen. Averel's command being within nine miles of Chambersburg, it was hoped he would arrive in time to save the town, and efforts were made during the night to

ommunicate with him. In the meantime the small force Gen. Couch held the enemy at bay. Gen. Averell marched on Chambers-burg, but did not arrive until after the town was burned and the enemy had retired; he pursued and overtook them at McConnelsburg 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 heretofore been exercised, in case of an accidental and destructive Pittsburgh. I cannot doubt the disposition of the Legislature on the present

On the 5th day of this month a large On the 5th day of this month a large rebel army was in Maryland and at various points on the Potomac, as far back as New Creek, and as there was no adequate force within the State, I deemed it my duty on that day to call for thirty thousand volunteer militia for domestic protection. They will be armed, transported and

supplied by the United appned by the United States; out 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 de-fense of the line of the Potomae, I united with Governor Bradford in the follow-ing letter to the ing letter to the President, dated July

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ANNAPOLIS, July 21, 1864.—His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States: coln, President of the United States.— Sir—The frequent raids across the Potomac River, made by portions of the rebel army, and the extent of the damage they have succeeded so frequently at the color of the damage they have succeeded so frequently at n inflicting, have most injuriously affected the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania in the neighborhood of that river, and many of them, it is believed, as the only security against such losses in the future, are seriously considering the propriety of abandoning their present homes and seeking safety at the North.

It seems to us that not merely in this sectional aspect of the case but in its national relation, the security of this border line betwe

the national force with an especial view The Potomac River can only be The Potomac Kiver can only be crossed in its ordinary state of water at some five or six fords, and we propose to enlist from our respective States a volunteer force that shall be sufficient, with the aid of the fortifications which

the force itself can speedily construct, to effectually guard them.

All we ask of the Government is that the recruits so raised shall be credited to the quotas of our several States on the call last made, and be armed, equipped and supplied as other volunteers in the We are aware that as a general rule, well founded objections exist to the enlistment of a force to be exclusive-ly used for home or local defense; but we regard such a service as we now suggest as an exceptional case, and the complete protection of that part of our frontier as of admitted national impordefense of the region bordering

tance. Soon after-the outbreak of the rebellion the importance of a special Upper Potomac was recognized by the Government, and the Hon. Francis Thomas, of Maryland, was authorized by it to raise three regiments with the view to the protection of the counties on either side of that river. Regiments were raised but the subsequent exigen-cies of the service required their em-ployment elsewhere, and they therefore fford at present no particular securit to that region beyond other troops in The necessity, as we think, for some

such peculiar provision has now become so obvious that we would with great respect, but most earnestly, urge upor your excellency the expediency of aceding to the suggestions we have made and we will immediately set about rais ing the forces required, and we have no doubt they will be promptly procured. We have the honor to be with gree We have the nonor to by, and respect, your obedient ser ants,
A. W. BRADFORD,
A. G. CURTIN,

The following letter from the Assistant Adjutant General, dated August 1. 1864, is the only reply received by me up to this time :

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GEN ERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. August 1, 1864. - His Excellency, the Gor rnor of Pennsylvania : Sir-1 have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the joint letter from yourself and the Gov-ernor of Marland, dated July 21, 1864 asking authority to raise a volunteer force in your respective States, to be ex-clusively used for home and local deense, and for guarding the fords of the Potomac.

In reply, I am directed by the Secre ary of War to inform you that the pro position has been fully considered, an that the authority asked for cannot be granted. In this connection please see the act of Congress approved February 13th, 1862, as promulgated in general orders No. 15, series of 1862, from this office. office. I have the honor to remain, sir. very respectfully, your obedient servant (Signed) Thos. M. Vincent.

Assistant Adjutant General. Assistant Adjutant General.
Mein.—Similar letter sent his Excellency the Governor of Maryland, this date. How the reason given for the refusal to act on this proposition can be made consistent with the entistment of nen for one hundred days, to serve in Pennsylvania, Maryland and at Washington and vicinity, is hard to perceive. On the suggestion made by citizens of the border counties, the following communication, dated 22d July, 1961, was made by Major Communication the Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SUS-CLEHANNA, HARRISBURG, PA., July 22, 1864.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Sir-During the recent roid into Maryland the citizens of Chambersburg turned out with a determination to stand by the few soldlers present, and hold the town against any cavalry force hat might assault it. Five hundred citizens of York, irres

peetive of party, volunteered, were armed, and went down the Northern Central Railroad to guard the bridges and hold their own. This is stated in and hold their own. This is stated in order to show you that the border citizens are beginning to realize that united action they have the strength to protect themselves against any ordinary raiding party. Inclosed I invite your attention to

letter addressed to the Governor, to-gether with the indorsement, upon the subject of forming a special corps from the six border counties most exposed. If ten thousand men can thus be organized, its existence would be a progamzed, as existence would be a pro-tection and give confidence. I am in-formed that the general sentiment of the people in question is in favor of something being done at once, and, as a military measure, think it will be of essential service to the General Govern-ment, and recommend that the War Department encourage the movement by authorizing the loan or issue of uniforms, provided the law in question is enacted. It is believed that the militia law of this State will practically prove of no value excepting that an enrollment will probably be made.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient seryant,

D. N. COUCH,

dient servant, D. N. Côuch, Maj. Gen. Commanding Deparment. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF HE SUSQUEHANNA, HARRISBURG, August 4.—A true copy respectfully furnished for the information of his Excellency Governor A. G. Curtin. (Signed) JOHN S. SHULTZ,

On the same day I approved, in writing, of the proposition, and expressing my opinion that the Legislature would my opinion that the Legislatur monapass an act in accordance with it at its adjourned session on the 23d of August. I am furnished with an official copy of the following reply, dated August 1st, 1864, to the proposition of Gen. Couch. Cory.—War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., August 1, 1864.—Major General D. N. Couch, Commanding, Harrisburg, Pa.: General—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d of July, relative to the United States providing uniforms for a special corps of militia from certain border counties of Peensylvania. In reply, I am directed to inform you that the subject has been carefully considered by the Secretary of War, who cannof sanction the issue of the clothing in question

the clothing in question.

I am, General, very respectfully, your THOS. M. VINCENT Assistant Adjutant General,
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF

THE SUSQUEHANNA, HARRISBURG, August 6, 1864.—A true copy respectfully furnished for the information of his Excellency, Governor A. G. Curtin. (Signed) JOHN S. SHULTZ, Assistant Adjutant General. In each of the three years, 1862, 1863 and 1864, it has been found necessary (Signed) to call out the State militia for the de-fense of the State, and this has been done with the assent and assistance of the General Government. From the want of organization we have been obliged to rely exclusively on volunteer

militia, and with few exceptions to organize anew for each occasion.

This has caused confusion and a loss of much valuable time, and has resulted in sending to the field men in a great measure undisciplined. The militia bill sed at the last session is, I think, for passed at the last session 18, 1 enhances ordinary times, the best militia law we have ever had, but under the existing extraordinary circumstances it seems to require modification.

I suggest that the assessors be directed to make an immediate enrollment, clas sitying the militia as may be thought best; that the officers be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation approved by him of a board of examination, composed of three major-generals for each division, of whom the major-general of the division shall be one, the other two to be designated by the Governor from the adjoining division, or in such other mode as the Legislature may think fit. the officers shall be selected by preference from officers and men who have been in service, and who shall have been honorably discharged by the United States, and that effectual pro-United States, and that effectual pro-vision be made for drafting the militia

adopted of granting authority to officers to recruit companies has been seen to be the best policy. I also recommend that the Governor be authorized to form, either by the acceptance of volunteers or by drafting in such parts of the State as he may deem expedient, a special corps of militia, to consist in due proportion of cavalry, artillery and infantty, to be kept up to the full number of fifteen regiments, to be styled Minute fifleen regiments, to be styled Minute Men, who shall be sworn and mustered into the service of the State for three years, and who shall assemble for drill at such times and places as he may direct; who shall be clothed, armed and equipped by the State, and paid when assembled for drill or called into ervice, and who shall at all times be lable to be called into immediat Hable to be called into immediate service for the defense of the State, independently of the remainder of the As this force would be subject to sud-As this force would be subject to sudden calls the largest part of it should be organized in the counties lying on our exposed border, and as the people of these counties have more personal interest in their protection, the recommendation is made to authorize the Governor to designate the parts of the State in which it shall be raised, and to save the time and expense of transporting troops from remote parts of the State, and the subsistence and pay in going to and from the border.

BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENTS, 12 a year por square of ten lines; ten per cent increase for fractions of a year. REAL ESTATE, PERSONAL PROCESSOR

ERAL ADVERTISING, 7 cents a line for the first, and 4 cents for each subsequent inser-tion. PATENT MEDICINES and other adver's by the

Quarter column, Business Cards, of ten lines or less

one year, Business Cards, five lines or less, one

Assignees' notices, Auditors' notices, Other "Notices," ten lines, or-

ousy which divide military organiza-

tions by the election of officers, and to

secure the services of the most deserv-ing and competent men. The election of officers in the volunteer forces in the

tield has been found to be injurious to the service; while promotions by senor-

ity and appointments of meritorious privates, have produced bravery and stimulated to faithfulness in the enlist-

ment of new organizations. The plan

adopted of granting authority to officers

LEGAL AND OTHER NOTICES

NAL PROPERTY, and GEN-

A body of men so organized will, it is believed, be effective to prevent raids and invasions. The expense of clothing, arining and equipping such a force cannot be governed to constitute the contraction. annot be correctly ascertained, but the Quartermaster General has been directed to approximate estimates for your in-formation which will be independent

of pay and subsistence.

The State should provide at least six our-gun batteries of field artillery, with

four-gun batteries of neid artinery, with all the modern improvements.

The suggestion has been frequently made by unreflecting persons that the State should raise a force and keep it. permanently in the field for her defense Apart from other considerations, it is be observed that the expenses of such measure would be quite beyond the i measure would be quite present ability of the State. To raise and maintain an army of fifteen regiments -- and any smaller force

would be inadequate-would involve in annual expenditure of more than lifteen millions of dollars The plan which I have above proposed would, I think, give the State efficient protection, and if the Legislature should think fit to adopt it, the expense can be readily provided for by oan or otherwise.

Having an organized force under the outrol of the authorities of the State. and austered into service for domestic protection, we would not, as heretofore, lose time in arranging for transportation and supplies with the national Government

into the field, where, thoroughly organ-ized, it should be in all its appointments an army which could be increased from our curolled and classified citizens. The plan which I have above suggested is the result of reflection and experience which I have had during the last three years, and I have felt it to be my duty to submit it for your consider-ation. Of the purpose of providing for the effectual defense of the State, I, of course, cannot doubt your approval. If the Legislature should prefer the adoption of any other plan more efficient

and economical than that which I have herein proposed, it will give me pleasure to co-operate heartily in carrying it into have appointed for the Eastern armies Col. F. Jordan as agent for Washington, and Lieut. Col. James Gillion as assisant agent at that place, and also for the Southwestern armies, Lieut. Col. James Chamberlain, as agent at Nashville. These agents are now actively engaged in the performance of their-duties, and it is desirable that our people should be aware that a part of them consists of the gratuitous collection of all claims by Pennsylvania volunteers, or their legal representatives, on the State and National Governments. Vol-

unteers having claims on either of these Governments, can have them collected through these agents without expense, and thus be secured from the extertion to which it is feared they have some-times heretofore been subjected. Having received information from the agents of the State that our sick and wounded were suffering greatly from the want of comforts, and even neces saries, I have been recently compelled to call on the people to contribute supplies mainly in kind for their relief; and it gives me pleasure to say that this ap-peal has been cheerfully responded to, as have been all my former appeals to the same end. It seems impossible to

expand the liberality of our generous people when the well-being of our brave volunteers is in question. In my special message of the 3d of April, I stated the circumstances at-April, I stated the circumstances at-ending the advance by banks and other corporations of funds for the payment of the militia called out in 1863. In consequence, the Legislature passed the act of 4th May, 1864, authorizing a loan for the purpose of refunding with inter-est the amount thus advanced, in case Congress should fail to make the neces sary appropriation at its then curren

I regret to say that Congress adjourned without making such appropriation.— The balance in the Treasury being found sufficient to reimburse the funds so advanced, without unduly diminishing the sinking fund, I have deemed it adisable not to advertise for proposals for the loan, and I recommend the of an act directing the payment to be made out of the money in the Treasury. As the omission of Congress to act on this subject involved an unprecedented disregard of the good faith of the national authorities. I recommend that the Legi-lature takes measures for programme an appropriation at the part against an appropriation at the part against an appropriation at the part against a part curing an appropriation at the next session of Congress.

The revenue bill passed at the last

session has been found to be defective in several points, and I recommend a careful and immediate revision of it. The bounty bill passed at the last session is found to be defective and unjust in many of its provisions, and, from the manner in which it is administered in some parts of the State, oppressive on the people. I therefore recommend a careful revision of it, as the present ses sion has been called for the considera-tion of matters of vital public importance.

I commend them to your earnest and A. G. CURTIN.

A HOME FOR SALE.-How much we dislike to read so sad an announcement in the advertising department of the papers. Not a house and grounds only, out all the long, cheering memories and tender associations of the place that enrich it with a wealth beyond the computation of business men, the traders in homesteads and other classes of real estate. It is a sorry day for a man, and the more so for a family, when he is obliged to give up his home, and go drifting again over the world No experience like this shocks the sensitive heart. Allgone, all deserted. The lights shining no more in the window. The familiar faces no longer pressed against the panes. The fires dead and goneout. The smoke no more curling from the chimneys. The dear voices will not be heard there again, though the man pass and repass the house daily. And there is indeed no desolation of asortlike this. He must be a hard and undeveloped na-ture that can contemplate such a scene without the deepest emotion. To lose heard there again, though the man pass when required.

The recommendation in regard to appointment is made to avoid the angry one's home is to lose nearly all that earth

Associated for an activities of the control of the

lions States is an object justifying and

Proposi Merekel.

pointment is made to avoid the angry one's home is to lose nearly all the dissension and too often political jeal-has to offer of happiness to man.

क्षेत्रक वींचतुरवाराताचे से क्षेत्रवीयांचायाचा प्रकार होता है हुन है। ता वांच प्रवाहित से मार्च कर हो हो है