

AMONG THE POSITIVE ADVANTAGES TO THE country, and to the cause of free institutions everywhere, which must occur from this civil war, that of our entire change in the system of political preference may be reckoned the chief.

We do not assume too much for the intelligence and integrity of the masses, when we predict that neither Wall Street nor unprincipled political leaders will soon be permitted to drive their trade of placemen making.

We will change all that. We must vote for men of distinct principles, of solid and honorable public reputation; men of positive moral and political qualities; men of sterling characteristics jutting out and firm and tangible as the spurs of our own Alleghenies.

The complexion and character of the next Legislature is a matter of the highest importance. That body has an important duty to perform; a duty more nearly affecting the welfare and reputation of this Commonwealth than any other within its scope of action.

But in Gen. Cameron's successor Pennsylvania is peculiarly fortunate. DAVID WILMOR is preeminent a representative man. He not only represents the people but the great, vitalizing principle of free government, as well.

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During his brief Senatorial term Judge Wilnor has won the respect of his peers, and golden opinion on all hands. Eye-witnesses testify that he has the proud distinction of being listened to when he rises to address the Senate.

The President has signed the Tak Bill, Pacific Railroad bill, and the bill abolishing polygamy in Utah.

WILMOR is gradually regaining his health, with prospect of a complete restoration in a few months. This will prove acceptable news to his many personal and political friends and well-wishers throughout the State.

McCLELLAN'S WEEK OF BATTLES.

The army of the Potomac, from which the nation anticipated such glorious and decisive work has proven itself superior even to the anticipations of the most confident and enthusiastic.

Gen. McClellan in his new position defeated the rebels, and is now being reinforced to an extent which will astonish the nation. His army will march victoriously into the rebel capital before the enemy has fairly recovered from the terrible loss with which they met during the week of battles.

Of the losses sustained by the different companies from this County, we are not informed. As soon, however, as we can procure a correct list of the killed, wounded and missing, we shall give it to our readers.

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The TERM OF THE NEW VOLUNTEERS.—It is understood an order is about being issued reducing the term of enlistment for the additional 500,000 volunteers from three years to one year.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at Harrisburg, on the 4th inst., and nominated the following ticket: For Auditor General—Isaac Slenker. For Surveyor General—J. P. Barr, Pittsburg.

The President has signed the Tak Bill, Pacific Railroad bill, and the bill abolishing polygamy in Utah.

Gov. Curtin is again in Harrisburg with hopes of entire recovery.

The Battle Before Richmond.

What we now believe to be the actual truth of the late movements before Richmond, is this: The rebels, by the aid of conscription, of troops brought from the West, and of the recall of Stonewall Jackson from the Shenandoah Valley, gathered a force not improbably double that of McClellan.

From among the conflicting stories of letters from the field, and of the totally unreliable half-truths (or whole lies—for what is the difference?) with which some authority insults the loyal North, we extract, to the best of our judgment, a summary of the fighting up to Tuesday night, July 1, since which time both the rebel and Union forces have been resting and reorganizing.

McClellan has been driven in all about 25 miles, from the region of Mechanicsville and White House to his present post at Harrison's Bar, away down the James River; being the whole extent of the line of his position, and more.

The successive battles, not including the fighting of Wednesday, June 26, may be stated as follows: 1. The battle of Mechanicsville on Thursday, the 27th; the rebel force said to have been some 80,000, under Stonewall Jackson, Hill and Longstreet; Union force, McClellan's and Sumner's divisions.

2. The battle of New Bridge or Chickahominy, Friday, 28th. Here, General Fitz John Porter was in command of our troops, including Morrisell's, McCall's, Sykes', and Slocum's divisions. The enemy attacked at sunrise, with overwhelming strength, and pressed our brave troops furiously with constant reliefs of fresh regiments all day long until night.

3. An artillery duel Friday night, after our army had crossed the Chickahominy, without much result.

4. Attacks during Saturday by both wings of the rebels, whose left had now crossed the Chickahominy, upon the rear-guard of our army, now retreating altogether across the White Oak Swamp toward James River. The rebel design was to outflank and cut off our rear-guard, but fighting desperately, and with heavy losses in men and material, our forces succeeded in repelling them, and getting our trains across the White Oak Swamp. It was on this day that Gen. McCall was wounded and taken prisoner.

5. Two battles on Sunday; being other attempts to destroy our rear-guard, during its evacuation of the lines north of White Oak Swamp, and its further retreat southward toward the James. Both were terrific and slaughterous battles, but our wearied forces succeeded in repelling the enemy and continuing their movement.

6. A long fierce fight of ten hours on Monday, June 30, between our forces, still covering the retreat, and the rebels, coming through White Oak Swamp after us, while other rebel forces coming out of Richmond endeavored to flank us on our left. The battle was of the same obstinate and murderous character with all the preceding fighting.

7. Two more battles, on Tuesday, the final ones of the dreadful series, and perhaps the most furious of all. Our army, however, now at last upon its final position, fought with the desperation of necessity, and repulsed the enemy in the morning. Returning in the afternoon, they found us still more strongly drawn up, and protected by the gun-boats in the James, whose ten-inch shells soon drove them away.

This ended a gigantic series of battles almost unprecedented in the history of war, and whose losses we cannot yet estimate. It is claimed that our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is in all about 20,000, and that of the enemy has been estimated at nearly four times that. Our artillery certainly did tremendous execution among their unusually dense masses. It is claimed that our loss of artillery is only about thirty field guns, and that our siege train is safe. No confidence can be placed in what the Government permits to be said on such points; these statements may or may not be near the truth.

Spirited Address of General McClellan to his Army on the Fourth of July.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac—Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 4, 1862.

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:—Your achievements of the last ten days have illustrated the valor and endurance of the American soldier. Attacked by superior forces and without hope of reinforcements you have succeeded in getting your base of operations by a flank movement, always regarded as the most hazardous of military expedients.

Upon your march you have been assailed day after day with desperate fury by men of the same race and nation, skillfully massed and led.

The enemy may at any time attack you.—We are prepared to meet them. I have personally established your lines. Let them come and we will convert their repulse into a final defeat.

Your government is strengthening you with the resources of a great people. On this, the nation's birthday, we declare to our foes, who are rebels against the best interest of mankind, that this army shall enter the capital of the so-called confederacy; that our national constitution shall prevail; and that the Union, which can alone insure internal peace and external security to each State, must and shall be preserved, cost what it may in time, treasure or blood.

Geo. B. McClellan, Major-General Commanding.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, July 13, 1862. Between 3,000 and 4,000 Georgians, Texans, and guerrillas, under Col. Forrest, attacked the 11th Michigan and the 3d Minnesota Regiments in Murfreesboro at an early hour this morning.

There was desperate fighting, but at 3 p. m. the Michigan troops had surrendered. The Minnesotians were strongly entrenched, and cut the enemy to pieces terribly with Hewlett's Kentucky battery, repulsing them with great slaughter in three charges.

Flags of truce were sent in by Forrest demanding their surrender. Col. Leslie replied that he could hold his position for a week.—The railroad track was torn up, but replaced. An attack on Nashville is not improbable. Col. Leslie is reported falling back on Nashville. The commanding was heard repeatedly here. Col. Roane has arrived with several companies.

A special dispatch to the Associate Press says that Murfreesboro has been taken by the Confederates, who are mostly Texan Rangers under Forrest, but was shelled by our battery (Storrs's).

Report says it was the 6th Michigan Regiment was captured. The 3d Minnesota, with a battery, were holding out at last accounts.—Brigadier General Dufland had Crittenden of Indiana as prisoners.

There is great excitement in Nashville, and an attack is expected. We will give the best fight possible, and if compelled to yield, will sell the city. A battery is in position for the emergency.

The city is filled with rumors about a fight at Murfreesboro today. The most reliable reports confirm the statement about a fight having occurred. The following particulars are given: About eight o'clock this morning a large force of rebel cavalry, under the command of Col. Forrest, composed principally of two Georgia and one other Rebel regular cavalry regiment, drove in our pickets and assaulted the town.

The Ninth Michigan Regiment, Col. Parham, were surrounded and captured. Gen. T. Crittenden of Indiana and Gen. Dufland, who had recently arrived to take command of the 22d Brigade, were made prisoners; also, Lieut. Barre, Commissary, and Lieut. C. H. Irwin, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

The 3d Minnesota, Col. Leslie, and Heritt's 1st Kentucky Battery, made a gallant resistance. Their bravery is beyond praise. They saved the railroad track and bridges, losing but few men.

The Rebels destroyed the railroad depot and other property, including the telegraph office. The town was being shelled by Heritt's battery at the last report—3 p. m., today.

Forrest is not expected to make an attempt upon Nashville, as he will find work enough for him to attend to before approaching the city. By trustworthy accounts he has 3,000 cavalry, but no artillery nor infantry.

A consultation has just been held between Gov. Johnson, Col. John F. Miller, commanding this post; Col. Lewis D. Campbell, Provost Marshal; Capt. O. D. Green of Gen. Buell's Staff; Capt. McFeeley, U. S. Commissary; Capt. Braden of Gen. Dumont's Staff; Col. Gillam, Governor's Staff.

Entire confidence is maintained in the ability of the Government to protect the city and restore tranquility in the neighborhood.

Stirring Address from Gen. Pope.

GREAT MASS MEETING!

AT TOWANDA, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1862.

There will be a MASS MEETING of citizens of Bradford county, without distinction of party, at Towanda, on Saturday, July 19, in response to the President's late call for volunteers.

We shall expect every good citizen of old Bradford to give to this holy cause the encouragement of his presence at this meeting. Every one of us has a duty to perform. Shame upon him who falters when his country bleeds! The least any loyal man can do is to lend his influence and encouragement to the good work.

Highly Important Correspondence

RE ENFORCEMENT OF THE ARMY. Patriotic Proposition by the Loyal States.

300,000 More Troops Called For.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 1, 1862. The following correspondence between the President and the Governors of the several States will explain itself:

TO THE PRESIDENT:—The undersigned, Governors of States of the Union, impressed with the belief that the citizens of the States which they respectively represent are of one accord in the hearty desire that the recent success of the federal arms may be followed up by measures which must insure the speedy restoration of the Union, and believing that in view of the important military movements now in progress, and the reduced condition of our effective force in the field, resulting from the usual and unavoidable casualties of the service, that the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people in support of the great interests committed to your charge, we respectfully request, if it meets with your entire approval that you at once call upon the several States for such number of men as may be required to fill up all the military organizations now in the field and add to the arms heretofore organized such additional number of men as may in your judgment be necessary to garrison and hold all the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies, and to speedily crush the Rebellion that still exists in several of the Southern States, thus practically restoring to the civilized world our great and good Government.

- Isaac Washburne, Jr., Gov. of Maine. N. S. Berry, Gov. of New Hampshire. Frederick Holbrook, Gov. of Vermont. Wm. A. Buckingham, Gov. of Connecticut. E. D. Morgan, Gov. of New York. Chas. S. O'Brien, Gov. of New Jersey. A. W. Curtin, Gov. of Pennsylvania. A. W. Bradford, Gov. of Maryland. E. H. Dumont, Gov. of Virginia. Austin Blair, Gov. of Michigan. J. B. Tomple, President Board of Kentucky. Andrew Johnson, Gov. of Tennessee. H. H. Gamble, Gov. of Missouri. O. P. Morton, Gov. of Indiana. David Tod, Gov. of Ohio. Alexander Ramsey, Gov. of Minnesota. Richard Yates, Gov. of Illinois. Edward Salmon, Gov. of Wisconsin.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 2, 1862.

GENTLEMEN:—Fully concurring in the wisdom of the views expressed to me in so patriotic a manner by you in the communication of the 28th day of June, I have decided to call into the service an additional force of three hundred thousand men. I suggest and recommend that the troops be chiefly of Infantry.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION.

More men are required for the suppression of the rebellion. Our regiments in the field are to be recruited to their original strength, and in addition new regiments are to be formed.

Pennsylvania has hitherto done her duty to the country. Her freemen are again called on to volunteer in her defence, that the blood of her sons who have already fallen, may not have been shed in vain, and that we may hand down to our posterity the blessings of Union and civil and political liberty, which we derived from our fathers.

The number of men now required, and the regulations for the enlistment, will be made known forthwith in General Orders. Meanwhile the men of Pennsylvania will hold themselves in readiness for prompt compliance with the necessary demand upon their gallant and patriotic spirit.

Our noble Commonwealth has never yet filtered, and must stand firm now when her honor and every thing that is dear to her is at stake.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty seventh.

By the Governor, A. G. CURTIN. ELI SLIFFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

At New Hope, Nelson County, at 11 o'clock last night, a party of the 35th Ohio Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Moore, encountered 450 Rebel cavalry, under Jack Allen, half a mile south of the railroad. After a brisk fire of musketry for twenty minutes the enemy were routed and fled.

There were no Union casualties. Blood along the road was found by the skirmishers we sent out, but no enemy. Later accounts say that these guerrillas burned the Town of Lebanon, and robbed the Commercial Bank located there.

Telegraphic communication is perfected to Nashville, but not over the Lexington branch line, which will prevent us from receiving further particulars to night.

The Union re-enforcements moving in the direction of Lebanon could not have arrived there until after the destruction of the place, but they are in hot pursuit of the guerrillas.

The train was here at 6 o'clock last evening did not arrive till near midnight. The passengers report that Col. Morgan's Rebel cavalry had been within seven miles of Cave City, and that they had left that point 1,500 strong, for Lexington. Col. Morgan also announced his intention of visiting Louisville.

OPERATIONS OF MORGAN'S GUERRILLAS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 13, 1862. Rumors have reached here that Morgan's Guerrillas, 2,800 strong, in two squadrons, are at Harrodsburg and Danville destroying property and stealing horses.

Considerable excitement exists in Louisville on account of the proximity of the guerrillas. Effective measures are being taken to prevent incursions.

MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENT AT CORINTH.

CORINTH, Miss., Saturday, July 13, 1862.

The Rebels have been making mysterious cavalry demonstrations in front ever since their repulse at Booneville by Colonel Sheridan. The latter has fallen back near Ramsay.

The movements are thought by some to be an advance guard of a force to attack us; others think it is to cover the flank of Bragg's command re-enforcing Chattanooga.

The weather is very warm; water is very scarce. The health of the troops is improving. Furloughed men are returning at the rate of 100 men per day.

REBEL ATROCITIES IN MISSOURI!

CHICAGO, July 13, 1862.

The Davenport Democrat of the 10th inst. states that a telegram was received by the Adjutant-General stating that an armed band of Rebels made a descent on the town of Memphis, in Northern Missouri, and captured the town and carried away ninety Union prisoners.

CONFEDERATE CHIVALRY.—The Maysville (Kentucky) Eagle bears of a most atrocious piece of barbarism, perpetrated by the Rebels on the Sandy Valley, its information being from sources perfectly reliable. A private of the Ohio Fortieth, being sick, had been permitted to stay behind the regiment, which was coming down the Sandy. Having become convalescent, he was on his way to join the regiment, when he was waylaid by a small party of guerrillas, who robbed him of his money and arms, and even stripped him of his clothing.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SICK AND WOUNDED.—Major James Gilleland, Assistant Quartermaster General of the State of Pennsylvania, who has been acting as agent for the State during the campaign of the Sprigg and Sumner, and who has been with the armies reporting to the authorities at Washington, has been instructed by Gov. Curtin to remain at Washington to see to the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers from Pennsylvania at this point. Any letters of inquiry respecting Pennsylvania Volunteers will receive prompt attention from Major Gilleland.

HARRISON'S BAR.—This place, from whence Gen. McClellan's first despatch from James River was dated, was the birth place of President Harrison. The house in which he was born is now within our lines, and is used as a hospital. It was the residence of the President's father, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, for a number of years. Its present owner, Dr. Powhatan P. Starke, is a rank secessionist, and came into possession of the property by marriage with Mr. Harrison.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has issued an address to his troops—more significant for what it does not say than for what it does. He says that they drove McClellan's 35 miles, until he reached the shelter of his gunboats. Not a word is said about prisoners taken or field won; but the Confederate soldiers are conjured to stick to the army and fight to the last. If Davis had taken ten or any other thousands of prisoners, would he have forgotten to mention it?