

TOWANDA: Thursday Morning, July 17, 1862.

A MONG 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 preferment may be reckoned the chief. In a former article this subject was touched upon in its general relations. It is now proposed to speak of it as regards particnlar cases.

We do not assume too much for the intelligence and integrity of the masses, when we predict that neither Wall Street nor unprinci pled political leaders will soon be permitted to drive their trade of placemen making. From the President down to the humblest State official, henceforth the people will exercise their sovereign choice really, and not nominally, as has been too much the case heretofore. We shall have no more compromises, by means of which, men not identified with the principles upon which the Government must in future be administered at all, have been entrusted as executive and legislative officers, whose hearts never beat in unison with the popular heart. and who sought position for the purpose of aggrandizing themselves and their friends, rather than for any meditated benefit of the greatest number. We have, as a people, voted for men of factitious reputation ; men of negative political and moral qualities ; smooth, round men, whose friends were such for the profits of the alliance, and whose positive enemies were made up of the disappointed selfish.

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 ; angular men, with sterling characteristics jutting out and firm and tangible as the spurs of our own Alleghenies : whose friends are the friends of i human kind everywhere, and whose enemies are the slaves of mean and low ambition. Such gre the champions of the new order of things. We are to begin voting for them next October.

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 .--Pennsylvania, the national centre of gravity, so to speak-seems fated never to have a fall representation in the national Senate. For years she has sent a divided delegation. The present delegation is scarcely better. The his successor, though not their first choice, Mr BIGLER's partison constituents But in Gen. CAMERON's successor Pennsylvania is peculiarly fortunate. DAVID WILMOT is preeminently a representative man. He not only represents the people but the great, vitalizing pinciple of free government, as well .--His election was everywhere in the North received with applause. And not because it was DAVID WILMOT, but because of his long and able championship of the right, and his consegent identification with progressive democracy in this country. While the democratic party championed progress he adhered to its policy. When it signified its purpose through its more unscrupulous leaders to adopt a narrow and retrograde policy, involving the nurture of Slavery as an element of political power, he gave his voice and his energies to its defeat .---This fearful struggle is simply the fulfilment of bis prediction, made in public and private, for sixteen years. Though he was not alone in the country, he was known far and wide as the leader in the revolt against the prostitution of the powers of the government for the nur. ture of slavery. In time, that revolt assumed the proportions of a revolution, ultimating in the election of ABRAHAN LINCOLN, and the final overthrow of an emasculated and treasonable party. Nothing could have been more appropriate in that moment of triumph than his elevation to the dignity of the national Senate. It was a fit beginning of the new order of things. Not to have preferred him then, wo'd have been an act of bad faith which the liberal masses in other States would have been slow to forgive. It is for these reasons that his re-election should not be imperilled by any act of neglect or want of forethought on the part of his friends. That his re-election is almost universally desired and expected by the loyal masses is beyond question. This expectation can, and ought to be realized. The need of a represenat this very time. We know of but one influence that can can be connted adverse to him. That is the influence of a cowardly faction of the whilem' democracy, led on by BUCHAN-AN. & Co.

prospect of a complete restoration in a few nonths. This will prove acceptable news tohis many personal and political friends and well-wishers throughout the State.

MCCLELLAN'S WEEK OF BATTLES.

The army of the Potomec, from which the nation anticipated such glorious and decisive work has proven itself superior even to the anticipations of the most confident and enthusiastic. The week of battle has tested the qual ities of McClellan's army and it has not been found wanting-it is invincible, three to one they have defeated the enemy-put him to flight For seven days they fought a battle every day, and at the end of that time the enemy has been beaten back, and our army hold a better and stronger position than before the battle. After the severe test, Gen. McClellan, on the 4th inst., read an address to his army, which is full of fire, patriotism, and expresses the fullest confidence in the troops. He declares that they will be in the capital of the may in time, blood and treasure. There is probably no battle on record in modern history where two armies of equal proportions fought with such a degree of desperation for so long a time, and with such terrible slaughter. The gallant Old Keystone won new lanrels on this great battle field. The great body of Pennsylvanians was concentrated in Mc-Clellan's army, and until now have had no fair opportunity of fully displaying its valor and invincibility. Of the splended division under Gen. McCall, numbering ten thousand known as the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. one third of their entire number, including, their brave General, who is a prisoner. All regiments from this State, as also all others, are said to have behaved splendidly, and old

Gen. McClellan in his new position defe; 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 dur his army of forty or fifty thousand, and Gen. Pope with the concentrated corps of Gens. Fremont, McDowell, Banks and Shields, numbering over one hundred thousand, are hurrying forward to participate in and make certain loss during the seven days fighting will amount to in the aggregate is not known, and probably will not be known for some time, but it certainly was very great. Some of our Pennsylvania Regiments lost more than two thirds of their number. Of the enemy's loss we know of course, as little as of our own. The Washmous number of 85,000 men, or nearly if not

WILMOT is gradually regaining his health, with The Battle Before Richmond.

What we now believe to be the actual truth of the late movements before Richmond, is defeat. this : The rebels, by the aid of conscription, of troops brought from the West, and of the recali of Stonewall Jackson from the Shenan doah Valley, gathered a force not improbably interest of maukind, that this army shall endouble that of McClellan. Then they hurled one-half of it upon our exposed right, which was not covered or supported by anything at all. Fortunately this move had been foreseen, and measures successfully taken to transfer stores and trains round to James River. But while the supplies were thus preserved, this powerful attack was continued day by day, and our army, though fighting like an army of giants, was outmaneuvered, overweighted steadily forced further and further back, and compressed into a small space on the bank of the James River, where the army of the Potomac would have been totally anaihilated, had not the gunboats from the river driven back the triumphant enemy. From among the conflicting stories of letters

from the field, and of the totally unreliable half-truths (or whole lies-for what is the dif ference ?) with which some authority insults so called Southern Confederacy, cost what it the loyal North, we extract, to the best of our indgment, a summary of the fighting up to lues ay 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 stathere. Col. Roone has arrived with several ed as follows : companies.

I. The battle of Mechanicsville on Thursday, the 27th ; the rebel force said to have been some 80,000, under Stonewall Jackson, lost in killed, wounded, and missing about Hill and Longstreet; Union force, Mc Call's and Stoneman's divisions. Our forces, after hard fighting from noon till cark, fell back some five miles along the Chickahcminy, to New Bridge.

2. The battle of New Bridge or Chickahom-Pennsylvania has truly reaped a rich crop of iny, Friday, 27th. Here, General Fitz John Porter was in command of our troops, including Morrell's, McCall's, Sykes', and Slocum's

divisions. The enemy attacked at sonrise, with overwhelming strength, and pressed our brave troops foriously with constant reliefs of fresh regiments all day long until night. Our artillery did great execution upon them ; but in spite of the tremendous fighting of our brave men, it was evident that they would be ing the week of battles. Gen. Burnside with exterminated there ; and during the night, Gen. Porter's army crossed the Chickabomiuy, leaving our killed and wounded, sixteen guus, baggage, &c., &c. During this day the rebels are given : took possession of White House, and the rail-

road and telegraph to it. 3. An artillery duel Friday night, after our the final stroggle with rebellion. What our army had crossed the Chickahominy, without much results.

4. Attacks during Saturday by both wings of the rebeis, 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- the 22d Brigade, were made prisoners ; also, guard, but fighting desperately, and with heavy losses in men and material, our forces sucington Star, learns from an officer who has ceeded in repelling them, and getting our with manifest relief, and hailed the election of returned from the field, that the enemy's loss trains across the White Oak Swamp. It was 1st Kentucky Battery, made a gallant resistduring the seven days amounted to the enor. on this day that Gen. McCall was wounded and taken prisoner. 5. Two battles on Sunday: being other at-

to consider himself somewhat in the light of Mr. BIGLER's substitute, and the champion of Mr. Chillen in project the receive flags of truce from Gen. McClellan inquiring as to the fate of Union Swamp, and its further retreat southward to- fice. the James. Both were terrific and

The town was being shelled by Herritt'

The enemy may at any time attack you .-We are prepared to meet them. 1 have personally established your lines. Let them come ARA and we will convert their repulse into a final Your government is strengthening you with

AT TOWANDA, On this, the nation's birth day we declare SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1862. to our foes, who are rebels against the best

There will be a MASS MEETING of citithat our national constitution shall prevail zens of Bradford county, without distinction of and that the Union, which can alone insure party, at Towanda, on Saturday, July 19, in internal peace and external security to each response to the President's late call for volun-State, must and shall be preserved, cost what teers. 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 IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE upon him who falters when his country bleeds! CAPTURE OF MURFRESBORO BY THE REBELS. The least any loyal man can do is to lend his influence and encouragement to the good work. Betwe n 3,000 and 4,000 Georgians, Tex The ablest speakers in Northern Pennsylvania ans, an I guerrillas, under Col. Forrest, attack will be present. Let this be the largest gathed the 11th Michigan and the 3d Minnesota ering ever known in the county. The meet-Regiments in Murfreesboro at an early hour ing will be called at 2 o'clock, P. M.

There was desperate fighting, but at 3 p. m. the Michigan troops had surrendered. The **Highly Important Correspondence** Minnesotians were strongly intrenched, and cut the enemy to pieces terribly with Hewlett's RE ENFORCEMENT OF THE ARMY Kentucky battery, repulsing them with great Patriotic Proposition by the Loyal States. Flags of truce were sent in by Forest de 300,000 More Troops Called For. manding their surrender. Col. Leslie replied

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 1, 1862. The following correspondence between the President and the Governors of the several

Col. Leslie is reported falling back on Nash States will explain itself : ville. The cannonading was heard repeatedly TO THE PRE-IDENT: - 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 A special dispatch to the Associate Press the federal arms may be followed up by meas says that Murfreesboro has been taken by the ares which must insure the speedy restoration Confederates, who are mostly Texan Rangers of the Union, and believing that in view of under Forest, but was shelled by our battery the important military movements now in progress, and the reduced condition of our office-Report says it was the 6th Michigan Regi tive force in the field, resulting from the usual ment was captured. The 3.1 Minnesota, with and unavoidable casualties of the service, that the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people in supported 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 organiz-d such additional number of men as may in your judgment be necessary to garrison and hold all he numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies, and to speed ily crush the Rebellion that still exists in sev eral of the Southern States, thus practically restoring to the civilized world our great and good Government. All believe that the de-

cisive moment is near at hand, and to that end the people of the United States are desirous to aid promptly in fornishing all reinforcements that you may deem needful to sus tain our Government.

Isaac Washburne, Jr., Gov. of Maine. Isaac Washburne, Jr., Gov. of Maiue. N. S. Berry, Gov. of New-Hampshire. Frederick Holbrook, Gov. of Vernoat. Wm. A. Backingham, Gov. of Connecticut. E. D. Morgan, Gov. of New-York. Chas. S. Olden, Gov. of New-Jersey. A. G. Cartin, Gov. of Penasylvania. A. W. Bradford, Gov. of Maryland. B. H. Biessent Gov. of Maryland. F. H. Piermont, Gov. of Virginia. ustin Blair, Gov. of Michigan. B. Temple, President Board of Kentucky B. Temple, Hestient Data of A idrew Johnson, Gov. of Tennesso R. Gambrel, Gov. of Missouri, P. Morten, Gov. of Indiana.

David Fod, Gov. of Ohio. Alexander Ramsey, Gov. of Minnesota. Richard Yates, Gov. of Hilmois, Edward Salamon, Gov. of Wisconsin

GREAT MASS MEETING ! IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY. FIGHT AT NEW-HOPE

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 12, 1867

At New Hope, Nelson County, at 11 of. clock last night, a party of the 35th Ohig Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Moore, encounter. ed 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 guerillas barned 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 reenforcements 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 due here at 6 o'clock last even. ing 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 GUER RILLAS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 13, 1862. Rumors have reached here that Morgan's Guerrillas, 2,800 strong, in two squads, 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.

LOUISVILLE-Midnight.

Reports have been just received that the main body of Morgan's guerrillas were at Rough and Ready, nine miles south of Frankfort, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Our informent says the State archives are being removed from the Capitol.

MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENT AT COR-INTH

CORINTH, MISS., Saturday, July 12, 1862. The Rebels have been making mysterious cavalry demonstrations in front ever since their repulse at Booneville by Colonel Sherridan. The latter has fallen back near Ram-

The movements are thought by some to be an advance guard of a fo ce 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 MISSURI CHICAGO, July 13, 1862.

The Dovenport Democrat of the 10th says that a telegram was received by the Adiatant-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 hears 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 peritted to stay behind the regiment, which was coming down the Sandy. Having become convalescent, he was on his way to join the reginext 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. They then placed him a short distance off, telling him they did not intend to kill him, but merely to wound him a little and then fired at him with his own gun, shattering his leg below the knee. About twenty secessionists in the neighborhood have been arrested, and they will be taken before the soldier for ideatification, and, should be recognize any of them, the guilty party will be hung.

Brigadier General Duffield fand Crittenden of Indiana are prisoners. There is great excitement in Nashville, and an attack is expected. We will give the best fight possible, and it compelled to yield, will shell the city. A battery is in position for the emergency. NASHVILLE, July 13, 1862. The city is filled with rumors about a fight

a battery, were holding out at last accounts .-

the resources of a great people.

it may in time, treasure or blood.

[Signed]

this morning.

(Storms's)

slaughter in three charges.

that he could hold his position for a week -

An attack on Nashville is not improbable.

The railroad track was torn up, but re-placed.

LATER.

NASHVILLE, July 13, 1862.

ter the capital of the so called confederacy

GED. B. MCCLELLAN,

NASHVILLE. July 13, 1862.

Major-General Commanding.

at Murfreesboro to day. The most reliable reports confirm the statement about a fight having occurred. The following particulars 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 Mi higan Regiment, Col. Parkhurst, were surrounded and captured. Gen T. T. Crittenden of Indiana, and Gen. Duffield. who had recently arrived to take command of Lieut. Barre, Commissary, and Lieut. C. H. Irwin, Acting Assistant Quartermaster. The 3d Minneston, Col. Leshe, and Herritt's

saived the railroad track and bridges, losing

During his brief Sepatorial term Judge WILMOT has won the respect of his peers, and golden opinion on all hands. Eye-witnesses testify that he has the proud distinction of being Pittsburg. listened to when he rises to address the Senate. And this is a proud distintion. It means much. It means that he speaks only when he has something to say of particular value. Few polygamy in Utah. Senators-perhaps not more than half-a dozen

snjoy this distinction in the Senate Chamber. We are glad to be able to state that Judge with hopes of entire recovery.

officers, who are supposed to be prisoners. Of the losses sustained by the different companies from this County, we are not inform- ing their movement. ed. As soon, however, as we can procure a correct list of the killed, wounded and missing, we shall give it to our readers.

The Senate on Saturday adopted the Confiscation bill, as it passed the House on voting, 8. The resolution requesting the President to have a statement of the trade and commerce of the Pacific States prepared was enemy's withdrawal at night. adopted. The bill providing for the better the bill concerning imprisonment of soldiers in the Washington Penitentiary Also a bill providing for the election of members of Congress by single districts. Also a bill to refund to Missouri money paid to troops from that Sate. A resolution reported by the Finance Committee fixing the time for a final adjournment of Congress on Wednesday was Navada was passed.

In the House, the Committee of Ways and the meaning of the act authorizing the President to possession of the railroads and telegraphs lines was passed. A bill was passed to punish persons who erase the used mark ments may or may not be near the truth. from postage stamps and sell them over again.

THE TERM OF THE NEW VOLUNTEESS .- It is understood an order is about being issued reducing the term of enlistment for the additional 300,000 volunteers from three years to one year. The object of this is to secure a large number of men who would not enlist for the longer, but would readily do so for the shorter tation man for the place was never so great as period. Besides, the calculation is the Rebel lion will be crushed in less than one year .---To Gov. CURTIN of Pennsylvania this change is greatly due.

> 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,

The President has signed the Tak Bill, Pacific Railroad bill, and the bill abolishing

Gov. Curtin is again in Harrisburg

ward slaughterous battles, but our wearied forces bettery at the last report-3 p. m., to-day succeeded in repelling the enemy and coutinu-

6. A long fierce fight of ten hours on Monday, June 30, between our forces, still cover- city. By trustworthy accounts he has 3,000 ing 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 log this post ; Col. Lewis D. Campbell, Prosame obstigate and murderons character with Friday, by a vote of 27 to 13; absent or not all the preceding fighting. In the afternoon Buel's Staff ; Capt. McFeeley, U. S. Comour troops fell back to a position three and a half miles of Turkey Island, on the James, where a renewal of the fight resulted in the

7. Two more battles, on Tuesday, the final ecurity of passengers, was passed. So was 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

Thus ended a gigantic series of battles al most upprecedented in the history of war, and adopted. The bill to extend the Territory of 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 Means reported their last appropriation, be times that. Our artill ry certainly did treing for miscellaneous objects, but it was laid mendous execution among their unusually on the table. The Senate resolution declaring 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 state-

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

Headquarters Army of the Polomac-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 .--You have saved all your material, all your trains and all your guns, except a few lost in battle, taking in return guns and colors from the enemy.

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

Under every disadvantage of number, and necessarily of position also, you have in every conflict beaten back your foes with enormous slaughter.

Your conduct ranks you among the celebrated argies of history. No one will now question that each of you

may always say, with pride, "I belong to the army of the Potomac."

You have reached this new base complete in organization and unimpaired in spirit.

Forrest is not expected to make an attempt

upon Nashville, as he will find work enough for him to attend to before approaching the cavalry, but no artillery nor infantry.

A consultation has just been held between into the service an additional force of three vost Marshal ; Capt. O. D. Green of Gen.

Staff : Col. Gillam, Governor's Staff Entire Confidence is maintained in the abil restore tranquility in the neighborhood.

Stirring Address from Gen. Pope,

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 1, 1862. To the Officers and Soldiers of the Army of Virginia : By special assignment of the President of the United States, I have assumed command of this army.

I have spent two weeks in learning your whereabouts, your condition and your wants in preparing you for active operations, and in of the rebellion. Our regiments in the field placing you in positions from which you can are to be recruited to their original strength act promptly and to the purpose.

have come to you from the West, where we have always seen the backs of our enemies -from an army whose business it has been to seek the adversary, and to beat him when found-whose policy has been attack and not defence.

In but one instance has the enemy been able to place our Western armies in a defensive attitude.

I presume that I have been called here to pursue the same system, and to lead you against the eveny.

It is my purpose to do so, and that speedi-

I am sure you long for an opportunity to win the distinction you are capable of achiev. ing-that opportunity I shall endeavor to give you.

Meantime, I desire you to dismiss from your minds certain phrases which I am sorry to find at stake.

The strongest position a soldier should de

sire to occupy is one from which he can most easily advance against the enemy. Let us study the probable line of retreat of

our opponents, and leave our own to take care

Success and Glory are in the advance. Disaster and Shame lurk in the rear. Let us act on this understanding, and it is safe to predict that your banners shall be inscribed with many a glorious deed, and that your names will be dear to your countrymen forever.

JOHN POPE, Major-General Commanding. (Signed)

It is said that the rebel soldiers catch and eat all the frogs they can, to make themselves nimble in the legs .- Prentice.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 2, 1862.

GENTLEMEN :-- Fully concurring in the wisdom of the views expressed to me in so patri otie a manner by you in the communication of the 28th day of June. I have decided to call

Gov. Johnson, Col. John F. Miller, command- hundred thousand men. I suggest and recommend that the troops be chiefly of Infant-

The quota of your state would bemissary ; Capt. Braden of Gen. Dumont's I trust that they may be encolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and inju

rious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory ity of the Government to protect the city and conclusion. An order fixing the quotas of the resp ctive States will be issued to morrow, by the War Department.

A BRAHAM LINCOLN.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

More men are required for the suppression and in addition new regiments are to be form-

ed 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 faller, 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 altered, and must stand firm now when he

honor and every thing that is dear to her is Given under my hand and the great seal of

e State, at Harrisburg, this fourth day of and holding them-of lines of retreat-and of bases of supplies. Let us discard such ideas. eight hundred and sixty seventh. monwealth the eighty seventh. A. G. CURTIN.

By the Governor. A. G. CU ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealt

In a day or two, we trust the new Rebel report of the capture of Baton Rouge Mr. Harrison. by Van Dorn, taking 1,500 prisoners, will prove fallacions. This story has been started once before, when there was not a particle of foundation for it. We trust there is none now.

The Rebel stories of suffering and disaster on the part of Gen. Curtis's command in Arkansas are pretty thoroughly exploded .-business.

THE PENNSTLVANIA 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 Spring and Summer, 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.

The President's answer to the Border States is emtodied in a bill sent by him to the House of Representatives, providing that whenever any State shall abolish Slavery the Government shall issue six per cent. bonds to the value (to be fixed) of all slaves liberated. He strongly recommends the passage of such an act. It thus appears that he is not disposed to make any further concessions to Border States censitiveness. The English of it all is, " Accept compensated Emancipation while you have the chance-ere long Emancipation will ensue without compensation."

HARRISON'S BA3 .- 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

Jefferson Davis has issued an address

to his troops-more significant for what it does not say that for what it does. He says that they drove McClelland 35 miles, until he reached the shelter of his gunboats. Not a word is said about prisoners taken or field won : but the Confederate sol liers are conjuted to stick to the army and fight to the last. If Davis had taken ten or any other thousands Curtis seems to be all right, and doing a good of prisoners, would he have forgotten to mention it ?

of themselves. Let us look before us and not behind.

much in vogue amongst you. I hear constantly of taking strong positions