

ever righteous. Let us, then, honestly and manfully play our part: seek to understand and perform our whole duty, and trust unwaveringly in the beneficent God who led our ancestors across the sea, and sustained them afterward, amid dangers more appalling even than those encountered by His own chosen people in their great exodus. He did not bring us here in vain, nor has He supported us thus far for naught. If we do our duty and trust in Him, He will not desert us in our need.

The Messenger.

B. W. JONES, Editors.
J. B. JENNINGS,



“One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny.”

WYNESSBURG, Va.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864,
GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

[Subject to the Decision of the Democratic National Convention.]

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

- ASSEMBLY, THOMAS ROSE,
- SERIEFF, HEATH JOHNS,
- COMMISSIONER, THOMAS SCOTT,
- DISTRICT ATTORNEY, JOSEPH G. RITCHIE,
- POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR, ARTHUR RINEHART,
- ADDITOR, A. J. MARTIN,

The Oration of Gen. McClellan.

The chaste and elegant Oration of this popular favorite, on the dedication of the Battle Monument at West Point, will be found in to-day's paper. It breathes a spirit of pure and lofty patriotism, and abounds in beautiful allusions and deserved praises of the gallant dead. We trust it will be generally read, as we know it may be profitably.

Gen. Lee's.

This faithful representative and servant of the people has returned to his home, looking none the worse of his Congressional labors. His close attention to his public duties, his devotion to the interests, rights and liberties of the people, and his fidelity to the great and patriotic party with which it is his pride to be identified—these, not less than his exalted private worth, have secured him the popular confidence and esteem in an eminent degree. His re-election is a foregone conclusion if he will but consent to be a candidate.

Mogey.

We are receiving very little money at this office, considering our necessities and the large amount due us. Will our subscribers no longer neglect to pay their dues? We cannot live or keep the paper running on promises to pay, or excuses for not paying. What we need is MONEY, and that is all that does us any good; and just now there is plenty of it, such as it is. The only trouble with us is, we can't get hold of it.

The \$300 Commutation Clause Repealed.

Against the plainest evidence of the strong wishes of his most judicious friends to the contrary, the President succeeded in the closing hours of Congress, which has just adjourned, in striking out the \$300 commutation clause from the new enrollment bill. At the first vote taken on the subject, there was a decided majority against it. This majority dwindled at the next vote, and on the last vote the amendment passed, only Thad. Stevens and Judge Hale of this State, and Wm. Blaine, of Maine, among the friends of the Administration, aiding the Democrats to defeat this ill-considered measure.

We need not say that we regard this repeal as a fatal blunder. We know something of the temper of the people upon this subject. It is not a party question. It will operate alike upon the friends and the foe of the President; and however much we may be gratified at the loss of the supporters of the Administration, on account of this repeal, we need not say that we regard this as the best of the consequences dependent upon this most unjustifiable and most uncalled for act.

If more of our citizens must be sacrificed in this terrible war, and new victims are to be added to those already in the field, experience has demonstrated that volunteering, stimulated by a judicious system of bounties, is the only mode of raising willing, and consequently efficient soldiers.

Kentucky.
The President has issued a Proclamation suspending the Habeas Corpus and declaring martial law in the State of Kentucky.

A Tribute to the Democracy and a direct Condemnation of the Administration.

The Democratic press upon the Lincoln mode of carrying elections in Kentucky, Delaware and Maryland, last summer and autumn, by military force and dictation, were strikingly sustained and justified, even by a portion of Lincoln's friends, by their votes on the bill of Senator Davis, of Kentucky, which passed the Senate a few days ago by a vote, of 19 to 13.

The following are the leading provisions of the Bill referred to:

That it shall not be lawful for any military or naval officer of the United States, or other persons engaged in the civil, military or naval service of the United States, to order, bring, keep, or have under his authority or control, any troops or armed men at a place where any general or special election is held, in any State of the United States of America, unless it be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls; and that it shall not be lawful for any officer of the army or navy of the United States to prescribe or fix, or attempt to prescribe, or fix by proclamation, or order, or otherwise, the qualifications of voters in any State of the United States of America, or in any manner to interfere with the freedom of any election, in any State, or with the exercise of the free right of suffrage in any State of the United States.

This Bill was voted for by all the Democrats and the following Republicans: Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Lane, (of Kansas) Pomeroy, Trumbull, Wade and Willey.

We make room for a few of the comments of members of that body during the consideration of the Bill.

We confess to a lively gratification at the healthfulness of the signs of the times when even Republicans thus exhibit a restiveness and show a disposition to revolt against the arbitrary and illegal acts of the Administration:

“Mr. Howard thought this bill had consumed too much time already this session. In all brevity he thought this nothing less than a bill to prevent the President from creating the rebellion, and making the polls a sanctuary for rebels and traitors, whom it was the duty of the Government to keep away.”

“Mr. Johnson said he understood the honorable Senator as saying that it was within the limit of the Government to exercise, by means of its military power, the right to decide who are proper voters in a State election. Was not this placing the control of the elections entirely in the hands of the military, while the Constitution of Maryland, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, are abundantly ample to protect the purity of the ballot-box?”

He protested against such a use of the military power, because if we are to have any freedom at all in the exercise of the elective franchise it is not to depend upon the will of the military authority.”

“Mr. Howard did not wish to go forth to the country that the report of the committee established the right of any enemy to go to the polls and vote. It simply set forth the legal fact that no public enemy of the United States should be allowed to vote, and held it to be the duty of the Government to use its military power to expel from the polls, and to exclude from the exercise of political rights, all persons who are known as disloyal, and hence enemies.”

“Mr. McDougal said a free and uncontrolled ballot was the only power possessed by a free people. Power was only expressed by the presence of armed men to suppress the freedom of the ballot. The polls, he said, in reply to Mr. Howard, were the only sanctuaries of a free people. He believed that military power had been employed to control the voice of the freeman when he had resorted to his sanctuary, the polls. When such military power is employed, our Government becomes simply a military despotism.”

“To expel from the polls and exclude from the exercise of political rights, all persons known to be disloyal,” forsooth!

Gov. Wickliffe who sat in the last Congress, venerable for his age and services to his country, and persecuted by the Secessionists of Kentucky for his attachment to the Union, was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky. He and the rest of the Democratic ticket were declared by the military minions of President Lincoln “disloyal,” and summarily stricken from the list of persons to be voted for at that election!

In Maryland and Delaware the military, with the approbation of Secretary Stanton and President Lincoln, under the immediate direction of the renowned Gen. Schenck, who made that famous attack upon the Rebels at Vienna, fighting in Railroad cars, “expelled from the polls,” and “excluded from the political right” of voting, all Democrats who would not subscribe to certain unconstitutional oaths prescribed by these same military stragglers, but not required by the laws of Maryland!

Yet this man Howard in the face of the country just on the eve of a Presidential election, in which this very President Lincoln is a candidate for re-election has the hardihood against many even of his own political friends, to stand up in the Senate and openly justify these grave wrongs!

If Democrats do not by their votes, at the next election, put their emphatic reprobation on these unjustifiable acts of the powers that be, we must confess we shall be greatly disappointed.

Resignation of Secretary Chase.

Secretary Chase had a difference, a few days since, with the President, and in consequence of it resigned. The resignation was accepted, and Ex-Governor Tod, of Ohio, appointed in his stead, but the Senate refused to confirm him. Subsequently, Wm. P. Fessenden, of Maine, an able Republican Senator, was nominated and unanimously confirmed. Though unwilling at first to take the Treasury portfolio, he has at last accepted, and has entered on his duties.

The resignation of Mr. Chase, from whatever motives it may have proceeded, cannot fail to have a most unfavorable effect on the public credit and all the interests dependent on it. He was unquestionably the ablest and most upright man in the cabinet; and we very much doubt whether his place, just at this crisis in our financial affairs, can be supplied.

The editor of the *Louisburg Argus* having been drafted, the Democratic ladies of the town raised a collection to help pay the commutation, and presented him with the handsome sum of two hundred and twelve dollars.

A Dodge.

The Republicans, since the nomination of Fremont, are attempting to sever their Abolition connexions and affinities, and affect to rejoice at the desertion of the Abolitionists from the support of Mr. Lincoln, whose administration, they say, will thus be freed from the odium of the Negro equality notions of these Abolitionists!

The Republicans, however, will not and cannot deny that these Fremont men helped elect Mr. Lincoln, and were among his staunchest supporters. They worked cordially and heartily in co-operation with the Republican party, and we recollect of but an occasional whisper against the batch of negro measures adopted by Mr. Lincoln at their suggestion or recommendation. We believe that no manly and earnest protest from any recognized organ of Republican opinion can be found on this subject. In truth, the Republicans really deeply deplore the defection of this large body of their former supporters, who are driven to the support of Fremont by the wicked invasions of the legal and constitutional rights of the people, and their attempt to make a little capital in the mode suggested is but the clever dodge of wily politicians, and really deceives nobody.

The country should not forget the fact that President Lincoln was guilty of the ineffable folly, (not to say crime,) of nominating such a man as David Tod as the successor of Gov. Chase, as Secretary of the Treasury of the U. States, at a time when the emergencies of the country called for the highest statesmanship, ability, and integrity. Mr. Chase abandoned the ship of State when she was about rushing upon the breakers, in consequence of the failure of his financial system; and for the President, under these circumstances, to nominate such a man as Tod, notoriously a mere politician, devoid of the ability and correct knowledge of finances which this office requires, was much nearer a crime than a blunder. Happily, the energetic remonstrances of the President's friends, rescued the country from this disgrace, but did not relieve him from the imputation of attempting to foist into this important office a mere tool, who would do, (what Mr. Chase would not) use the patronage of the office for the advancement of Mr. Lincoln's Presidential aspirations.

But it is not improbable that the shrewd schemer in the Presidential mansion only intended this nomination as a means of conciliating Mr. Chase's Ohio friends, relying upon Tod's refusal to accept to extricate him from the dilemma. Lincoln, though no statesman, is the smartest among the many cunning politicians by whom he is surrounded.

Another Blow at Poor Men.

The bill repealing the commutation clause of the draft law has passed both houses of Congress. It being Old Abe's favorite measure, and passed upon his recommendation, of course he will sign it. Poor men will now have no alternative but to go into the army and fight with and for the niggers, when drafted, no matter if their wives and children should starve. Men who can afford to purchase substitutes, however high the price demanded, will do so, and the poor men—the mechanics and laborers of the country—will have to do all the fighting in this war for the freedom and social elevation of the niggers. It is an unjust and infamous discrimination in favor of the rich against the poor, and we rejoice that the Democrats, as a party, zealously resisted its passage.—[Patriot & Union]

Let the fact be made known East and West, North and South, that the Tribune of June 17th, 1864, editorially admitted that the radicals and rebels understood each other, and conspired together to destroy this glorious Union. “When,” said the Tribune, “through their (the rebel) aid we elected Lincoln and Hamlin our triumph was nowhere more generally or openly exulted over than in Charleston, the fountain and focus of the rebellion.” These factions have been equally the curse of the country, and it is the duty of the country to, at the next election and put down Lincoln as well as his confederate, Jeff. Davis.—[Valley Spirit]

The radicals hate General Frank Blair most cordially. In a speech at St. Louis recently, he said: “I am for maintaining this country for the benefit of white people. I am opposed to clothing blacks with the privilege of suffrage.”

Commenting upon this the N. Y. Tribune says, “His position seems to us meager and more glaringly inconsistent than that of Jeff. Davis.”

Of course Greely hates the Soldier who fights for This Union, worse than he does, Jeff Davis who fights against this Union.

The Washington Republican states that the important speech of Senator Wilson, in which he stated that within a year we had put into the field 700,000 new recruits and re-enlisted men, was suppressed by the telegraphic censor. This accounts for the fact that the country heard nothing of it till it appeared in the Washington Globe. Why should the War Department wish the facts suppressed?

Goon.—Practices of the Louisville Journal has the following: Gen. Butler made war upon women at New Orleans and succeeded. He made war on dogs at Norfolk and gained a complete victory. He made war on men near Petersburg and was ingloriously whipped. He will confine himself henceforth to the women and dogs if he knows what's good for him.

The office-holders resolve first to sustain the proclamation of the President, which abolishes slavery, and then they want the Constitution amended so as to abolish it.—As a matter of taste, we suggest that an abolition is sufficient, and their desire for another only shows that they have no confidence in the first.

The Abolitionists advocate amalgamation, but, before they practice it, they will have to get the consent of the nigger.—And the nigger is getting peevish.

Fremont's Escape.—The Albany Statesman.

Davenport Democrat, Kansas City Post, the Nene Zeit, and Westliche Post, of St. Louis, have hoisted the Fremont and Cochrane ticket. The Nene Zeit reads the St. Louis Democrat out of the party, and pitches into Lincoln fiercely.

John Spicer, of Chicago, contracted to deliver within fifty days 1,000 cavalry horses at Columbus, and 1,000 cavalry horses at Indianapolis, at \$185 each. Spicer having failed to deliver any of the horses, has been tried by court Martial and sentenced to pay five thousand dollars fine, and be imprisoned until the fine is paid.

Gold represents Democracy, as greenbacks do Abolitionism. The one is going up, and the other down. Democracy, like gold, will survive the crash which is inevitable, while greenbacks will turn to valueless rags. The Abolition party will follow the fate of its greenbacks to dust and ashes.

An Abolition contemporary, in an article condemning any censure of General Banks, thinks that he is “just about as likely as the majority of editors to know the points that pertain to the conduct of a given battle.” Yes, we suppose so—“just about.”

“We are coming, Father Abraham,” &c. There were upwards of two hundred and fifty applicants for the Consul-Generalship to Canada, of whom forty two were from Ohio.

The Harrisburg Telegraph asks what the effect of Gen. Fremont's election on Mr. Lincoln would be. We presume it would “remind him of a story.”

News.

THE NORTHERN REBEL INVASION.

The Confederate expedition across the Potomac is led by General Early, who succeeds Ewell in command of Stonewall Jackson's celebrated division. The expedition is variously estimated at from 30 to 40 thousand. There is a large force of cavalry and artillery with it. It came from Winchester in the Shenandoah Valley. One marched north-east to Harper's Ferry, twenty miles distant; the other nearly north eighteen miles to Martinsburg. The Martinsburg column found Sigel's advance a few miles south of Martinsburg. The Federal soldier's however retreated, and Sigel evacuated the town. At Martinsburg in order to out-manoeuvre Sigel, the Confederates divided their column; one part followed Sigel eastward six miles to Shepherdstown on the Potomac, eight miles above Harper's Ferry. The other marched northeast to Falling Waters, ten miles above Shepherdstown. This compelled Sigel to cross the river. He abandoned Shepherdstown and went to Sharpsburg two miles from the north bank of the river, and on the Antietam battlefield. One body of the Confederates followed him. Hearing that the other body had crossed the river at Falling Waters and Williamsport, nearby, and were marching down towards Sharpsburg Sigel hastily retreated southward towards Harper's Ferry. This left the road into Pennsylvania open, without a federal soldier to oppose the enemy's progress.

The column of the enemy which marched from Winchester to Harper's Ferry, found the Federal advance at Leetown. A skirmish took place and the Federal troops retired to Harper's Ferry, and withdrew across the Potomac to Maryland Heights. They took the supplies in the town with them and broke down the bridges which cross the river. The Confederates advanced to the town and occupied it. The river was all that separated the two forces, each combatant being posted on the hills on his side of the stream. As soon as Harper's Ferry was reached, the Confederates sent a force of Cavalry and artillery ten miles down the southern bank of the Potomac, to a place opposite Point of Rocks. Here the point of South Mountain juts out to the river, and for some distance the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad runs along the water's edge. The Confederates on the southern bank fired on a passing train, and compelled the abandonment of that portion of the road. They crossed over and tore up the track, but afterwards re-crossed and remained on the southern bank. Their object is to prevent troops being sent from Washington along the railroad to Harper's Ferry. They have accomplished it.

When our accounts closed, the following was the position of affairs: There was a small Federal garrison on Maryland Heights. Sigel with the troops from Martinsburg had just reached that place, so that all the Federal troops in that quarter were on the North bank of the Potomac opposite Harper's Ferry. The Confederates were in the town, on the south bank and on the hills around it. A force was opposite Point of Rocks, ten miles below, and prevented reinforcements being sent from Washington. A force was at Sharpsburg, six miles north, and another coming towards Sharpsburg from Falling Waters. Hagerstown, ten miles north of Sharpsburg, had been abandoned, and was believed to be held by the Confederates. Frederick, fifteen miles northeast of Harper's Ferry, had had all the Federal supplies and wounded taken away from it, and its capture was feared. Gov. Curtin has called out 24,000 men for one hundred days, and has asked the Pennsylvania Reserves to re-enlist for the emergency. There are no troops now defending Pennsylvania, very few at Washington that can be sent westward; and it will take Harper nearly two weeks to come from West Virginia. At six o'clock last evening the Confederates attacked the Federal garrison on Maryland Heights. The result is not known.

Later.
HARRISBURG, July 7.—The situation is as follows: The rebels drove a regular company of United States troops, the advance cavalry of this Department, out of Hagerstown yesterday, with the loss of a few wounded and two killed on our part. Our forces numbered only seventy. It had driven the rebels out of the town the day before, taking three prisoners—a lieutenant and two privates. Our regulars retreated to the State line this morning.

Adams Express and the Chambersburg Bank have sent all their materials to this point. All business at Chambersburg is stopped, and cannon planted in the streets. There is a strong determination of the citizens to defend the place against any mere raiding parties.

General Couch came here from Chambersburg this morning on a special train. The authorities here think the raid is a very heavy one. At least thirty thousand rebels are on the march, they say.

There are hourly expectations of hearing from Hunter on the enemy's rear in the direction of Williamsport, Maryland. His troops are expected to reach Cumberland over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It is not broken anywhere west of that.

The enemy's line of march seems trending towards the Washington and Baltimore railroad, north of Frederick City. The first object is apparently to separate Washington from the North. Not successful at that, then to turn, sweeping everything before them in the Cumberland Valley on their retreat towards Virginia.

Particulars of the Entrance of the Rebels into Hagerstown.
WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Star says: We have information direct from Hagerstown to the effect that on Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock, a rebel squad, consisting of five cavalry men, commanded by Lieut. Shaver, formerly of Martinsburg, Va., entered that place. This force appeared to be a reconnoitering party, and they had only been in town a few moments when a detachment of our regular cavalry from Carlisle, commanded by Lieut. McLean, dashed into the place. A brief cavalry fight immediately ensued in the streets of Hagerstown, which resulted in the rebels being driven out of town, with the loss of a Lieutenant and two privates taken prisoners.

About half an hour after this the rebels again entered the town, their forces consisting of cavalry and mounted infantry. Lieutenant McLean, of the Union cavalry, finding his force too small to cope with as large a number of rebels, slowly fell back to the Pennsylvania line, carrying with him his prisoners.

The rebels, after entering the town, set to work to destroy the telegraph, but they had made no demonstration against the railroad when our informant left. They also plundered many of the stores, and seem to have adopted a different course from the one they pursued last summer.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—The Bulletin has just received the following special despatch:
Chambersburg, July 7.—A man from Hagerstown, just arrived from Greencastle, says that McCausland's command, formerly Jenkins', 1,500 strong, cavalry and mounted infantry, and one battery, entered Hagerstown yesterday and left at 11 o'clock by the Frederick pike, where the main body of rebels have all gone. Small parties returned this morning, and made a requisition on the people for 1500 outfits and \$20,000, under threats of burning the town, which was paid.

The Raid—Rebels Stealing and Plundering—Great Destruction at Harper's Ferry.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—The city is full of rumors, but the following is believed to be correct: Intelligence from Maryland Heights and the region beyond, warrants the belief that the rebel force now on this side of the Potomac and on the Virginia side is not less than 30,000. Advice from Sandy Hook to ten o'clock this morning say that skirmishing was going on back of the heights, but the number of rebels there is small.

The Rebels can be seen towards Sharpsburg, driving off cattle, horses, and plundering the farmers in the valley. No large force is visible. Advice from Greencastle, Pa., this a. m., say that the rebels occupy Hagerstown, but the force is not known.—While in Middletown yesterday, the rebels plundered the people of their horses and other property.

The railroad is still unobstructed as far as Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry. It is believed there was only a small rebel force on the Virginia shore, opposite Point of Rocks.

LATER.—The rebels in Harper's Ferry have destroyed all the railroad property there, the telegraph and ticket office, and burned a large quantity of forage.

Still Later.
BALTIMORE, July 7.—The following particulars were gathered at headquarters from information received there to-night: This afternoon the rebel advance made an effort to gain the bridge near the Monocacy. General Wallace, formed in line about a mile eastward of the town, and shortly after 4 o'clock the fighting commenced, and lasted with more or less severity up to eight o'clock, when the rebels after being three times repulsed, finally retired, leaving us in possession of the ground.

During the action several shells fell into the city, but did no damage of moment. The citizens viewed the fight from their house tops and from the outskirts. General Wallace is confident of holding Frederick. We have no account of the killed and wounded. Reinforcements are rapidly pushing forward, and there is every reason to believe that this movement of the enemy will result only in disappointment and disaster to the rebel cause.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—We are assured at Headquarters that everything is progressing well, and with the reinforcements now marching to the front, the rebels will soon find their expectations sadly disappointed. General Wallace says that detachments of the one hundred days' men that were in the fight, behaved well.

Secretary Stanton's Official Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 3.—Major Gen. Dix: The following telegram, dated to-day at Marietta, was received this evening from Gen. Sherman, giving the successful result of flanking operations in progress some days back. The movement on our right caused the enemy to evacuate. We occupied Kenesaw at daylight and Marietta at 8:30 a. m., General Thomas moving down the main road towards the Chattahoochee, and McPherson towards the mouth of Nickajack, on the Sand Town road, with our cavalry on the extreme flanks. Whether the enemy will halt this side of the Chattahoochee or not, will soon be known. Marietta is almost entirely abandoned by its inhabitants. More than a mile of railroad iron has been removed between the town and the foot of the Kenesaw.

A dispatch from Gen. Grant's headquarters, dated 9 o'clock this morning, gives the following results of General Wilson's operations: Sixty miles of railroad were thoroughly destroyed.—The Danville Road, General Wilson reports, could not be repaired in less than fourteen days, even if all the materials were on hand. He destroyed all the blacksmith shops where rails might be straightened, and all mills where scantlings for sleepers could be sawed. Wilson brought in about four hundred negroes and many horses and mules gathered by his force. He reports that the rebels slaughtered without mercy the negroes they took. Wilson's loss of property is a small wagon train to carry ammunition, his ambulance train and twelve cannon. The horses of the artillery and wagons were generally brought off. Of the cannon two were removed from the carriages, the wheels of which were broken and thrown into the water, and another, said to have been disabled by the rebel shot breaking its trunnions, was abandoned. He estimates his total loss at from 750 to 1,000 men, including those lost from capture in the division. A rebel force made its appearance near Martinsburg this morning, and were at last accounts destroying the railroad and advancing on Martinsburg. The reports received as yet are too confused and conflicting to determine the magnitude of the force or extent of operations. (Signed) E. M. STANTON.

Fight Between the Kearsage and Alabama.—The Rebel Pirate Sunk.—Escape of the Notorious Captain Semmes.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The steamer City of Baltimore arrived this morning. The pirate Alabama left Cherbourg on the 19th to engage the Kearsage, and attacked her ten miles from Cherbourg. The engagement lasted an hour and forty minutes, and both vessels made seven complete circles in maneuvering, at a distance of from a quarter to a half mile. The Alabama was sunk. Captain Semmes and a part of the crew were saved by the English yacht Deerhound. Semmes was slightly wounded in the hand.

Before leaving Cherbourg, the pirate left sixty chronometers, his specie and ransom bonds. There was no one killed, and only three seamen slightly wounded on the Kearsage. She landed at Cherbourg. The vessel sustained but little injury.

Captain Semmes declined a public dinner at Southampton and went to Paris to report to the Confederate commissioners. Three of the Alabama's officers and six of the crew landed at Cherbourg from a French pilot boat. Also several from the British ship Acton.

It is stated that the Kearsage captured sixty-eight of the officers and crew of the Alabama. Semmes publishes a statement, in which he says he had nine killed and twenty wounded, and charges that the Kearsage continued firing after the Alabama had struck her flag.

Horrible Railroad Accident.

ST. ALBANS, C. E., June 29.—The omnigrant train of eleven cars went over the Beloit bridge to-day with 354 German emigrants aboard. Thirty-four bodies have been recovered so far, and about forty taken out injured. One car is not yet reached. The engineer appears to be to blame for not stopping before going on the bridge. The place is nineteen miles from Montreal.

Adjournment of Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Both Houses of Congress adjourned sine die at half past 12 o'clock this p. m. It is believed that all the bills passed by both Houses have been signed by President Lincoln.

SAD.—Among those killed before Petersburg on Monday, was the sergeant-major of the Tenth Massachusetts, which regiment was just marching out of the works, its time having expired. While in the act of saying good-bye to a friend he was instantly killed.

SUDDEN AND SAD DEATH.—A Miss Stevens, of Clyde, N. Y., purchased her wedding outfit on Tuesday last week, was taken suddenly ill on her return, died on Saturday, and was buried in her bridal robes on Monday, which was to have been her wedding day.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Greene county the undersigned will sell on the premises of
Saturday, July 23d, 1864,
the following tract of land, viz: about one acre, situated in Franklin township, Greene county, Pa., adjoining the Scale Lot of Jesse Hook, and the Wayneburg Turnpike, and other lands of the said minor.
TERMS.—The whole of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale.
ABNER BAILY,
Guardian of Catherine Margaretta, minor child of Andrew Lantz, jr., dec'd.
July 13, 1864.

SCHOOL NOTICES.

The school directors of Allepo township give notice to all those having claims against said township prior to 1863, to present them, before the Board at the next meeting, on the first Saturday of August.

By order of the Board,
ADAM WISE, Sec. BONEF WHITE, Pres.
July 13 '64.

Commutation Clause Repealed.

The Conference Committee of Congress on the disagreeing amendments to the military bill have agreed upon and reported almost substantially the Smithers substitute, which has been adopted by both Houses, and only wants the President's signature to become a law. This bill, which repeals the commutation clause, authorizes the President to call out troops for a term of one, two or three years, and fixes the bounty to volunteers at \$100, \$200 and \$300 for the respective terms for which they may enlist. Fifty days are allowed after a call in which to raise the quotas of the several districts, at the end of which time a draft is to be ordered in those districts where there may be a deficiency. The Executives of the several States are empowered to recruit men in any of the States in rebellion, with the exception of Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas.

The Losses in the Virginia Campaign.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The Commercial Advertiser states authoritatively, on good authority, that our total loss in Grant's campaign, exclusive of cavalry and of Hunter's column, will not exceed 52,000. The total loss since crossing the James river will not exceed 7500. Only 3400 wounded remained at Headquarters on the 27th.

As to the rebel losses, the Richmond Enquirer of the 24th, gave a list of 11,130 wounded, sent from Lee's army, and 3004 from Beauregard's command. These did not include those sent from the Rapidan to Gordonsville.

THE REBEL RAID!

Ewell, Breckinridge & Rhodes North of the Potomac.

BATTLE AT MONOCACY ON SATURDAY.

Our Forces Overpowered and Retreat in Disorder.

The Confederate expedition across the Potomac is assuming large proportions. Not only Ewell's but Longstreet's Corps is reported to be on the march northward. Nothing has been heard from Sigel for three days. He is completely surrounded. General Hunter's movements are not reported, and there is no announcement of his arrival at Parkersburg, on the Ohio, the first railroad station he would meet on his road eastward. The various Federal detachments available against the invaders are acting on the strict defensive. Gen. Couch has removed his headquarters from Chambersburg to Harrisburg, in order to organize the militia called out by the Governor. The Cumberland Valley is fast being deserted by its inhabitants.

The Confederates have made a new movement. The troops that crossed the Pennsylvania border, south of Greencastle and Chambersburg, have been withdrawn to Hagerstown, and their entire force has marched towards Washington. Frederick, three miles west of Monocacy River, has been captured. General Wallace, with a small force, garrisons the railroad bridge across that river near Frederick. Point of Rocks is by this time given up to the enemy, and the Monocacy divides the opposing forces. Of the strength of the Confederates very little is known. It is however believed to be large.—The idea of Gen. Lee appears to be this: Leaving a strong force at Petersburg, he sends a large army northward. This army threatens Washington and Pennsylvania; both comparatively defenceless. By working on the fears of the Administration, General Lee hopes to secure the recall of the Federal army on the James River.—There is every indication that at least forty thousand Confederates are on the road to Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—The Bulletin has a special despatch from Harrisburg, stating that the corps of Ewell, Breckinridge and Rhodes, are all on this side of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Maj. Gen. Dix: An official dispatch just received from Maj. Gen. Wallace states that a battle took place between the forces under Gen. Wallace's command and the rebels at Monocacy to-day, commencing at 9 a. m., and continuing until 5 p. m. Our forces were at length overpowered by the superior number of the enemy, and were forced to retreat in disorder. He reports that Col. Seward, of the New York heavy artillery, was wounded and taken prisoner, and that Gen. Tyler was also taken prisoner; that the enemy's forces numbered at least 20,000, and that our troops behaved well, but suffered severe loss. He is retreating towards Baltimore. (Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

BALTIMORE, July 9, 10 a. m.—The enemy are now reported at Elliott's Mills, but as the telegraph works to Mariottsville, which is beyond, this is doubtful.

BALTIMORE, July 10, 11 a. m.—The party at Rustertown is said to be small. It was reported that a bridge was built on the Northern Central. Gen. Wallace is retreating towards the city. His retreat is covered by fresh troops. The city is alive with troops for defense.

BALTIMORE, 11:30 a. m.—It is reported at headquarters that the Northern Central Railroad track is torn up, but it is not stated where. We have also reports that the main body of the rebels are making for Washington.

BALTIMORE, July 10, 5 p. m.—The Northern Central railroad has been cut near Cockeyville, and a bridge is reported to be burning. It is supposed to be the bridge at the Ashland works. A rebel cavalry force estimated at fifteen hundred strong, probably exaggerated, crossed the Northern Central Railroad above Cockeyville this forenoon, and they are going towards the Philadelphia Railroad. They expected to reach there before night and cut this!