"One Country, One Constitution. One Destiny."

Meanferne and a WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864, GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. Subject to the Decision of the Democratic Na-

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET. ASSEMBLY,

THOMAS ROSE, OF PERRY TP. SHERIFF, HEATH JOHNS, OF WASHINGTON. COMMISSIONER, THOMAS SCOTT, DISTRICT ATTORNEY, JOSEPH G. RITCHIE, POOR MOUSE DIMECTOR ARTHUR RINEHART, OF FRANKLIN.

" "While the army is fighting, you as cit. mens see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, and of your nationality and your rights as citizens.' GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

·· AUDITOR.

OF WAYNE.

A. J. MARTIN,

The Constitution and the Union:
I place them together, If they stand, they
must stand together; if they fall, they
must fall together."—Daniel Webster.

Presidential Proclamations.

The President is truly "great" on Proclamations! Whenever and wherever he can bring one to bear, he is sure to let it off.-His confidence in their efficacy seems to be equal to what used to be said of Dr. Braddock in creating Fits. It was the boast of his vania, tearing up Railroads, burning bridges, fall. ettering at the walls of the capito almost, the President found time to issue two or three Proclamations! Congress not Eking his one-tenth reconstruction plans, and determining to overrule him in his crazy and illegal impracticable vagaries on that mitting the rebel States. The President neither signed the law, nor vetoed it, but is PUSSONS" they especially legislate. sued a Proclamation !

administration of Mr Lincoln.

Then again there was his Proclamation writ of Habeas Corous in Kentucky, which of their object, to allow the African to rule is seriously suspected to be designed to op- America, without introducing the slow proerate at the approaching Elections in that unhappy State.

It will thus be seen that we have a President who, no difference what is the condi- vanity, and men of high degree are a lie." tion or danger to the country, always has an eye to the chances to the perpetuation of his political power and ascendency.

## A nice Little Rebuke neatly Adminis-

tered to Uncle Abraham! The last Congress, in subserviency to the ising the admission of the Territories of Neway, by a vote of Congress, provided said instrumentality of the Democratic Territorial this course to the people. But Democrats every where are becoming "disloyal" to the administration and little better is to be expected from them!

Some Copperhead has started such "disloyal" questions as the following: After a war of 64 years' duration; Russia, with a population of 75,000,000, has at last subjutual superiority, were stronger than the gated Circassia, with a population of 400, blacks, they reduced them to slavery, and 900. If it takes 75,000,000 Russians 64 periority, the blacks become stronger than the whites, the blacks rose and murdered the long will it take 20,000,000 Americans to whitee. There is no other historical account hatteen the two." galdragute 4,000,000 Americans ?

Old Abe's Last Joke.

The recent call for 500,000 more troops, s thought by many persons to be a great poof it in the manner it deserves.

When Abraham Lincoln assumed the funcly difficult for anything of a serious character to take full posession of his mind .subject this call may result in a political joke. If Lincoln's object as a candidate for the view more easily to influence Democrats to vote for him, it may turn out a political mirthful mood of many of our exchanges upon so grave a subject.

Will the Loyal Leaguers the self-constidom, as did Uncle Abe to the Canada Commissioners? Or will they not be among the first to pronounce the Proclamation unconstitutional on the ground that the President, like the rebels South, has forfeited all constitutional rights by trampling that sacred instrument under foot with impunity. Suspending the writ or Habeas Corpus, trial by jury, freedom of sneech, freedom of the press, and nearly every kind of freedom except the freedom of niggers.

Judging from the tone of the Republican press they are beginning to change their tune aiready, and think Lincoln ought at least to have courteously stated the necessity for so large a demand as that embraced in his call. Why the necessity of 500,000 additional soldiers., when our brave army of the South West is just entering the gates of Atlanta, and the Heroic Army of the Potomac needs no increase in the language of its commander as well as Mr. Lincoln if their views are not mis-stated. It has not beer long since Lincoln made a speech at Philadelphia, after his return from the army and said that no more troops were needed.

Does the country really require 500,000 troops, or is it only Lincoln that demands them for despotic purposes? The good Lord only knows what will become of us. If Mr. Lincoln can direct his underlings to rob the mails in order to read the correspondence of McClellan, Gov. Seymour and others, when the legal penalty of such an "offence is so severe who dare question his power. So far as regards disloyalty or disobedience to law. Lincoln has set a shameful example to

the people." When the Constitution, the fundamenman Juday that if the Doctor could throw tal and supreme law, can be violated with a patient into fits he was sure to cure him! impunity by the President under the allega- Union-Leaguers. The expose of their books No difference what the circumstances of the tion that it is necessary to put down the shows to the tax-payers how it is that so country may be it is regarded as a fitting constitution in order to save it, what inferior many Government contractors become sudtime with the President to let drive a Pro- law will have any controlling influence over dealy rich, and it also indicates why they lamation. Even lately when the enemy was | that HIGH functionary? Let the people an- are so clamorous for a continuance of the overrunning Maryland, threatening Pennsyl- swer for themselves at the ballot box this war. Never since time began, says an ex- leave the government no resource but loans.

### Americans Shall Rule America!

by Abolitionism, but now practically their fact is they are destroying it beyond redemp- for all purposes which could not be served by always regarded its principles as pure and were present, are not included in the war cry is, Africans shall rule America! at tion. When will the people get their eyes the militia. This opinion was expressed by subject, passed a law of their own for re-ad- all events the Nigger is in every Republican opened to the terrible fate which awaits the Secretary Cameron in his annual report in wood pile. It is for the benefit of "OULLED | country?

The negro is in every Territorial bill, in This was an ingenious RUSE to save his the District of Columbia bill, in the Army had to encounter great difficulty in the comset governments in Louisiana and Arkansas, bill, in the Appropriation bill, in the Confisen which he has expended so much trouble, cation bill, in the Conscript bill, in the Fugiand in connection with which so much blood | tive Slave Law bill; and in nearly all the bills, and treasure have been uselessly wasted, except the Soldiers bill of fare, and from this printing greenbacks did not work by any under Gen. Banks, to the discredit of the they detract largely. The nigger is in nearly every proclamation from the President, and if this state of affairs must continue, it would ed from the mills, could hardly pay the proclaiming Martial law, and suspending the be the shortest way to the accomplishment gress of miscegenation.

Surely the language of the Bible is being speedily fulfilled, "Men of low degree are

### Democrats.

We have a word to say to you in reference to the importance of the political campaign now before us. You are anxious for the success of the Democratic party, that the government may be brought back to the wishes of the President, passed a law author- principles of the framers of the Constitution. You are opposed to the errection of a milibrasks and Dacotah into the Union, by Pres- tary despotism upon the ruins of the best idential Proclamation, instead of the ordinary government devised by human agency.-You admit that the Democratic Press exerts Territories framed Constitutions and asked a potent influence in its behalt. Will you. admission. The President in view of the individually and collectively, do all in your prospect of adding these to the number of power to extend the circulation of your local friendly Electoral votes in the next election, and city Democratic papers? It is your duquietly posted off his private Secretary to ty so to do. Will you not perform all that these Territories, to put into operation the can be reasonably required of you? Always requisite machinery to effect his wishes. A remember one thing—that the principles of at some loss perhaps to provide for them-Convention was called for the purpose of Democracy flourish just in proportion to the framing a Constitution. But the people of success of the press-no more, no less. We the Territory, prefering that the enpenses of hope you will go to work in earnest in this their government should be borne a little lon- matter. It you can increase the circulation rich from entering into contracts connected ger by Uncle Samuel, elected Delegates to of every Democratic paper one hundred per the Convention, who, at a meeting a few days cent, you do vastly more than can be done ago, resolved, unanimously, to adjourn sing by mammoth mass meetings, flags and ban-DIE, WITHOUT FRAMING A CONSTITUTION! It ners. If you have a neighbor who cannot BEALD, but we presume slanderously, that afford to take a paper in these times, go and this result was brought about, through the pay for one during the campaign, and have tragant, their personal gains cannot but it sent to him free of charge. We give you prove a source of positive injury to them." Committee, who, in a circular, recommended good advice, and hope you will profit by it,

### Exalting the Negro.

De Tocqueville, in his celebrated work on the "Democracy of America," in speaking of the negroes, made this remark:

"Wherever the whites and blacks have lived together in the same State, history has so to be the greatest sufferers from the Nor in the great calamity that has befallen the opened but two accounts between them, viz: When the whites by reason of their intellecwhen, by reason of their vast numerical su-

The Peace Movement.

The peace movement is rapidly gaining ground throughout the entire country, both litical joke. Joke or no joke, it "comes in North and South. The people are not so such questionable shape," that we will speak sanguine for the continuation of this unhappy struggle as they were in the beginning. They express a manifest unwillingness on tions of Chief Executive of this government | their part to raise men and money in order he foolishly concluded that 75,000 men to prosecute the war any further, in fact they would be sufficient to close the rebellion, and | are tired of suffering any longer the painful since that unfortunate period it appears that influences which accompany such a gigantic he has blundered along the National High- civil struggle as the one in which we are way-failing thus far to comprehend the gi- now engaged, and whose magnitude was nevgantic proportions of the rebellion. Perhaps | er before equalled since the world was creahis pedisposition to joking renders it extreme ted. Both parties are anxions for peace, and it would be difficult to determine on which side it was most desired. The North and Perhaps after all that has been said upon the South commenced this terrible war without considering the evil consequences which would attend it, and both were equally lav-Presidency be to increase the army with a ish in their expenditures, and their gigantic preparations for the vigorous continuation ioke but we will not longer indulge in the their impetuosity, and mourning over their and the whole distance from Petersburg to bones now whiten the plains of Virginia, and whose efforts, united with our own, would tuted judges of loyalty, go forth to battle have raised this country to a standard of under this call of their great leader without | wealth and glory unprecedented in the annals a word of complaint? Will Republicans all of kingdoms, empires, and republics. True over the land shout the battle-cry of free- it is that we have astonished the world with our warlike energy, and attracted the admiration of all Europe through the immense resources which we have displayed during the war, but what benefit do we gain by this, or can we contemplate this fact with any real complacency, while so many thousands of our brave men are no more. and while we ourselves are taxed beyond endurance? No we have accomplished nothing worth a serious consideration during this war, and therefore are we tired of it, and can barely refrain from expressing our disgust at the idea of prosecuting it any longer. Even Massachusetts which at first was so sanguine for war, and for the Abolition of slavery throughout the Union, is now crying for peace. We desire the restoration of the Union, if it is possible to obtain it, but the experience of three years spent in vain is a convincing argument for us to be guided by on that score. The country is loud in its cryings for peace, and this it must have in spite of the Administration with all its Abolition theories.

#### How the Money Goes.

In some criminal proceedings recently instituted against the house of Schofield & Co., Government Contractors in New York. their books were produced in Court to prove the manner in which they did business. At sixty millions, accordingly, the whole in four different dates their bills exhibited the following features:

May 26, 1863.

Original cost, \$1 426.75

Aug. 15, '63, \$1 652 40

Sapt. 7, '43, \$ 625.00

Nov. 2, '#3, \$ 80 00 4 4 4 54 111.60 4 4 4 4 51 601 25 4 4 4 5 5 950.50 \$13.447 35 83,784 15

Messrs. Schofield & Co., are staunch supporters of the war-good "loyal" patriots and change was there such monstrous and un. The war, for aught we can see, might as well on under the Lincoln administration, and all This was the favorite political war cry of under the pretence of carrying on the war Know Nothings before they were swallowed for the restoration of the Union, when the

> The new Secretary of the Treasury mencement of his new career. Among the rest there was one of a very serious nature. which had to be surmounted. The mills for tion of this measure will decrease the nummeans as fast as it was found necessary, and the greenbacks which could be daily furnishtroops in the field. This was a serious difficulty, faster mills than these should have been invented in order to meet the exigen-Copperhead would think that three or four million dellars per diem would be sufficient to defray the expenses of our great nation. are exceeding all the old standards of mil- fraud the soldier should vote; but I do know The new Secretary of the Treasury was obliged to negotiate a loan with the New York bankers, and we are happy to say that he succeeded beyond expectation, so that fifty million of dollars were obtained without much difficulty. This amount would defray all government expenses for a long space of time, if we were living in peace, but we want war, peace is out of date, and we will spend our last dollar to sustain the Administration in detending the rights of the "immortal nigger."

### A Truth.

In the money article of Monday's Inquirer

occurred this truthful passage: "Thousands of individuals, who, previous to the breaking out of the present war were selves the ordinary comforts of life, have been lately placed in situations of profitable employment, and many of them have grown with our national troubles. It would be well for all such persons to exercise a grave prudence in regard to the management of their fortunes hereatter. If they should become careless and wasteful, proud and ex-

### Negro on the Brain.

The Louisville Democrat says there are two types of this disease, a Southern and a Northern one. A singular circumstance in its history is, that those afflicted most vin- about sympathizers. We know of two kinds lently with the Southern type are found al- viz: One that avning thizes with the people thern. After having the disorder in both nation, and the other that aympathizes with forms, it would be interesting to know Lincoln, the speculators, thieves and pluntack. There seems to be no cure for this Government. The Democracy, we are glad our quotas and save the draft. epidemie; nor any autidote except honesty, to say, belong, to the former class. It is of which there is not half enough in the easy to determine which is the most meritor- day of Aug. 1864. Yours, &c., country to supply the demand.

### A New Draft Ordered -- A Call for 500,000 Men.

In the half a million of new soldiers for which the President calls in his Proclama- ditional income tax of five per cent. on all tion are needed, the call is a cry of distress incomes over \$600, payable in October, for and a national humiliation. The bogus the purpose of paying the bounties and exproclamation of Howard called for only fourfifths as many, and that inventive scamp is immured in Fort Layfayette for conveying and passed, so that it is now a law. This is to the world the impression that the Virginia compaign was a failure. Certain it is, that the amended revenue tax bill, which passed public expectation is disappointed, and the a few days ago, so that we have now taxes country will not hesitate to inquire who is responsible for the terrible and unavailing waste of life which renders five hundred thousand new men necessary so soon after he opening of a campaign that promised to be triumphant. We say "unavailing waste of life." for we cannot see that any substantial advantage has been gained by our army since it left the Rapidan. It has recoiled again and again before rebel intrenchments; thereof. They both are now grieving over it is now arrested by rebel intrenchments: bravest and most energetic citizens, whose Richmond is hedged up by rebel intrenchments, placed at short intervals for the whole distance of twenty miles. "My plan." as Mr. Lincoln called the overland march. has cost in this single campaign more men than Napoleon or Wellington commanded at Waterloo; not more men than either of them lost, we be eech our countrymen to mark, but more than either of them had to ose. And yet the prospect of taking Richmond is not much better than the prospect of connection. It is very clear that the poputaking Charleston. . We trust the President in calling for so immense a levy has considered its bearing

on the national finances, as well as on our nilitary prospects. It is equivalent to adding at least three hundred millions to the fiscal estimates for the year. But how is this enormous addition to an otherwise large deficit to be made up? One of the ast official acts of Mr. Chase, as Secretary of the Treasury, was to make a strong representation to Congress of the inadequacy of the means it had provided for meeting the expenses of the year, althouge his estimate of the expenses was based on the size of the army as it then stood. He employed (so a friend of his publicly stated) careful experts to go over the internal revenue tax, and they were unable to figure up more than two hundred and twenty-five millions as the receipts from that source, during the fiscal year which commenced the first of the present month. Mr. Chase estimated that the revenue frem customs would not exceed come of the government from the two main sources of revenue, would be only two hundred and eighty-five millions. Now this new levy of five hundred thousand men will alone cost more than that; to say nothing of the existing army, the navy, and the expenses of civil administration. The financial effect of this new call for soldiers is, theretore, precisely the same as if the President had drawn a sponge over the tariff and internal revenue laws, and had wiped them cut. And this at a time when the Treasury Department is staggering under its accumulated burdens. Men enough are to be added to the army to absurb all the taxes, and so lushing public robberies as are now going break down for want of men as for want of money to pay and support them.

> In the first year of the war, five hundred thousand men were thought to be sufficient December, 1864. "With the object of reducing the volunteer force to five hundred thousand," he said: "I propose, with the consent of Congress, to consolidate such of the regiments as may, from time to time, fall below the regular standard. The adopber of officers and proportionately diminish gene no perceptible derangement,-(World.

#### Abraham's Pets. Savs the New York Herald's Washington

"Over a thousand contrabands arrived here to-day from the White House, and were sent to Col. Green's Freedman's Colonv. All the men able to work are employed in the Quartermaster's Department. The Colony is in a most thriving condition, having three thousand acres under a high state of cultivation, and crops of wheat and rye that promise a harvest valued at ten thousand dollars." This is how the negroes stay in the South, as we were told they would by our Abolition friends. This is how they are taken care of and feasted on the tat of the land while sold er's families are suffering the pangs of want-not to mention the fact that poor white Union refugees are daily starving for food and perishing of hardships.-[Valley Spirit, .

### Sympathizers.

The friends of Lincoln have much to say ions class.

### Taxes, Taxes.

Previous to the adjournment of Congress. on Monday, the House bill imposing an adpenses of the draft provided for by the enrollment bill, was called up in the Senate to the amount of ten per cent. on all incomes over six hundred dollars. If things keep on in this way, it will be an advantage to the people to keep the taxes themselves, if possible, and pay the income over to "the government."—(Patriot & Union.

Greeley, in an editorial belaboring the Congress which has just adjourned, has the following: "The XXXVIIIth Congress, which has just closed its longer session was an uncommonly green one. We believe not more than half its members ever before held eats in either House. A very considerable proportion of its members are men of quite of justices of the peace."

Dennison, writing to Lincoln to announce his nomination says: "The popular instinct had plainly indicated you as its candidate." There is fitness in using "instinct," which is the attribute of beasts, in the above lar neason would never have made such a choice.- [Dayton Empire.

### Communications.

For the Messenger. MESSES. EDITORS:-I see in the last issue f the "Republican" that its erudite (?) edior has made several charges against me as a Democrat, and winds up with (as he no doubt supposed) a fatal charge at the party tself First, He charges me with having said to some citizens on Saturday last, that if I lived to get to the polls I would vote against the amendment to the Constitution. giving the soldiers the right to vote. To this plead guilty. Second, He charges me with naving said that the soldier had no right to vote. This I say emphatically is FALSE—AS the false hearted could make it. I did not say THAT, but I said that the soldier as a citzen of Pennsylvania had no more right to vote outside the State than any other citizen had, when by the force of circumstances the said regarding the matter, but some one has greatly. had the audacious meanness to report it in a falsehood of the blackest kind.

The learned editor by a series of logical deluctions then makes me out a leader of the Democratic party, and winds up by charging the party with having tried to create the imression that its members were going to vote

I have never claimed to be a leader of the sacred and have tried with my utmost abili- mentioned strength. ty to make those principles subservient to the good of the people and the party.

The party are not going to vote against the amendment as is charged on the contrary, I can tell the ignorant author of the charge that three-fourths of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania will vote for it. Further than this they have not made it a party measure either way like the opposition who have rethe expenses of the army." In the same re- sorted to every little detestable nefarious possible. nort, Secretary Cameron, quoting from Jo- trick to consummate their base and corrupt mini, states that the forces of Napoleon on aims. So far as I am concerned I do not the first of June, 1815, after exertions of vote against it because it is a party measure, great vigor to recruit them, amounted to but because conscience and reason dictate it, four hundred and fourteen thousand men. reserving the right to every man whether of cies of our Administration, and none but a At that time Napoleon had the allied ar- the Democratic or the Abolition Miscegenamies of Europe to contend against. We re- tion party to do as he sees proper. I feel cur to these figures to show how far we that if it were not opening the avenue of itary prudence in our expenditures. This that it is one of the many mean attempts of substitution of numbers for brains is an ex- the Abolition party to consummate their periment whose success, thus far, does not corrupt designs by wholesale fraud and nevvery clearly justify its adoption, We are er will I by vote or otherwise give sanction profoundly convinced that had our army nev- to open or secret frauds by any party. I er exceeded five hundred thousand men, our feel that if I were to vote for this, that I to the hands of the other. military progress would have been at least should by my vote as a citizen of Pennsylvaequal, while our finances would have under- nia be giving sanction to what I know will end in fraud of the darkest dye, and feeling thus, reason, judgment, conscience, everything dictates that I should vote against it.

I do not say this in extenuation of my declarations. Neither do I say it because I feel the weight of anything that such a man as the editor of the Republican might sayfor as there is no dog law sufficiently stringent to keep dogs from barking or puppies from snarling, therefore I say let him go ahead. -as he amounts to little, make the best out of im that you can—but I simply say it to clear up a false and malicious statenent regarding my declarations.

### G. W. G. W.

For the Messenger.

MESSES. EDITORS: Sirs:-In looking over the Republican, dated July 26th, I see the editor informs his few readers that G. W. G. Waddell declared in the presence of a number of persons that in his opinion, the soldiers have no right to vote, &c. We would say that we have always voted the Democratic ticket, and expect to vote it this fall. We also expect to vote for the amendment next month. As the editor of the smut machine can inform its readers of the misdoings of some few of the Democratic party, will it be so kind as to inform three of us how many leading Republicans of Greene county that are willing to volunteer to shoulder the muswhether a party is subject to any third at- derers that have obtained possession of the ket and knapsack and assist us in filling up

Volenteers will be received up to the 30th

THE TRIO.

# Mews.

Propositions for Peace.

New York, July 21.—A dispatch from Niagara Falls says: An interview has taken place between Messrs. Clay, Thompson and Holcomb, who claim to be Commissioners from the in addition to the five per cent. imposed by rebel government, to seek terms of peace, and Mr. Greely, authorized by Mr. Lincoln to act in matters concerning the proposed restoration of the Union statue quo, upon this basis: First -All negroes which have been already freed by war to be secured in such freedom. Second-All negroes at present held as slaves to remain so. Third -The war debt of both parties to be paid by the United States. Fourth-The old doctrine of State rights to be recognized in reconstructing the Union. This proposition was laid before Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Greely. The President at once telegraphed to him the terms upon which he would propose a settlement and reconstruction, to wit: The full and complete restoration of the moderate abilities - about equal to the duties | Union in all its territorial integrity, and the abandonment of slavery by the seceded States, under conditions which should, while respecting the property, and the rights of all loyal men afford ample security against another war in the interest of slavery. After considerable correspondence between the parties, it was consented to refer the whole matter back to the two Governments for

Interview With Rebel Commissioners.

reconsideration

New York, July 21.-A Herald Niagara dispatch says :- Mr. Greely, accompanied by Mr. Hay, private sec-netary of Lincoln, have had an interview with G. N. Saunders and others claiming to be Peace Commissioners of the rebels. The Commissioners want to visit Washington, and requested a statement of the terms upon which such visit might be made; they were accepted. The dispatch says that the statement of propositions published in a New York paper of Tuesday is repudiated.

#### From General Sherman.

WASHINGTON, July 21.-The Nation al Republican has the following intelligence in advance of its publication .-The Government has received dispatches from Sherman this morning, announcing that the enemy assaulted the lines three times vesterday, and was repulsed each time with little loss. Our men fought behind earth works, hence the small loss. But the enemy coming out citizen was compelled to be out of the State of the defences of the city to offer baton the day of election. This is all that I the became more exposed, and suffered

The Star says: A dispatch from different light, which I again repeat is a Gen. Huntur reports the following, just received from Gen Averill:

NEAR WINCHESTER, July 20.—Breckinridge divided his force at Berryville, sending General Early to Winchester and taking the other direction towards Millwood. I attacked and defeated Early to-day, in front of Winchester, for the amendment-and then with a grand killing and wounding over 300 of his figurish concludes that the declaration of my officers and men, capturing four cannon, own intentions was also a declaration of the several hundred small arms, and about intentions of the party, because I was a lead- 200 prisoners. Gen. 'Lilly is seriously or of it as the editor, (Corporal Evans) had wounded and in our hauds. Col. Board. attempted to show by his brilliant flourishes of the 58th Virginia, is killed. The cannon and prisoners have been sent to Martinsburg. The enemy's loss in officers is heavy. Prisoners report their Democratic party, but have only tried to fill force to have been 5,000. The commy place as an humble member of it. I have mands of Jackson and Imboden, which

### Rebel Loss in the Late Raid.

New York, July 21.—A World Washington special says: the rebel loss in their raid will amount to 2,000. Montgomery county, Maryland, is over run with stragglers. It is reported that the rebels did not go into Shenandoah valley, but hurried along for Richmond, this side of Blue Ridge, as fast as possible. This disposes of the report that they had halted and would return. Our gunboats have driven away the batports on the James.

Wright and Hunter in Pursuit. New York, July 21.—A Times! forces under Generals Wright and Hunther use by the enemy.

ter with great vigor and every promise There is no truth in the reported batof large success: they are moving south the at Leesburg, Va. No rebel forces on parallel lines, and trains flying from are in that vicinity. It is ascertained one column are pretty certain to fall in- that the main portion of the rebel forces

### Rebel Communications with Atlanta

Cut. New York. July 23.—A Herald dispatch, dated Nashville, 22d, says: The success of Sherman's movements in cutting the eastern and southern communications with Atlanta lead to the belief that the rebels have been foiled in been narrowed down to a siege. Two large cavalry forces, some time since, have doubtless ere this cut the Macon and Columbus railroad in such a manner that if the enemy succeeds in leaving the city to go away, it must be at a loss of life and property.

Fight with Guerrillas in Missouri. New York, July 22.—Thornton's guerrillas turned back from Livingston ast night, and occupied Caldwell county. After being joined by another band from the West, the combined of the 18th corps: The exigencies of force, numbering some five hundred, marched on Plattsburg, Clinton county, when the surrender of the garrison, consisting of two companies of militia, was demanded in the name of the Confederate States Army. Captain Turner, commanding the post, refused to A fight ensued, in which Captain Turn-

### CALL FOR A DRAFT.

President Lincoln's Proclamation

Washington, July 18. By the President of the United States of

America. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the act, approved July 4. 1864, entitled "An act farther to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two, and three years, for military service and "that in case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, ward or a city, precinct, or election district, or of a county not so sub-divided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereo. which may be unfilled.

And whereas, the new enrolment heretofore ordered is so far completed as that the aforementioned act of Congress may now be put in operation for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field for garrisons and such military operations as may be required for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States government in the insurgent states:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my call for five hundred thousand volunteers for the military service; provided, nevertheless, that all credits which may be-established under section eight of the aforesaid act, on the account of the persons who have entered the naval service during the present rebellion, and by credits for men furnished to the military service in exsess of calls heretofore made for volunteers, will be accepted under this call for one, two, or three years, as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provived by law for the period of service for which they en-

And I hereby proclaim, order, and direct that immediately after the 5th day of September, 1864, being fifty days from the date of this call, a draft for troops to serve for one year shall be held in every town, township, ward of a city, precinct, election district, or a county not so sub-divided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this scale or any part thereof, which mey be unfilled by volunteers on the said 5th day of September, 1864.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1364, and of the Independency of the United States the 84th. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD. Secretary of State.

ANOTHER RAID ON MARYLAND.

Mosby's Gang Reported in the State.

Supplies Removed from Plunders' Reach.

New York, July 25.-The Post's Washington special says that part of Mosby's cavalry entered western Marvland, but is not known whether there is more behind. Col. Lowell, 2d Massachusetts, has succeeded in removing a large amount of government supplies and much flour by canal to George-

town. A special to the New York Commercial from Washington, dated 23d says: A gentleman who saw the party crossing into Maryland yesterday puts the number at 5,000 cavalry, artillery and

### Atlanta Occupied by Sherman

New York, July 23.-A World Washington special, of the 22d, says: Dispatches from the West received here teries that were firing into our trans- to-night announce the occupation of of Atlanta by Sherman, which succeeded the heavy engagement fought vesterday between Sherman and Hood, in which the latter was defeated. It is Washington special says: Hunter ask- now definitely known that Sherman's ed to be relieved only so as not to em- cavalry have destroyed the railroad barrass Gen. Wright. The pursuit of south and east of Atlanta in such an the enemy is being carried on by the effective manner as to prevent their fur-

have fully retreated South, and our troops have closed the pursuit

Operations Before Petersburg. New York, July 23 -A Tenth Corps

correspondent, writing on the 21st. says: A general artillery engagement took place yes orday. The 30 pounders opened upon a newly discovered Weldon Railroad depot in the city, and their attempt to escape, and that their shells dropped so accurate that two looperations in that place have already comotives were burned before the guns ceased. The depot is a mass of ruius. The 13-inch mortars repeatedly sent left the army at different points, and missiles through the rebel works, and its 200-pound shells inflicted a heavy damage. After a few hours fighting was completely silenced.

From Grant's Army.

New York, July 23 .- A Herald's correspondent, with Grant's army, says: General Wilcox was slightly wounded in the thigh on Tuesday night. Another correspondent says of General Smith being relieved of his command the public service require he should take another command. He is ordered to report at New York.

### Rebel Communication Cut Off.

LOUSVILLE, July 22.—Yesterday's National Union states that on Monday surrender and told his men to escape. morning, Decatur, Georgia, was occupied by our forces, thus cutting off all er was killed. Most of the escaped rebel communication with South Caromilitia have arrived here. Gen. Fisk's lina by the way of Macon. Deserters appeal is being promptly responded to, and stragglers have been coming into and men are sent into the field at once. our lines since we crossed the Chatta-One thousand men, under Gen Ben hoochie in great numbers. They rep-Loss, will soon be here from Andrew resent that all hope of saving Atlanta has disappeared.