

Gov. Curtin's call for twelve thousand volunteer infantry, to serve for one hundred days in the entrenchments at Washington, will meet with a hearty response. There are now not less than thirty thousand men at home in the State, who have all had experience and seen much service in the field. Of these, the twelve thousand just called for, can readily be recruited, so that when the quota is made up, it will be composed almost of veteran troops capable of meeting any emergency that may occur at Washington. The troops now holding the fortifications around the National Capital and elsewhere in that vicinity, are needed by Gen. Grant. The re-inforcement of Grant is now the important object in view. Grant's fight with Lee is one of endurance. Whichever army is able to hold on longest, will win the victory. With his communications cut, with the roads over which his supplies pass, obstructed or destroyed, famine in his camp and demoralization in his ranks, Lee is now, or soon will be in a condition to offer but a feeble resistance to the vigorous strokes of Grant. The rebel chiefs have resolved to risk their existence and the triumph or defeat of their cause, on the issue of the campaign before Petersburg and Richmond. Hence the necessity of affording Gen. Grant the advantage of all our available force. Nor must it be expected that the campaign thus invested with importance by the risks which the rebels are determined to make, will be one of short duration. If it ends with the last of the Summer months, its duration may be estimated as short—and if Grant succeeds in that time in defeating and routing the raga-muffins and cut throats who now confront him, the war will end and peace once more be restored to the land.

What is needed, now, is promptness. The twelve thousand hundred day men called out by Gov. Curtin, should be in the field by the first of August, or sooner if possible, to be effective. The veterans now at home, will of course rally enthusiastically in response to the call. Pennsylvania did not need this additional appeal to her patriotism to establish her valor and devotion; but she will use it as a means to show that her undaunted allegiance to the cause of the Union is as strong and as fervent as when she first armed for its defence.

The Tendency of the Peace Democracy. When the slave-holding Democratic leaders of the South were secretly engaged in arranging their plans of rebellion, one of the grounds upon which they based their certainty of success, was the promised aid of the Northern Democratic leaders. The South was asked merely to make the demonstrations and the copperheads of the North would do the fighting—they would vanquish and destroy the abolitionists, and thus the enemies of the country were to have little difficulty in defeating the constitutional authorities of the land. But the "War Democracy" who had pledged their faith in the treason of the South, and who were expected to accomplish such huge things in alleviation of the afflictions of the slave-holding traitors, suddenly discovered that "war" meant fighting—that hard knocks and ghastly wounds were the accompaniments of such conflict, and hence the brave allies who were thus valiantly engaged in the cause of slavery suddenly become peace men—PEACE DEMOCRATS. These hypocrites now elevate their peace proclivities on high grounds, and will speedily become the "higher law" party of the country. Hear what the Selmsgrove Times, a rampant copperhead sheet, says on this subject:

There are those, however, who stand upon a higher plane; whose love of truth and sense of justice cannot be swayed by any selfish considerations, and who stand by the right as firm as the rock of Gibraltar. These men will never consent to bear arms in the cause of despotism, but rather will expatriate themselves, or, if fight they must, fight on the side of right and liberty. Let every one, then, act according to his sense of right, and if his sense of right forbids him to take up arms in a cause that is steeped in injustice, and as black as the expired embers of Tartarus, let him refuse to do so whatever fate may await him.

This is the Democracy that glories in support of the Constitution and laws. Its doctrine of every man acting towards the Government as his "sense" may dictate, is of course, original. Yet it is purely "Democratic," as Democracy is now expounded by traitors!

According to a recent act of Congress, the postage on communications relating to official business in the several Departments at Washington to which they are addressed, need not be prepaid. Hence, small parcels of seeds, cuttings, roots, &c., can be sent free to the Agricultural Department. This will doubtless add much to the efficiency of the Department. The repeal of the franking privilege, so far as it refers to any of the Executive Departments, never should have taken place.

GEN. COX has been renominated for Governor of Maine. Hon. John B. Brown and Hon. Abner Steison have been chosen Union electors of the State at large. The convention at which these proceedings took place, adopted the strongest possible resolutions in favor of putting down the war, sustaining the National Government, and supporting Lincoln and Johnson.

We are indebted to Adjutant L. R. Witman, of the 46th Regiment, P. V., for the following carefully and satisfactorily arranged list of the casualties in that regiment during the late fights in Georgia. It will be remembered that the 46th was organized and originally commanded by our gallant townsman, Brig. Gen. Knipe. Col. James L. Selfridge now leads the 46th. We may add to this record the fact, that no regiment in the army has more faithfully discharged its duty.

We submit the list of casualties as follows:

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN 46TH REG'T, PENNA. VETERAN VOL.

Officers Killed.—Captain Dennis H Chesbro, company G; Second Lieutenant John W Phillips, company K; First Lieutenant John H Knipe, company I.

Officers Wounded.—Captain Edward L. Witman, company D, leg; Captain Neal Craig, company F, leg; First Lieutenant Jacob B Getter, company K.

Enlisted Men Killed.—Privates—Samuel Bowers, company A; George Bollinger, A; George C Peoples, A; Jacob How, company B; John Miller, company C; James Stanley, C; Harry Held, C; Samuel Washner, company D; Samuel Cunningham, company F; John Vodyer, F; William Ross, company H; Wm Muir, H; Sylvester Morrison, H; Horace R Pratt, H; Mahlon Devereer, H; Corp John Haupp, company K; Private William Jones, K; Alexander Zancoler, K.

Enlisted Men Wounded.—Privates—Conrad Holstein, company A, thigh, severely; Conrad Gardlock, A, hand; Henry Craig, A, foot; Jackson Custer, A, chin; Samuel Kaufman, A, hand; James Gould, A, leg, slightly; Sergeants William Adams, company B, head; Jonathan Morgan, B, hip; Corporal Ezekiah Allen, company B, leg, severely; Privates William Winterbottom, company B, leg; John Brierty, B, groin, severely; John Matthews, B, hand; Sergeant John B M'Pherson, company B; Privates John Kough, company B, leg, severely; Winfield Swanegan, B, leg; James Sheer, B; George Robinson, B, head; Thomas Ellis, B, leg; Robert Moorehead, B, head; Corporal Daniel Davis, company C, leg, severely; Michael McLaughlin, C, leg, amputated; Alexander Ehrig, C, severely; John Hohl, C, hand; Henry Wohl, C, thigh, severely; Wm McConagle, C, leg; Jeremiah Keef, C, face; Corporal Wm M'Gonagle, company C, leg; Privates Hiram Heisel, company C, hand; John St Clair, C, hand; Adam Hoofner, leg; 1st Sergeant Owen B Sigley, company C, leg; Privates Norman Todd, company C, breast; John Glenn, C, foot; Sergeant Wm Mertz, company D, arm; Privates Wm Johnson, company D, leg; Levi Ney, D, face; Wm Miller, company D, foot; Sergeant John Long, company D, hip; Privates John Spotts, company D, leg; James Stengele, company D, head; Edward King, company D, thigh; Henry Bruner, company D, Wm Hancock, D, arm; Jacob Geiger, D, foot amputated; Jacob Wambaug, D, leg; Peter Pickner, D, head; David Frantz, D, hand; Corporals Samuel Rork, company E, thigh, severely; Jordan Collier, E, leg; Privates Jacob Tippett, E, leg; John B M'Curdy, E, hand; Albert Seiders, E, bowels, since died; Hiram Johnston, E, arm; Wm Bishop, E, hand; Jacob Lippert, E, head; Michael Bowers, E, arm; John Troxell, E, hand; Sergeant Joseph R Waid, E, arm; Privates Samuel Gunderman, company F, foot; Joseph Palmer, F, hand; Benjamin Davis, F, leg; John Nelson, F, leg; Joseph Davis, F, shoulder; Patrick Mallory, F, leg; Wm Evans, F, groin; Andrew Steele, F, head; Sergeant James H Cole, company G, arm; Charles A Estis, G, hand; Corporal Edward A Richmond, G, head; Corporal Wm R Clark, G, hand; Privates Henry Terwilliger, G, arm—severely; Lorenzo D Estis, G, hand; Eli Bailly, G, back; George Bradley, G, shoulder; John W Crawford, G, side; Martin V Ryan, G, back; Sergeant Alexander C G, hand; Privates Hiram H Oberbro, G, head; George Romigh, G, leg; Alfred B Higby, G, foot; Lewis B Mygrants, G, leg; Henry Kinzey, G, hand; Wm J Brizzer, G, leg amputated; Sergeant Daniel D Tompkins, company H, arm; Sergeant Lemuel E Sinsabaugh, H, hand; Corporal Michael Dunn, H, leg amputated; Corporal Eino E Burdick, H, leg; Privates George Burdick, H, wrist; Wm L Peoples, H, hand; Wm A Butler, H, shoulder; Emanuel M Stuckey, H, hand; Henry W Core, H, side; Amos J Hart, H, face; Hiram M'Camdless, H, leg; Richard M Preston, H, hand; Charles W Barrett, H, side—severely; Corporal Wallace Hollenbach, H, leg; Private Birney Stillman, H, arm; Edward E Kelly, H, breast; Robt E Munnell, H, shoulder; Jas C Marshall, H, face; Reuben Pershing, H, arm; Solomon Noble, H, hand; Sergeant Michael J Hawley, company I, face; Privates James Duncan, I, breast, severely; Henry Dickey, I, hand; John M Freeborn, I, leg; George D Sweigard, I; Washington Wilhelm, I, breast; John Shields, I, hand; William Weimer, I, foot; David Koozts, I, foot; Corporal Henry Booth, I, arm; Privates Elias Maurer, company K, arm; Nicholas Stiland, K, arm; Michael Jacobs, K, leg, severely; David Gass, K, leg, severely; John Hillyard, K, arm.

Missing in Action.—Privates Chas. Brought, company A; Philip Dunn, A; Matthew Edgar, company B; John Shaffer, company C; William Clossen, company D; Jacob Bear, company F; William Wilcox, company G; George John Lorenzy, company I; Thomas M Keenan, I; Henry J Wright, I.

Officers killed..... 3
Officers wounded..... 3
Enlisted men killed..... 18
Enlisted men wounded..... 119
Men missing in action..... 10
Total loss..... 153

Picket-Shooting Stopped by Consent—Distress in Petersburg.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says the practice of picket-shooting has been stopped by the mutual consent of the parties actually concerned; that is, the North Carolinians had made such an engagement, having first secured the approbation of our pickets. Some time since an order was promulgated throughout the army, forbidding all intercourse between our pickets and those of the enemy. It seems to have had no effect upon the rebel skirmishers, who avail themselves of every opportunity to cultivate the acquaintance of our soldiers, who march with them in the evening and fight in the morning.

Fires are occurring frequently in Petersburg. They have stopped calling upon the fire department to assist in containing the flames. The firemen now occupy the trenches. We are at this moment fighting the whole rebel population.

Every day a regular ration of shells is impartially distributed among the various wards of Petersburg. The right of the 5th and 9th happen to have their line of battle in close proximity to the rebel works. This brings the skirmishers near each other, and the line is continually embroiled in some little skirmish.

A refugee and two deserters from Richmond, who left there several days ago, represent that there is great distress for food, owing to the cutting of the rebel means for obtaining supplies.

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Very little information of details of the progress of the siege of Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights could be obtained, owing to their being no trains running that far up the road, and the telegraph operator not being in a position to understand the true condition of affairs, other than the fact that the defence was obviously successful, in view of the Heights still being in General Sigel's possession.

It may not be improper to state that whatever damage the enemy may undertake in their present movement must be quickly effected, or they will meet such opposition in forces moving upon them from the West as to relieve all apprehension about results.

Four railroad trains loaded with Government supplies, as well as the mail train from Harper's Ferry that went up on Monday and was intercepted by Mosby on its return, were all worked through from Harper's Ferry to Baltimore successfully yesterday afternoon without the slightest loss. They were fired at, however, very spiritedly from the Virginia side, opposite Point of Rocks.

No damage to the railroad whatever is known as yet, excepting about thirty feet over Patterson's Creek Bridge, six miles east of Cumberland, on Monday morning, which was yesterday, entirely repaired for the movements about being made over the road to the East. In addition to the movement of troops from the West heavy reinforcements were yesterday sent up the road from this side. Gen. Wallace was at the Relay House superintending and directing their movement.

Passengers who arrived here last night by the Western Maryland railroad from Hagerstown report all quiet at that city. There were no arrivals from Cumberland or any other point west of Hagerstown.

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Nothing definite is known as to the strength or movements of the rebels west of Harper's Ferry. The largest estimated strength of the force at Harper's Ferry is four thousand, infantry and cavalry. Up to last evening Hagerstown was not occupied, nor was there any rebel force near there. It is known that Gen. Hunter has reached the Parkersburg road, and is moving rapidly eastward.

DAMAGE TO THE CHEESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANALS. CUMBERLAND, July 5.—The rebel raid has been very destructive upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. We have information here that the canal has been badly damaged, and that a number of boats have been burned and their crews captured.

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forage on the people, robbing them of even their watches and money. There was some skirmishing going on between our troops and the rebels across the river and occasionally shot and shell were being thrown at them from Maryland Heights.

The flight of Colonel Mulligan with their advance at Leetown is spoken of as most gallant. He successfully repulsing them several times.

General Sigel moved towards Shepherdstown with his immense wagon train in front, the protection of which was deemed of more importance than the risking of a general engagement.

Not a wagon fell into the enemy's hands, and nothing was left behind at Martinsburg except some oats, which was set on fire before we left.

The impression upon our informant left was that the rebel force will retire before tomorrow night, as General Hunter will be in their rear by that time, with an ample force to overwhelm them if they remain longer.

The principal object of this raid has proved unsuccessful, unless it be the damage they have done to the railroad and the canal, the collection of conscripts and the plunder of the inhabitants.

They have not attempted to leave the line of the Potomac, except to rob the stores at Point of Rocks and destroying several canal boats near Hancock.

What damage has been done to the railroad is not yet ascertained, though it is understood that they have not retired far beyond Martinsburg.

There is no truth in the statement of the Philadelphia Inquirer that a rebel force has been to Boonsborough, or that afraid has been made on the railroad west of Cumberland.