Baily Telegraph HARRISBURG, PA. THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1864. FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION GRANTING THE SOLDIERS' RIGHT TO VOTE. Election Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864.

THE SITUATION. We do not deem it just to our readers at home or abroad, to repeat the thousand and one rumors which relate to the appearance of a rebel force on the borders of the State. Notwithstanding we have communications as far as Greencastle, it is impossible to get any but vague and unsatisfactory reports as to rebel movements beyond that point. The impression prevails, however, that a considerable force of rebels are hovering around and actually have possession of Hagerstown. It is stated by those who came hither on the Cumberland Valley train, this morning, that there were five thousand rebels bivouacked around and in Hagerstown, last night.

From information derived from a rebel prisoner, Lieut. Shearer, of Bradley Johnson's staff, now in the Dauphin county prison, we are enabled to make the following statement, which we neither endorse or doubt, but which we give to the reader for just what it is worth:

Shearer declares that the movement now being made by the rebels has long been in contemplation-that is, it was arranged and decided upon the hour Grant took command of the Army of the Potomac. He describes it as neither a raid to procure horses and provisions, or an effort to invade Pennsylvania and other Northern States. What is aimed at, is the capture of Baltimore and the destruction of the National Capital. The expedition is headed by Lee, himself, and is composed of Ewell's and Longstreets corps. While Lee is thus operating against Washington city. Beauregard has been left in command at Petersburg, where he has sufficient force (so our rebel informant states the rebels believe,) to hold Grant in check, and prevent his advancing on Richmond. As we have already stated. we give this story for what it is worth, but from information which we possess, relating to the movements of several of the most effective corps lately acting in conjunction with the army of Petersburg. we are almost constrained to give our rebel informant's statement some confidence. It will not require many hours to develope the full force of the situation in Maryland, Baltimore and Washington. Certain it is that Lee will find himself confronted where he has calculated to strike a fatal blow, by a force fully capable of meeting and resisting his most vigorous assaults. Dispatches received at headquarters at

noon to-day, state that the rebels are actually in the State, two regiments being at Middlebury, Franklin county, about three miles this side of the State line, and that their pickets were thrown out as far as two miles south of Greencastle. This news was derived from a scout who reached Greencastle this morning. THE LATEST.

Just as we are going to press, we learn that the rebel forces have left the vicinity of Hagerstown, and gone in the direction of Frederick. The cavalry is said to have been Jenkins' old command.

Passengers by the evening train from Cham beraburg report the above, and it is believed to be true.

Meeting of the Union State Central Committee. Pursuant to notice, the members of the Union State Central Committee held their first meeting in the city of Harrisburg, on Wednesday afternoon, July 6, 1864. The Committee was convened at the resi-

lence of its chairman, Gen. Simon Cameron, and on the reading of the roll a quorum appeared in attendance, and answered to their names.

Gen. Cameron then, in a few brief remarks, set forth the importance of the campaign the State Central Committee was about to organize. If a proper spirit of union animated the individual efforts of the loyal men of the State, and if the State Central Committee labored earnestly and harmoniously, he did not doubt the result-Mr. Lincoln would be elected-the different county tickets, as nominated by the Union men of the State, would be successful-and thus, through these victories, the whole country would be re-animated for an effort to triumph over the traitor foe. On motion of George W. Hamersly, the Chairman was authorized to appoint the usual Secretaries and an Executive Committee, said committee to be composed of seven members. The Chairman then presented for the consideration of the committee an address to the people of the State, which was read as follows:

To the People of Pennsylvania:

In the midst of a fierce conflict for the national life-responding to calls for large reinforcements to enable our armies successfully to combat with traitors—cheerfully meeting the payment of extraordinary taxation to supply the government with money to conduct the war, and submitting to an immense increase in the prices of living, the people of Pennsylvania have nevertheless been able for three years to maintain a prosperity, and secure a healthy operation in all the branches of their trade, unprecedented in the annals of any country while engaged in the prosecution of a war. In the trials of this bloody war, with the struggle just reaching its climax, the peo-ple of Pennsylvania suddenly find themselves involved in a political contest invested with the highest importance, because fraught with the most momentous issues. Ordinarily, heretofore, political contests meant only a choice of policy as to the manner of administering the government. The struggle of parties was for the possession of the powers of government, and merely to control their operation. Now, however, our political contests have resolved themselves into a cirect and a positive issue for the safety and the permanence of the government; because politically as well as section ally, the contest at the ballot-box and in the bat tle-field must decide whether the Union shall exist or perish with the triumph or defeat of one or the other of the contending parties. Hence the unwonted importance with which our political campaigns are now invested. Parties are now divided on issues which vitally concern the government. They are composed of friends and enemies of that government. To choose between these parties equally interests the cause of loyalty and that of treason. No man can stand neutral between the two, and all who are not fairly for the govern-ment will be justly recognized as its enemy. Admitting that such is the new importance assumed by our political contests, we have an excuse as well as a justification for entering on the contest fast approaching, for the amendments to the Constitution, with all the zeal in our nature, and all the devotion that should characterize the patriot and the the of his conners in his affort to serve it. It would seem that on an amendment to the

Constitution granting the soldier a right to vote, there should be no division. Among a free peeple, particularly, who are admitted al-ways to be the most intelligent, such a right should be so well grounded in common and statute law. as to need no action at this late day for its exercise and vindication. 'The soldier, in all lands, alike among civilized and barbaric nations, has ever been admitted to the highest honors conferred by the govern-ments beneath whose banners he fought. His valor, his sacrifices and his devotion, have ever been regarded as themes for the poet, most earnest and even persistent in its advosubjects for the painter, and material for the cacy. To them it was a principle of justice

historian; and thus the calling of arms became one of honor—one which elicited the noble too sacred to be disregarded-too noble to be rivalries of compatriots, and where civilization States which have been formally declared in | refined the instincts and elevated the character of men, war has been so conducted as to force combatants to respect and honor mitted into the Union. The States thus ex-each other's qualities — the victor still cluded from participating in the approaching to treat the vanquished as a MAN. The Constitution and laws expressly declare, that no man shall be deprived of his citizenship, except for high crimes of which he shall be

cations affording the highest knowledge. While war for a time may change the habits of such a people, it cannot affect their sense of justice, their appreciation of pover, and their love of Government. It cannot lessen their ability for self-gove nment. If is could, the war in which we are now engaged for the FROM WASHINGTON defence of the Government and the lafety of the public weal, had better be stopped immediately.

The Democratic leaders now oppose the enfranchisement of the soldier. In the olden time the Democratic leaders, such as Jefferson, Jackson, Snyder and Shultze insisted that the elective franchise followed the flag under which a soldier fought. If that flag was potent on the sea and the land, to protect a man in war, why should it not possess the other virtues of continging his political franchises? If it made the deck of a vessel above which it waved, the soil of the country represented by it, regardless of the sea or clime in which it floated, so also does it carry with it for the soldier who fights be neath its folds any political rights which these heroes enjoyed before they were mustered into the service ; and on this soundly democratic argument the soldiers who fought in Mexico were able to exercise a freeman's right, in the wilds of the chapperal, the heats of the seashore, the din of conflict, and in the shadow of battlemented castles the same as if they had been at home in their respective wards and precincts. If men fighting thousands of miles from home-cut off from all communication-scarcely informed at the time on the issues of the political campaign, wereable and entitled to exercise the right of the franchise, s it not fair to suppose that citizens of a like intelligence, engaged in the same service of the government within the limits of its authority, distant only a few miles from home, conversant with all the issues involved in the political contest, in daily communication with their friends, and in perusal also of journals discussing the questions at stake—is it not fair to suppose that such men are entitled to the exercise of all their political rights? Only those who act from perverted policy on this subject, will seek to evade the responsibility of such a question. This is proven by the judicial history already attached to this question. When it was deemed expedient, as it was undoubt-edly considered by the Democratic leaders then, the electiv + franchise was extended to the absent soldiers in Moxico; but in the midst of a war waged by the upholders of an institution from which the Democratic leaders derive all their strength, George W. Wood-ward, a Justice of the Supreme Court, and lately the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor, judicially denied the soldiers the exercise of the elective franchise ; denied our brave defenders the right almost in the same breath in which he declared the right of the States of the South to rebel and secede from the Union! Fair men can see no difference in an American soldier voting in Mexico, while fighting beneath the Flag of his country, and the same soldier citizen under the same circumstances voting in a rebellious State. Time nor place, within the limits of a free government, or in the service thereof, cannot influence, should not be permitted to affect the rights of a freeman. The government which is not able to insure him these inherent rights is unworthy his support. The authority of a free government which seeks to degrade a freeman while perilling his life in its defence, is a despotism more fearful than that which denies all right to the governed. It is not possible that such a government can last. At some period in its history, if the rights of its defenders be disregarded as the Democratic leaders now deny the right of the franchise to the soldiers, it will need arms to protect it both from foreign and domestic foes, and perish eventually, an object too mean for defence. faith in the fact that his service is such as to secure him not merely all the rights he enjoyed before he entered the army, but increased dignity and power at the hands of the Republic. The enemies of this great principle oppose it only for reasons of expediency. There was time when the Democratic leaders claimed that the army was largely and even almost wholly composed of their partizan followers. When they were most clamorous in insisting upon the recognition of such a claim, the supporters of the principle, opposed politically to these leaders, were



Later from the Lower Potomac.

Skirmish on the Shores of the Rappahannock.

Capture of Three Rebels.

WASHINGTON, July 7. The naval mail boat Leslie has arrived

from the lower Potomac. A few days since Captains Hester and Hooker, with a small force of seamen, had a skirmish with a number of rebels, on the shores of the Rappahannock. They captured a rebel Captain, a Lieutenant and one pri-

vate. The rebels captured four of our seamen.-They afterwards wanted to exchange prisoners, but as our party outranked theirs a bargain could not be effected. C. H. GRAFFEN.



Official Report of the Captain of the Kearsarge.

WASHINGTON, July 6. OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE GREAT NAVAL COMBAT.

The Navy Department has received the folowing dispatches: U. S. STEAMER KEARSARGE, CHERBOURG, June

19, 1864, p. M.-SIB: I have the honor to in-form the Department that the day sub equent to the arrival of the Kearsarge off this port, on the 14th inst., I received a note from Captain Semmes, begging that the Kearsarge would not depart, as he intended to fight her, and would not delay her but a day or two. According to this notice the Alabama left

the port of Cherbourg this morning at about

At 10:20 A. M., we discovered her steering towards us, and fearing the question of juris diction might arise, we steamed to sea until a distance of six or seven miles was obtained from the Cherbourg breakwater, when we rounded to and commenced steering for the Alahama

As we approached her within about 1200 yards she opened fire, we receiving two or three broadsides before a shot was returned. The action continued, the respective steamrs making a circle around and around, at a distance of about 900 yards from each other. At the expiration of an hour the Alabama struck, going down in about twenty minutes afterwards, and carrying many persons with

to the Department that every officer and man did their duty, exhibiting a degree of coolness and fortitude which gave promise at the out-

your obedient servant.

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

action with the Alabama, Although we received some twenty-five or hirty shots, twelve or thirteen taking effect

The ships were about equal in match, the

The Alabama carried a 100-pound rifle, with one heavy 68-pounder and six broadside 32-

The Kearsarge carried four broadside 32pounders, two 11-inch, and 28-pound rifle, being one gun less than the Alahama.

The only shot which I fear will give us any trouble, is a 100-pound rifle shell, which entered our stern-post and remains at present

ularize the conduct of any one man or officer in an affair in which all have done their duty with a fortitude and coolness

Congressional Convention. A correspondent from Holidaysburg sends is the following:

The Conferees of the Union party of the 17th Congressional district of Panaglvania, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Mifflin, and Cambris, met at Tyrone City, on Tuesday, 28th inst., to nominate a candidate for Congress. Three days were spent in balloting without making a nomina-tion. About four hundred ballots were made. A. A. Barker, Esq., of the Cambria Alleghentan, was supported by the conferees from Cambria and Mifflin; Colonel L. W. Hall formerly Speaker of the State Senate, those from Blair, and Col. Wm. Dorris, of Hunting don, by those of his own county. The friends of each stood firm for three days, and, de spairing of a nomination, adjourned until some time in August next. This Conference casts in the shade the famous Conference held in the Wild Cat district some years ago.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 6. The cooperage establishment of Jones & Chapin was burned last night. The loss is \$25,000.



A. G. CURTIN. the Name and by the Authority of the

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. ANDREW G. CURTIN.

GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH. A PROCLAMATION.

It is now ascertained that a large rebel force has been detached from Richmond and is advancing on the north. So large a portion of our army is at remote points, that it becomes necessary to raise immediately a sufficient body to repel them. They are al-ready within the borders of the Common-You have always heretofore been wealth. ready to answer the call of your country. You will not be less ready to come forward when your own homes and firesides are to be defended against a profligate horde of plunderers. I am authorized by the President of the United States to call for twelve thousand volunteers (in addition to those required by my Proclamation of yesterday) to serve for one hundred days in Pennsvivania. Marvland and Washington and its vicinity. I appeal to the freemen of Pennsylvania to rouse themselves for the necessary effort, and to come promptly to sweep the invaders f om her soil.

I refer to the General Order issued from these Headquarters, Pennsylvania Militia, No. 50, dated July 5, 1864, published with this proclamation. for the details of the arrange ments. I do most earnestly desire the good and loyal men of the Commonwealth, and especially the veteran soldiers in all her borders, to show themselves worthy of her in this

emergency. Her sons have established for themselves, on many a bloody field, a reputation for the martial virtues which they will not now for-feit, when both their well-earned fame and the safety of their nomes and families are at stake.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 6th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth. By the Governor.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Proclamation by the Governor. PENNSYLVANIA SS.

A. G. CURTIN. In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Recruiting service at Philadelphia, for the Easterni District of Pennsylvania, to the Cant or Camps of Rendezvous in their respective districts, to whom report must be made.

V. Actual and necessary expenses for beard. ing and lodging of troops, raised under this order, will be paid by the United States disbursing officer, at the proper post, for a $p_{\rm c}$, riod not exceeding fifteen (15) days, at a tate not exceeding forty cents per day for cath man mustered into the service of the United States, on the affidavit of the officer furnishing the men, supported by the receipts of the party to whom the money was paid. Name of the men, and the dates between which each man was boarded and lodged, must be state in the accounts rendered.

VI. The troops will be organized according to the general regulations of the service armed, clothed, paid, transported, subsisted and supplied as other troops in the Unite. States service, and mustered into the servic of the United States by regiments, as scong filled to the minimum strength, the term of service to be reckoned from the date of maximum ter into the United States service

VIL As a reward for meritorious conduct and also to secure valuable military expeence, appointments of field officers will made, except under peculiar circumstance from men who have been in service and har

been honorably discharged VIII. No bounty will be paid the trans nor will this service exempt from draft, bar any officer or soldier in this special service should be drafted, he will be credited for the service rendered. By order of

A. G. CURTIN. Governor and Commander-in-Chief A. L. RUSSELL, Adj't Gen. Penn'a.

DIED.

On the 6th inst. JOUN CARE, Sr., aged 59 years The friends of the family are respectfully invited to a end his 'uneral on Friday, 10 A. M., from his residenin Linglestown. Will be buried in the Harrisburg comtery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RIFLES.

FOR SALE, a number of breech-loadin L' and other Rules at the Eagle Works. jy7-3t* W. O. HICKOK. NOTICE TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS,

A LL soldiers discharged on account of wounds received in built A LLI SOUTHERS TREETED IN ACCOUNTS wound's received in battle can have their \$15, bounty under act of Marth 3, 1863, collected by call immediately on or addressing by mail RUGENE SNYDER, The relationship in the state of the st

Attorney-at-Law, Third street, Harrisburg, Pa jy7-deod2w

NOTICE!

Letters testamentary on the estate of Julian Deal, in-of Susquehanna townsh p. Dauphin county, d (eared, having been granted to the undersigned, notice thereof in hereby given. Al person, having Caims or domand against the estate of the said dec dent are requested i in ke known the same without datay to jy7-diteweit A. O. HIRS ER, Executor,

ATLANTIC AND OHIO TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office. No. 3, For rest Place, 1234, s. wh street. Phil delphin, on Thurs ay, the 21st inst at & o'clock r. B., for the purpose of electing the direct a to serve the ensuing year, and the tran a tion of such

husiness as may come bet re the meeting. 12t H. H. SHILLINGFORD, Secr. tary. 33 7-d2t

TO THE SCHOOL DIBECTORS AND TEACHERS OF

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

THE following are the appointments for the examination of applicate for the sciouls of the several districts of l auphin county: Middletown, Monday, 22d August, North Ward school

louse, Lower Swatara, Tuesday, 23d August, Highspire. Somatara, Weanesday, 24th August, Elder's school

ionsa. Der y, Thursday, 21th August, Hummelstöwn. South Manover, Friday, 23 h August, Union Deposit. Susquehanna, Monday, 29th August, Nisley's school over

Lower Paxton, Tuesday, 30th August, Crum's school aouse. West Hanover, Wednesday, 31st August, school house

Ros. Rast Hanover, Thursday, 1st September, Shellville, Harrisburg, Satarday, 3d September, school house, State street. itate street. Londonderry, Monday. 5th September, Gainsboro'. Conewago, Tuesday, 6th September, Shenk's school

Dauphin and Middle Paxton, Monday, 12th September

Jauphin Reed, Tuceday, 18th September, Benvenue. Halifax, Wednesday, 14th September, Halifax. Jefferson, Thursday, 15th September, school hous: No 1. No. 1. m. Friday 16th Sente Milersburg and Upper Parton, Monday, 19th Septemer. Minersburg. 16r Mineraburg. Washingt n. Tuesday, 30th Septembor, Elizabethville Miffin, Wedn sday, 21st S intember, Berrysburg Gratz and Lykens. Thursday, 22d Neptember, Gratz. Wisconisco and Rush. Friday. 23d September, Lykens-Thursday. Examinations will commence at nine o'c'ock. The cer Examinations will commence at mue o Cock. The certificate now requires that the County Sup-intendents at each of the teacher; applicants must therefore produce satisfactory recommendations, otherwise certificates will not be granted. Directors and the friends of cducation, are respectfully invited to be present. S. D. INGRAM, County Superintendent County Superintendent. HARRISBURG, July 5, 1864. jy7 dxwlt

It affords me great gratification to announce set of certain victory.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Sec. of the Navy. UNITED STATES STEAMER KEABSARGE, CHER-

BOURG, France, June 20, 1864.—Sin: I en-close herewith the surgeon's report of the casualties on board this vessel in the late

in the hull, by the mercy of God we have been spared the loss of any one life, whereas the difference of any one life, whereas learn, was dreadful.

the tonnage being the same

pounders.

unexploded. would seem almost invidious to partic-

In

The Next Electoral College.

Congress has declared that none of the insurrection shall vote for President till readmitted into the Union. The States thus ex-Presidential contest are as follows:

Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi. South Garolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama. Florida. Arkansas,

Texas.

Our next President and Vice President are therefore to be chosen by the following:

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The Legislation of the Last Session of Congress.

The following are believed to be the principal measures of the session which became laws: 1 Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law; 2 Revision of the Internal Revenue Law; 3 Revision of the Enrollment Law, and abolishment of Commutation; 4 The Four Hundred Million Loan Bill; 5 Bill to Estab-Hundred Million Loan Bill; 5 Bill to Estab-lish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs; 6 Bill to rendered explicit on this subject, and posted Encourage Immigration; 7 Bill Temporarily where every man can read and under Increasing the Tariff duties Fifty per cent.; 8 Revision of the Turiff; 9 Revision of the in the confidence and respect of the govern-Law authorizing the establishment of Na-tional Banks; 10 Re-establishment of the State worthy of the past valor of her sons, grade of Lieutenant General; Imposition of a special War Income Tax of five percent on Il income tax of five percent on a special War Income Tax of five percent on the second state of the percent of the percent of the second state of the second s all incomes above \$600 per annum, (addiall incomes above \$600 per annum, (addi-tional to the same tax provided for in the flourish; but it that service is made a badge amended Internal Revenue Law;) 12 Bill au-thorizing the Sector and spirit and true courage thorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to Sell to resist its rendition than voluntarily to ac-Gold; 13 Bill prohibiting Gold Gambling; 14 cept its duties? The citizen soldier feels Bill to Repeal the foregoing enactment; 15 when he takes up arms it is to defend, not Bill to Bepeal the foregoing enactment; 15 Bill authorizing the enrollment of Negro Slaves; 16 Bill granting to Colored Soldiers sacrifices his business interests, and for a the same pay, clothing, etc., as other soldiers, such as other soldiers, is purposed in such as the same pay, clothing, etc., as other soldiers, stipulated time surrenders his personal liberty, sinuated time surrenders his personal liberty, cannot understand why he should be deprived of his political rights. The service of arms does not blunt the judgment or blur the ability of a citizen to exercise the elective franchise. ishment of Telegraphic Communication with It rather gives him a new title to the enjoyment Russis by way of Behring's Straits; 21 The Civil and Army Appropriation Bills; 22 The Bill Prohibiting Seceding States from Voting for Fresident and Vice President. rican people are intelligent, possessed of edu-

A Star Star

charged and proven guilty. He must be summoned to meet such a charge of criminality in the presence of judges whose oaths bind them to do him entire justice. He must be ensured a trial by a jury sworn impartially, to consider his case. If found guilty, the sentence of his judges may result his disfranchisement — but disfran isement is not aimed at as a result of his nishment. Disfranchisement as a direct nishment is only made to follow the high-crime known against the State. Yet in the se of these facts, and in opposition to all uity, there are those in the State who insist at disfranchisement should follow the highservice which a man can perform for his vernment. There is a strong party to-day Pennsylvania, regularly organized, con-ntrolled by able leaders and sustained by tute and learned advocates, insisting that e service of a citizen as a soldier-the perilig of life and limb in the support of the Government, the giving up of domestic en-dearments, the sacrifice of business interests, and the yielding of all personal comforts forfeit for those thus engaged all political right, every franchise of a free-born or constitutionally adopted American citizen. The monstrous iniquity of such a claim is at once apparent, however has been maintained by our highest judicial tribunals. Its injustice can only be sustained by sophistries founded in the worst political prejudices, so that the sooner the stand them, just so soon do we secure the strength and majesty of the Government

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rejected-too important in its relations to the very genius and vitality of the Republic to be denied to all the people thereof, alike those who risk the perils of battle in its defence and those who run no danger of life, limb or property in the service of the Government, and who still claim its highest immunities and most sacred privileges.

On the second day of August, ensuing, this question will come practically before the peo-ple of Pennsylvania. We do not doubt the result of the election as to the acceptance or rejection of the soldier's right to vote. But we would be false to the party which we represent and recreant to the creed which we adore if we failed to avow in advance our approval of granting this great right to our brave defenders. Pennsylvania has many thousands of her citizens now in the army. They have all gone forth inspired by a sublime faith in the strength of a free Government to crush a wicked conspiracy, and does it become us, while enjoying the halcyon blessings of peace at home, while the limbs of our soldiers are wet with their own blood, and their weapons are dripping with the gore of traitors, to say to them, "You have forfeited your ellizen ship; you are no longer worthy of participat-ing in the control of a free Government; your positions must be with the slaves of the South -among the disgraced and degraded of G d's children!" We cannot believe that the people of Pennsylvania are prepared to send such a message to their fellow-citizens in the armies of the Republic. We cannot believe that so foul a disgrace awaits our war-worn but still intrepid heroes. The hearts of the great majority of the people at home are too full of gratitude for a return of great service by galling neglect. Our faith in the justice of the people renders us confident in the establishment and vindication of the political rights of the soldier. But that faith must be accompanied by works. Hence it becomes the duty of the State Cen-tral Committee to urge on the friends of the soldier actively to labor for the triumph of this effort in his behalf. Let it be said of our fellow citizens now absent as soldiers, that as our victorious armies planted their banners in the capital of treason, it was beneath their folds in Richmond, each hero of the Keystone State exercised the freeman's right of the elective franchise for a President to administer the Government to a re-united Union, to States once more loyal, to a people again at peace and blessed with prosperity.

SIMON CAMERON, CHAIRMAN. W. BENEDICT, Secretaries.

WIEN FORNEY,

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the address was

unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published

After the discusion and adoption of sectoral

suggestions relating to the details of the important election in August, and those which are to follow in October and November, the committee adjourned.

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which cannot be too highly praised, but I feel it due to my executive officer, Lieuten ant Commander Thornton, who superintended the working of the battery, to particularly mention him for an example of coolness and encouragement of the men while fighting, which contributed much towards the success of the action.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN A. WINSLON, Captain,

Hon. G. WELLES, Secretary of the Navy. Surgeon Brown reports Jno. W. Dempsey. quartermaster gunner, has an arm amputated, owing to fracture, and William Gorvin and James Macbeth, ordinary seamen, severely wounded.

Excitement in Frederick-Inhabitants Proparing to Leave.

FREDERICK, July &---9 P. M.

Everything is quiet here, though some fears are expressed that the rebels, who are said to be in the vicinity, may drop in this evening. cavalry force sent out this morning has not yet returned. It is rumored that they are fighting, but I have heard no report of mus-ketry. The cavalry sent out met the enemy some three miles distant from here, and re port the loss of two of their number, who were aptured by the enemy.

A general alarm has prevailed here to-day. Stores were closed, stocks packed and got ready for shipment. The inhabitants have prepared to leave.

The excitement has abated, and it is to be hoped that many of the rumors will prove groundless. As usual, there are hundreds of stories afloat, but none of them can be traced to an authoritative source. A large wagon train passed down the pike this evening, wending their way to Baltimore in satety. The rebels were reported to be at Point of Rocks this morning. Parties in town state that they saw them there.

Death of Gen. Geo. P. Morris.

NEW YORK, July 6.

General George P. Morris died in this city this afternoon. The death of George P. Morris will be regretted wherever the English language is poken, for with one or two songs which have been sung over all the world his name is ten-derly connected. Mr. Morris' fame will rest solely upon a few beautiful ballads, and certainly the author of "Woodman, Spare that Tree," deserves to be remembered. For many years Mr. Morris has been one of the editors of the Home Journal, but, except by his con-tributions to that well-known paper, and the publication of new editions of his poems, has

taken no active part in the literary world. His fame properly belongs to the generation before this the time when Percival, Halleck and Pinckney were our poets, and Morris the

Tom Moore of America.

Funeral of Ex-Governor Reeder. EASTON, Pa., July 6 .- The funeral of ex-Governor Reeder will take place on Friday afternoon, at four o'clock. The services will be conducted at his residence, in this place. di na shqittiri

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has, this day, made a call upon the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for twelve thou sand militia vo'unteer infantry, to serve at Washington and its vicinity, for one hundred

days, unless sooner discharged: I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do make this, my Proclamation, in response thereto, and do hereby call on the freemen of Pennsylvania, of military age, to come promptly forward, as they have here tofore done, and fill the requisition for this important service. It is apparent that the enemies of our

Government, in desperation, are threatening us with an armed force, in the hope that the army of General Grant may be withdrawn from before Richmond, and I call upon the citizens of this Commonwealth, capable of bearing arms, to come forward without delay, and thus aid our heroic brothers in the great Army of the Republic.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fifth day cf July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor: ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth. HEADQUARTERS PENN'A MILITIA, (

Harrisburg, July 5, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50.

In response to a call of the President of the United States this day made, for twelve thousand militia or volunteer infantry, to serve at Washington and its vicinity for one hundred days, unless sooner discharged:

It is ordered:

I. Troops will be accepted by squads or companies, as hereinafter indicated, and will, as rapidly as possible, be formed into companies and regiments. II. Persons proposing to organize compa-

nies will be accepted under the following provisions, viz:

To be commissioned a Captain, the applicant must have furnished forty (40) or more men, who have passed Surgeon's exam-ination, and been mustered into the United States service.

To be commissioned a First Lieutenant from twenty-five (25) to forty (40) men must have been furnished as above.

To be commissioned a Second Lieutenant, from fifteen (15) to twenty-five (25) men must have been furnished as above.

III. Camps of rendezvous will be established by the United States, at Harrisburg, Phila-delphia and Pittsburg, in charge of which camps commanders and skilful Surgeons will be appointed.

IV. Transportation will be furnished on application, in person or by mail, to Col. J. V. Bomford, U. S. A., Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting service at Harrisburg, for the Western District, or to Major C. C. Gilbert, V. S. A., Superintendent of Volunteer at a consider a construction of **(**

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QUARTEBLY STATEMENT of the First National Bank of Harrisburg, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1864

1	Notes and bills discounted	\$159 419 4	4
	urrent Expenses	3,985 (
1		465 1	
	Remutances and other cash items	40,497 4	
1	Ulle from National Hanza	19 254	
1	" " State Banks	24.795	
	U. S. Bonds deposited with U.S. Treasurer	69,123 ·	
	5 to secure circulating notes		
·	U. S. Bonds on hand	100,000	
	U. a. Bonus on hand	22,950	00
	other C. G. Securities.	116.682	11
	cash on hand in circulating hotes of National		••
	Banks.	1,365	na -
1		30,194	
·1	Specie		
	Other lamful	1,221 8	
1		116,472 (00
ļ	Failway Dollos	77,520	
1	Harrisburg City Bond	1,000	
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715,839 9

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715,839 97

July, 1864. jy7-d2t	 A. C. SMITH, Notary Public.

Jy7-dzt LOST, ON the morning of July 1st, a German sil-in depth, containing medicine, with my name engraved on the lid. The finder will much oblge and be suitably re-warded by returning it to me, h.c. & South Front street, Harrisburg. WM. RUTHERFORD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE. THE public are requested to attend the opening of the new or goods store of Brandt & Bowman on Thursday morning, July ith at the south-cast corner of Second and Walnut Bierts (ale the store room of Joeph Kalbwiler.) This new firm have bought out the entire succk from Mr. Kahnwiler at very low p ices an in GOOD FAITH say to the public that they will sell this stock of goods at one-fourn less than the same kind of goods can NOW BE BOUGHT AT wH LE-SALE. SALE

A N OFFICER in the Tenth army coips, now fighting the bat les of his country before by terawing and Ri bmond, and who has n u b he d the light of a true patriotic lady's countenance for the pe is d of 15 mon hs, w desirons 'p' correspond with a number of ps indicis usdress of the North, who have a shiply of stamps in transmitting words of encouragement, tokens of e-teem and stationery and willing to devoite a portion of the same in transmitting words of encouragement, tokens of e-teem and good otheer whilst on the war path of onward to Richmond. Cards de Visite s housd. Address Ceptan Frank B Derring, headq arters Bell's brigade, Second division, Tenth corps de armee, near Petersburg, Va.