UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN AND J. R. CORNELIUS.

At $1.50 per Year, always in Advance.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1864.

"THE UNION," established in 1814---Whole No. 2,681.

"CHRONICLE," established in 1843---Whole No. 1,060.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY---
Tuesday Morning & Friday Afternoon.

☞Persons who may be improperly enrolled on account of alienage, non-residence, unsuitableness of age, manifest disability or having served two years in the army, should attend to having their names taken from the rolls before the 5th of September, and thereby save expenses and prevent annoyance.

A Batch of Casualties.

A few days ago, a little daughter of John S. Schrack, of East Buffaloe, whilst playing with her brother's pistol accidentally discharged it, the contents passing through the centre of one of her hands, causing an extremely painful and perhaps serious wound. Fire-arms are dangerous play-things.

On Tuesday of this week, in this place, the following casualties occurred:

Joseph M. Housel was cut to the bone in a leg by a blade of a planing cylinder becoming detached by centrifugal force. The wound is ghastly and painful, but no serious consequences are expected to result from it.

A little son of Jackson Lenhart fell in a barn, his head coming in contact with some substance which tore a large gash in the scalp.

Capt. John Paul received a kick in the face by a mule, the contusion being so severe as to confine him to close quarters for some time.

J. P. Hagenbuch had his hand badly lacerated by the kick of a horse attached to his carriage, while stepping in front of the Riviere House.

☞The "Banner" townships of Centre county gave the following majorities for Woodward last fall, and against the Soldiers voting this month. (The remainder of the county is mostly "sound")

	Woodward.	Ag'st Sold'rs.
Miles	201	139
Haines	123	101
Penn	233	204
Gregg	212	199
Potter	183	154

☞The friends of the Administration in Mifflin county have nominated A. A. Barker, of Cambria county, for Congress; David W. Woods, Esq., for Senate; Chas. C. Stamberger, (re-nominated for) Assembly; John W. Wilson for Commissioner; John H. Whitehead, for Auditor.

☞The Mifflinburg *Telegraph* publishes the names of all who voted *for* and *against* the first Amendment in that borough, in separate lists. This analysis will be a nice thing for posterity to refer to.....On Fast Day, all the churches were closed, and business places except three, opened, in that place.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 9, 1864.

Both Houses re-opened their sessions to-day with nearly full representations, and the Governor communicated forthwith, a Message detailing the evils of the Rebel raids upon our border, with suggestions to prevent their reoccurrence, and also proposing to provide for the appropriation of means to pay the Banks the sum advanced to pay the Emergency men, and also to aid the sufferers by the shameful conflagration of Chambersburg, as Pittsburg was aided after the accidental fire there a few years ago. The various recommendations were referred to appropriate Committees in each House, which it is hoped will promptly report so that the Legislature may have their appropriate business before them. To put in operation the militia system, and to guard against all known abuses of voting by soldiers, are weighty and difficult matters, requiring much caution and considerable time.

It is alleged that every member has at least one private bill in his pocket, which he desires to pass—just one. But there seems to be a healthy determination to touch nothing but the legitimate business of the called and adjourned sessions. Very many think that is work enough for hot weather, and others want to stand well at home just this particular time.

These are pleasing indications—but on the other hand, I was sorry to see a hateful party snake already erect in the shape of a notice on the House door for a *"caucus of the Democratic members."* So it seems the plain and simple questions whose importance all must acknowledge, can not be decided in two weeks, but there must be a PARTIZAN CAUCUS to send its ploughshare of division into legislation! What scheme is intended is of course matter of conjecture.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10.

The sense of both Houses is clearly against special or local legislation, but the "correction" of bills passed is likely to be the entering wedge for much business.

In Senate, Mr. Johnson proposed a State Bounty Bill, to equalize the draft and its burdens. As it is, the rich counties, by heavy bounties, do not really fill their own quotas with their own men, but draw men from other counties, which are thereby doubly tasked. But as a State Bounty would not produce extra local bounties, the matter did not find sufficient favor to carry. An act prohibiting any man from being credited out of his own district, if feasible, seems to be the only way to gain the desirable end—and, coupled with a State Bounty, it would.

The Committee charged with the onerous duty of reporting the important bills of the session, not being prepared to report matured bills, both Houses accepted an invitation to see the ruins of Chambersburg to-morrow.

Last evening, I was glad to see Senator Johnson and Capt. Shorkley on social interview, and to find that both gentlemen only want to promote the good and harmony of the party in the selection of the best candidate as judicious Conferees may adjudge. W.

FOR THE STAR & CHRONICLE.

To the Citizens of Lewisburg.

The following paragraph, taken from the 5th section of the amended enrolling act, shows clearly, 1st, that the payment of $300 made at any time does not exempt the drafted person, in any event, for more than one year; 2d, that such payment made since Feb. 24, 1864, (the date of the passage of the amendment) only relieves from draft in filling the quota then being drafted for. These are the words of the amended act:

"If any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procurement of a substitute under the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, such payment of money shall operate only to relieve such person from draft in filling that quota, and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas, but in no case shall the service of any person on account of his payment of money for the procurement of a substitute, extend beyond one year; but at the end of one year, in every such case, the name of any person so exempted shall be enrolled again, if not before returned to the enrollment hereunder the provisions of this section."

This is enough to show that every enrolled man between the age of 20 and 45 is interested in devising ways and means for relief from the coming draft.

Now, if the enrollment for our Borough is corrected, as is confidently expected, and it will be certainly known by Saturday evening, our quota upon the present call will be reduced to forty men—perhaps as low as thirty-five. The meeting of Wednesday evening developed the fact that the men could be raised from our midst sufficient in number to fill this quota, provided the means were supplied. Now, forty men at $200 would be $8,000; at $300, would be $12,000. Men in this place are now engaging substitutes at $700—(a company of twenty we have understood;) now the aggregate sum these twenty men thus pay, would, if properly applied, save the necessity of substitutes and put in their places good volunteers.

It has come to this: we must either go or get others to go for us; and men who paid their paltry $5 and $10 when the other subscription was raised must now pay their $200 or $300, or the amount can not be raised. The ready and liberal men are getting tired paying for others, and those liable to draft must now help themselves. The volunteers are ready and willing and await our course on Saturday night, and something must be done else "each tub must stand on his own bottom," if it has any.

What a credit, too, it would be for the place to send out forty good cheerful volunteers! and this reminds us, that property owners who are not liable to a draft have an interest in this matter. Does not the burning of Chambersburg teach every man of property that the tenure of his possessions is very slim with invading hordes of Rebels on our borders? Has three years experience failed to teach that it is the army that stands between the rebels and our lives and property? and if there are, as we know there are, hearts among us willing and brave enough to stand between us and the foe, should we grudge them two or three hundred dollars to keep their families above want while they are gone?

East Buffaloe and Union are raising the money and will send their men, why should Lewisburg be behind now? Let measures be taken immediately, each man make himself a committee to ascertain what his neighbor will do, and on Saturday night let Independent Hall be crowded; and let us say to our brave boys, we will take them at their offer.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Aug. 9, 1864.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—I have called you together in advance of your adjourned session, for the purpose of taking some action for the defence of the State. From the commencement of the present rebellion, Pennsylvania has done her whole duty to the Government. Lying as her southern counties do, in the immediate vicinity of the border, and thus exposed to sudden invasion, a selfish policy would have led her to retain a sufficient part of her military force for her own defence. In so doing, she would have failed in her duty to the whole country. Not only would her men have been withheld from the field of general operations, but the loans and taxation which would have become necessary, would have to a large extent diminished the ability of her people to comply with the pecuniary demands of the United States. She would also have necessarily interfered with and hampered all the military action of the Government and made herself to some extent, responsible for any failure and shortcomings that may have occurred. In pursuance of the policy thus deliberately adopted, this State has steadily devoted her men to the general service. From the beginning she has always been among the first to respond to the calls of the United States, as is shown by her history from the three months' men and the Reserve Corps to the present moment. Thus faithfully fulfilling all her own obligations, she has a right to be defended by the national force, as part of a common country. Any other view would be absurd and unjust. She of course can not complain when she suffered by the necessary contingencies of war. The reflections that have in too many quarters been made upon the people of her southern counties are most unfounded. They were invaded in 1862, when a Union army much superior to any force of the rebels, (and on which they had of course a right to rely,) was lying in their immediate vicinity and north of the Potomac. They were again invaded in 1863, after the defeat of the Union forces under Milroy, at Winchester, and they have again suffered in 1864, after the defeat of the Union forces under Crook and Averill. How could an agricultural people in an open country be expected to rise suddenly and beat back hostile forces which had defeated organized veteran armies of the Government?

It is of course expected that the inhabitants of an invaded country will do what is in their power to resist the invaders, and the facts hereinafter stated will show, I think, that the people of these counties have not failed in this duty. If Pennsylvania, by reason of her geographical position, has required to be defended by the national force, it has only been against the common enemy. It has never been necessary to weaken the army in the field by sending heavy detachments of veterans to save her cities from being devastated by small bands of ruffians, composed of their own inhabitants. Nor have her people been disposed to sneer at the great masses of law abiding citizens in any other State who have required such protection. Yet when a brutal enemy, pursuing a defeated body of Union forces, crosses our border and burns a defenceless town, this horrid barbarity, instead of firing the hearts of all the people of our common country, is actually in some quarters made the occasion of mocks and gibes at the unfortunate sufferers, thousands of whom have been rendered homeless. And these heartless scoffs proceed from the very men who, when the State authorities, foreseeing the danger were taking precautionary measures, ridiculed the idea of there being any danger, sneered at the exertions to prepare for meeting it, and succeeded to some extent in thwarting their efforts to raise forces. These men are themselves morally responsible for the calamity over which they now chuckle and rub their hands.

It might have been hoped—nay, we had a right to expect—that the people of the loyal States engaged in a common effort to preserve their Government and all that is dear to freemen, would have forgotten, at least for the time, their wretched local jealousies, and sympathized with all their loyal fellow citizens, wherever resident within the borders of our common country. It should be remembered that the original source of the present Rebellion was in such jealousies encouraged for wicked purposes by unscrupulous politicians. The men who for any purpose now continue to encourage them, ought to be held as public enemies—enemies of our union and our peace, and should be treated as such. Common feelings—common sympathies—are the necessary foundations of a common free government.

I am proud to say that the people of Pennsylvania feel every blow at any of her sister States, as an assault upon themselves, and give to them all that hearty good will, the expression of which is sometimes more important under the infliction of calamity than more material aid.

It is unnecessary to refer to the approach of the rebel army up the Shenandoah Valley on the third day of July last—to the defeat of Gen. Wallace on the Monocacy, their approach to and the threatening of the Capital, or to their destruction of property and pillage of the counties of Maryland lying on the border. These events have passed into history and the responsibilities will be settled by the judgment of the people.

At that time, a call was made upon Pennsylvania for volunteers, to be mustered into the service of the United States and "to serve for one hundred days in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland and at Washington and its vicinity." Notwithstanding the embarrassments which complicated the orders for their organization and muster, six regiments were withdrawn from the State, the last leaving the 29th day of July.

I desired that at least part of this force should be confined in their service to the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and made such an application to the War Department, as the proposition did not meet their approbation it was rejected and the general order changed to include the States named and Washington and its vicinity.

No part of the rebel army at that time had come within the State. The people of the border counties were warned and removed their stock, and at Chambersburg and York were organized and armed for their own protection. I was not officially informed of the movements of the Federal armies and of course not of the strategy of their commanders, but it was stated in the newspapers that the rebel army was closely pursued after it had crossed the Potomac and was retiring up the Valley of the Shenandoah. Repeated successes of our troops were also announced and the people of this State had just cause to believe that quite sufficient Federal force had been thrown forward for its protection upon the line of the Potomac.

On Friday, the 29th of July, the rebel brigades of Johnston and M'Causland, consisting of from 2,500 to 3,000 mounted men, with six guns, crossed the Potomac at Clear Spring Ford. They commenced crossing at 10 o'clock, A. M., advanced directly on Mercersburg. There were but 45 men picketed in that direction, under the command of Lieutenant M'Lean, U.S.A., and as the enemy succeeded in cutting the telegraph communication, which from that point had to pass west, by way of Bedford, no information could be sent to Gen. Couch, by telegraph, who was then at Chambersburg. The head of this column reached Chambersburg at 3 o'clock, A.M., on Saturday, the 30th.

The rebel brigades of Vaughn and Jackson, numbering about 3,000 mounted men, crossed the Potomac at about the same time, at or near Williamsport—part of the command advanced on Hagerstown—the main body moved on the road leading from Williamsport to Greencastle. Another rebel column of infantry and artillery crossed the Potomac simultaneously at Shepperdstown, and moved towards Ickesburg. Gen. Averill, who commanded a force reduced to about 2,000 men, was at Hagerstown, and being threatened in front by Vaughn and Jackson, on his right by M'Causland and Johnston, who also threatened his rear, and on his left by the column which crossed at Shepperdstown, he therefore fell back upon Greencastle.

Gen. Averill, it is understood, was under the orders of Gen. Hunter, but was kept as fully advised by Gen. Couch as was possible, of the enemy's movements on his right and to his rear. Gen. Couch was in Chambersburg, where his entire force consisted of 60 infantry, 45 cavalry, and a section of a battery of artillery, in all, less than 150 men. The six companies of men enlisted for one hundred days remaining in the State, and two companies of cavalry had, under orders from Washington, (as I am unofficially informed,) joined Gen. Averill. The town of Chambersburg was held until day-light, by the small force under Gen. Couch, during which time the Government stores and train were saved. Two batteries were then planted by the enemy commanding the town, and it was invested by the whole command of Johnston and M'Causland. At 7 o'clock, A.M., six companies of dismounted men, commanded by Sweeney, entered the town, followed by mounted men under Gilmore. The main force was in line of battle—a demand was made for 100,000 dollars in gold, or 500,000 in Government funds, as ransom, and a number of citizens were arrested and held as hostages for its payment. No offer of money was made by the citizens of the town, and even if they had any intention of paying a ransom, no time was allowed, as the rebels commenced immediately to burn and pillage the town, disregarding the appeals of women and children, the aged and infirm, and even the bodies of the dead were not protected from their brutality. It would have been vain for all the citizens of the town, if armed, to have attempted, in connection with Gen. Couch's small force, to defend it. Gen. Couch withdrew his command, and did not himself leave until the enemy were actually in the town. Gen. Averill's command being within nine miles of Chambersburg, it was hoped would arrive in time to save the town, and efforts were made during the night to communicate with him. In the mean time, the small force of Gen. Couch held the enemy at bay. Gen. Averill marched on Chambersburg, but did not arrive until after the town was burned and the enemy had retired. He pursued and overtook them at M'Connellsburg, in Fulton county, in time to save that place from pillage and destruction. He promptly engaged and defeated them, driving them to Hancock and across the Potomac.

I commend the houseless and ruined people of Chambersburg to the liberal benevolence of the Legislature, and suggest that a suitable appropriation be made for their relief. Similar charity has been heretofore exercised in the case of an accidental and destructive fire at Pittsburg, and I can not doubt the disposition of the Legislature on the present occasion.

On the fifth day of this month a large rebel army was in Maryland and at various points on the Potomac as far west as New Creek, and as there was no adequate force within the State I deemed it my duty on that day to call Thirty Thousand volunteer Militia, for domestic protection. They will be armed, transported and supplied by the United States, but, as no provision is made for their payment, it will be necessary, should you approve my action, to make an appropriation for that purpose.

Feeling it to be the duty of the General Government to afford full protection to the people of Pennsylvania and Maryland by the defence of the line of the Potomac, I united with Gov. Bradford in the following letter to the President, dated July 21st, A.D., 1864:

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ANNAPOLIS, July 21, 1864.

His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States—

SIR: The repeated raids across the Potomac river made by portions of the rebel army, and the extent of the damage they have succeeded so frequently in inflicting, have most injuriously affected the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania, in the neighborhood of that river, and many of them, it is believed, as the only security against such losses in the future are seriously considering the propriety of abandoning their present homes and seeking safety at the North.

It seems to us that not merely in this sectional aspect of the case, but in its national relations, the security of this border line between the loyal and rebellious States is an object justifying and requiring a disposition of a portion of the National force with an especial view to its defence. The Potomac river can only be crossed in its ordinary state of water at some five or six fords, and we propose to enlist from our respective States a volunteer force that shall be sufficient with the aid of the fortifications which the force itself can speedily construct, to effectually guard them all.

We ask the Government that the recruits so raised shall be credited to the quotas of our several States on the call last made, and be armed, equipped and supplied as other volunteers in the service.

We are aware that as a general rule well founded objections exist to the enlistment of a force to be exclusively used for home or local defence, but we regard such a service as we now suggest as an exceptional case, and the complete protection of this part of our frontier as of admitted national importance.

Soon after the outbreak of this rebellion the importance of a special defence of the region bordering on the upper Potomac was recognized by the Government, and the Hon. Francis Thomas of Maryland was authorized by it to raise three regiments with a view to the protection of the counties on either side of that river. These regiments were raised but the subsequent exigencies of the service required their employment elsewhere, and they therefore afford at present no particular security to that region beyond other troops in the service.

The necessity, as we think, for some such peculiar provision has now become so obvious that we would, with respect, but most earnestly urge upon your Excellency the expediency of acceding to the suggestions we have made, and we will immediately set about raising the forces required, and we have no doubt they will be promptly procured.

We have the honor to be,
with great respect,
your obd't servants,
(Signed) A.W. BRADFORD,
A.G. CURTIN.

The following letter from the Assistant Adjutant General, dated August 1st, A.D., 1864, is the only reply received by me up to this time:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GEN'LS. OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 1st, 1864.

His Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Penn'a:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the joint letter from yourself and the Governor of Maryland, dated July 21st, 1864, asking authority to raise a volunteer force in your respective States, to be exclusively used for home or local defence, and for guarding the fords of the Potomac.

In reply, I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that the proposition has been fully considered, and that the authority asked for can not be granted.

In this connection please see the act of Congress, approved February 13, 1862, as promulgated in Gen. Orders No. 15, series of 1862, from this office.

I have the honor to remain, sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obd't servant,
(Signed) THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

MEM.—*Similar letter sent His Excellency, the Governor of Maryland, this date.*

How the reason given for the refusal to act on this proposition, can be made consistent with the enlistment of men for one hundred days, to serve in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and at Washington and vicinity, it is hard to perceive.

On the suggestion made by citizens of the border counties, the following communication dated 22d July, 1864, was made by Maj. Gen. Couch to the Secretary of War: (Copy.)

H'D QRS. DEPT. SUSQUEHANNA,
HARRISBURG, Pa., July 22, '64.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War:

SIR: During the recent raid into Maryland, the citizens of Chambersburg turned out with a determination to stand by the few soldiers present, and hold the town against any cavalry force that might assault it. 500 citizens of York, irrespective of party, volunteered, were armed, and went down to the Northern Central railroad to guard the bridges or hold their town. This is stated in order to show you that the "border citizens" are beginning to realize that by united action they have the strength to protect themselves against an ordinary raiding party. Enclosed, I invite your attention to a letter addressed to the Governor, together with his endorsement upon the subject of forming a special corps from the six border counties most exposed. If 10,000 men can thus be organized, its existence would be a protection and give confidence.

I am informed that the general sentiment of the people in question is in favor of something being done at once, and as a military measure, think it will be of essential service to the General Government, and recommend that the War Department encourage the movement by authorizing the loan or issue of uniforms, provided the law in question is enacted.

It is believed that the new militia law of this State will practically prove of no value, excepting that an enrollment will probably be made. I am sir,

Very respectfully,
Your obd't servant,
(Signed) D.N. COUCH,
Maj. Gen. Comd'g Dept.

H'D QRS. DEPT. SUSQUEHANNA,
HARRISBURG, Aug. 4, 1864.

A true copy respectfully furnished for the information of His Excellency Gov. A.G. Curtin. JNO. A. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

On the same day I approved in writing of the proposition, and expressed my opinion that the Legislature would pass an act in accordance with it at its adjourned session on the 23d of August. I am furnished with an official copy of the following reply, dated Aug. 1st, 1864, to the proposition of Gen. Couch.

(Copy.)

WAR DEPT., ADJT. GEN'LS. OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 1, 1864.

Maj Gen'l. D.N. COUCH,
Commanding, &c., Harrisburg, Pa.

GEN.: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d of July, relative to the United States providing uniforms for a "Special Corps" of militia from certain border counties of Pennsylvania.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that the subject has been carefully considered by the Secretary of War, who can not sanction the issue of the clothing in question.

(Signed,) THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

H'D QRS. DEPT. SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Aug. 6, 1864.

A true copy respectfully furnished for the information of His Excellency Gov. A.G. Curtin. JOHN A. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

In each of the three years, 1862, 1863 and 1864, it has been found necessary to call the State militia for the defence of the State, and this has been done with the assent and assistance of the General Government. From the want of organization, we have been obliged to rely exclusively on the volunteer militia, and upon few occasions has organization even for such occasion. This has caused confusion, and a loss of valuable time, and has resulted in sending to the field bodies of men in a great measure undisciplined. The militia bill passed at the last session is I think for ordinary times the best militia law we have ever had; but under the existing extraordinary circumstances, it seems to require modifications. I suggest that the resources be directed to make an immediate enrollment, classifying the militia as may be brought here; that the officers be appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation, approved by him, of a board of examination, composed of three Maj. Generals for each division, of whom the Maj. General of the division shall be one, the other two to be designated by the Governor, from adjoining divisions, or in such other mode as the Legislature may think fit; that in all cases the officers shall be selected by preference from officers and men who have been in service, and shall have been honorably discharged by the United States, and that effectual provision be made for drilling the militia when required. The recommendations in regard to appointments is made to avoid the angry dissensions, and, too often, political jealousies which divide military organizations by the election of officers, and to secure the services of the most deserving and competent men.

The election of officers in the volunteer forces in the field has been found to be injurious to the service, while promotions by seniority, and appointments of meritorious privates has produced harmony and stimulated to faithfulness. In the enlistment of new organizations the plan adopted of granting authority to officers to recruit companies has been found to be the best policy. I also recommend that the Governor be authorized to form (either by the acceptance of volunteers or by draft in such parts of the State as he may deem expedient) a special corps of militia to consist in due proportion of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, to be kept up to the full number of fifteen regiments to be styled "Minute Men," who shall be sworn and mustered into the service of the State for three years—who shall assemble for drill at such times and places as he may direct, who shall be clothed, armed and equipped by the State, and paid when assembled for drill or called into service, and who shall at all times be liable to be called into immediate service for the defence of the State independently of the remainder of the militia.

As this force would be subject to sudden calls, the larger part of it should be organized in the counties lying on our extreme border, and as the people of these counties have more personal interest in their protection, the recommendation is made to authorize the Governor to designate the parts of the State in which it should be raised and to save the time and expense of transporting troops from remote parts of the State and the subsistence and pay in going to and from the border.

A body of men so organized, will, it is believed, be effective to prevent raids and incursions. The expenses of clothing, arming and equipping such a force can not be correctly ascertained, but the Quartermaster General has been directed to make approximate estimates for your information, which will be independent of pay and subsistence.

The State should provide at least six four gun batteries of field artillery with all the modern improvements.

The suggestion has been frequently made by unreflecting persons that the State should raise a force and keep it permanently in the field for her defence. Apart from other considerations, it is to be observed that the expenses of such a measure would be quite beyond the present ability of the State.

To raise and maintain an army of fifteen regiments would involve an annual expenditure of more than fifteen millions of dollars, and any smaller force would be inadequate. The plan which I have above proposed would, I think, give to the State efficient protection, and if the Legislature should think fit to adopt it, the expense can be readily provided for by loan or otherwise.

Having an organized force under the control of the authorities of the State, and mustered into service for domestic protection, we would not, as heretofore, lose time in arranging for transportation and supplies with the National Government, when it became necessary to call it into the field. When thoroughly organized, it should be in all its appointments an army which could be increased by draft made from our enrolled and classified citizens.

The plan which I have above suggested is the result of reflection and experience which I have had during the last three years, and I have felt it to be my duty to submit it for your consideration. Of the purpose of providing for the effectual defence of the State I of course cannot doubt your approval. If the Legislature should prefer the adoption of any other plan more efficient, and economical, than the one which I have herein proposed, it will give me pleasure to co-operate heartily in carrying it into effect.

In accordance with the act of May 4, 1864, I have appointed for the Eastern Armies Col. F. Jordan as Agent at Washington, and Lieut. Col. James Gilliland as Assistant Agent at that place; and also for the South Western Armies Lieut. Col. James Chamberlin as Agent at Nashville. These Agents are now actively engaged in the performance of their duties, and it is desirable that our people should be aware that a part of their business is the gratuitous collection of vouchers by Pennsylvania volunteers or their legal representatives in the State and National Governments. Volunteers having claims on either of those governments, can have them collected through these agents without expense, and thus be saved from the exactions to which it is feared they have sometimes been subjected. Having received information from the agents of the State at our sick and wounded were suffering greatly from the want of comforts and even necessaries. I have been recently compelled to call on the people to contribute supplies mainly in kind for their relief, and it gives me pleasure to say that this appeal has been cheerfully responded to, as have been all my former appeals to the same end.

It seems impossible to exhaust the liberality of our generous people when the well being of our brave volunteers is in question. In my special message of 20th April last, I stated the circumstances attending the advance by banks and other corporations, of funds for the payment of the militia called out in 1863. In consequence the Legislature passed the act of 4th May, 1864, authorizing a loan for the purpose of refunding, with interest, the amount thus advanced, in case Congress should fail to make the necessary appropriation at its then current session. I regret to say that Congress adjourned without making such appropriation.

The balance in the Treasury being found sufficient to re-imburse the funds so advanced, without unduly diminishing the Sinking Fund, I have deemed it advisable not to advertise for proposals for the loan, and recommend the passage of an act directing the payment to be made out of the moneys in the Treasury.

As the omission of Congress to act on this subject involved an unprecedented disregard of the good faith of the National authorities, I recommend that the Legislature take measures for procuring an appropriation at the next session of Congress.

The Revenue Bill passed at the last session has been found to be defective in several points, and I recommend a careful and immediate revision of it.

The Bounty Bill passed at the last session is found to be defective and unjust in many of its provisions, and from the manner in which it is administered in some parts of the State, oppressive on the people. I therefore recommend a careful revision of it.

As the present session has been called for the consideration of matters of vital public importance, I commend them to your earnest and exclusive attention.

A. G. CURTIN.

DANVILLE spoke out well for the Soldiers. Most of the Cops stuck to their holes, and the vote stood—For 1st Amendment, 543; Against, 88—Maj. For, 455. Their friends in the back townships came out and voted Against, but find they were deserted by their friends in the borough, who, "firing their hearts" against the Soldiers, dared not vote against them, but left their country friends to stick.

The Copperheads are in sore tribulation. Cleveland is a failure—Baltimore is a success—and M'Clellan and Vallandingham are killed, in advance. They do not know who to nominate, and their more reckless leaders have put off their Chicago pow-wow to some later day, in hope that our army may be defeated, and thus give some "Peace" man a chance. Just think of it—the only hope of the ones Powerful Democratic party is in the loss of our nationality and the success of the Rebellion! "To such base uses may we come at last!"

"Come, don't be timid," said a couple of silly snobs to two mechanics, "sit down and make yourselves our equals." "We should have to blow our brains out to do that," was the reply.

Latest News

An ammunition boat exploded at City Point, on the 11th inst., with a terrific crash. The casualties caused by it are believed to be 50 killed and 100 wounded.

Through Rebel sources we learn that Commodore Farragut is thus far very successful in his attack on Mobile. Two of the strongest defences, Fort's Powell and Gaines, have the Federal flag flying. The former was evacuated and blown up by the Rebels, and the latter surrendered with its entire garrison of 600 men. The entire Rebel fleet except one gunboat was was destroyed or captured. One U. S. monitor, the Tecumseh, was sunk.

The Chambersburg incendiary, M'Causland, was overtaken at Moorefield, in the Shenandoah valley, on the 7th inst., and badly whipped by Gen. Sheridan. All his artillery and 420 prisoners fell into our hands. Our loss was 7 killed and 21 wounded.

LOCK HAVEN, Aug. 11.—A destructive fire is raging in this place. The loss at this moment is estimated at $40,000, and it is not known when it will stop. The depot, freight house and machine shops are in great danger. The fire broke out about half-past twelve this afternoon.

Lewisburg Markets

Corrected Semi-Weekly by J. Wells & Co.

Wheat	$2.25	Butter	$ 35
Corn	1.50	Eggs	15
Rye	1.60	Lard, fresh	20
Oats, 32 lb.	75	Tallow	15
Barley	90@1.00	Potatoes	45
Flaxseed	2.75	Dried Apples, lb.	6
Ham	25	Wool	1.00
Sides & Shoulder	15	Country Soap	8@9
do with Ribs	10	Rags	4@6

☞See 2d page for New Advts.