

President Lincoln's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, July 5. By the President of the United States: A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By the Proclamation which was issued on the 15th of April, 1861, the President of the United States announced and declared that the laws of the United States had been for some time past and then were opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in certain States therein mentioned, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the Marshals by law;

And whereas, immediately after the issuing of the said proclamation, the land and naval forces of the United States were put into activity to suppress said insurrection and rebellion. And whereas, the Congress of the United States, by an act approved on the 3d day of March, 1863, did enact that during the said rebellion, the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States or any part thereof.

And whereas, the said insurrection and rebellion still continues endangering the existence of the Constitution and the government of the United States, and whereas the military forces of the U. S. are now actively engaged in suppressing the said insurrection and rebellion in various parts of the States where the said rebellion has been successful in obstructing the laws and public authorities, and especially in the States of Virginia and Georgia.

And whereas, on the 15th day of September last the President of the United States duly issued his proclamation, wherein he declared that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus should be suspended throughout the United States in cases where, by the authority of the President of the United States, the military, naval and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, may hold persons under their command or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers or seamen enrolled or drafted or mustered or enlisted in or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law, or the rules and articles of war, or the rules and regulations prescribed for the military or naval service, by the authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offense against the military or naval services.

And whereas, many citizens of the State of Kentucky have joined the forces of the insurgents; have, on several occasions, entered the said State of Kentucky in large force, and not without aid and comfort furnished by disaffected and disloyal citizens of the United States therein; not only greatly disturbed the public peace, but overborne the civil authorities and made flagrant civil war, destroying property and life in various parts of that State.

And whereas, it has been made known to the President of the United States by the officers commanding the National armies that combinations have been formed in said State of Kentucky with a purpose of inciting the rebel forces to renew the said operations of civil war within the said State, and thereby to embarrass the United States armies now operating in said States of Virginia and Georgia, and to endanger their safety.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws, do hereby declare that in my judgment the public safety especially requires that the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus so proclaimed in said proclamation of the 15th of September, 1863, be made effectual and be duly enforced in and throughout the said State of Kentucky, and that martial law be for the present declared therein.

I do therefore hereby require of the military officers in the said State, that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus be effectually suspended within said State, according to the aforesaid proclamation, and that martial law be established therein, to take effect from the date of this proclamation. The said suspension and establishment of martial law to continue until this proclamation shall be revoked or modified, but not beyond the period when said rebellion shall have been suppressed, or come to an end; and I do hereby require and command you, as well as military officers, all civil officers and authorities existing or found within said State of Kentucky, to take notice of this proclamation, and to give full effect to the same. The martial law herein proclaimed, and the things in that respect herein ordered, will not be deemed or taken to interfere with the holding of lawful elections, or with the proceedings of the Constitutional Legislature of Kentucky, or with the administration of justice in the courts of law existing therein, between citizens of the United States in suits or proceedings which do not affect the military operations or the constituted authorities of the Government of the United States.

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

Done at the city of Washington this 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Very good news is expected from General Sherman—nothing less than the capture of Atlanta. Military men say that with the loss of Kenesaw Mountain the rebels cannot reasonably hope to hold Atlanta, as there are no positions beyond the Chattahoochee at all equal to those this side of it.

PRESENTATION OF A BOUQUET.—A "lover" received the following note accompanying a bouquet, over in Indiana: "Dear— I send you by the boy a bucket of flowers. It is like me for you. The nice shade means keep dark. The dog fennil means I am sure love."

To Our Subscribers.

This issue of our paper will be the last going out from Cincinnati, and the next, and all future issues, will come from Knoxville, direct, via Nashville. We have at length purchased one of Hoe's fine printing presses, in New York, and it is now at Louisville, on its winding way to Knoxville. We expect to have this new machine in operation in a very short time, when our paper will come out by the mails, with regularity. We may have to miss one or two of the next issues, but if they are delayed in coming to subscribers, they will understand that it is done on account of the shipment, and the putting under way of our new press.

All communications, as well as exchange papers, either to the undersigned, or Capt. A. E. Blunt, will be addressed to "Knoxville Tennessee," where they will reach us and receive attention, as we go with the paper to Knoxville, and remain among the fixtures of the office—Our list of subscribers is now very large, and is growing daily. Let advertisements as well as names of subscribers be sent to Knoxville, and they will receive prompt attention. Remittances at our risk.

Those who are opposed to the late Baltimore ticket, setting forth Lincoln and Johnson, and the Anti-Slavery Platform they stand upon, for we stand with these candidates upon the same platform. And all who are in sympathy with this rebellion, or have plates of copper on their heads, would do well not to subscribe for our sheet, as they will frequently get their feelings hurt. And all who are for "Peace," for the Cleveland, or Chicago nominees for the Presidency, would do well to have no fellowship with our paper—for we are for Lincoln & Johnson, and for the war to the bitter end.

We will thank papers, friendly to our cause, to insert this card once, as a means of giving information to the public abroad.

W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor & Publisher.

CINCINNATI, June 27, 1864.

Proclamation by the Governor.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, PENNSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, July 2, 1864. To the Men and Women of Pennsylvania: Supplies for your wounded in the various hospitals outside of the State, in addition to those furnished by other agencies are again required. Your voluntary care has provided well for those within the State. At and near Washington, Baltimore, Louisville, Nashville and elsewhere, wounded volunteers from Pennsylvania are suffering from privations.

The regular agents of the State at Washington and Nashville, as well as special agents whom I have sent to other points, concur in representing the sufferings of our brave men from these privations to be most severe and heart-rending. I forbear to go into details.

For substantial and effective relief they must rely, now as heretofore, upon your unostentatious zeal and promptness. The supplies most needed for their immediate use are shirts and drawers, socks, handkerchiefs, wines, spirituous liquors, domestic wines, such as currant, elderberry, &c., canned fruits and vegetables, jellies, jams and preserves, apple butter, peach and quince butter, onions, tobacco, armings, finger-stalls, bed-rings, and such other articles as you have been in the habit of furnishing, and some money to purchase fresh, perishable fruits and other articles which cannot be furnished in kind.

Money should be forwarded direct to Col. Francis Jordan, agent of Pennsylvania, No. 481, Eleventh St., Washington, D. C., or Col. James Chamberlin, agent of Pennsylvania, Nashville, Tenn. Supplies in kind may be sent direct to Col. Jordan or Col. Chamberlin, or to this place, whence they will be immediately forwarded.

To secure abundant supplies, it has never been necessary to do more than let you know that they were needed.

It is not necessary to do more now. I call on you with the certainty that the appeal will be promptly answered. When any considerable amount of stores shall be contributed from the same neighborhood, I will (subject to the regulations of the United States) send persons from the neighborhood with the stores, so that they may have the gratification of themselves distributing them among our wounded friends and brothers.

A. G. CURTIN.

Number One.

One hour lost in the morning by lying in bed will put back all the business of the day.

One hole in a fence will cost ten times as much, if neglected, as it will to fix it at once.

One diseased sheep will spoil a flock. One unruly animal will teach all the others in a company bad tricks, and the Bible says one sinner destroys much good.

One drunkard will keep a family poor and render them miserable.

One wife that is always telling how fine her neighbor dresses, and how little she can get, will look pleasanter if she talks about something else.

One husband that is peevish or lazy, and deprives his family of necessary comforts, such as their neighbors enjoy, is not as desirable a husband as he ought to be.

Quota of Allegheny and Surrounding Counties.

By reference to a circular from Adjutant General Russell, in Pitts. Commercial the quotas will be found of the several counties in the State, under the late call of the President for twenty-four thousand militia, to serve for one hundred days, unless sooner discharged, in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Washington and its vicinity. Of the Western counties, Allegheny is required to furnish 1,488; Armstrong, 298; Beaver, 242; Butler, 279; Cambria, 242; Clarion, 211; Crawford, 405; Erie, 411; Fayette, 322; Franklin, 849; Greene, 202; Indiana, 280; Jefferson, 151; Lawrence, 191; Mercer, 307; Somerset, 222; Venango, 207; Warren, 159; Washington, 391; Westmoreland, 446.—Pitts. Commercial.

The American Citizen.



THOMAS ROBINSON, CYRUS E. ANDERSON, Editors.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY JULY 13, 1864.

Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable.—D. Webster.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: ANDREW JOHNSTON, of Tennessee.

Presidential Electors. Morten M. Michael, Philadelphia. Thomas H. Cunningham, Beaver county.

LOCAL TICKET. CONGRESS, THOMAS WILLIAMS. ASSEMBLY, WM. HASLET, JOHN H. NEGLEY, of Butler County. SAMUEL M'KINLEY, of Lawrence County. COMMISSIONER, A. C. CHRISTY. AUDITOR, LEANDER WISE.

Amendment to the Constitution, Granting the Soldiers Right to Vote. ELECTION ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

Two weeks ago, we called the attention of our citizens to the fact that a special election was to be held on the 2d of August, and urged its importance upon our readers. We also requested our neighbors of the Herald, to call the attention of his readers to this matter; but were surprised to observe that the subject had been passed over without a word. Certainly this was accidental. We mention this matter now for the purpose of enabling him to do himself justice by putting himself right on the record on this matter—the great majority of the people, we believe, without distinction of party, are right now.

The Rebel Raid.

Since the commencement of the war, there has scarcely been an instance of an attempted invasion, the strength and destination of which have been so long in doubt, as the one now occupying Maryland, with a force variously estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000 strong, and threatening Baltimore and Washington. Several sharp engagements have already taken place, and our forces have had to fall back before superior numbers. The participants in this raid seem more malicious in their work of destruction, than is usual with even rebel raiders, destroying property as they go. This movement is doubtless intended as an offset to the many raids which have been made by our Cavalry during the progress of the present campaign in Virginia, and perhaps in the hope of diverting a portion of Grant's army from their present offensive operations against the strongholds of Eastern Virginia; but in this they will be disappointed. The Government will find sufficient force to take care of any force Ewell, and Breckinridge, may be able to collect. In the mean time, all possible exertion should be made to sustain the authorities in this emergency. The Gov. of Maryland and Mayor of Baltimore, have joined in a call upon all the organizations of the State (Militia, Loyal Leagues, &c.) to rally for the defense of Baltimore.—Similar arrangements are being perfected at Washington. We trust Pennsylvania will do her duty in this trying hour. The patriot never despairs of his country.

LATER.—By the news of yesterday, we learn that the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad is destroyed; Gunpowder Bridge Burned; Train Captured at Magnolia Station; Colored troops going Forward; Recruiting in Phila. Brisk; Sec'y Stanton's Dispatch Intercepted; Gen. Cadwalader's Mansion at Magnolia Burned; Maj General Franklin Captured; Passengers and Mail Plundered; Great Excitement in Baltimore; Citizens Going out to Fight the Rebels; Eight Bridges on Northern Central Railroad Destroyed; Hunter's Forces Occupy Martinsburg; Rebels Hold South Mountain Pass.

Republican Nominee for Vice President.

An article appeared in the last issue of the so called "Union Herald," of this place, purporting to be taken from a kindred sheet, called the "Washington Union,"

In order to exhibit the spirit of these and kindred sheets, we give the article in full.

"Republican Nominee for Vice President. Andy Johnston, of Tennessee, who was nominated on the 8th ultimo, at Baltimore, by the Republicans for Vice President, says the Washington Union, is known to be one of the most consummate demagogues living. In addition to a thousand other little tricks resorted to by him to make himself popular with the masses, we are told that he keeps standing in front of the elegant mansion in which he lives, a small one story shanty in which he once worked as a journeyman tailor; this he points out to his visitors telling them the story of his early struggles in life. He forgets however, to tell them one other thing connected with his humble origin; how he has an old mother, more than seventy years of age, who he suffers to traverse the streets of Philadelphia with a basket on her arm, selling tripe for a living. Ye who have hearts, think of this; a man who is rolling in wealth and aspires to the position of Vice President of this great country suffers his old mother to trudge about the streets of a large city, hawking tripe that she may buy bread to keep her poor old soul and body together. Ingratitude can assume no darker shade than this."

In this article, the sweeping assertion is made that, Johnston is "one of the most consummate demagogues living." He is accused of being guilty of a thousand "little tricks," and we are told that he was once a tailor, and worked with his own hands for a livelihood, and that he still keeps standing in front of his "elegant mansion, a small one story shanty in which he once worked as a journeyman tailor." This is certainly an unpardonable offense; he ought to pull down the shanty; obliterate every trace of the same, and then positively deny that he ever worked at the Tailoring, or any other honest way of making a living. It is a terrible disgrace and an outrage that a man who has been a tradesman, should be so presumptuous as to suffer himself to be a candidate for Vice Presidency. It should be remembered that the modern Democracy (although they are great friends of the dear people), are utterly opposed to Tailors, Rail-splitters, and all who have ever labored with their hands; that such are Madills, and should not be placed in offices of trust and profit; those places should be reserved for the aristocracy; men who have never defiled or degraded themselves by engaging in manual labor or mechanics; they should be kept expressly for the privileged few; who have been raised in luxury and idleness. The Democracy are also opposed to Andy Johnston, because he has from the first proved loyal to the government of the United States; and has been an ardent and energetic supporter of the Administration; and labored incessantly to put down the Slaveholders Rebellion. It is a matter of record, that when Southern Rebels were deserting their posts in the United States Senate, "Johnston stood up in his place, looked Jeff Davis full in the face, as he significantly shook his finger at him, and said, "If I were the President of the United States, I would arrest you all as traitors, try you as traitors, and hang you as traitors!"

The man who had the boldness thus to beard the Lion in his den, need not expect the friendship, or support of those who sympathize with Jeff in his wicked schemes and efforts to destroy the best government that was ever vouchsafed to man. They would prefer to support Vallandigham, or some other government betrator. They are in favor of "Peace on any terms." The Rebels would not have any fellowship with these same Northern Madills and sympathizers, "if they were to give them a sheet of clean paper and permit them to write their own terms." Notwithstanding this fact, there are men, who pretend to be loyal, and at the same time oppose every act of the government in its efforts to put down the rebellion; Jeff is looking to these peace men for aid and comfort in his wicked course, and is thus encouraged to prosecute the war, killing and starving our brave heroes.

We do not wish to be understood assaying that all Democrats are opposers of the government; many who have heretofore acted with that party are truly loyal; many have done nobly in supporting the government by giving liberally of their means; while thousands have given their lives a willing sacrifice upon the altar of their country, and thousands are yet battling in the good cause.

As regards the latter part of the article given above, the following letter from an East Tennessean, is a sufficient refutation of the vile slander, which was intended to be palmed upon the people as a truth, in order to work upon the sympathies of the people to the injury of the fair fame and character of an able statesman and patriot.

Andrew Johnston's Mother-A Slander Nailed.

The following letter from a loyal East Tennessean appears in the Binghamton (N. Y.) Republican; the slander it exposes was too silly for credence, but it is just as well to have it corrected: "AFTON, N. Y., June 28. "Mr. Editor: I notice in your paper of the 27th instant an extract from a Philadelphia paper to the effect that 'Andy Johnston had abandoned his poor old mother, and that she is traversing the streets of Philadelphia with a basket on her arm, selling tripe for a living.' I ask the privilege of adding my testimony to the falsity of this charge. Being a native of the same county, (Greene, East Tennessee,) and hav-

ing lived in the same town, Greenville, in which Governor Johnson resides, and where his mother died and was buried, I know whereof I speak. To my own knowledge old Mrs. Johnson lived in her son's family for many years before her death. "I witnessed her burial. She lies in the village grave-yard. Many marks of tender regard are now to be seen around her sleeping remains. An aspen tree, brought when a mere slip, from Washington city, by her son, and no doubt planted by his own hand, grows at the head of her grave. The rose and the myrtle bloom at her side.

"It is true that, previous to her residence with her son, she was poor, but loved and respected by all who knew her—particularly by the young. Well do I remember, when a mere boy, going with other little children to the old lady's humble dwelling and being charmed with her oft-repeated stories. "Gov. Johnson has inherited from his revered mother those peculiar traits of character that have made him a marked man, and elevated him to the distinguished position he now occupies—viz: an unusual strength of native talent, sound common sense, indomitable perseverance, and honesty. 'As the mother is, so is the man.' "W. B. Rankin, an East Tenn."

Army Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, D. C. July 4, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As I cannot spend this day in the manner in which I have been used in spending it among my friends and relatives, I will employ the time in sending you a few jottings of my journey from Butler to this place. I left Butler in the Freeport Haek, on Wednesday, the 29th ult., and reached that place just in time to take the cars for the Smoky City, where I arrived a few minutes before 7 o'clock; on going to the depot of the Central, I had to wait until half past eight for a train for Harrisburg; getting on board, we had a run through the mountains of Pennsylvania after night, arriving in Harrisburg about sunrise; here we got breakfast, and then took the cars for that city made famous by its inhabitants bathing its streets with the first Loy-ol blood shed in this accursed rebellion. About 31 miles from Harrisburg, one of the axles of the Tender broke, letting it drop on the ties; the train was running very fast at the time the accident took place; as soon as it was discovered, the Engineer blew the whistle for down brakes, and reversed the engine, but we were tearing along over the ties for about 500 yards; the train was checked up, and on getting out to see what was wrong, we found the tender a perfect wreck. Here was a fix; the Conductor had to send back to York for another engine and baggage car; both these articles being rendered useless by the break down; about three hours after, another engine came to our relief, and we arrived in Baltimore about four hours behind time, and during a very heavy rain; it ran along the gutters, at the sides of the streets, in floods; how I hoped it was pouring down in old Butler county at the same rate. Along the route the grain was nearly all in shock; I saw some splendid fields of wheat in Maryland, the shocks standing very thick upon them; a great deal of the grass was cut, and from all appearance, has been an average crop; taking the cars at Baltimore, I reached the Capitol weary and worn out with traveling and want of sleep. I remained over night in the city; visited the capitol and saw the sights in general around the city, and then came out to this place on Friday, the first day of July, after a long journey of three days. All is quiet about the city; no news of importance from the army. There is strong talk of another draft, when some of the Home Guards of old Butler county, will get something to do, besides laying around home. By the word Home Guards, I do not mean men of families, but those young gentlemen that have nothing to care for but themselves, and think that the young ladies cannot do without their presence.—Girls, have nothing to do with them, for a young man that is afraid to come out and fight for his country, will not make a good husband; wait till the war is over and get men when the soldiers return.

PENNSYLVANIANS ARISE!

Patriotic Appeal of Gov. Curtin. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Sunday, July 10, 1864.

I refer you to my recent Proclamation calling for troops, on the requisition of the President. You are not responding freely. The enemies of our Government are active in deterring you, the belief that any considerable rebel force is in your vicinity, and many of our most loyal and patriotic citizens have thus been deceived. Similar efforts were too successful last year at the moment when Lee's army was already on your borders. Dispatches have been received this morning, establishing the fact that Gen. Wallace, with ten thousand men, was yesterday compelled to fall back from Frederick. He is believed to be in retreat towards Baltimore. The communication between this point and Baltimore was cut this morning by the rebels below Cockeysville. The authorities of the United States at Washington are so impressed with necessity, of immediate effort that they have this morning, by telegraph, authorized men to be mustered in by companies, which they had yesterday peremptorily refused.

It is my duty to state to you the fact that your country requires your immediate service, and the safety of your own State and of our good neighbors in Maryland may depend on your promptness. Recollect the mode of enlisting men is at the discretion of the government, and it is the duty of all to obey its requisition. It would be disgraceful to you to waste time objecting to matters of form and detail, as to profess that you would go if called in some different way. Those who want an excuse for skulking may do so, but all who desire to do their duty to their country will scorn such subterfuges. Turn, therefore, a deaf ear to all mischievous suggestions from any quarter. Do not lend yourselves to a betrayal of your country. Come forward like men to aid her. The rebel force will be easily defeated and driven away, if you do your duty, and I pray God so to enlighten you that the honor of the Commonwealth may be maintained.

A. G. CURTIN.

Gen. Turchen, he had charged the enemy's works and got repulsed, with heavy loss. We lay there until the sixteenth, when the enemy thought it about time to leave; we were very patriotic and followed them in hot pursuit, we followed them close and kept up a continual skirmishing with them.

Of the twenty-seventh of May I will now speak. On that day our division had orders to march with Gen. Howard's Corps, as a support; we took up our line of march early in the morning, and kept on marching to the left, we marched all day till 5 o'clock p. m., when we got orders to form line of battle, double quick. Our division formed on the left of the 4th Corps, our brigade on the left of our division, our regiment on the left center of our brigade; we got our line formed in time to receive the advancing columns of the enemy, they made their first onslaught on the right wing and succeeded in driving it and flanking us, some say we were ordered to fall back, but we had our minds made up to hold our position or die in the attempt. On came the advancing columns of our southern foes, driving our skirmishers, they then came for our line three lines deep, we reserved our fire until they came within fifteen yards of our line, we again opened a deadly fire on their advancing columns, and cut them down like grass; some of them had as high as five bullets through them, we pursued and drove them back, the left wing of our regiment following them up, leaving the right of our regiment in its old position. We advanced about thirty yards to an old fence, there we had to stop and fight, we could not advance further, nor could we fall back, we had to lay under cover of the fence, we were under the fire of 500 muskets, they would have cut us to pieces if we had tried to fall back, in the meantime the brigade got orders to fall back, without giving us any notice of it. I presume they could get no orders to us, bullets were flying rather fast, the entire line fell back one mile, leaving us on the field without any support. Four companies of our Regiment remained on the field, company E, B, K and G; the right of the regiment fell back with the brigade, as they were ordered. We lay on the field of blood and slaughter, in a very peculiar position, some of the boys say we had no officers with us, they might have been there some place, but I could not see them. All of our line officers did well, I will say that for them, but all the orders that we received we got direct from our gallant Col. Billy Sirwell. On the 27th of May he nobly gained a star, which I hope to see him wear ere long. After dark the Col. formed us into order and had us to throw up some rails as breast works; we then awaited orders. The Col. told us we lay there without any support, and we had to do the best we could; we held the field until one o'clock that night and crept slyly away and joined our brigade after daylight. The 78th Regiment covered themselves with glory on that day, they done honor to their state, likewise to their country.

I have now a word to say to some of the northern folks, who wished to know my politics. I am a true born Republican, I am for a vigorous prosecution of this unholy war; I am not in favor of taking prisoners I am in favor of killing the God forsaken demagogues of the south who have rebelled and tried to ruin our country. Moreover, I will support Abraham Lincoln.

I remain very respectfully yours, M.

Proclamation of Gov. Curtin.

Stirring Appeal to Freemen. Veteran Soldiers Called On.

HARRISBURG, July 6.—The following proclamation has just been issued by the Governor: "Pennsylvania S. S.: In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of said Commonwealth, do issue this my 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 of volunteers to repel them. They are already within the border of the Commonwealth. You have always heretofore been ready to answer the call of your country. You will not be less ready to come when your homes and freemies 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 Pennsylvania, Maryland and Washington and its vicinity. I appeal to the freemen of Pennsylvania to rouse themselves for the necessary effort, and come promptly, to sweep the invaders from her soil. I refer to the general order from the headquarters of the Pennsylvania militia, No. 50, dated July 5th, 1864, published with this proclamation for the details of the arrangements. I do most earnestly require the good and loyal men of the Commonwealth and especially of the veteran soldiers in all her borders to show themselves to be worthy of her in this emergency. Her sons have established for themselves on many a bloody field a reputation for martial virtues, which they will not now forfeit, when both their well earned fame and the safety of their homes and families are at stake.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, the 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.

Andrew Johnston.

The nomination of this man for the Vice Presidency is not only a concession of the fact that Tennessee is still an integral part of the Union, but it is a just tribute to the integrity and firmness of a man who stood firm in defense of his country, when his old party associates South were all going over to the enemy, violating their oaths of office, and in every conceivable way giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

We will state a fact to the public which many are not aware of, and one that many others have lost sight of. In the United States Senate, when the Southern Rebels were deserting their posts, Johnston stood up in his place, looked at Jeff Davis full in the face, as he significantly shook his finger at him, and said, "If I were the President of the United States, I would arrest you all as traitors, try you as traitors, and hang you as traitors!"—Knoxville Whig.

BENJ. F. BUTLER TO GARRETT DAVIS.—Gen. Butler has sent the following characteristic letter to Senator Davis, of Kentucky, in response to the resolution of inquiry offered by the latter in the United States Senate, a few days since: HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, } JUNE 3, 1864.

Garrett Davis, Esq., Member of the United States Senate from Kentucky.

SIR: I have read your resolution of inquiry. You do me no greater favor than to have every act of my political life, which began on the first Thursday of November, 1839, and ended on the 15th day of April, 1861, most thoroughly scrutinized.

I will thank you also to have every act of my official life, which began as a Brigadier General of the Massachusetts Militia, April 16th, 1861, and will end when this war does if not sooner, subjected to the like examination. I have no favors to ask, and but one act of justice—that the inquiry may not be ex parte, that is one-sided.

Your obedient servant, BENJ. F. BUTLER.

NEVER, perhaps, are children dearer to their parents than when, as at present, the price of food and clothing is so ex-

Proclamation of Gov. Curtin.

12,000 Militia Called For.

Term of Service one Hundred Days. TO SERVE IN AND ABOUT WASHINGTON. HARRISBURG, July 5.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of said Commonwealth. A Proclamation. Whereas the President of the United States has this day made call upon the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for twelve thousand militia as volunteer infantry to serve at Washington and in 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 militia to come promptly forward as they have heretofore done, and fill the requisition for this important service. It is apparent the enemies of our National Government in desperation, are threatening us with an armed force in the hope that the army of Gen. Grant may be withdrawn from 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 5th 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 of Gov. Curtin.

Stirring Appeal to Freemen. Veteran Soldiers Called On.

HARRISBURG, July 6.—The following proclamation has just been issued by the Governor: "Pennsylvania S. S.: In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of said Commonwealth, do issue this my 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 of volunteers to repel them. They are already within the border of the Commonwealth. You have always heretofore been ready to answer the call of your country. You will not be less ready to come when your homes and freemies 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 Pennsylvania, Maryland and Washington and its vicinity. I appeal to the freemen of Pennsylvania to rouse themselves for the necessary effort, and come promptly, to sweep the invaders from her soil. I refer to the general order from the headquarters of the Pennsylvania militia, No. 50, dated July 5th, 1864, published with this proclamation for the details of the arrangements. I do most earnestly require the good and loyal men of the Commonwealth and especially of the veteran soldiers in all her borders to show themselves to be worthy of her in this emergency. Her sons have established for themselves on many a bloody field a reputation for martial virtues, which they will not now forfeit, when both their well earned fame and the safety of their homes and families are at stake.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, the 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.

Andrew Johnston.

The nomination of this man for the Vice Presidency is not only a concession of the fact that Tennessee is still an integral part of the Union, but it is a just tribute to the integrity and firmness of a man who stood firm in defense of his country, when his old party associates South were all going over to the enemy, violating their oaths of office, and in every conceivable way giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

We will state a fact to the public which many are not aware of, and one that many others have lost sight of. In the United States Senate, when the Southern Rebels were deserting their posts, Johnston stood up in his place, looked at Jeff Davis full in the face, as he significantly shook his finger at him, and said, "If I were the President of the United States, I would arrest you all as traitors, try you as traitors, and hang you as traitors!"—Knoxville Whig.

BENJ. F. BUTLER TO GARRETT DAVIS.—Gen. Butler has sent the following characteristic letter to Senator Davis, of Kentucky, in response to the resolution of inquiry offered by the latter in the United States Senate, a few days since: HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, } JUNE 3, 1864.

Garrett Davis, Esq., Member of the United States Senate from Kentucky.

SIR: I have read your resolution of inquiry. You do me no greater favor than to have every act of my political life, which began on the first Thursday of November, 1839, and ended on the 15th day of April, 1861, most thoroughly scrutinized.

I will thank you also to have every act of my official life, which began as a Brigadier General of the Massachusetts Militia, April 16th, 1861, and