CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, July 7th, 1864. MESSRS. EDITORS :- With the exception of a little excitement about the raid cowardly farmers and others from the border, making their way north with their horses, &c., everything is quiet here .-The dispatches from the front are beautifully uncertain; but the people exhibit the Baltimore convention meets, and on some philosophy in remaining cool and of its first acts bearing upon this matter, patiently awaiting the development of

The political event of the day, was the meeting of the Union State Executive Committee which met yesterday afternoon at the residence of its chairman, Hon. Simon Cameron. This was the first meeting of this committee since its appointmeat in April last. Its primary object. of course, was organization and an interchange of opinion, as to the proper mode of managing the approaching campaign, to a successful termination.

ere other matters which the meeting of the committee was intended to influence. ship of this committee was rather a surtook many by surprise, it was not unfavorably received; while before the war. this respect, he was ahead of the Presi- that the visit was not accidental! State; his appointment was, therefore, recognized as an omen of success, and all, therefore, yielded a hearty acquiesence without regard to former likes or dislikes. For our own part, we have not a doubt of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, or of his possible care, and avail ourselves of every honorable means to swell the Union ranks. and increase the Loyal vote at the ap-

It has been insinuated and generally, we think, believed that there has not been entire harmony in the cabinet counsels The disagreement has mainly been charge el upon the inordinate ambition of the Blairs, who would suffer no rivals to vie with them upon the road to fame. It will be remembered that Frank Blair was firstintroduced to public life by the Benton Democrats of St. Louis, who were the neuclus for the great radical party of Missouri. Soon after the commencement of the war, Freemont began to share with him the confidence of the Loyalists of that State. This the Blairs could not endure, and accordingly, a united fight was made upon that rising General, by both the father and sons. We are sorry to refleet that Gen. Cameron was blamed with being a party to that conspiracy, be this as it may, the fight began on this rather ambitious patriot-was followed up with a zeal seldom equaled, until, in his wrath, he exhibited a trait of character before undeveloped-revenge, and in a fit of des peration, directed his retaliatory efforts against him, who, although not one of his persecutors, he thought was partly responevil moment, shore himself of the power to either serve his country or nunish his Since then a similar difficulty has, it is believed, existed between that ambitious family, and Mr. Chase It is thought that the existence of this state of things had led him to believe that his selfishness, as a cabinet officer, was greatly impaired, and that its extent even justified his withdrawal from the cabinet .-Frank Blair, having become unpalatable to the radicals of Missouri, whose principles he had always avowed, and whose representative he was, threw himself into the bosom of the conservatives-encouraged the formation of a great coalition party by a union of fogeys, copperheads and rebels, who, although, too cowardly to join the Southern army, were willing to play the bushwhacker at home. Powerful as was this new party, it had to go down before the ever swelling torrents of Loyalty in that State. And thus, while Blair unduly received the credentials as Congressman elect from St. Louis, Con- New York, has twenty Tuscaroar squaws gress felt bound by the facts of the case to at work cultivating broom corn. Farm oust him and give his seat to his radical help is scarce, and these native "Ameri. thus being made up, his brother, the distinguished Post Master General, doubtless acting under an understanding with his Francis Key, the son of the author of the

which attended that effort is known to the country. It is needless to remark that the popular current set in against this family, with a unanimity seldom equal-And thus these early radicals -a few companies organizing and a few find themselves offering their influence to conservatives, who are slow to accept their proffered aid, and all this at a time when former conservatives are becoming radical by the thousand. In the meantime was the rejection of the Blair delegation from Missouri; and next, and of still greater importance, was the passing of a resolution suggesting the propriety of a united sentiment in the cabinet, which was well known to refer to the Post Master General. A few days later his own State Maryland, in convention assembled, repudiated both his sentiments and his friends

And this is the state of the record when the State Executive Committee met here yesterday. Your readers will there fore, doubtless be surprised to learn that Judging from circumstances, your cor- at the table spread with the luxuries of respondent is inclined to believe that there | the season, at the "private residence" of Gen. Cameron, for the comfort of the committee, Montgomery Blair and his It will be remembered that the appoint- father, F. P. Blair, Sr., were the chief ment of Mr. Cameron to the chairman- guests. And people naturally inquire why was this? Was is because Mr. Lin prise on the party. He had been, for some | coln thought it proper that his cabinet time, enjoying the repose of private life, should be represented there? Certainly and it was not even thought that he wish- not, or he would have sent some one more ed, at this time, to appear upon the stage acceptable to the people. Mr. Fessen of political action, still when it was re- den for instance, whom all respect; some flected that Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, the however, finding that the presence of the President of the Convention-was a very Blairs was offensive, assert that it was disciple of Mr. Cameron, the appointment a mere accident; that they came over of the latter was not to be wondered at .- on a fishing excursion. This we think But, while Mr. Cameron's appointment quite unlikely. If the situation in Vir ginia was not such as to require the con tinuance of the whole cabinet at Wash he was looked upon as a conservative; ington, we think the presence of an un when that great event came, he soon developed raid, threatening both Balti avowed himself ready to avail himself of more and Washington, should forbid the every means in his power, to crush the re- indulgence in extensive recreations on the bellion, even to the interference with banks of the Susquehannah. Besides al Southern institutions;" if necessary. In this we have good authority for saying dent himself. It was thought that this must then have had an object; and that symptom of Radicalism had something to as we believe was the initiation of a redo with his withdrawal from the cabinet. actionary movement which would bring It was known, too, that the General was the Blairs again to the surface; secur one of the best political managers in the their continuance in office, filling the room of ablerand better men, to the manifest injury both of their country and their party, or rather the party that so liberally extended to them its confidence!

Gen. Cameron, we are informed, deliv

ered a short address, bearing mainly upon carrying this State. Still the fact that the financial situation of the country, the these are certainties, is no reason why we burthen of which, was to impress those should not manage the campaign with all present, that all that was wanted in a fi nancier was diligence, and faithfulness The paper promises of the Government, simply represented the wealth of the There was therefore little philosophy needed, and less statesman ship; the inference of course was, that ase did not deserve much credit after all! Now we don't wish to injure Gen Cameron, or to do him injustice; for while he is not everything that we could wish a Pennsylvania statesman to be, he has many virtues. In conclusion, we are free to say that whoever is responsible for the presence of the Blairs on this occasion, is guilty of a gross insult, not only to the committee but also to the loy al people of the entire state. It is worthy of remark, that their presence detered ome members of the committee from go ing into counsel, while others were not detered, even by their presence from strongly insinuating that not only their presence was unpalatable, but that their elations to the administration should be changed? This would of course cause the worthy P. M., to feel uncomfortable Had we been a member of that commit tee, we would have moved an adjournment to some neutral ground, where there would have been less danger to have been apprehended from the undue influence of the General's wine, or the Post Master's sible for his misfortane. And thus in an presence. But, says some, while there is more truth than poetry in all this, we should say little now, "just keep quiet till after the election, and then we will have things our own way." From all this we dissent. Mr. Lincoln is too strongly set in the affections of the loyal millions. to be seriously injured by the improprieties of some of his servants. Nor do w believe in the indefinite postponement of the redress of injuries, but like better the

spirit of the Scottish Chieftain, who would "Resent an insult where 'twas given, If it were in the courts of Heaven."

FRANCE AND THE REBELS .- The rep resentations of Mr. Dayton in regrrd to permitting war vessels to be built in French ports, have been crowned with success. The advices received from Paris, announce that the French government has positive-ly forbidden the sailing of the Yeddo and

A farmer of Akron, Erie county. While Frank's history was cans" find abundant employment.

The Baltimore papers state that conservative friends, made his great Rock- "Star-Spangled Banner," was arrested ville speech; intending by a single blast, on Saturday last on a charge of disloyalty, to wipe out the Sumners, Wilsons, Cha- and locked up in the military prison ses, Wades, &c. The amount of success await trial.

The American Citisen.



THOMAS ROBINSON, CYRUS E. ANDERSON, Editors.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY JULY 20,1864.

* 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.

ert P. King. 13 Elias W. Hall, Morrison Coates, 14 Charles H. Shr 15 John Wister, 16 David M'Conaughy, 17 David W. Wood, 18 Isaac Benson, 19 John Patton, 20 Samuel B. Dick, 21 Everard Bierer, 22 John P Penney, 23 Ebeuezer M'Junki 24 John W. Blanchar

LOCAL TICKET.

CONGRESS. THOMAS WILLIAMS. ASSEMBLY,

WM. HASLETT, 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.

Let every voter go to the election Tuesday the 2d of August, and take his neighbor along.

O! Consistency!!

In the Herald of July 22d, 1863, we find the following: "The discrimination against the poor by the \$300 clause is now too plainly seen to admit of discussion In another number of same paper, we find the following in speaking of the \$300 clause: "This provision of the law is as unjust as anything can be." In still another number of same paper, we read, after naming some the of Republican ticket, and all other candidates on their ticket it should be remembered, applauded this \$300 provision, and contended that it would operate to the advantage of the of embodying it in the constitution. vantages, since they have witnessed its practical operations." Then by way of variety, we will close our quotations for the present, with the following which we

find in that paper of the 6th inst.
"Make a Note of It.—The man who is most persistingly agitating the repeal of the three hundred exemption clause in the Conscription act, is Abraham Lincoln. Let not the working men who are appeal ed to, to support Lincoln, because he once kept a whisky still and split rails, forget that this working man is trying to shape the draft so that they will be compelled to go into the army, no matter in what condition it may leave their business or their families.

Rebel Terms of Peace.

on of the National spirit, our Copperhead neighed their neighbors to go into the ar-

every foot of Confederate ground, inclu-ding Kentucky and Missouri.
"Withdrawal of Yankee soldiers from

est of the Confederate States.

of our absolute independence and equal who entertain such opinions. of our absolute independence and equal rights, of all accounts of public debt and public lands and the advantages accruing from foreign treatise.

"These provisions, we apprehend, com-prise the minimum of what we must re-

quire before we lay down our arms. That is to say, the North must yield all; we

Are these gentlemen prepared for this? Will they divide our Navy with their Scuthern brethern? Will they yield all and many other questions which will suggest themselves, are worthy of examination. Can they be answered affirmative ly by any patriot? We think not.

The Special Election.

On next Tuesday week, (being the 2d of August,) the special election, will be held to pass upon the constitutional amendments which have already passed two successive Legislatures, and are now to be finally, we trust, adopted by the people .-We have printed tickets in favor of the several amendments. The tickets in favor of the amendment allowing the soldiers to vote is as follows:

"First Amendment, For the Amendment. This ticket we trust, will find its way in to the hand of every friend of the soldier before he votes-let us have an emphatic vote on this amendment at least. next ticket is.

> Second Amendment. For the Amendment."

The second amendment requires every bill introduced into the Legislature to have but one object, and that distinctly set forth in the title. This is intended to prevent, what is called log rolling matters through the Legislature, which is often done by reading a bill "by its title" for some avowed object, while in some see tion of the bill there is a provision bearing on quite a different subject, of which no one has any knowledge, except its author, till it becomes a law-this is wrong. and this amendment is intended to pre

The third ticket is as follows "Third Amendment, For the Amendment."

This amendment is intended to preven any Legislation from being had on any natter of which the courts have jurisdic tion. It is not uncommon for parties de sirous of accomplishing something which is not perhaps very just, and which therefore they would not be likely to accomplish through the medium of the courts, where both parties would be sure to have a hearing, to get up a bill and send it on to Harrisburg, and have it run through the Legislature, before any one likely to be prejudiced by it knows any thing about it. These two last amend ments are now joint rules of the two hous es and cannot be violated without the concurrence of two thirds of the members-but this, when the members are appealed to by a popular member, can al-

ways be obtained, and hence the necessity

"Political Parties." This is the caption of an article in the last number of the Democratic organ of vast volume of it which the Administrathis place; and after reading it, we have tion has set afloat, than in the ability of plete with falsehood and treason, as any article we have noticed emenating from beautifully less.' The Abolitionists, failis perhaps some truth in its statement that, from the organization of the Government to the present time, there has always existed a sentiment in this country ostile to Democratic institutions. But when it attempts to prove this by reference to parties at the present day, it seems to be as blind as a Copperhead in dog days. After attempting to follow the old Poor Herald, now that commutation is Federal party into the present ruling par- just as well without increasing the vol- dear old flag (the stars and stripes) float sideration played out," what will be your next ty of the country, (forgetting that Buchanan was the last Federalist in the whole course could be pursued, better calculated rich feast. Everything passed off pleas-North still "above ground,") this article to injure the Federal credit and thus obey antly, and every one wore a cheerful counsays of it, "They are carrying on one of the instructions of their friends than this?" tenauce on that day. It will long be rethe most cruel, bloody and devastating Truly they "have waited not too patient-membered by both Teacher and pupils, National spirit, our Copperhead neighbors take up their universal howl for peace—men who are intelligent—men who have screamed war and devastation till their the second till the second till their the second till the second till their the second till their the second till their the second till their the second till the second their throats were sere, who have urg- is quite unnecessary to go into an argu- Absalom they exclaim "O, that I were ment to prove this assertion to be a false- made Judge in the land." But this will my, and all that, when the National cause | hood; every loyal man in the land knows | never be. seems to languish, shout for peace. "Quit it to be false! The very reverse is the public confidence to a greater extent, than armies, and let them go, "the Union is irretrievably gone." Of course, if they will fight no more, they will fight no more, they will avere terms of peace the rebels will offer. One of the Jeff. Davis' organs in Richmond, a short time since, inwill offer. One of the Jeff. Davis' organs in Richmond, a short time since, informed us what their terms were in the following language:

halls of Congress! Our industrial masses have been denominated "small fisted formed us what their terms were in the following language:

halls of Congress! Our industrial masses have been denominated "small fisted for the restoration contained in the ship, and appoint Collectors in the difference on the School wards, I was sick at the time, but I prepared the papers, made may appear to adopt it, and that I am, and at all times shall be and yet no Democrate ever had the manly courage to rise in his place and resent "Withdrawal of Yankee soldiers from "Withdrawal of Yankee soldiers from "a laboring men, "northern mustus ce., Introduction and stappenduct every motive, but recollect that you have such insults to northern freemen; but I prepared the papers, made my appointments, and sent my son, Thomas pointments, and sent my son, Thomas dark that I am, and at prepared to give the every motive, but recollect that you have such insults to northern freemen; but I prepared the papers, and sent my son, Thomas dark that I am, and at prepared to give the every motive, but recollect that you have such insults to northern freemen; but I prepared the papers, and sent my son, Thomas dark that I am, and at prepared to give the every motive, but recollect that you have such insults to northern freemen; but I prepared the papers, and sent my son, Thomas dark and solvention its pointments, and sent my son, Thomas dark and solvention its pointments, and sent my son, Thomas dark and solvention its pointments, and sent my son, Thomas dark and solvention its pointments, and sent my son, Thomas dark and solvention its pointments, and sent my son, Thomas dark and solvention its pointments, and sent my son, Thomas dark and solvention its pointments, and sent my son, Thomas dark and solvention its pointments, and sent my son, Thomas dark and solvention its pointments, and sent my son, Thomas dark and solvention its pointments, and sent my son, Thomas dark and solvention its pointments, and sent my son, Thomas dark and solvention its pointments, and sent my son, Thomas dark and solvention its pointments, and sent my son, Thomas dark and solvention its pointments, and sent my son, Thomas dark and solvention its pointments, and sent my son, Thomas dark and solvention its pointments, and sent my son, Thomas dark and solvention its pointments, and sent my son, Thomas dark and solvention its pointments, and sent my son, Thomas dark and solvention its pointments, and sent my such insults to northern freemen; but that duty has always been left to Republicans. But again, in summing up the Mindrawal of Yankee soldiers from Maryland, until that stateshall decide, by a free vote, wirether she shall remain in the old Union, or ask admission into the Confideracy or ask admission into the Confideracy or ask admission into the million and a half of soldiers killed, wounded to their obedience to cash, and receipt for 85 for produce declarist ca the old Union, or ask admission into the million and a half of soldiers killed, wounConfederacy.

"Consent on the part of the Federal
Government to give up to the Confederacy its proportion of the navy as it stood at their brethren, for the right to regulate at the time of secession, or to pay for the

"The old flag still their brethren, for the right to regulate at the time of secession, or to pay for the their Doméstic affairs in their own way."

"School Ward, No. 2, I appointed the the Government to give up to the Government unlimited. The old flag still their brethren, for the right to regulate the Government unlimited. The old flag still their brethren, for the right to regulate the Government unlimited. The old flag still their brethren, for the right to regulate the Government unlimited. The old flag still their brethren, for the right to regulate the Government unlimited. The old flag still their brethren, for the right to regulate the Government unlimited. The old flag still their brethren, for the right to regulate the Government unlimited. The old flag still their brethren, for the right to regulate the Government unlimited. The old flag still their brethren, for the right to regulate the Government unlimited. The old flag still their brethren, for the right to regulate the Government unlimited. The old flag still their brethren, for the right to regulate the Government unlimited. The old flag still the right of the private citizen were not the right and the constant the right and the constant the constant the right and the right and the constant the right and the constant the right and the right and

commencement of the war, Mr. Buchan-an declared that there was no power to but the protection due to citizens, while coerce a sovereign State! His Attorney Gen., also a Penúsylvanian, held the same opinion. It is true that under the pressure of public sentiment, they abandoned this position, and declared in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war; but now Will they agree, for peace sake, to coerce | when they imagine that the popular en-Kentucky and Missouri out of the Union? thusiam is some what abated, they have made up their minds to fall back to their old moorings. Like the poor emancipaclaim to the western Territories? These, ted slave who, tired of taking care of himself is sometimes anxious to return to his old master, so'the Northern Democracy are tired of taking care of themselvesin fact have entirely failed to do so, and are anxious to return to their old masters, having entirely failed to exhibit any of those qualities, the posession of which is necessary for the enjoyment of entire lib-

> We might follow this subject further nd show that the Democrats have ever been ready to despair. Our great military achievements, have, in their eyes, been barren of results, while every rebe raid has been a grand invasion. election we hold is said by them to be our last! A dictatorship is to follow! Everything that could be said or done to destroy public confidence, has been resorted to! Still to their great surprise, the mass of the people have an abiding faith in the old flag, and in the ability of the Government to yet waive it in triumph over sea How doubly damned will be the traitor who cannot then claim its protection!

Southern Sympathizers.

answer is easy! their former masters, or 'southern brethren" forbid it. On pain of excommunication they require them to assist in discouraging the people in their Courage then, brave friends! The Reefforts to "coerce sovereign states." In a public cannot die. For Richmond paper, of a recent date, they are told that it is their interest " to do their very utmost to weaken the Federal finance short, to extinguish the war altogether." True to the wishes and interest of their southern friends, they are indeed doing every thing to discredit and weaken " Federal finance." Look for instance. at the Union Herald of last week; read carefully an editorial in that paper under the caption of "The Currency," and see whether it would be possible for that paper more efficiently to serve the cause of the rebellion, than it is doing! Its whole of Miss Maggie Lawall's school. The day effort seems to be to induce its readers to was beautiful and pleasant, which added believe that the paper issues of the Gov- greatly to the pleasures and enjoyments ernment were all wrong. "One reason" says the Herald, "why paper money depreciates so rapidly, is more because of the ets filled with their nice things they had no hesitation in saying, that it is as re- the Government to redeem it, although joyed ourselves both young and old, by the organs of Jeff. Davis himself. There ing to take warning by the past-by crash School Room. At three o'clock the table and repudiation of paper issues after the was spread with almost every variety of wars of the Revolution and of 1812, and pastry that could be mentioned; everyafter the suspension of 1838, '39, '40, and again in 1854 or 1855, have not only issued paper by hundreds of thousands of dollars, but have established National Banks still further to inflate the currenand again in 1854 or 1855, have not only dies of District No. 6, could procure and Banks still further to finate-the current where the school displayed their conserved money upon its bonds could have borrowed money upon its bonds very suitable for the occasion. And our office the sense of Congress upon that we will have borrowed money upon its bonds very suitable for the occasion. And our office the sense of Congress upon that subject, and which plan it is now thought ume of paper money, as with it." What ed over the table while we partook of the No party ever enjoyed the

its author. But after all it is only a return to first principles, on the part of those same ocean rolled by our feet, but all else have appointed some one else.

(Signed) Abraham Lincoln.

(Signed) Abraham Lincoln.

(Signed) Abraham Lincoln.

(Signed) Abraham Lincoln.

(Signed) Abraham Lincoln. An equitable settlement, on the basis turn to first principles, on the part of those same ocean rolled by our feet, but all clse have appointed some one clse

At the how changed!" Not only was the liber abroad was denied them? and under its diplomacy, naturalized citizens were permitted to be seized by the Government from which they came and thrust into their armies? In vain would they exclaim, "we are American citizens"-in vain call upon Their Government for relief? all the power of this nation being absorbed in on great and final effort to crush out personal liberty and establish in its stead universal slavery. Even the sacred correspondence of friends was subjected to the censorship of irresponsible postmasters! The party papers of their political opponent were taken out of the offices and burned in the public squares! And all this without the apology even of military necess ty-in a time of peace! Surely they are in a position to arraign others for the abridgement of their rights! But above everything else, that party has no right to criticise the financial policy of its successor. As we have already said it came into the possession of an overflowing Treasury; everything was propitious for its remain ing so; domestic industry was well rewarded, while commerce was flourishing !-Why did not the public credit remain good and the public Treasury remain full? Does the Editor of the Herald and his friends not know that Mr. Buchanan was only able to borrow money enough to car-

ry on the Government during the last days of his disgraceful administration, after oband land, the emblem of a restored and taining the endorsement by the Republican renovated Union—the pride, as well as States of the bonds issued as evidences the defender of every Loyal American. of indebtedness? A humiliation which the present Administration has never had to resort to difficult as have been the circumstances surrounding it. But we are not to expect that a party charged with Through all the various changes that such high duties as is the one now in powave marked our history during the proer can escape the tongue of the calumniress of the war, it is singular to observe Read the history of any nation that there has been a visible sympathetic whose unity and perpetuity were submitcord running between the rebels of the ted to the arbitrament of the sword, and south, and the political wire-workers who you will find that the party charged with manage the affairs of the Democracy of its preservation, had, in addition to its the north. Why is it, that now, when not open foe, to contend with domestic faction: only the national health, but even the naand can we hope to escape similar annovtional life itself is in peril, there is no sign ances? certainly not. Such faction, afof sympathy, no word of encouragement ter all, is not always injurious; (although from our Democratic neighbors? The such is its design). It serves to unite the Loyal millions, and to stir them to fresh acts of patriotism, and labors of love, in behalf of their bleeding country.

And this poetic truth was never m foreibly illustrated, than it will be, when peace and a restored Union shall again avor our national life with their balmy influences

COMMUNICATIONS.

A School Pic Nic was held on the 6th inst., at School Room, No. 6, Clinton tp., of the Pic Nic. Early in the day the citizens were seen coming with their baskprepared, and at the specified time, there was quite a crowd collected. We all enthing that the kind matrons and fair laand like all. Surely,
There's much that gives pleasure

There's much that
In all that's around,
And a little more pleasure
Where Pic Nic's abound.

S

SPECTATOR. Marshall, around to circulate the papers, assistance to any such peopless soon as the and notify those appointed. School Ward, military resistance to the United States

We italicise the latter part of the quota-tion, because we consider it the unmista-abroad. But at the end of that Admin-this failure, our township would have rank. "Yielding up all pretensions on the part of the Federal government to that portion of the old territories which lie ble evidence of a disloyal sentiment in

No. 4, I appointed Miss Johnston to attend to that School Ward; she paid over \$8,25.

In No. 5, I appointed Miss Mondane Rea, who attended to it faithfully, and collected and paid over in cash, \$15,50; two or three of the leading men of the ward would not pay a cent.

In No. 6, our own, Mrs. Kennedy and Miss Pinkerton Collectors; they collected and paid over in eash, twenty-two dollars; three families in the ward did not pay one

I did not intend to publish any report, but at a public meeting the other day. Tames Barr, and some of the other colectors, insisted on having the contributions from the different School Wards published. You will please publish the foregoing statement, and oblige your friend. SAMUEL MARSHALL.

Army Correspondence.

NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., 155th Regt,, Pa. Vol., July 6th, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- Again I write a ine to your paper for publication, hoping thereby to answer some anxious inquirers was once a member of the 62d Regt., but at the expiration of that regiment's term of enlistment, I, and all others, whose, term of service did not expire with the regiment, were transfered to the I55th Regiment. The 62d bid adjeu to fair Dixies" on the evening of the 2d inst. The boys all looked somewhat melancho ly when the parting hour came, but the most melancholy looking set of fellows. were we "unhappy Veterans," whose term of service would have expired with the regiment, had we not re-enlisted; but that feeling of discontent has subsided, and feel as gay as larks now.

We are encamped in front of Peters-burg. Nothing either interesting, or exciting has transpired during the last week We are busily engaged in building fortifieations, and preparing for the conflict. which now appears inevitable. I doubt not but your little village will soon hear the tidings of another terrible battle, between Gen. Meade and the notorious Lee," which, if successful to our arms, will be the perfect annihilation of the rebel armies, and universal overthrow of Petersburg, and Richmond-I was about to add the end of the war. I will not say that, but we are at liberty to think as we choose. We have heard that Gen. Sheridan's cavalry has been defeated, in the vicinity of White House Landing; but nothing official concerning it has been re-

ceived. The whole army is suffering greatly from the heat, which is almost intolerable The dust is also choking and stifling, and a great need is experienced of rain. The long drouth is especially severe upon the ounded. Water is difficult to obtain.

Through all these trials, however, and in spite of the recent disasters, and the general failure to push the enemy further, the spirit of the troops remain heroic and invincible. In it, consists the promise of

the future. Yours truly,

Sergt. G. W. FITCH, Company A. 155th Pa. Vol.

Reconstructing the Seceded States. Proclamation by the President.

Whereas, at the last session, Congress passed a bill to guarantee to certain States whose Government had been usurped or overthrown a republican form of a gov-ernment, a copy of which is hereto annex-ed; and whereas the said bill was pre-sented to the President of the United-States for his approval, less than one hour before the sine die adjournment of said session, and was not signed by him; and,

sideration.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln,
President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known, that
while I am, as I was in December last, and governments already adopted and in-stalled in Arkansas and Louisiana shall be set aside and set at naught, thereby repelling and discouraging the loyal citi-zens who have set up the same as to fur-

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.