

**The New Loan.**  
WASHINGTON, Monday, July 25, 1864.  
—Secretary Fessenden, under authority of an act of Congress of June 1st, last, to issue an amount not exceeding \$200,000,000 U. S. Treasury Notes, &c., has to-day given notice that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurers of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as depositories and financial agents for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of 7.50 per cent per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money. These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity into 6 per cent gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five, and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

The notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand and five thousand dollars, and in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers. All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars. Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and paid by the Department upon receipt of these original certificates. As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from the date of the note to the date of the deposit. Persons depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent, which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Accompanying this advertisement in a circular form is Secretary Fessenden's appeal to the people of the United States, in which he says:  
"The circumstances under which this loan is asked for and your aid invoked, though differing widely from the existing state of affairs three years ago, are such as afford equal encouragement and security. Time, while proving that the struggle for national unity was to exceed in duration and severity our worst anticipations, has tested the national strength and national resources to an extent alike unexpected and remarkable, exciting equal astonishment at home and abroad. Three years of war have burdened you with a debt which but three years since would have seemed beyond your ability to meet. Yet the accumulated wealth and productive energies of the nation have proved to be so vast that it has been borne with comparative ease, and a peaceful future would hardly feel its weight, as a price paid for national existence and the preservation of free institutions. It does not deserve a moment's consideration.

"Thus far the war has been supported and carried on as it only could have been by a people resolved, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, to transmit unimpaired to posterity the system of Free Government bequeathed to them by the great men who framed it. This deliberate and patriotic resolve has developed a power surpassing even to themselves. It has shown that in less than a century, a Nation has arisen, unsurpassed in vigor and exhaustless in resources, able to conduct, through a series of years, war on its most gigantic scale, and finding itself, when near its close, almost unimpaired in all the material elements of power. It has, at the present moment, great armies in the field facing an enemy apparently approaching a period of utter exhaustion, but still struggling with a force the greater and more desperate as it goes, and because it sees, the near approach of a final and fatal consummation." Such, in my deliberate judgment, is the present condition of the great contest for civil liberty in which you are now engaged. Up to the present moment you have readily and cheerfully afforded the means necessary to support your Government in this protracted struggle. It is your war. You proclaimed it, and you have sustained it against traitors everywhere with patriotic devotion unsurpassed in the world's history. The securities offered are such as should command your ready confidence. Much effort has been made to shake public faith in our national credit, both at home and abroad. As yet we have asked no foreign aid.

Calm and self-reliant, our own means thus far have proved adequate to our wants. They are yet ample to meet those of the present and future. It still remains for a patriotic people to furnish the needful supply. The brave men, who are fighting our battles by land and sea, must be fed and clothed. Munitions of war of all kinds must be furnished, or the war must end in defeat and disgrace. This is not the time for any lover of his country to inquire as to the state of the money market, or ask whether he can so invest his surplus capital as to yield him a larger return. No return and no profit can be desirable if followed by national dissolution or national disgrace.

Present profit thus acquired is but the precursor of future and speedy destruction. No investment can be so surely profitable as that which tends to insure the national existence. I am encouraged in the belief that by the recent legislation of Congress, our finances may soon be placed upon a sounder and more stable footing. The present deranged condition of the currency is imputable in a great degree to disturbances arising from the withdrawal of necessary checks often inevitable in time of war, when the expenditures must largely exceed any possible supply of coin.

The opportunities thus presented to acquire sudden wealth have led to vicious speculation, a consequent increase of prices, and violent fluctuation. The remedy is to be found only in controlling the necessity which begets the evil. Hitherto, we have felt the need of more extensive and vigorous taxation. Severe currency has been made upon what seemed to many an undue timidity and tardiness of action on the part of Congress in this regard. I deem it but just to say that very great misapprehension has existed, and perhaps still exists, upon this point. Legislators, like all others, have much to learn in a new condition of affairs.

An entirely new system was to be devised, and that system must necessarily be the growth of time and experience. It is not strange that the first efforts should have proved imperfect and inadequate.—To lay heavy burdens on a great and patriotic people in such a manner as to be equal and so as to occasion the least amount of suffering or annoyance, requires time and caution, and vast labor; and with all these experience is needful to test the value of the system and correct its errors.

Such has been the work that Congress was called upon to perform. I am happy to say that daily results are proving the Internal Revenue act to exceed in efficiency the most sanguine expectations of its authors. For the month of June, 1863, it yielded about \$4,500,000, while the corresponding month of this year returned about \$15,000,000 under the same law. Under the new law, which went into operation on the 1st day of the present month, the Treasury frequently receives \$1,000,000 in a single day.

As the time and experience enable the officers employed in collecting the revenue to enforce the strength of the provisions of the new law, I trust that a million per day will be found the rule and not the exception. Still, much space is undoubtedly left for improvement in the law and in its administration. As a greater amount of necessary information is acquired, the proper sources of revenue and the most effective mode of obtaining it are best developed in the execution of the existing laws, and I have caused measures to be initiated which will, it is believed, enable Congress to improve and enlarge the system as, when taken in connection with the revenue from customs and other sources, to afford an ample and secure basis for the national credit.

Only on such a basis and on a steady and vigorous restraint upon the currency, can a remedy be found for existing evils. Such restraint can only be exercised when the Government is furnished with means to provide for its necessities. But without the aid of a patriotic people, the arm of the Government is powerless for this or any other desirable end. The denunciation of the notes proposed to be issued ranging from \$50 to \$5,000 place these securities within the reach of all who are disposed to aid their country.

For their redemption the faith and honor and property of that country are solemnly pledged. A successful issue to this contest, now believed to be near at hand, will largely enhance their value to the holders; and peace once restored, all burdens can be lightly borne. He who selfishly withholds his aid in the hope of turning his available means to greater immediate profit, is speculating upon his country's misfortunes, and may find what seems to be present gain leads to future loss. I appeal, therefore, with confidence to the effort of all who love their country, and desire for its glorious future, to aid their Government in sustaining its credit and placing that credit upon a stable foundation.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Sec'y of the Treasury, ASSISTANT TREASURER.

Moses Taylor has been appointed Assistant Treasurer at New York, to succeed Mr. Clegg, whose confined ill health compels him to retire from office.

**Showing their Colors.**  
We clip the following from the *Pittsburgh Commercial*:  
By degrees the Democracy are showing their colors. Lately they have grown bold in taking open ground in favor of the Jeff. Davis side of the war. Being opposed to the other side, they of course, can do nothing else, if they speak out honestly. A Democratic meeting in Ohio lately took ground squarely for recognizing the Confederacy. To this there have been several responses. The *Hamilton Co. True Telegraph*, a Democratic organ, near Mr. Vallandigham's home, without mincing matters, uses the following language:  
"Believing that a reconstruction of the Federal Union is now impossible—that the war for its restoration has proved an utter failure, and that its further prosecution will end in the subversion of the remaining liberties of the people, we shall, therefore, advocate an immediate cessation of hostilities, and the appointment of commissioners empowered with authority to treat, subject to the approval of the people of the remaining States, with like representatives from the Confederate States of America, upon all questions incident to just and honorable terms of separation."

"The *Express* asks us—'Suppose the South should insist upon the abolition of Unitarianism, or Universalism, or the Swedenborgian religion, North, before it would abolish Slavery; or, the exclusion from the country of the Jews; or, the non-naturalization of emigrants from Ireland and Germany—what should we say to all that but this significantly—  
Mr. South, all this is none of your business. If we of the North choose to walk on our heads, we will do it.'"

And—Whenever Unitarianism, Universalism, or any other ism, foment a rebellion against the Union and its lawful authorities, setting up in our country a rival government, confederacy and flag, we hold that it will thereby make itself 'our business,' and will have to be put down and abolished. Every citizen is free to believe as he will or mistrust; but if his belief makes him a traitor, we must put down his treason and guard against its revival. Will you print this?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will now be received for Treasury notes payable three years from August 15, bearing 7 3/4 per cent interest in currency, and convertible at the option of the holder at maturity into five-twenty bonds bearing six per cent interest in gold. The amount which he thus appeals to the people to loan to their Government is \$200,000,000. We esteem it not only the privilege but the duty of every loyal citizen to respond to this appeal, and to invest larger or smaller amounts, according to his means, in these National securities. The country needs—urgently needs—the money, and the subscriptions ought to be prompt as well as numerous.

Dr. Madden thinks the momentum of the blood is owing to the pressure of the atmosphere on the skin.

## The American Citizen.

THOMAS ROBINSON, CYRUS E. ANDERSON, Editors.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA. 3.

WEDNESDAY AUG. 3, 1864.

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

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

Presidential Electors.

Morton M. Michael, Philadelphia.  
Thomas H. Cunningham, Beaver county.

RESERVISTS.

1 Robert F. King, 12 Bina W. Hall,  
2 Geo. Morrison Coates, 14 Charles H. Shirner,  
3 Henry Bunn, 15 John W. Water,  
4 William H. Kern, 16 David M. Conoughy,  
5 Barton H. Jerks, 17 David W. Wood,  
6 Charles M. Ramba, 18 Isaac Wood,  
7 Robert Parker, 19 John Patton,  
8 Aaron Mail, 20 Samuel E. Dick,  
9 John A. Hiestand, 21 Everett Hiler,  
10 Edward H. Coryell, 22 John P. Peony,  
11 Edward Holliday, 23 Ebenezer M. Jinks,  
12 Charles F. Reed, 24 John W. Blanchard.

LOCAL TICKET.

CONGRESS,

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

PRESIDENT JUDGE,

L. L. M'GUFFIN, Lawrence county.

ASSEMBLY,

WM. HASLETT,

JOHN H. NEGLEY of Butler county.

SAMUEL M'KINLEY, of Lawrence County.

COMMISSIONER,

A. C. CHRISTY.

AUDITOR,

LEANDER WISE.

Our neighbor says truthfully that "The Butler Brass Band, composed of a number of young men of this place, have certainly made rapid strides in the line of proficiency; and may now be regarded as approaching as near perfection as anything of the kind in the country." Their splendid music has often, during the present summer, disturbed the repose of those who "sleep sound of nights."

Their recent call at our humble abode was most welcome—their music delightful. They have our best wishes for their personal and professional success.

**Improving.**

Our neighbor of the *Union Herald*, informs us in his last issue, that hitherto he has been for a "vigorous prosecution of the war," but henceforth, he wishes us to understand, that he is for a "vigorous prosecution of peace." We consider him decidedly improving. He certainly does not wish us to understand that he has been for a vigorous prosecution of the war, on the part of the Government, to crush out treason and rebellion, and to bequeath to our children, undivided, the fair heritage of our father's. If we are to judge of what a man desires—by what he says and does, which we think is the usual mode, he has been bitterly opposed to the war from the beginning. If anything has been done for the prosecution of this war by him, it has been done reluctantly, with a growl, a menace, an evident dislike to everything which savours of "coercion." It has evidently been coercion on his part, to do anything to prosecute this war. Our vocabulary does not furnish terms of ribaldry, innuendo, or billingsgate, that he has not used to bring the war party into disrepute, and prevent if possible, its success. Our neighbor does not then evidently mean, that he has been in favor of a "vigorous prosecution" of our war. He may mean that he has been in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war on the part of Jeff. Davis and Co. We think the latter supposition, more probable, than the former.

He has evidently been of the opinion, that the Southern chivalry have been robbed of their God given and constitutional rights; and that every movement of the war party of the North, has been wrong in the premises, and almost fendish in its results. Hence, he certainly refers to the South, when he speaks of having advocated a "vigorous prosecution of the war." Now, if he has changed "front to the rear," and wishes to be understood as favoring a "vigorous prosecution of peace," on the part of his war party, we are indeed rejoiced to hear it. We hope he may have great success.—But again, he may have meant, that he had "favored a vigorous prosecution of the war," against the Administration and every effort of the loyal party to crush out treason and rebellion; and that now he wishes to be understood as ceasing hostilities, and desiring to make peace with the loyal party. If he wishes a "vigorous prosecution of peace" in this direction, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and bid him welcome to our loyal host. Interpret our neighbor's meaning as you will, and we can but conclude that he is decidedly improving, and we now entertain hopes of his final recovery.

**Our Candidate for Judge.**  
Ever since the appointment of Judge McGuffin, our people have been displeased—not at Judge McGuffin, or Lawrence county, which pressed his appointment with proper enthusiasm—but with Beaver county, which threw its influence against our county, which had asked the appointment of E. McJunkin, Esq., of this place; a gentleman eminently qualified, both by nature and education, for the honorable position.

At the suggestion of our friends in Beaver, our entire bar had joined in a letter, calling out Judge Agnew, as a candidate for re-nomination—thus ignoring party and making him practically an independent candidate. Mr. McJunkin's friends conceived the propriety of following this precedent in the present case; and thus supporting him without distinction of party. Accordingly, when the matter was brought before our executive committee, in the spring, they decided almost unanimously, that we would leave the Judgeship open. Again, when our county Convention met, the matter was again examined and laid over. And this position would not have been departed from, had not Mr. McJunkin expressed his desire that the party would go into nomination. In this we speak from personal knowledge. Some weeks since, he informed us that after full reflection, he believed it to be our duty at this time, to adhere strictly to party discipline, assured us that he felt truly grateful to his numerous friends, who stood by him so stubbornly, and who were willing to go any length for his promotion. We might further add that he fully concurred in the propriety of instructing our conferees for Judge McGuffin, for whom he is in common with all our citizens, entertains the most cordial sentiments of respect and esteem. Judge McGuffin will therefore receive our full party vote at the approaching election.

**Peace Movements.**

The first we saw of the great peace movement now being inaugurated, was from one of Jeff. Davis's organs, in Richmond, which told us that its last "special advices from the North," assured them that the Democracy of the North were turning their thoughts upon a peace platform, and that forsaking all war candidates, they were looking round for some consistent peace candidate for President, that "Frank Pierce or the Connecticut Seymour," was thought about. Soon after this, the organs of Vallandigham in the West, came out, not only in favor of peace, but of separation. About simultaneous with these demonstrations, a movement is got on foot in England to influence her Majesty's Government in favor of mediation. A large deputation of foggy clergy who claim to be in the interests of humanity, i. e., human slavery, backed by a few M. P.'s, who represent the cotton interest, they wait upon the Premier Lord Palmerston, and remind him of the evils of war, of the hopelessness of the struggle for the restoration of the Union—of the great privations which the laboring classes of Europe have been called upon to endure—of the injury to their manufacturers. But when by the impurity of their appeal, at least, they had hoped to receive some encouragement from the Government, his Lordship informed them that at present the government could not see the propriety of mediation—that the North would be very sensitive to any interference, which brot to his mind the complex which says:

"They who to peace's interpose  
Will often wipe a bloody nose."

Thus the first offensive movement of the peace party has met with a severe repulse. This is certainly encouraging to the friends of the Union. All that is now wanting to give them a complete route, is vigilance on the part of the Loyal millions. No party in this, or any other country, has been able to survive opposition to a just war; and the present will not be an exception to the general rule. But while it is encouraging to reflect that no disloyal movement can accomplish much harm, other than the consequences of a prolongation of the war; it is sad to think that any considerable body of American citizens can be found so forgetful of their solemn duty in this hour of their nation's tribulation. But having deliberately chosen their course, they can only blame themselves when they meet the consequences of their folly. A sudden, sure and everlasting death awaits them; and with their death will come the end of this wicked rebellion, for nothing but their avowed sympathy could have kept it alive so long. It seems quite fit then, that the rebellion in the South and its counter-part in the North, should expire together and be interred in the same grave. For certainly no similar number of men, so wicked, so cruel, so void of all those principles of justice and enlightened freedom, ever assumed the right to mould the policy of an enlightened nation, and in an enlightened age like ours. Upon their head-board, therefore, (for they have no right to a mark more honorable) let "the Jonnie's epitaph be written:

"Who'er the art's reader know,  
That death has murder'd Jonnie!  
And here his body lies by low—  
For auld he ne'er had on!"

Gen. McPherson, who was killed near Atlanta on Friday, was engaged to be married to a beautiful and accomplished young lady of Baltimore.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

**History of the Rebellion.**

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It appears that almost every Scrivener and Penny-liner of our land, has gone to writing histories of the Rebellion. Some are being written for one purpose, and some for another. A majority perhaps, appear as mere money making schemes; a less number for political purposes; and a third class, for the purpose of transmitting historical facts to posterity, from which future historians may draw, for the benefit of generations to come. We have observed one written by T. J. Healdy, now being sold in our community, that we think, classes among the political intrigues of the day. The writer has been before the public for years as an author, but still has never achieved an undying fame, and will probably be numbered by the next generation, among the things of the past. His style is garrulous, somewhat pedantic, and in modern phraseology, may be emphatically termed, of the "milk-and-water" type.

If any reader of this has access to Edgar A. Poe's works, please read his criticisms, on this author. In this work on the Rebellion, he has not assumed the part of a defender of the South, in its efforts to destroy the Government. This would not have been politic. But he has undertaken to defend the character of a fallen hero; one whom we all delighted to honor, until we found him either untrue to the government, or very greatly lacking the abilities necessary to discharge the duties of his responsible position. In defending his hero, Healdy has found it necessary to suppress many important facts, and pervert others, until he has made Gen. McClellan, the paragon of the age—the modern Napoleon.

A person only needs half an eye, to see that the testimony is all *ex parte*, that is, one-sided. This book, to begin with, is poorly bound, the print is very large, the paper is thick and very coarse, and there is a very large margin to each page, and the price is at least one dollar more than other valuable works, bringing the history of the Rebellion to a much later period. It spares no pains to charge all failures of our army in the field, to the Government, and seems to be willing to sacrifice any, or all public functionaries, that he may keep McClellan before the mind as a modern hero. We think any one reading the work dispassionately, can but come to this conclusion.

Many now owning the work, wish they were rid of it. Let our friends examine before they purchase. The circulation of the work at present is evidently for political purposes. Let loyalists look well to it.

VERITAS.

## Information Relating to the Coming Draft.

Although we have heretofore given consideration to the rights, duties and incidents arising under the enrollment laws, we are admonished by frequent communications and inquiries that there are many citizens under exercise of mind upon the subject of the matter, or properly understood that which has been said about it. We therefore give the following synopsis of the requirements of the law, embracing some things hitherto touched upon and others not yet noticed.

First. The exemptions of the original act, to fathers of motherless children under twelve years of age, to some members of families in which others are in service, to sons who are the support of aged and destitute parents, and for other similar causes, are no longer allowed.

Second. The commutation clause, by which a person who was drafted might be released upon payment of three hundred dollars is repealed, with a single exception in the case of persons conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, who may commute upon payment of three hundred dollars, or otherwise be considered as "non-combatants," and if drafted be held to service for hospital duty, or in the care of freedmen. Persons physically incapable of duty are exempt upon surgical examination.

Third. The division of citizens into two classes, the second class not being liable to service until the first class was exhausted, is abolished, and all citizens liable are enrolled in the same class, and may be held to similar service.

Fourth. The age of liability to the draft is between twenty and forty-five.

Fifth. Volunteers may be received who are between the ages of eighteen and sixty-five years. Youths between sixteen and eighteen years may be received with the consent of their parents or guardians. The enlistment of boys under sixteen years of age is a military offense in the officer who recruits them, who may be punished therefor.

Sixth. Volunteers, whether white or colored, receive the Government bounty, according to the time for which they agree to serve. For one year, \$100; for two years, \$200; for three years, \$300. These amounts are paid in installments. To a one year's volunteer, when mustered in, \$33 33; to a two years' recruit, \$66 66; to a three years' recruit, \$100. Two-thirds installments are to be paid to the volunteer or his representatives during the term of service.

Seventh. The monthly pay of a private, either volunteer, substitute, or drafted man, is sixteen dollars a month. Non-commissioned and commissioned officers receive an increase pay beyond the rates which were allowed before the last session of Congress.

Eight. Drafted men receive no bounties from the Federal Government, and we presume that they will not receive any from the town or county to which they belong.

Ninth. Substitutes for drafted men, or for men liable to draft, furnished in advance of the draft, receive no bounties from the Government. In Philadelphia, if they go for three years, they will receive two hundred and fifty dollars, and for a less term in proportion.

Tenth. Representative substitutes for persons not liable to draft are considered as volunteers, and receive the Federal and municipal bounties, and whatever their principal agrees to pay them.

Eleventh. Volunteers and representative substitutes may be mustered for one, two, or three years, as they may elect.

Twelfth. Substitutes for drafted men, or men liable to draft, may be accepted for one, two, or three years, according to the time that the principal would have to serve, or as he may engage them.

Thirteenth. Representative substitutes for persons not liable to draft, may be persons who are liable to draft.

Fourteenth. Substitutes for persons liable to draft, furnished before drafting, must not themselves be liable. They may either be aliens, veterans, or sailors who have served two years and begun honorably discharged, or the citizens of the States in rebellion, or the slaves of Rebel owners.

Fifteenth. The principal shall be exempt from draft during the time that the said substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which the substitute shall be accepted.

Sixteenth. The United States no longer premiums for the procurement of recruits.

Seventeenth. Men furnished under the call of July 18, 1864, whether enlisted for one, two, or three years, as well as all excess or deficiency of three years' men on calls heretofore made, will count as man for man. The equalization of the amount of military service rendered by the different States and parts of States will be effected hereafter.

Eighteenth. A substitute for an enrolled man is credited, and therefore, deducted from the quota of the locality he enlisted in.

Nineteenth. An enrolled man furnishing an alien as a substitute is exempt for the time of service of the substitute, unless the alien becomes a citizen, or declares his intention to become so, in which case the substitute is liable to draft, and his principal likewise.

Twentieth. A man may enlist in the army or navy for three years as a substitute. If in the navy, he must be twenty-three years old.

Twenty-first. Recruiting agents in Rebel States must have a letter of appointment from the State Executive. The particular field of a State in which the agent is to operate, is to be specified in the letter of appointment. All recruiting agents will be subject to the rules and articles of war. It is made the duty of the commanding officer of any department or district in which recruiting agents operate, and of commanding officers of rendezvous, to order back to his State or arrest and hold for trial as he may deem best any recruiting agent who shall commit frauds upon the Government or recruits, or who shall violate the instructions issued to govern this recruitment, or be guilty of any offense against military law. No man shall be recruited who is already in the military service as a soldier, teamster, laborer, guide &c., or who is so employed by the military authorities as to be of importance to military operations. Recruits procured under this privilege must be delivered by the recruiting agents at one of the following named rendezvous, namely: Camp Casey, Washington, D. C., for Northeast Virginia; Camp near Fort Monroe for South Carolina; Camp Newbern, North Carolina; North Carolina; Camp Hilton Head, S. C., for South Carolina and Florida; Camp Vicksburg, Miss., for Mississippi; and Camp Nashville, Tenn., for Georgia and Alabama.

Twenty-second. If it is desired to put any of the volunteer recruits from the rebellious States into service as substitutes before or after the draft, they must be sent without expense to the Government by the recruiting agent to the district in which the principal is enrolled; and there he must be mustered in by the Provost Marshal, who will issue the proper substitution papers. It is made the duty of commanding officers to afford to recruiting agents all such facilities as they can provide, without detriment to the public service, and to prevent recruiting by unauthorized parties.

Twenty-third. The enlistment of hundred day men does not operate to reduce the liability of the district from which he volunteers. But if any hundred day man is drafted his hundred days' service counts in reducing his term of service.

Twenty-fourth. Although the volunteers are taken for one, two or three years, the draft is for one year.

SOUTHERN DRAFT.—Those Southern sympathizers who regard the Government of the United States as a despotism, should read Governor Brown's proclamation to the people of Georgia, extracts of which we publish elsewhere, and then reflect whether they might not improve their condition by removing from the inhospitable North down to Georgia at a time when their presence in that quarter would be so much appreciated, and where they would enjoy such unlimited freedom from conscription and all its curses, as Governor Brown plainly describes. Either Georgia is a very free State, or its Governor is a very free authority. Come, sympathizers, what will you do? Which country do you like best—the North or the South? For which do you determine to fight? If for the South, then assume your knapsacks, for now is the crisis. Governor Brown is after the Reserve Militia.—*Pitts. Com.*

A new spider has been discovered at the Ararat diggings in Australia. It is about half the size of a common tarantula, and is banded longitudinally with alternate stripes of very dark green and gray. The back is furnished with a kind of shell, to which there are fifty entrances, from which young spiders may be seen leaving and again returning after a short stay outside.

## WAR NEWS.

**FROM GENERAL GRANT.**

**THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG.**  
Unsuccessful assault on the enemy's works, brilliant advance—final repulse. Unsteadiness of the colored troops. Great loss among officers, rebels show no Quarter. Black and white prisoners bayoneted; we hold our original position.

NEW YORK, July 29.

A special to the *Post*, from Washington, says:—Advices from the Army of the Potomac show that Grant has secured a very important strategic position above Bermuda Hundred, as the result of the engagement of Wednesday. It gives the command of a good base of supplies, and only ten miles from Richmond.

WASHINGTON, July 29.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated the 28th, says: The arrival of some troops in the vicinity of Bermuda Hundred a day or two ago, attracted the attention of the enemy and caused them to believe that an advance on Richmond by way of Malvern Hill was intended. A force consisting of Kenshaw's division of Longstreet's corps and Wilcox's division of Hill's corps was immediately withdrawn from the vicinity of Petersburg, and sent down to check the movement.

To counteract this maneuver of the enemy, the Second Corps was detached, and sent across the James river, and at 6:30 yesterday morning our advance met the rebel skirmishers in an open field opposite Jones' Neck with a battery in position at the edge of the woods.

On the further side of the road a long line of skirmishers was at once thrown out, who soon drove the rebels to their breastworks, where they were kept hotly engaged while a brigade of the first division moved around on the left of the enemy's line, and getting on their flank, charged and drove them from their guns into the woods, capturing fifty or sixty prisoners, four guns and a quantity of small arms.

The enemy fell back on their reinforcements which occupied strong works built there two years ago, and our troops followed, taking positions on their front flanks, and before this reaches you, the entire force may be captured or routed.

The guns taken were four 24-pound Parrotts, marked "May 29 1864—near Richmond," and are the same that were captured from the 18th Corps at Drury's Bluff last May. Our loss was only about half a dozen wounded, none seriously.

Gen. Grant rode to the front this afternoon, in company with Gen. Hancock, and viewed the enemy's position. He seemed well pleased with the morning operations.

Gen. Foster's command had quite a lively time with the enemy yesterday at this place, but his force being weak, he fell back half a mile to a strong position, which he held until the arrival of the 2d Corps. He lost forty or fifty wounded during the day.

An attack was expected on Warren's front yesterday, but it was not made.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.  
A special from City Point, July 28th, to the *Bulletin*, says:—All last night and this morning, Wednesday, there has been very heavy firing on the other side of the Appomattox.

There is a rumor in circulation here that one of the rebel rams has sunk one of our gunboats, and the rams contemplate an excursion to this place. Two of our monitors have gone up the river.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—A gentleman from Baltimore reports great ignorance there regarding military movements. The city is quiet, but there is an intense anxiety over the suppression of the news, which has caused improbable rumors, and among others that the banks and public officers are preparing to remove their valuables from the city. Our informant believes that a raid into Pennsylvania is the object of the rebels, but before they can get there they must defeat our forces now threatening their right wing.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—The evening telegraph has the following:  
WASHINGTON, July 28.—On the arrival, to-day, of the mail boat from City Point, we have intelligence of great interest from General Grant. The government only allows this announcement at present.

**Extra Session of the Legislature.**  
**Proclamation by the Governor.**  
HARRISBURG, August 2.  
PENNSYLVANIA, S. S.  
In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of said Commonwealth, do hereby issue this my proclamation:

WHEREAS, An extraordinary occasion requires that prompt legislative action be had to make the military power of the Commonwealth immediately available for State and national defense, therefore I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution, do hereby convene the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and require the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to meet in their respective Houses in the Capitol at Harrisburg, on Tuesday the 9th of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, there and then to deliberate upon and adopt such measures as may in their wisdom be demanded by the exigencies of the occasion. In testimony whereof I have heretofore set my hand and caused the great seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, at Harrisburg, this first day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

A. G. CURTIN, Governor.  
ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

—Arthur Christie and wife were recently arrested at Baltimore for tearing down a national flag, suspended over the window of an army officer. It appeared that they were British subjects, whereupon they were ordered to leave the city and not return during the war.