THOMAS ROBINSON, Editors.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY AUG. 17, 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

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.

1	Robert P. King,
2	Geo. Morrison Co
3	Henry Bumm,
4	William H. Kerr
5	Barton H. Jenks
6	Charles M. Runk
7	Robert Parker.
8	Aaron Mull.
9	John A. Hiestar
	Ricard H. Corye
	Edward Holliday
	Charles F. Reed
Manager	

RE RESENTATIVE.

g.

[13 Elias W. Hall,
Coates,
14 Charles H. Shriner,
15 John Wister,
17 David W. Coanghy,
18,
19 David W. Wood,
18,
19 John Patton,
20 Samuel B. Dick,
10,
21 Everard Bierer,
10l,
22 John P Enney,
12 John W. Bilanchard.

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.

Constitutional Amendment. The first amendment—the one extend-ing the right of suffrage to the soldier. has been adopted by the people of the state, by about 97,000 majority. The strong Copperhead districts however, cast a heavy vote against it. They are of course entitled to the gratitude of the

As snow liakes fall upon the son, Yet executes a freeman's will, As lightning doth the will of God."

soldier, (!!) which will doubtless manifest

Volunteering.

There is quite a brisk effort being made to fill up the quotas of the several districts by volunteering, giving local bounties .-The people were slow to undertake the work of recruiting again, as they had not got quite through with adjusting the bounty question under former drafts.-This slowness was, to some extent, cause by the acknowledged imperfections of the bounty laws. The Governor has therefore very properly called the attention of the Legislature to this question; and we trust before it adjourns they will give the people a law so just and ample, that none will have reason to complain, and that will enable committees to procure a full settlement of their bounty matters. without the prospect of future litigation.

If men gave of their means freely, and thereby assisted in filling up the army and at the same time, secured the exemp tion of their district from the draft, they should have full justice done them, wheth er they acted from motives of patriotism without reference to how they would be remunerated, or whether they had an "understanding" on the subject. At the same time those families which have suf-

nable them to forget self, and remember only their country, and the gallant armies, which are battling in her cause The people have a right to expect of the present extra session, the endorsement of every measure recommended by the Governor in his patriotic message, that will strengthen the Union army now in the field, and give us an effective militia force at home, upon which we can rely.

War vs. Peace.!

"We have declared our principle to be 'a vigorous prosecution of peace', instead of 'a vigorous prosecution of war.' This conclusion we arrived at, first, because we the quotas .- Pitts. Gaz. believe a peace alike honorable to both parties, is attainable on the basis of the onstitution."—Herald.

It is worthy of remark that while we favor of a settlement on the basis of the 21; Saxonburg boro, 5; Winfield, 18; constitution not a word is said as to the Clearfield, 15; Summit, 17; Butler, 21;

Certainly all are in favor of a speedy Penn, 18; Muddy Creek, 20: Lan termination of the present war on the basis of the Constitution; but will we not insist on the preservation of the Union? The responsibilities of carrying on a war, and suppressing a rebellion, as gigantic and wicked as the present, are certainly great! With an open and powerful enemy in front—a less open, but equally malignant aggregate of Butler county.

23; Franklin, 25; Centre, 18; Oakland, 22; Onerge, 19; Onerge, 10; Onerge, 29; Onege, 10; Millerstown boro. 5; Onerge, 19; Onege, 10; Onerge, 29; Onege, 10; Onege, 10; Onerge, 29; Onege, 10; Onege, 10; Onerge, 29; Onege, 10; Onerge, 29; Onege, 10; Onerge, 29; Onege, 10; Onerge, 29; Onege, 10; Onege, 29; Onege,

enemy in the rear, and with an hones It is not strange that the Administration was some times slow in avowing its policy. Difficult, however, as it was, Mr. Lincoln was bound by his eath of office, to assume all the responsibilities, and to adopt a policy he has labored faithfully to carry it out; but in this he has been greatly hindered by an unpatriotic movement in the North, which has done everything in its power to render greater the breach, by denying that there was any considerable Union sentiment in the South; and by systematically hunting down every unconditional union and who dare to raise his voice in behal of the Union. Looking at the course of the Herald, for some time back, we can scarcely believe it, serious in favoring a prosecution of peace on the basis of the Constitution, Still was awalled. The sent of the Manney of the construction was been did the sent of the Administration was bound by his cath of the Administration was bound by his cath of office, to assume all the responsibilities, and to adopt a policy he has labored faithfully to carry it out; but in thus having adopted such a policy he has labored faithfully to carry it out; but in the he so that have led her to retain a sufficient part of the rebel army at that time had come within the State. The people of the border counties were warned, and removed their stock, and at Chambersburg and York were organized and armed for the sort on protein of the case, but in its national removed their stock, and at Chambers and a Chambers burg and York were organized and armed for the own protection. I was not officially informed of the word provided with the State. From the commencement of the present rebel time down of the were organized and armed for the provided with the State. The people of the State. From the string some and solicy to the whole of the Dromac and York were organized and armed for the provided with the state of the organized and armed for the provided with the State. From the provided with the provided with the state of the organized and you to gother in the string difference of opinion among its friends! It is not strange that the Administration was some times slow in avowing its policy. once, or is it in favor of allowing them to

The Coming Draft.

on these points.

We are pleased to know that the citizens of many of the sub-districts in our purpose of filling their several quotas under the call for 500,000 men. If our county is to be relieved of the coming draft, our citizens should labor energetic

There are many young men who can go, and no doubt will go, and there are also men who have families that would willingly go for one year if the necessary arrangements were made that would enable them to leave something with their families for their support, during their ab-Will not the patriotic people of Butler county, without distinction of parv contribute liberally towards a fund for the purpose of paying a local bounty to those who can and are willing to enter the

which God has blessed them, to say the individuals know whereof they speak? What act of injustice has the Government ever perpetrated against them? Where is the Government on earth, situated as our own, struggling against treason and rebellion, that would not put forth the trong arm of the law and compel, if nereseary, her citizens to support the Gov-bands.

It might have been hoped—nay, we ernment and defend themselves against anarchy, confusion and threatened destruc-

In view of all the blessings which we njoy under our beneficent Government is it not our imperative duty to ourselves, our countrymen and our God, to support, defend and uphold by all the just and honorable means within our power the Government to which we owe allegiance!

After having given ten days to the corection of the rolls of the several sub-districts of the 23d district, the Board made out the following proximate quotas. But as the people of many of the sub-districts have not yet availed themselves of the of calamity than mere material aid. opportunity of correcting their enrolls ments, the Board have resolved to give another week to the work of correction, prior to the final declaration of the respective quotas. The rolls will, therefore, the country that the control of the capital be kept open for correction until Saturday evening the 20th instant. Any corrections made after that date will not affect

BUTLER COUNTY.

Buffalo tp, 25; Clinton, 22; Middle- Pennsylvania for volunteers to be mu sex, 22; Adams, 20; Cranberry, 24; Jackson and Harmony boro. 29; Zelieare informed that our neighbor is in nople boro. 7; Forward, 22; Jefferson, Butler boro. 29; Connoquenessing, 23;

GOV. CURTIN'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, August 9, 1864. }
To the Senate and House of Representations.

scarcely believe it, serious in favoring a prosecution of peace on the basis of the Constitution. Still we are willing for the present to consider it sincere; and we therefore call upon it to inform the public by what means it proposes to reach this desirable object. Is it in favor of sending commissioners to Richmond to sue for peace; and if so what terms has it to offer—a seperation or re-union? Is it in favor of withdrawing our armies at once, or is it in favor of allowing them to the calls of the United States, as is shown by her history from the three months' men and the Reserve remain until a hostile climate and delays shall have consigned them to destruction!

Be good enough to enlighten the public has a right to be defended by the nationthe three months' men and the Re al force, as part of a common country.— Any other view would be absurd and unjust. She of course cannot complain when she suffers by the necessary contin-We are pleased to know that the citi-zens of many of the sub-districts in our county are putting forth an effort for the purpose of filling their several quotas unwhen a Union army, much superior to any force of the rebels, (and on which they had of course a right to rely,) was lying in their immediate vicinity and north of ally, unanimously, and with a determina-tion that knows no such thing as fail. They were again invaded in 1863, after the defeat of the Union forces under Milroy, at Winchester, and they have again suffered in 1864, after the defeat of the Union forces under Crook and Averill. How could an agricultural people in an open country be expected to rise suddenly and beat back hos tile forces which had defeated organized

tile forces which had dereated organized veteran armies of the Government?

It is of course expected that the inhabitants of an invaded country will do what is in their power to resist the invaders, and the facts hereinafter stated, will show, I which the the country of the c think, that the people of these counties have not failed in this duty. If Pennthose who can and are willing to enter the army?

Viewing this subject from the stand point which we occupy, it appears to us, to be a very small matter to contribute \$25, \$50 or even \$100 dollars, every six months for the purpose of filling up our army, sustaining our government and find a succeeding in putting days treason. and rebellion. Men who are able and refuse to contribute of the means with which God has blessed them, to say the least, are unworthy to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. The Government has given us fifty days to volunteer and fill our quota. Did any government ver act more leniently towards its subjects? We have heard people talk about Despotism, usurpation &c. Dosuch individuals know whereof they speak? who, when the State authorities, foreseeing the danger was taking precautionary
measures, ridiculed the idea of their being any danger, sneered at the exertions
to prepare for meeting it; and succeeded
to some extent in thwarting their effortsto raise forces. These men are themselves
morally responsible for the calamity over
which they now about a succeeded to the control of the calamity over

gotten, at least for the time, their wretch-ed local jealousies, and sympathized with all their loyal fellow citizens, wherever res-ident within the borders of our common defend and uphold by all the just and honorable means within our power the Government to which we owe allegiance! Rally! then to the support and defense of Law and Order. Patriots of Butler co., same time those families which have suffered heavy losses by the fortunes of war, should also be protected against the hardships of a general rule or law.

Our Legislators have been called together undersuch circumstances as should enable them to forget self, and remember to the support and defense of Law and Order. Patriots of Butler co.

Do your duty! Stand up for Freedom.

Our Country Calls! 'Tis our duty to be held as common enemies—enemies of our union and our peace, and should be treated by the support and defense of Law and Order. Patriots of Butler co.

Do your duty! Stand up for Freedom.

Our Country Calls! 'Tis our duty to be held as common enemies—enemies of our union and our peace, and should be treated by the support and defense of Law and Order. Patriots of Butler co.

I am proud to say that the people of Pennsylvania feel every blow at any of her sister States, as an assault upon them-selves, and give to them all that hearty good will, the expression of which is some times more important under the infliction

ening of the Capital, or to their descrip-tion of property and pillage of the coun-try of Maryland lying on the border.— These events have passed into history, and the responsibilities will be settled by the judgment of the people.

At that time, a call was made upor ed into the service of the United States and "to serve for one hundred days in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and at Washington and vicinity." Not-withstanding the embarrassments which complicated the orders for the reorganization and muster, six regiments were en-listed and organized and a battallion of 6 companies. The regiments were with-drawn from the State, the last leaving the Sra: The repeated raids across the Po-

include the States named and Washington and vicinity.

No part of the rebel army at that time had come within the State. The people of the border counties were warned, and removed their stock, and at Chambersburg and York were organized and armed for their own protection. I was not official to between the loyal and rebellious States is an object, institute or an armed and the states in their own protection.

consisting of from 2,500 to 3,000 monner of menced crossing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and merched directly on Mercersburg. There is menced crossing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and merched directly on Mercersburg. There is menced crossing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and merched directly on Mercersburg. There is menced crossing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and merched directly on Mercersburg. The menced crossing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and merched directly on Mercersburg. The menced crossing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and merched directly on Mercersburg. The menced directly on Mercersburg of the minimal menced crossing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and as the enemy sucception, under the command of Lieutenant M'Lean, U. S. A., and as the enemy succeptional case, and the complete protection of this part of our frontier as of admitted national importance.

Soon after the outbreak of this rebellion the importance of a special defense of the region bordering on the Upper Potomac was recognized by the Government, and the Hon. Francis Theorems, of Maryland, was authorized by it to raise three regiments with a view to the protection of the counties on either side of that rivers and artillery crossed the Potomac at about the same time, at or near Williamsport—part of the command advanced on Hagerstown—the main body moved on the road leading from Williamsport to Green costle. Another rebel column of infantry and artillery crossed the Potomac simultaneously at Sheppardstown, and moved towards Leitersburg. Gen. Averill, who commanded a force reduced to about 2,600 men, was at Hagerstown; and being threat the world, with great respect, but most earnestly urge upon Your Excellency the expediency of accoding to the suggestions we have made, and we will immediately set about raising the forces of the service of the service of the service of the service of the country to that region beyond other troops in the service of the country to that region be left by the column which crossed at Shep- will b pardstown, he therefore fell back upon Greencastle.

General Averill, it is understood, was

under the orders of Gen. Hunter, but was kept as fully advised by Gen. Couch as was possible, of the enemy's movements on his right and to his rear. Gen. Couch on his right and to his rear. Gen. Couch was in Chambersburg, where his entire force consisted of 60 infantry, 45 cavalry, and a section of a battery of artillery, in all less than 150 men. The six companies of men enlisted for one hundred days remaining in the State, and two companies of caraltr head, under other force. hands a companies of cavalry had, under orders from Washington, (as I am unofficially informed.) joined Gen. Averill. The town of Chambersburg was held until day-light by the small force under General Couch, by the small force under General Couch, during which time the Government stores, and train were saved. Two batteries were then planted by the enemy commanding the town, and it was invested by the whole command of Johnson and McCansland At 7 o'clock A. M., six companies of dismounted men, commanded by Sweeny, entered the town, followed by mounted men under Gilmore. The main force was in line of battle—a demand was made for 100,000 dollars in gold, or \$500,000 in Government funds as ransom, and a num-Government funds as ransom, and a nun ber of citizens were arrested and held as hostages for its payment. No offer of money was made by the citizens of the town, and even if they had any intention of paying a ransom, no time was allowed, as the rebels immediately commenced to burn and pilliage the town, disregarding the appeals of women and children, the aged and infirm, and even the bodies of the dead were not protected from their brutality. It would have been vain for brutality. It would have been vain for all the citizens of the town, if armed, to halt the ottizens of the town, if armed, to have attempted, in connection with Gen. Couch's small force, to defend it. Gen. Couch withdrew his command, and did not himself leave until the commy were actually in the town. General Averil's command being within nine miles of Chambersburg, it was hoped he would arrive in time to save the town and effects of the country of the town and effects with the control of the country of the town and effects of the country of the coun hands.

It might have been hoped—nay, we had a right to expect—that the people of the loyal State engaged in a common effort to preserve their Government and all that is dear to freemen, would have forgotten, at least for the time, their wretched local jealousies, and sympathized with all their loyal fellow citizens wherevard and their sould fellow citizens wherevard and their sould fellow citizens wherevard and their loyal fellow citizens wherevard and sould be suggestion made by citizens of the suggestion made by communication dated 22d July, 1804, was made by Maj. Gen. Couch to the Secretary of War: (Copy.)

Headquarter days and sympathized with all their loyal fellow citizens, wherevard and the suggestion made by citizens of the border counties, the following communication dated 22d July, 1804, was made by Maj. Gen. Couch to the Secretary of War: (Copy.)

Headquarter days and sympathized with all their loyal fellow citizens, wherever a catually in the town. General Averill's march. small force of General Couch held the enemy at bay. General Averill's march-ed on Chambersburg, but did not arrive until after the town was burned and the enemy had retired. He pursued and overtook them at McConnellsburg, in Ful-ton county, in time to savethat place from pillage and destruction. He promptly engaged and defeated them, driving them to Hancock and across the Potem-

I commend the houseless and rained people of Chambersburg to the liberal be-nevolence of the Legislature, and suggest that a suitable appropriation be made for their relief. Similar charity has been heretofore exercised in the case of an accidental and distructive fire at Pittsburg, and I cannot doubt the disposition of the Legislature on the present occasion. On the fifth day of this month a large

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

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

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

with great respect

your ob'dt servants,
A. W. BRADFORD
A. G. CURTIN. The following letter from the Assistan Adjutant General, dated August 1st. A D., 1864, is the only reply received by me up to this time:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug, 1st, 1864. HIS EXCELLENCY, the Governor of Penn sylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.:

synama, narrisong, ra.:

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

of the Potomae.

In reply, I am edirected by the Secretary of War to inform you that the proposition has been fully considered, and that the authority asked for cannot be grant-

ed. In this connection please see the act of Congress, approved February 13, 1862, as promulgated in General Order No. 15, se-

es of 1862, from this office.

I have the honor to remain, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obd't servant, Your obd't servant,

(Signed) THOS. M. VINCENT,

Assistant Adjutant General.

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

How the reason given for the refusal to act on this proposition can be made con-sistent with the enlistment of men for one hundred days to serve in Pennsylvania Maryland and at Washington and vicini

War: Sir:—During the recent raid into Maryland, the citizens of Chambersburg turned out with a determination to stand by the few soldiers present, and hold the town against any cavalry force that might assault it. Five hundred citizens of York, irrespective of party, volunteered, were armed, and went down to the Northern Central Railroad to guard their bridges or hold their town. This is stated in order to show you that the "border citizens" are beginning to realize that by united action they have the strength to protect them-

selves against an ordinary raiding party Enclosed, I invite your attention to a letter addressed to the Governor, together with his indorsement upon the subject of forming a special corps from the six bo der counties most exposed. If 10,000 men can thus be organized its existence would be a protection and give confidence.

I am informed that the general sentiment of the people in a question vor of something being done at as a military measure, think it will be of essential service to the General Govern essential service to the General Government, and recommend that the War Department encourage the movement by authorizing the loan or issue of uniforms, provided the law in question is enacted. It is believed that the new militia law of this State will practically prove of no value, excepting that an enrollment will probability has made. probably be made.

I am sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obd't servant
D. N. Couch,
Comd'g De (Signed) Maj. Gen. Comd'g Dept. HEADQ'RS DEP'T SUSQUEHANNA, HARRISBURG, Aug. 4, 1864. A true copy respectfully furnished for ne information of His Excellency, Gov.

Assistant Adjutant General

nished with an official copy of the following reply, dated August 1, 1864, to the proposition of Gen. Couch.

(Copy.)

WAR DEP'T, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WARHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1864.

Washisoros, D. C. Aug. 1, 1864. }
Major General D. N. COUCH,
Commanding, &c., Harrisburg, Pa.
GEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d of July, relative to the United States providing uniforms for a "Special Cords" of militia from certain border counties of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania.

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

uestion.
I am, General,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) Thos. M. Vincent
Assistant Adjutant General.
HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF THE
SUSCIPILIANNA

Susquenanna,
Harrisburg, August 6th, 1864.

A true copy respectfully furnished for
the information of His Excellency, Gov.
A. G. Curtin. JOHN S. SHULTZ,

Assistant Adjutant General.
In each of she three years, 1859, 1863 and 1864, it has been found necessary to call the State mittia for the defence of the State, and this has been done with the assent and assistance of the General Government. From the want of organization we have been chilest the state of the General Government. Government. From the want of organization, we have been obliged to rely exclusively on the volunteer militia, and with few exceptions to organize them anew for each occasion. This has caused confusion and a loss of valuable time, and has resulted in sending to the field bodies of men in a great measure undisciplined. The militia bill passed at the last session is I think for ordinary times the best militia law we have ever had, but under the existing extraordinary circumstances it is I think for ordinary times the best militia law we have ever had, but under the existing extraordinary circumstances it seems to require modifications. I suggest that the assessors be directed to make an immediate enrollment, classifying the militia as may be thought best; that the officers be appointed by the Governor, on the reccommendation, approved by him, of a board of examination, composed of three Major General of the division, of whom the Major General of the division, of whom the Major General of the division, shall be one, the other two to be designated by the Governor, from adjoining divisions, or in such other mode as the Legislature may think fit; that in all cases the officer shall be selected by preference from officers and men who have been in service, and shall have been honorably discharged by the United States, and that effectual provisions be made for drafting effectual provisions be made for drafting the militia when required. The recom-mendation in regard to appointments is made to avoid the angry dissensions, and, too often, political jealousies which divide military organizations by the election of officers, and to secure the services of the

most deserving and competent men.

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

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

border.

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

The State should provide at least six

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

To raise and maintain an army of fif-

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

He was a way and the constant of the constant of the rebels, both at Richmend and Atlanta.

New York, August 9.—A private dispatch from Washington to-day, says our newsthrough rebel sources is all encouraging. The capture of Mobile is confidently expected, and we learn from the front that great excitement exists among the rebels, both at Richmend and Atlanta.

New York, August 9.—A private dispatch from Washington to-day, says our newsthrough rebel sources is all encouraging. The capture of Mobile is confidently expected, and we learn from the Expense can be readily provided for by loan or otherwise.

New York, August 9.—A private dispatch from Washington to-day, says our newsthrough rebel sources is all encouraging. The capture of Mobile is confidently expected, and we learn from the X-region that the capture of Mobile is confidently expected, and we learn from the X-region that the capture of Mobile is confidently expected, and we learn from the X-region that the capture of Mobile is confidently expected, and we learn from the X-region that the capture of Mobile is confidently expected, and we learn from the X-region that the capture of Mobile is confidently expected, and we learn from the X-region that the capture of Mobile is confidently expected, and we learn from the X-region that X-region the X-region th

expense can be readily provided for by loan or otherwise.

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

New York, August 9.—Military men here say, that Sherman will undoubtedly take advantage of the confusion of the rebels, and we look for accounts of a battle at any moment. Averill's victory in the valley is confirmed. His loss was very slight and he captured from 5 to 600 prisoners, and all the rebel artillery. This and the report from Mobile have made our Washington officials very happy to-day.

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New York, August 9.—Military men here say, that Sherman will undoubtedly take advantage of the confusion of the rebels, and we look for accounts of a battle at any moment. Averill's victory in the valley is confirmed. His loss

Assistant Adjutant General.

On the same day I approved in writing of the proposition, and expressed my opinion that the Legislature would pass an act in accordance with it at its adjourned session on the 22d of August. I am furious distinctions of the result of reflection and experience which I have had during the last 3 years, and I have felt it to be my duty to the week.

submit it for your consideration. Of the purpose of providing for the effectual defense of the State, I, of course, cannot doubt your approval. If the Legislature should prefer the adoption of any other plan more efficient, and economical, than the one which I have herein proposed, it will give me a pleasure to co-operate heartily in carrying it into effect.

In accordance with the act of May 4, 1864, I have appointed for the Eastern Armies Col. F. Jordan as agent at Washington, and Lieut. Col. James Gilliland as Assistant Agent at that place; and also

Armes Cot. - Forman as agent at Washington, and Lieut. Col. James Gillilandas Assistant Agent at that place; and also for the Southwestern Armies Lieut. Col. James Chamberlin as Agentat Nashville. These agents are now actively engaged in the performance of their duties, and it is desirable that our people should be aware that a part of them consists in the gratuitous collection of claims by Pennsylvania volunteers of their legal repres ntatives in the State and National Governments. Volunteers having claims on either of these agents without expense, and thus be rescued from the exertions to which it is feared they have sometimes heretofore been subjected. Having received information from the agent of the State that our sick and wounded were suffering greatly from the want of comferts and even necessaries. I have been recently compelled to call on the people to contribute supplies mainly in kind for their relief, and it gives me pleasure to say that this appeal has been cheerfully expended. it gives me pleasure to say that this appeal has been cheerfully responded to, as have been all my former appeals to the same end.

It seems impossible to exhaust the liberality of our generous people when the well being of our brave volunteers is in question. In my special message of the 30th of April last, I stated the circum-30th of April last, I stated the circumstances attending the advance of banks and other corporations of funds for the payment of the militia called out in 1863. In consequence the Legislature passed the act of the 4th of May, 1864, authorizing a lean for the purpose of refunding with loan for the purpose of refunding, with interest, the amount thus advanced, in case Congress should fail to make the necassery appropriation at its then current session. I regret to say that Congress ad-ourned without making such appropria-

ion.

The balance in the Treasury being found
afficient to re-imburse the funds so adranced, without unduly diminishing the
Sinking Fund. I have deemad it advisa-Sinking Fund. I have deemad it advisa-ble no to advertise for proposals for the-loan, and recommended the passage of an act directing the payment to be made out of the moneys in the Treasury. As the omission of Congress to act on this subject involved an unprecedented disregard of the good faith of the Nation-

al authorities, I recommend that the Leg-islature take measures for procuring an appropriation at the next session of Con-

ress.

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

The Bounty Bill passed at the last session is found to be defective and unjust in many of its provisions, and from the manner in which it is administered in some

ner in which it is administered in some parts of the State, is oppressive on the people. I therefore recommend a careful revision of it.

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

Sympathy of Switzerland for

the American Union.
Washingson, August 8, 1864.—The overnment has been officially advised of government has been officially advised of the meeting held at Geneva, Switzerland, on the 9th of July, "in favor of the Amer-ican Union and the measures taken by government at Washington for the aboli-tion of slavery," and at which an address was adopted offering the most ardent pray-er that, inspired solely by patriotic tho't, the States still in revolt may range them-selves forcer under the sta-enoughed. the States still in revoit may range themselves forever under the star-spangled banner of the Union- The people of Geneva, with all their wishes, forward this moment, because thenceforth liberty-will be triumphant, without distinction of race, at the North as well as at the South.

The Secretary of State has responded as follows:

follows:

To the people of Geneva: I have received from the American Consul who resides at Geneva, and I have laid before the President, your fervent, eloquent and most fraternal address to the people of the United States. By his command I give you thanks in the name of all my countrymen for the timely and appropriate. trymen for the timely and appropriate words of sympathy and friendship which you have spoken. Your address adds strength to the already strong chain which binds the first federal republic of America to the oldest and foremost federal republic of Europe.

The people of Switzerland may rest assured, whatever else may fail, that it

will not be the people of the United States The State should provide at least six four-gun batteries of field artillery with all the modern improvements.

The suggestion has been frequently

Will not be the people of the United which will be tray the republican storage in the republican storage in the present faction.

With ardent prayers for the present forms of the present faction.

With ardent prayers for the preservation of the Constitution, the freedom and the prosperity of Switzerland, I have the honor to remain, citizens, your most obe-

ment of State, Washington, July

New York, August 9.—A private dispatch from Washington to-day, says our news through rebel sources is all encourging. The capture of Mobile is confidently expected, and we learn from the

New York, August 9.—The Commercial says: We learn that telegrams were