The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA. Friday, July 15, 1864. FOR PRESIDENT. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON.

Union Electoral Ticket. PENATORIAL. Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia

OF TENNESSEE.

Thomas H. Cunningham, Beaver count REPRESENTATIVE.
ing. 13 Elias W. Hall
natos, 14 Charles H. Shr
h 15 John Wister 16 David M Consumbit, 17 David W. Wood's

1 Robert F. Kung.
2 George M. Coulos,
3 Henry Baum,
4 William H. Kern,
5 Birtin H. Janka,
6 Charles M. Buuk,
7 Robert Parke,
8 William Taylor,
9 John A Histand,
1 Richard H. Coryell, 19 Isana Benson, 19 Isana Benson, 19 Isana Benson, 19 Samuel B. Pick, 21 Everbard Bierer, 22 Iohn P. Penney 23 Khenezar Wilakia, 24 John W. Blanchar L. 11 Edward Halliday 13 Charles P Bood,

THE NEWS. Baltimore. It appears that on Thurs- may answer the ends of politicians, but day of last week a large force of rebel it will not prevent the rebels from invaling and the imbedies who now control the destrining but one of the Board and Antietam fords. A body ty. Putting the responsibility on others

Small bodies of their troops however. tion. Subsequently it was ascertained that the communication between Baltint present writing the capital of our Na property? tion is completely isolated from the only portion of the Country that has an interest in its protection. There are many tumors, of attacks upon its fortifications some that they have been taken and others that the rebels have been required But there is as yet nothing reliable concern ing the operations around Washington.

resolved them At the hour of going to press we have a rumor that the rebels are re-crossing the Potomac at Leesburg, apparently making all haste to escape from our pur-'suing forces

We give herewith the most sellable dis-

ratches and rumois, in the order we have

The Commissioner of Internal Revcaue has promulgated the following explanatory of the new Revenue law, which goes into effect on the 1st of August next: Postage Stamps cannot be used in pay-

ment of the duty chargeable on instrumen It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp required thereon, If he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp; and if issued afte the 30th of June, 1964, and used without stamp, it cannot be afterward effectually Any failure upon the part of th maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it readers him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz; summons, warrant, publication, petition, &c., in which cases these, as the criginal processes, severally require stamps:
Write of scire facian are subject to stamp

duty as original processes, The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate and subject to a stamp duty of five cents, except when taken insuit-

or legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan, in which there shall appear any written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at a time designated, are subject to stamp

duty as "Promissory Notes." The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same stamp duty as that imposed upon the original instrument that is to say, for every sum of \$500, or any fractional part gage at the time of its assignment, there st be affixed a stamp or stamps denoting

a duty of 5? cents.

When two or more persons join in the ex ecution of an instrument, the stamp to which the instrument is liable under the law may be affixed and canceled by any one of the

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required; and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty being the highest rate required by such instruments, or either of them. In such case, a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

nea Our native modesty prevents the reproduction in these columns of the many kind and complimentary expressions our And even now should Baltimore or ed ungrateful, we bow our sincerest thanks for the many good, wishes and courteous idenis of appreciation the craft has laid us the militia of the border, under obligations for.

There is no use however in indulging prosecution of the wat.

WHEN WILL WE LEARN? The present rebel invasion naturally gers are still thick around us and we

leads us to inquire how far these annual must prepare to meet them. We say troubles are due to our own carelessness | then that it is our duty to organize and | or lack of patriotism. Three times now that at once. Let every town and district have the rebel hordes invaded the north in the State form organizations, and havand each time finds us less prepared to ing them formed, maintain them. Let lars to every able bodied man willing to the plunder and devastation of our towns repel their advances than we were at the there be meetings for drill and instrucfirst. Now why is this? Simply be tion in everything that belongs to the cause'we have manifested a total indiff duty of a soldier, as often as possible.ference to our best interests that can If ever there was a time when action in hardly be accounted for on any other this respect was needed it is now. Let ground than absolute insanity. Penn- every man in the community and espegylvania has been singe the commence- cially every young man join a military subsequent appointment however, Messrs. is the terrible apathy that pervades the whole ment of the war in such a position geo- company forthwith, not as a mere forgraphically, that it was unreasonable to mality, but in good carnest and with the suppose that her soil should be free from intention of making himself serviceable frequent raids and invasions. Her South as a soldier and providing means of deern boundary is not a hundrel miles fence against the invasion of our State. first and only duty of the citizen was to re- Are the freemen of Pennsylvania ready to rank of Captain. distant from the theatre of the first im- There is no use in making frivolous ex- main at home and devote his time and ener- bow their necks to the yoke; -to yield up portant engagement of the war and many cuses for the neglect of this important gies to the salvation and protection of his their property tamely to their invaders, and of the most important operations have duty.

been carried in very uncomfortable prox- The man who neglects to do what he limity to us. Occupying this position it can to guard his own State from invasion is most astounding that we have taken no and to defend his own life and property It is extremely difficult to form from measures to guard and protect our own is unworthy of protection, and deserves zens as Messrs. Todd, Hepburn, Richard ing assembled, appointed the undersigned City on the 6th inst. His death will be rethe various and contradictory reports of property and homes. Now this is not no sympathy for any loss he may be comthe past week a connected statement of a time to indulge in criticism of our mil- pelled to bear. If we have not yet learnthe military operations which are excit- itary leaders or in denunciation of our ed the importance of guarding against ing such an interest in our community. State or National authorities. This is all possible dangers and of the necessity of humanity, and to rescue our citizens from The Borough authorities have determined if will rest solely upon a few beautiful ballads, or to give an exact account of the posi- not the way to avoid the dangers that so of effort and sacrifice on the part of every the unutterable disgrace that the representa- possible to fill the quota of Carlisle, and they and certainly the author of "Woodman, tion of affairs around Washington and frequently threatens us. This course citizen, when will we learn? The threatened rebel invasion has

of cavalry had crossed the river previous may quiet our consciences but cannot place, it is amazing that Pennsylvania has anything to fear from hostile footsteps.

It and had been raiding through Mary: ensure our safety. The wiser course is Warning after warning has been given, yet by and had been raiding through Mary, ensure our safety. The wiser course is Warning afterwarning has been given, yet had up to the Pennsylvania line, but we to attribute our defenceless condition to months have been permitted to roll away and up to the Pennsylvania line, but we to attribute our defence ess condition to without a single manly or patriotic effort joining counties of our own and a sister without a single manly or patriotic effort being made by Andrew G. Curtin to place state are being rayaged by a ruthless invad-What such an effort will cost, should hardly have 23 yet entered our State. After means by which we can in future be proapending a short time in the vicinity of pared against similar dangers. There is less ineapacity. Heart his Abolition broth-Hagerstown, the whole force crossel the but one reason that Pennsylvania's soil rea well know that the people were ready to tants are robbed and insulted; and if they steads and the honor of their families and restore to recruits the bounty money that as the Supreme Ruler of the World, not to become any carnest attempt inaugurated to plead for mercy are answered by the revoltier country, than their money. But if defend our horders, and to aid in any preparation of the force of their country, than their money. defend our concers, and to an analy property morning they had passed through may choose to send northward, and that rations necessary to guard against the pression to think of resistance or defence, but the sion to think of resistance or defence, but the all, it is for such to consider whether it is not the first sion to think of resistance or defence, but the all, it is for such to consider whether it is not the first sion to think of resistance or defence, but the all, it is for such to consider whether it is not the first sion to think of resistance or defence, but the all, it is for such to consider whether it is not the first sion to think of resistance or defence, but the all, it is for such to consider whether it is not the first sion to think of resistance or defence, but the all, it is for such to consider whether it is not the first sion to think of resistance or defence, but the all, it is for such to consider whether it is not the first sion to think of resistance or defence, but the all, it is for such to consider whether it is not the first sion to think of resistance or defence, but the all, it is for such to consider whether it is not the first sion to think of resistance or defence, but the all, it is for such to consider whether it is not the first sion to think of resistance or defence, but the all, it is for such to consider whether it is not the first sion to think of resistance or defence, but the sion to think of resistance or defence, but the sion to think of resistance or defence, but the sion to think of resistance or defence, but the sion to think of resistance or defence, but the sion to think of resistance or defence, but the sion to think of resistance or defence, but the sion to the sio

troops under command of Gen Wallace. Pennsylvania has the material within decreased the perilous condition of the nation. Their journals daily poch-pooled the strength of the rebels. When General A spirited engagement took place here, her own beiders to bid defiance to any the strength of the rebels. institute about eight hours, which resulted force of rebels that may be sent against Grant communed his present movement, in a defeat to our force and communed by which to the in a defeat to our forces and compelled Ler. With her population, her resources, front of Petersburg, they falsely claimed them to fall back toward Baltimore.— and her facilities for concentrating troops victory upon victory, and endeavoired to convince the masses that the speedy fall of Richmond was sure and certain. Everyone ed and missing. Gen. Wallace's com- assailed, she could be, if her citizens remembers the vulgar de patches of the blatmaind numbered about 10,000 and the manifested a decent amount of patriotism ions of the horo of Big Bothel. A systematic rebel force probably about twice as many or even a moderate regard for their own ic culor to decive the people has been madily persected in and carried to such an extent. Interests, always in a polition to protect even by Mr. Stanton, that long ago no cred-25 miles west from Baltimore and about herself. But unaccountable as it may once was given to any news that came from lars to every man volunteering to fill its the same distance north of Washington. seem, in the fourth year of this struggle the Abolition press. And now the fall truth quota. Crizens of Cumberland County— After the engagement the main force of and after the bitter experience of former is startling the nation from its slaminers.—

The city of Rechmond has not fallen—but from contrast that action with this, and Washington

Washington

The city of Rechmond has not fallen—but from contrast that action with this, and Mary land is independent on our own resources, and which to your smallenma. wholly at the mercy of the enemy. We is the fruit of Aboution imbedility—this is and which to your anathema. raided around in the vicious of Balti have been living all these years as though coln and Andrew G. Curtin have invited us.

more destroying the bridges and telegraph the most profound pence reigned through the most profound pence reigned through.

Were all the time is its nublication lines along the Northern Central and ef- out the entire mation. We have engaged Were all this time, is its publication Congress by twenty four me abors, twelve of she has decided wisely. She had but 28 811

homes before each citizen learns that it

We are not now entering into a defense of the course pursued by our State po sible that the desire for party success can drive men to do acts calculated to authorities, Legislative or Executive .injure their own best interests? We don't believe that their action has So much for the policy of publishing shown that they fully appreciated the such articles; now how much cause is lows: dangers to which the State has been ex-. posed, or have done their full duty to there for their publication on the score place her in a copultion for self defense, of truth. Some two months ago Gov. and we hope that when our Legislature | Curtin issued a proclamation calling on meets in August the recollection of the the citizens to organize immediately in present troubles may be fresh enough in anticipation of a call from the Presiden: their memories to induce them to put the for 12,000 men to serve for one hundred State on a complete war feeting. But days. Nearly two weeks since he issued their neglect to perfect a system of State | two calls each for 12,000 men. These defense is no excuse for the people to calls as yet have not been filled, nor are neglect profiting by what has been done. | we nware that our Democratic friends Our militia laws are certainly not what have been making many efforts to fill they should be, but if there had been a them. We insit, therefore, that until complete organization under them, we the men respond to the Governor's call could have had a well drilled force to-day he is not chargeable with the "threatsufficiently large to have prevented the ened invasions." When Andrew G. possibility of an invasion. Before the Curtin turns away any valiant Democrat rebellion there was no want of a desire who wishes to defend Washington or the to organize. It was considered as of the State from rebel invaders, we will listen utmost importance that we should have to any curses whether "loud or deep" companies, uniformed and armed, with | that may be heaped upon him; but until he their meetings for drill, inspection and does so we shall remind his defamers that parade, and regiments and brigades or, fighting, not cursing, is the duty of the ganized and officered, because there hour. There has been no systematic effort to insurrection. This was all right and deceive the people. The war bulletins proper. These organizations as soon as of Secretary Stanton were just such as

might be danger of a foreign war or an the war began gallantly offered their ser- his information from the military comvices to their country and have since | manders warranted him in issuing. Gen. proved their merits as soldiers on many Grant has steadily pressed onward, desling all these Copperheads and electing Union-Alabama. well fought fields. But strange to say pite the efforts of Lee to resist his march, ists in their places. as soon as these organizations were in until he has severed the Rebel Capital the service no one seemed to think that from the Confederacy. To loosen his Fairs begun several months ago at Chicago there was need for new ones to take their grasp upon Richmond they have been is now nearly closed. The movement was places. Not a single company that we compelled to adopt some other plan than one of the most beautiful and gigantic exhiknow of, outside of Philadelphia, has been attack. The entire rebel force has been organized for State defence since the powerless to dislodge him by assault .breaking out of the rebellion, whose or- They have therefore resorted to the desganization has been kept up. As a perate expedient of invasion in order net proceeds of the Fairs. consequence of this careleseness the that they may thus terminate a campaign Chicago whole population of the State is inade which they know certainly they cannot Boston quate to defend it against a single regi- resist. In thus doing they risk their Brooklyn ment of invaders. When danger arises own capital, abandon a most important there has been till now no lack of men position in Georgia, expose their best dewho are willing to meet it; but the delay fensive positions to capture, and in short In conveyances of real estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to in organizing and equipping the citizens risk the whole of their Confederacy for is always just great enough to enable the the sake of delivering Richmond from rebels either to accomplish their under- its impending capture. In what way taking or escape just before the Pennsyl | this is attributable to "Abolition imbecility" we are at aloss to determine. If sylvania militia reach the scene of action. Had they been one week earlier in get. we stop our bickerings and do our duty bria, for Congress; D. W. Woods for Sen- Encourage Immigration; 7 Bill Temporarimight have been destroyed at Antictam, the Government this seeming trouble

The Union State Convention of Maine brothren of the editorial persuasion have fa- Washington be captured, the calamity assembled on the 29th ult., at Augusta, the vored us with. But lest we should be deem can be traced, to a great extent, to the capital. Hon. Samuel Cony was re-nomidelay in organizing and sending forward nated for Governor. The Convention passed a series of resolutions which endorse the Administration and approve a vigorous

and last year, the exhausted army of the will only be the harbinger of victory and

Potomac only needed their assistance at peace. If we refuse our aid to the Gov-

the proper time to complete the work ernment now we richly merit the dis-

it so gloriously began at Gettysburg .- grace and disaster threatening us.

in vain regrets for past failures. Dan-The Board of Commissioners. At the town meeting held in the Court House, by unanimous consent a committee of prominent citizens were appointed to call The committee called upon the commis-

sioners but found two of them absent. At a -after mature deliberation, and in defiance your dormant energies into action. alterable dictum of the majority.

Thus by their official voice, the commissioners of our county say that while the addumb cattla.

So keenly do we feel the unspeakable chagrin at the inbecility and poltroonery expressed in this disgraceful resolution, that | fields to the army of the enemy, and of bewe turn from its recital with a blu-h for the ing without stores and other sources of nec-

old mother Cumberland of our nativity. With inexpressible pride we turn to the ection of our berough authorities, in this emergency. Immediately upon the announcement that the commissioners would do nothing, our town council assembled and promptly by a unanimous vote, appropria

Our Congressional Delegation. Pennsylvania is represented in the present our border; our danger is most immi- Union. There may be some deficulty in dentity 1868. and voting with the friends of the 100 000 or over, in

delegation.

	lows:		
	XIVTH DISTRICT (MILLER'S).		
	Cos.	Curum. Wo	ódward.
	Dauphin	ნ,სწა	8,875
	Juniata	1,156	1,737
,	Union	2.024	1,250
	Snyder	1,758	1,331
-	Northumberland	2,649	3,356
	Curtin's majority, 1,	108.1 12,952	11,519
	XVITH DISTRICT (COFFROMES)		
i	Adams	2.689	2,917
į	Redford	2,430	2,704
ļ	Franklin	3,876	3,710
	Fulton	761	1,022
	Somerset	3,961	1,738
	Curtin's majority, 72	9.1 12.82)	12,091
	XVIITH DISTRICT (M'ALLISTER'S).		
	Blair	` 3,283	2,386
	Cambria	2,104	3,000
	Huntingdon .	3,26)	2,167
	Millin	1,799	1,626
	Curtin's majority, 1,2	237.110.416	9,179
	XXIST DISTRICT (DAWSON'S.)		
	Fayette	3,091	3,791
	Indiana	3,961	1,955
ł	Westmoreland	4,494	5,581
	Curtin's majority, 219.] 11,516 11,327		
	XXIVTH DISTRICT (LAZEAR'S).		
Ì	Beaver	3,037	2,056
	Greene	1,484	2,960
	Lawrence	8,063	1,251
	Washington	4,627	4,371
	Curtin's majority 1	573 1 12 211	10.688

-- As the soldiers in the field, who did not | Virginia, vote last year, are pretty surely to vote this | North Carolina, year, there ought to be no difficulty in bent- South Carolina,

The magnificent series of Sanitary bitions of patriotism ever witnessed on the Massachusetts earth. Its substantial results have been in Rhode Island the highest degree satisfactory. The follow-\$ 75,000

800,000

100,000

Smaller Fairs aggregate about

350,000 150,000 \$1,437,000 Ber The Union men of Mifflin county

and most popular Democratic paper in New England, comes out for Lincoln and Johnson. There will not be bogus Democracy enough left for seed in New England.

test of many years, and have received tes- ling: 14 timonials from eminent men who have used ment: them.

To the Citizens of Cumberland

The present invasion, and the attack upon the Capital of our Nation by a large army upon the commissioners of the county and of the enemy, stares us with startling realisolicit them to make an appropriation large ty, in the face. The occupation of Maryenough to pay a bounty of at least fifty dol- land, and all of Southern Pennsylvania;volunteer for one hundred days. After a and country, together with overwhelming free interchange of views, this was conceded on all hands to be the most just and equitable method of distributing the burden of ject is to dictate terms to us from our own soil, and to subsist off and gather in for their

people, the wealth of ours. The most fatal and alarming feature of all McCoy and McClellan were present, while a community. Our citizens sit with their communication from Mr. Kast was present- arms folded in apparent security and slumed. The views of this latter gentleman, as bering insensibility, while the cannon of expressed in his letter were that at a time of the rebel army are thundering at their very threatened invasion like the present, the doors. What is the meaning of all this?— in the Commissary Department, with the stock, and that his voice was unequivocally submit quietly to their boasted superiority, connection with the territory of Kansas, duragainst bounties, or anything that savored of their insults and menaces? If not, it is ing her troubles has made his name familiar resistance to the invader. In this opinion, time to shake off this lethargy, and rouse to every one. By his death the country has

of the most urgent appeals from such citi- The people of the Borough, in town meet- Gen. George P. Morris, died in New York disgraceful action, we gladly announce the the service of the United States for the pres-

to solicit your co-operation in forming other companies. To be of any avail, your action mitst be immediate, prompt and energetic. cr, the houses, stores and barns of their cit- enter into the question with a free and paizens sacked and burned, while the inhabi- triotic people, who care more for their homever or bludgeon-that it is not the fit occa- with any this should be the great question of have done nothing but bluster. They have time alone to find a secure retreat for their not cheaper to pay our hardy and brave youth for their time, and the hardships they must endure, than give your granaries, your warehouses, your mills, and your pasture essary and daily supplies so long as they oc-

cupy the country. WM. H. MILLER. JOHN B. BRATTON, C. OGILBY, E. BEATTY GEO. SHEAFFER. R. C. WOODWARD, HENRY SANTON,

Political Intelligence. The Republican State Convention of Mich igan met on the seventh inst. and nominated Henry H. Crapo for Governor and John

Owen for State Treasurer. State Government as yet. In this, we think sold ers have given their lives that their of National humilitation and prayer.

is a duty that devolves upon himself to nent and yet we find publications that sending a man from our district who will The Union Conferees appointed for the more and Washington was cut of, and be in readiness to defend his house and are certain to discourage men from taking serve the country as well as Mr. Bailey has countries of Washington and Beaver, to place up arms in desence of their homes scat- done, but we think there will be little diffi- in nomination three candidates for the As- The Destruction of the Alabama. tered broadcast over the land. Is it cally in securing a decided majority in our sembly, to represent that district in the next Ligislature, met at the Monongahela House, In addition to the twelve districts that in Pittsburg. Present, Messrs. A. Murdoch, bama by the Kearsarge without finding in [SEAL.] thousand eight hundred and sixtyelected Unionists in '62, the following dis- David Aiken and H. K. Rogers, of Washtricts that then elected Democrats gave ington, and Messrs. Thomas McCord, Joseph | English and the English Government for last year majorities for Gov. Curtin as fel- Ledlie and Joseph Darragh, of Beaver.

After a full interchange of views, the con. in escaping from our hands. ferees agreed upon the following ticket: Washington-Dr. R. R. Reed and J. K.

Beaver-Col. B. M. Quav.

2.917 City on Tuesday, 28th inst., to nominate a steamed home from the seems of action ves-2.704 | candidate for Congress. Three days were | terday at the rate of thirteen knots an hour. 1,738 nation. About four hundred ballots were the Deerhound and Alabama, had doubtless 12,091 burg Alleghenian, was supported by the conthe former at Cherbourg, and all the circum-2,167 ate, those from Blair, and Colonel Win. in the escape of Semmes and his freebooters, 1,626 Dorris, of Huntingdon, by those of his own in case of an untoward result, such as actu-1,955 This Conference casts in the shade the famous | pick up Semmes. It would be singular, in-Conference held in the Wild Cat district | deed, if such a thing happened through sheer

Congress has declared that none of the States which have been formally declared others mentioned, were saved in the Deerin insurrection shall vote for President till hound's boats when it was ascertained that readmitted into the Union. The States thus the water was clear of every one that had excluded from participating in the approach- life left, and that no more help could be ren-10,638 | ing Presidential contest are as follows:

Tennessee. Miąsissippi, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas.

Texas. Our next President and Vice President are therefore to be chosen by the following:

Electors : | States : Maine New Hampshire 5 Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin Connecticut 5 | Minnesota Iowa Kansas New Jorsey Pennsylvania Kentucky 120,000 Delaware 147,000 Maryland Missouri 5 Oregon West Virginia Total, 24 States Electors Necessary to choice

The following are believed to be the principal measures of the session which became laws : I Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law : 2 Revision of the Internal Revenue Law; 3 very purpose. Revision of the Enrollment Law, and abolishment of commutation; 4 The Four Hundred Million Loan Bill; 5 Bill to Establish have instructed for A. A. Burker, of Cam- a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, 6 Bill to from which we have quoted, says "that Mr. ting to the front in 1862; Lee's army as men by filling all the requisitions of ator, and Chas. Stineberger is the present ly Increasing the Tariff duties Fifty percent. Deerhound, was desired by the commander 8 Revision of the Tariff: 9 Revision of the The Boston Herald by far the ablest tional Banks; 10. Re-establishment of the grade of Lieutenant General; Imposition of immediately hand over those thus saved by a special War Income Tax of five per cent him from a watery grave. It was merely on all incomes above \$600 per annum, (additional to the same tax provided for in the he was thus asked to lend a hand, and not BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for amended Internal Revenue Law; 12 Bill to aid in their escape; and Capt. LANCAS-Coughs. Colds. Pulmonary and Asthmatic authoriting the Secretary of the Treasury to TER showed not only an utter want of good Disorders, have proved their efficacy by a Sell Gold 18 Bill prohibiting Gold Gamb- faith towards the officers of the Kearsarge,

soldiers; 17 Bill Increasing the Pay of the ment to demand the surrender of these pi Army: 18 The erection of the Territory of rates from the English government. They Montana: 19 Bill authorizing Postal Com- are upon English soil, through English connunication with Brazil; 20 Bill to encour- nivance and interference against us, just as age the establishment of Telegraphic Com- the Alabama was permitted to go to sea in held at Valparaiso on the 30th ult., which munication with Russia by way of Beh- the first place through the connivance of the nominated Mr. Colfax for re-election by acring's Straits; 21 The Civil and Army Ap- English government. We trust the Adpropriation Bills; 22 The Bill Prohibiting | ministration will at once demand the pris-

PERSONAL.

Vice President Hamlin is serving as a private in one of the military companies lately formed in the State of Maine. Can't some enterprising Democrat make some political capital of this?

GOOD APPOINTMENT .- C. E. Purviance, of Butler, has been appointed to a position result we desire to avoid. If we expect Eu-

The funeral of Ex. Gov. Reeder, took place in this case, leaves us no safe alternative but at Easton, Pa. on last Friday, Gov. Reeder's to compel them to respect us. , lost a most worthy citizen.

Woods, Abr'm. Lamberton, Jno. B. Brat- a committee to take such measures for the gretted wherever the English language is ton etc.-Mr. McCoy fully concurred, and organization of companies, to assist in re- spoken, for with one or two songs which thus constituting a majority of the board | pelling invasion, and to save the Capital of have been sung over all the world his name the project, of course failed. For the honor our Nation, as should be found expedient, is tenderly connected. Mr. Morris' fame tives of our citizens, were a unit in this most offer a bounty of \$50, to all who will enter Spare that Tree," deserves to be remembered. make the same efforts, and we are directed literary world. His fame properly belongs convene at their usual places of worship, or wherever they may be, to confess and to reto the generation before this-the time when Percival, Halleck and Pinckney were our poets, and Morris the Tom Moore of Amer-

> Hawley D. Clapp, the bounty broker, has was withheld at his agency.

THE INCOME TAX. come tax from three to five per cent. on gent, which with the other will as ount finite goodness to soften the hearts, enlightto ten per cent. No doubt the copper of those in rebellion, that they may lay heads will growl; that would be no new down their arms and speedily return to their thing, nor of much importance either makes the rich man pay for the comforts and protection he has enjoyed. Individaids who haul money into their establish ele Sam's treasury. This taxation may NEBRASKA has voted not to organize n be considered a terrible burden, but many country might live, and besides it is noth worth a whole eternity of bondage, al though the taxes should be paid by our

> No one can read the account given in the English press of the destruction of the Alathem grave causes of complaint against the the aid given to the pirates of the Alabama By the President:
> in escaping from our hands.
>
> By the President:
> WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

The Deerhound, the English yacht which was so conveniently at hand to rescue Semmes and his fellow-pirates, was undoubtadly a mere tender to the Alabama. "By The Conferese of the Union party of the a somewhat singular coincidence,' says the 17th Congressional district of Pennsylvania, London Times, "she was built by Messrs. composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Laird & Son, of Birkenhead, and proof of Blair, Mifflin, and Cambria, met at Tyrone her fleetness is furnished by the fact that she spent in balloting without making a nomi- The Messrs. Laird & Son, who built both made A. A. Barker, Esq., of the Ebens- something to do with the timely presence of ferees from Cambria and Mifflin; Colonel L. stances go to prove that she was sent for the W. Hall, formerly Speaker of the State Sen- oxpress purpose of assisting, by her flectness county. The friends of each stood firm for ally happened. She left harbor with the three days, and, despairing of a nomination, Alabama, kept as close to her as safety would adjourned until some time in August next. permit, and was conveniently at hand to

> accident. "Captain SEMMES," says the Times "and dered, the vacht steamed away for Cowes and thence to this port." Of course. As soon as the freebooters were all saved, the yacht sailed as fast as canvas could carry her to England, without waiting to deliver the prisoners to the Kearsarge, although the captain knew perfectly well that every one he had on board was a lawful prisoner of the American gunboat. That he was clearly conscious of this fact appears by the record. The Southampton News says :

As soon as all that were seen in the water were picked up, Mr. Lancaster was anxious to get away, and began to steam out to sea. He expected that he should have been brought to by a shot from the Kenrsarge, but she was too disabled, it appears, to go after the Deerhound to overhaul her, and thus Semmes escaped being made prisoner. The captain of the yacht fully expected, it seems, that the Kearsarge would overhaul him and take the prisoners from him; and why, if he knew they belonged to the Kearsarge, was he so anxious to get away with them? Because he was there for that

The captain of the Kearsarge, it seems asked the captain of the yacht to pick up these prisoners. The Southampton News LANCASTER, the owner of the steam vacht of the Kearsarge to save as many of the officers and crew of the Confederate vessel as possible," expecting, of course, that he would as an act of humanity to drowning men that foregoing enact- but a concerted determination to co-operate enel coninst us in the fight. Nega Mcoana

Soldiers the same pay, clothing, etc., asother | honor calls upon the United States govern-Seceding States from Voting for President oners thus stolen from us, and that no unworthy fear of involving this country in a war with England will deter the Governcases. If we yield a hair's breadth under the conviction that we have enough to do to carry on a war with the Rebels, we but pro- gratification. voke, by such a show of weakness, the very openn nations to respect us, we must first

Proclamation by the President

A Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer. A PROCLAMATION.

requested to appoint a day of humilia-

tion and prayer by the people of the United States: that he requests his constitutional advisers at the head of the Executive De-For many years Mr. Morris has been one of partments to unite with him as Chief Magpent their manifold sins, to implore the that, if consistent with His will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws Hawley D. Clapp, the bounty broker, has of the United States may be established been released form Fort Lafayette. He is to throughout all the States; to implore Him. destroy us a people, nor to suffer us to be destroyed by the hostility or connivance of other nations, or by obstinate adherence to our counsels, which may be in conflict with His Congress has increased the rate of in-cternal purposes, and to implore Him to en-lighten the mind of the nation to know and to do His will, humbly believing that it is all incomes over \$60) There is some in accordance with His will that our place misunder-tanding as to the mean up of the family of nations; to implore the law, which, however, our citizens can Him to grant to our armed defenders and traitor in New Orleans, and a Burnside in Him to grant to our armed defenders and traitor in New Orleans, and a Burnside in the grant processing an influential politician for public. comprehend when the tax is ready to be the masses of the people that courage, powpaid. The special war tax is five per secure that result: to implore Him in his in-

on the border or further South, who fights allegiance to the United States, that they may not be utterly destroyed, that the effu-The law is easy on the poor man but sion of blood may be stayed, and that unity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout all our borders. Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, cordially concurring with the Congress of the United ments as if it were dirt will, of course States in the penitential and pious sentain his their organization; when, had they unitedly be compelled to haul a good bit into Un-

heartily approving of the devotional design might have had, ere now, 400,000 of such and purpose thereof, do hereby appoint the soldiers, instead of 100,000 and avoided all first Thursday of August next to be observed | impending drafts. by the people of the United States as a day National humiltation and prayer.

I do hereby further invite and request the in arms against their country; and who, feetually preventing any communication in speculations; starced new schemes for with Baltimore by that route. On These day they reached the Philadelphia & Wolf or our amusements with the most sur-Heads of the Executive Departments of this guiltier than the parricide, seek to involve mington road, connecting Baltimore & preme indifference to the result of the Procla
Philadelphia. They destroyed Magnotia gigantic conflicts going on almost within what he can to the feet saving to what you would lose if the ability to do feet saving to what you would lose if the ability process and the Procla
Baltimore & whether civil, military or naval, and all solution to Republican support. His conflicts going on almost within what he can to the feet saving to what you would lose if the ability process and the Procla
Baltimore & whether civil, military or naval, and all solution to Republican support. His conflicts going on almost within what he can to the feet saving to what you would lose if the ability process and the Procla
Baltimore & whether civil, military or naval, and all solution to Republican support. His conflicts going on almost within what he can to the feet saving to what you would lose if the ability process and the Procla
Baltimore & whether civil, military or naval, and all solution to Republican support. Whether civil, military or naval, and all solution to Republican support the Government which will not be a difference to the result of the Government which will not be a difference to the result of the Government which will not be a difference to the result of the Government which will not be a difference to the result of the Government which will not be a difference to the result of the Government which will not be a difference to the result of the Government which will not be a difference to the result of the Government which will not be a difference to the result of the Government which will not be a difference to the result of the Government which will not be a difference to the result of the Government which will not be a difference to the result of the Government which will not be a difference to the result of the Government which will not be a difference to the result of the Government which will not be a difference to the result of the Government which will not be a dif Station, captured three trains of cares, our hearing. Now we ask seriously how the support of the Government for this victions of duty as a representative of the by this vote; but the great mass of the people have caused him to give the admin, and for its find the property of the care that the great mass of the people have caused him to give the admin, and for its find people of the United States, to as
Government should not be sustained.

1: semble in their preferred places of public ton power of the Navy, and the Proclation of the people have caused him to give the admin, and for its find people have caused him to give the admin, and for its find people have caused him to give the admin, and the proclation of the people have caused him to give the admin, and the proclation of the people have caused him to give the admin, and the proclation of the people have caused him to give the admin, and the proclation of the people have caused him to give the admin to give the

munication with Baltimore in that differ are to be plandered or direct flow such a supplication as which a supplication with the friends of the State of the Stat their aforesaid Resolution, so solemnly, and threak every yoke and let the oppressed go earnestly recommended.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United

Done at the city of Washington this seventh lifely in the streets of New York, or within of July, in the year of our Lord one the United States the eighty ninth.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Secretary of the State.

Address of Gov. Curtin. The following address to the people of

Pennsylvania, by Gov. Curtin, was read by the different pastors in their respective churches in Harrisburg on Sunday evening We commend its patriotic sentiments to every lover of his country. Read it carefully and act accordingly:

PENNSTLY ANIA I RECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARBISHERO, Pa. July 10, 1804. To the People of Pennsylvania: I refer to ny recent Proclamation calling for troops on the requisition of the President. You are not responding freely. The enemies of our Government are active in deterring you, and efforts have been made to dissuade from the belief that any considerable force peared in attendance, and answered to their s in your vicinity, and many of our most names. oval and patrictic citizens have been thus Similar efforts were too successfully made

last year, at the moment when Lee's army was actually on your border. Dispatches have been this morning received establishing the fact that Gen. Wal lace, with 10,000 men was yesterday com-pelled to fall back from Frederick; he is beieved to be in retreat towards Baltimore.

The communication between this point nd Baltimore was cut this morning ebels, below Cockeysville. The authorities effort, that they have, this morning, by tel-

egraph, authorized men to be mustered in by companies, which they had yesterday peremptorily refused. It is my duty to state to you the fact that your country requires your immediate ser-vice, and the safety of your own soil and of our good neighbors in Maryland, may de pend on your promptness.

Recollect that the mode of enlisting mer s at the discretion of the Government and is the duty of all to obey its requisitions.

It would be disgraceful to you to waste time n objecting to matters of form and detail, or to profess that you would go if called in | To the People of Pennsylvania : some different way.
Those who want an excuse for skulking nay do so, but all who desire to do their du

y to their country will scorn such subtorfu Turn, therefore, a deaf car to all mischievous suggestions from any quarter. Do not lend yourselves to a betrayal of your coun-Come forward, like men, to The rebel force will be easily defeated and lriven away, if you do your duty: and I pray

to God so to enlighten you that the honor of the Commonwealth may be maintained. A. G. Curtin. Amendments to the Constitution

the people of the State at the polls on portance, because fraught with the most momentous issues. Ordinarily, foretofoxed Tuesday, the 2nd day of August next -We hope our people will turn out in force | icy as to the manner of administering the and vote for them. The brave soldiers in the field, who are fighting the battles ment, and merely to control their operation. of the country, should have a voice in the selection of our civil officers, and by voting for the amendment giving that right of the government; because politically as well as sectionally, the contest at the ballottox and in the battle-field must decide those perilling their lives in our defence. whether the Union shall exist or perish with We ask a careful perusal of the Proclamation as published by the Sheriff in ed importance with which our political camanother column. The mode and manner prigns are now invested. Parties are now divided on issues which vitally concern the rainst us in the fight. another column. The mode is

Letter from the Hon. Schuyler The following letter was sent by the Hon. Schuyler Colfax to the Congressional Convention of the IXth District of Indiana

clamation: HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, June 25, 1864. MY DEAR SIR: The prolongation of the session till next week prevents my attending the Congressional Convention at Valparaiso ment from asserting its rights firmly, in this on the 30th, and mingling there with such instance, and rigidly exacting the regard true-hearted patriots as I know will be found which one nation owes to another in such assembled. My sphere of duty is here till Congress adjourns; and never having been

absent from it a single day, it would not be right to leave it now for my own personal

Appealed to last February by the unani mous resolution of the delegates for the IXth District at the State Convention, to accept a respect ourselves, and National self-respect, vention; for cheerfully as I would have retired to make place for some other candidate, it seemed that, while our brave defenders in the field were standing at their posts so fearlessly, no one in civil life could rightfully desert his, if his constituents commanded otherwise. But it must be promptly withdrawn, if even in the epinion of a minority of the counties it would be wiser and stronger to present some new candidate. If the voice of the Convention, however, is clearly WHEREAS, The Senate and House of Representative at their last session, adopted a Concurrent Resolution, which was approved on the second day of July instant, and which was in the words following samply:

"That the President of the United States honorable pride at this renewed evidence of their continued confidence. ence as to leave no doubt as to the wishes of

their continued confidence.

But, regarding a division of the Union forces at the ballot-box as akin in its results to a division or weakening of our forces at the front, I should feel guilty of a crime if the presentation of my name threatened the harmony or impaired the strength of the loyal cause I have striven here so faithfully to serve. I speak thus generally because, at this distance, it is impossible to foreknow what will be the prevailing opinion when the delegates from the Lake to the Wabash shall commingle. Nor can I, of course, pre-diet all the details of the platform. But frankness compels me to tell 'you my views on the great questions of the day, unreservedly, in advance,

I justify the Administration in its denial to suspected traitors and their abettors of the writ of habeas corpus; for, as I read th Constitution, this was the express intent of the public safety required it.

I justify it, also, in what is denounced by its enemies as ·· arbitrary arrests;" and only regret that any thus arrested, against whon there seemed reasonable suspicion, like Marshal Kane and others, were discharged with I justify a Butler in during to hang a

arresting an influential politician for publicly defying and spitting on a military order, deemed essential for the nation's cause I heartily approve the President's Emancination Proclampation, and his solemn declaration that no slave of any State, whether

for his country, shall ever wear the chains of bondage.

I am for the most vigorous exertions to re-enforce our armies by the largest possible addition of colored troops; and only that the persistent opposition to them by the enemies of the Administration, their Congressmen and their presses, has retarded

I indorse most heartily the policy of con-

I am for striking at Slavery, the cause of Naval Power of the Navy, and the Procla-and to offer to Hum such supplications as as the Republic itself, forever free; and the Congress of the United States have, in thus, also, obey the Divine injunction, "to

hideous form in front of our patriotic and gallant armies, or under the roof of our capthe borders of Indiana; and I am against any severance of the Union by the sword of rebellion, by a disgraceful compromise, or by a base surrender of the sacred cause in

which so many martyrs for the right have so sadiy and yot so bravely fallen.

And, to sum up. I am for Abraham Lincoln—the pilot who shrank not in the darkest hour-and for Andrew Johnson-"faithful among the faithless found"-for the highest suffices in the nation's gift, of which

they are each so worthy. Very truly yours,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

MARK I. McClelland, Valparaiso, Ind

Meeting of the Union State Cen-

Pursuant to notice, the members of the Union State Central Committee held their first meeting in the city of Harrisburg, on Wednesday afternoon, July 6, 1864. The Committee was convened at the resi dence of the chairman, Gen. Simon Cameron, and on the reading of the roll a quorum ap-

Gen. Cameron than, in a few brief remarks, set forth the importance of the campaign the State Central Committee was about to organize. If a proper spirit of union animated the individual efforts of the loyal men of the State, and if the State Central Committee labored earnestly and harmoniously, he did not doubt the result-Mr. Lincoln would be elected-the different county tickets, as nominated by the Union men of the State, would of the United States at Washington are so be successful—and thus through these victo-impressed with the necessity of immediate ries, the whole country would be re-animated for an effort to triumph over the traitor

LOn motion of George W. Hammersly, the Chairman was authorized to appoint the usual Secretaries and an Executive Committee. said committee to be composed of seven

The Chairman then presented for the consideration of the committee an address to the

people of the State, which was read as follows:

In the midst of a fierce conflict for the

national life—responding to calls for large reinforcements to enable our armies successfully to combat with traitors—cheerfully meeting the payment of extraordinary taxation to supply the government with money to conduct the war, and submitting to an immense increase in the prices of living, the people of Pennsylvania have nevertheless been able for three years to maintain a pros perity, and secure a healthy operation in all the branches of their trade, unprecedented in the annals of any country while engaged in the prosecution of a war. In the truls of this bloody war, with the struggle just reach-Amendments to the Constitution ing its climax, the people of Pennsylvania suddenly find themselves involved in a political contest invested with the highest impolitical contests meant only a choice of polthe triumph or defeat of one or the other of the contending parties. Hence the unwontgovernment. They are composed of friends