CARLISLE, PA. Friday, July 29, 1864. FOR PRESIDENT. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

OF ILLINOIS. VICE PRESIDENT. ANDREW JOHNSON, . OF TENNESSEE.

Union Electoral Ticket. SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.

T	homas H. Cunni	ingham, Beaver co
REPRESENTATIVE.		
Ro	bert P. King,	13 Elias W. Hall,
Gre	orgo M. Coates,	14 Charles H. Shrine
n	nry Baum.	15 John Wister,
₽ W	illiam H. Kern,	16 David M'Conaugh
б' Ba	rtin H. Jenks,	17 David W. Words,
6 Ob	arles M. Runk,	18 Islao Benson,
7 Rc	bert Parke,	19 John Patton, .
8 W	illiam Taylor, hn A. Hiestand.	20 Samuel P. Dick,
9 Jo	hn A. Hiestand,	21 Everbard Rierer,
o Ri	chard H. Coryell,	22 John P. Penney.
	ward Halliday,	23 Ebenezar M'Jukin
n m	aulan D. Daud	Of John W Blanchan

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 10. 87 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the HERALD sections, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

TICKETS! TICKETS.—The election tickets are now printed and ready for distribution. We hope that the friends of the soldiers will see that they are properly distributed.

Meeting of the Standing Committee. At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Union men of Cumberland County, held in Carlisle on Saturday, the 23rd inst. the following Resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the Union Standing Committee of Cumberland County, in view of the importance of having a full vote of the friends of the soldier at the special election to be held on Tuesday the second of August next, do earnestly recommend to those favorable to the adoption of the proposed a mendments to the Constitution, that they appoint Committees in every election district in the County, for the purpose of securing the entire vote of all who favor the conferring of the rights of citizens on our brave the utmost to secure an overwhelming majority for a measure dictated equally by a spirit of gratitude and justice.

On motion the Committee adjourned meet on Saturday, the sixth day of August next, for the purpose of fixing a day for the meeting of the County Convention-

Meeting of the Union County Committee.

An adjourned meeting of the Union Coun ty Committee will be held at the Public House of John Hannon, in the Borough of Carlisle on Saturday the sixth of August, for the purpose of fixing a time for the meet ing of the Union County Convention. full attendance is requested.

J. M. WEAKLEY. Chairman The following persons compose the Com-

Carlisle E. W .- J. M. Weakley, Geo. Zinn do W. W.—John Hannon, A. K. Rheem, Lower Allen—H. S. Rupp, Jno. Coleman. Dickinson—Jno. Morrison. Thomas Lee. E. Pennsboro'—D. Denlinger, Samuel D

mittee:

Frankford-Jno. D. Bloser, Philip Zeigler. Hampden-Thomas B. Bryson, Samue Eberly.
Hopewell—D. Lesher, P. Faust.

Mechanicsburg-S. G. Bowman, R. H. Thomas. Middlesex-Geo. O'Harra, Geo. Clark. Mifflin—Isaac Black, N. Brown Monroe-J. K. Neisly, Wm. Lambert. New Cumberland-John Clark, John Fit-

ting. Newville—Jos. McDarmond, S. Stitzel. Newton—Jno. Hurst, Robert Mickey. Newberg—W. W. Frazer, J. S. Koontz. N. Niddleton—H. P. Henderson, D. B.

Keiffer.
S. Middleton—D. Cauffman, J. W. Craig-

head.

Penn—John S. Dunlap, Isaac Peckert.

Shippensburg Bor.—D. W. Thrush, Dr.

R. C. Hays.

do Twp.—Philip Koontz, C. White.

Silver Spring—R. Mickey, John C. Sample.

Southampton—H. B. Hoch, S. A. Mowers.

West Paunsborg, Inc. S. Davidson F. West Peansbore'-Jno, S. Davidson, E.

Upper Allen-A. T. Palm, D. K. Steim.

The President, in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress, has issued a proclamation appointing the first Thursday in August next as a day of humiliation and prayer for the people of the United States, recommending them to confess and repent of their manifold sins, and implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty; and to pray, that if consisient with the Democratic local politicians are indus-His will, the existing rebellion may be spec- triously circulating the report that if the dily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Amendments to the Constitution are adopted, Constitution and laws of the United States | negroes, who are in the service, will be enabe established throughout the States; that | bled to vote because they are soldiers. Mer the rebels may lay down their arms, and who will circulate such stories for the purspeedily return to their allegiance; that they may not be utterly destroyed; and that amity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout our borders.

The only citizens of Pennsylvania who are denied the elective franchise are those who are engaged in the noble work of be in the service; and "qualified electors" defending their Government. Noother call- are, as even copperheads know, white men ing or occupation disqualifies them for exercising the highest prerogative of freemen. A man may be just as worthless and degraded as he can make himself; he may be a charge upon instead of a support to his Government, he may be plotting the nation's destruction and contriving how he can most effectually aid those who have taken up arms in the service of treason, still he is allowed a voice in Government of his State and the choice of the rulers. But those who deserve most of their Country, who have sacrificed their time and business and have perilled their lives to save her institutions from destruction by traitors are denied the right brig Casar and Helena, from Hamburg, was that the meanest man or most cowardly trai- also destroyed. It is reported that the fire readers are aware that we have for years extor in our midst, exercises unquestioned. How long shall our Country's soldiers be treated as felons just because it dont suit the convenience of politicians to grant them the rights of citizens?

WHAT THE ARMY THINKS OF THE NEW ENROLMENT BILL. A letter from General Grant's army says: "More glorious news. still is that there is to be no more commutation. "Having stated the fact in a large company to-day, Isaw a corps commander spring wildly from his seat with exclamations of joy, and then he ordered his last champaigne and the last lump of ice, and the toast was, "Here's to no commutation !" The tin-cups clinked and each said "How?" Then each wild "Drink hearty." Then all drank, and then all clinked tin-cups again, and finally we all chorused "So-o-oh?" Which cere-

mony is "a way we have in the army," THE amount of gold in the banks and subtreasury at New York, July 1, was \$31,057, avowed rebel and sympathizer, was nomina-650, against \$42,641,065 at the same date | ted for Circuit Judge. last year.

of Pennsylvania, is now acting Adjutant the rebel army made vacant by the death of give it the benefit of our circulation.—Tam t eneral of the State.

Special State Election.

We call the attention of our readers to the fact that an election is to be held on next approval of the Legislature at two successive sessions and now only require the ratification copy them here.

[ARTICLE III.] SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by authority of this Common-wealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of elections. [ARTICLE XI.]

Section 8. No Bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

Section 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges in any case where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be conferred upon the

Courts of the Commonwealth. The legal form of the ballot for those who favor the adoption of these proposed amend-

ments will be as follows: First Amendment. FOR THE AMENDMENT.

Second Amendment, FOR THE AMENDMENT. Third Amendment,

FOR THE AMENDMENT. These ballots should be cut and folded sep-

trately and deposited in separate boxes. It seems strange that there should b. the slightest opposition to any of these amend. nen should be enger foreinfer on the brave defenders of their Government, thier properand their homes, the same rights that they enjoy themselves would seem but just and honorable; but that there should exist any man base enough to refuse our gallant soldiers, and that they exert themselves to we constantly see things so incredible as to it was advisable for him to communicate by

senses. With all the gallant deeds of our fresh instructions. brave men fresh in the memory of every ing to defeat a measure intended only to Holcombe: confer on our soldiers the rights which free- Executive Massion, Washington,

We have looked anxiously into every To Whom IT MAY CONCERN :-Democratic journal that has come in our way to find a single word in favor the soldier's right to vote but we have looked in which comes by and with an authority that dispatched and his property destroyed; and vain. Columns have been filled with abuse can countrol the armies now at war against to call upon a peaceable agricultural people, save the country.

ndication of their dislike to the measure we can easily find in their actions enough to show their opposition to it. Last winter the Democratic members of the Legislature, although they had not the hardihood to oppose the measure openly and manfully, did their utmost to defeat it indirectly. They dared not vote against the first amendment directly, but they all voted against the other two amendments well knowing that they suc-

only too clearly indicates the course they mercy." have determined on at the coming election. is enough for us to say that we have no use brigades, and armed, uniformed, munitioned They intend opposing the amendment hiddenly and correctly but they will be a mendment hiddenly and correctly be a mendment hiddenly and correctly but they will be a mendment hiddenly and the mendment hiddenly and the mendment hiddenly are a mendment hiddenly an dealy and secretly, but they will prevent its the President of the Confederate States withadoption if within their power. Now we appeal to every friend of the

Union; to every one who believes in the justice of our cause and who has the slightest feeling of gratitude to our brave men who have endured so much in its defence, to go earnestly to work to secure the adoption of the Amendments. Let every one feel that the success of the cause depends on his individual efforts and exert himself accordingly. Let no false feeling of security or certainty of success prevent the triumph of the overwhelming.

We have been informed by a number of reliable persons from the Country that pose of preventing men from voting to con fer upon our soldiers the right of suffrage are capable of any conceivable act of meanness and dishonesty. There is not the slightest foundation for the assertion. The proposed Amendment only speaks of "qualified electors of this Commonwealth" who shall over twenty one years of age.

THE HEIGHT OF FOLLY .- To discourage i loyal leaguer from enlisting in the 100 day

service.-Democrat.Rara Avis .- To hear of a copperhaed en isting in the 100 days or any other service save that of pettifogging Jeff Davis' Rebell

A Very Destructive Fire occurred in Brooklyn, New York, last Friday. The loss vas between \$700,000 and 800,000. Among the articles destroyed was \$300,000 worth or guano and \$150,000 worth of wool. The was caused by a lighted cigar having been thrown upon some nitrate of soda.

WE learn that at least I8 regiments of the 24,000 men called out for 100 days are now the State. Two regiments will be ready to leave Camp Curtin to-day.

THE rebels have, in the course of one year, about five days of "humiliation and prayer," and three hundred and sixty of humiliation and curses.

Col. BOMFORD, Assistant Provost Marshal General of Pennsylvania, has been ordered to take charge of the post on Governor's Island, New York, and Captain R. J. Dodge is detailed to act as Assistant Provest Marshal General of the State.

D. W. VOORHEES, the Vallandighan of Indiana, was renominated for Congress by a Copperhead Convention at Greencastle Ind., on Thursday, and D. R. Eckles, an

-Maj.-Gen. A. P. STEWART has been Gen. W. W. Inwix. Commissary General promoted to the Lieutenant Generalship in them when they are sick, we shall cheerfully

Peace Movements.

Last week we were favored with an abundance of rumors concerning the action of a ton. They had a correspondence which ended without any propositions of Peace befull from which we make the following summarv.

George N. Sanders to Horace Greeley, stating "that Hon. Clement C. Clay, of Alabama; Professor James C. Holcombe, of Virginia, and George N. Sanders, of Dixie, re ready and willing to go at once to Washngton, upon complete and unqualified protection being given, either by the President or Secretary of War."

17th, that understanding the gentlemen thorized by the President of the United

clare that, if the circumstances disclosed in ments; and particularly to the first. That | this correspondence were communicated to | ed squarely in the face, that raw, disorgan-

Mr. Greeley answers that the state of facts | regularly and permanently organized, with | republish the book in this country. being materially different from that under- good officers and occasional drill, would be soldiers the privileges of citizens is almost | stood to exist by the President, when he en- | ready for service in a single day, and would beyond belief. But in the political arena trusted him with the safe conduct requested, almost make us doubt the testimony of our | telegraph with the President, and obtain

After some further correspondence, in rene; with the knowledge that it is to their lation to Mr. Greeley's communication with perpetual danger, and of course periodical eroic valor that we are indebted to day for President Lincoln, the following was re- panics and constant sense of insecurity. the peaceful enjoyment of all we have, there ceived from the latter, by the hands of Ma- Journals quite beyond the possibility of danare a set of politicians who are now schem- jor Hay, and by him handed to Professor ger can publish eloquent editorials calling

July 18, 1864.

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery, and of the Government and apologies for traitors the United States, will be received and considered by the executive government of the United States, and will be met by liberal claims of those who are perilling their lives to terms on substantial and collateral points, and the bearers thereof shall have safe con

duct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. If their indifference were not sufficient To this document, Messrs. Clay and Holcombe take grave exception. In a long, and final, letter to Mr. Greeley, dated 21st inst., they complain that "it provokes as much indirection as surprise," and "is unlike any paper which ever before emanated from the constitutional Executive of a face people. They go on to say that-

"It procludes negotiation, and prescribes and vance the terms and conditions of peace. ceeded in having them stricken out the first It returns to the original policy of "no could not be submitted to the people. This covert and dishonorable blow at the rights of the man who are fighting their battles. of the men who are fighting their battles submitted to the government, and sued for

out offering him an indignity, dishonoring ourselves, and in curring the well meritted

"Whilst an ardent desire for peace prevades the people of the Confederate States, we rojoice to believe that there are few, if any, among them who would purchase it as the expense of liberty, honor and self respect. If it can be secured only by their subion to terms of conquest, the generation i yet unborn which will witness its restitution. there be any military autocrat in the North who is entitled to proffer the condit. ons of this manifesto, there is none in the South authorized to entertain them. Those soldier's friends from being complete and who control our armies are the servants of subvert the social institutions of the sover eign States, to overthrow their established onstitutions and to barter away their precious heritage of self-government."

Here the conference ended, and the par-

es separate, each going his own way. Whilst we regard the entireaction of Geo. N. Sanders and the prominent Rebels in his ompany as merely intended to break ground for the Chicago Convention, we are glad that the conference met. The President has indicated clearly the only grounds on which Peace can be optained and the only persons with whom he can be expected to treat. The rebels have spurned his offer and we are willing that their friends here make all the capital out of the occurrence they can.

The Union State Central Committee Rooms have been secured in Philadelphia as a headquarters for the Union State Central Committee, where the officers thereof. and the members of the Executive Committee, will hereafter be found for the transaction of the business allotted to that body. All letters for the chairman of the Committee, or such as relate exclusively to business connected with the duties of the committee, should be addressed to Philadelphia.

"A Subscriber," and perhaps well wish ing friend, writesous to inquire "why we advertise patent medicines." We will here and now answer him that we do not. Our cluded everything of the sort, and the only seeming exception that we know of is the advertisement of Dr. J. C. Aver & Co.'s remedies, which now stand in our columns. If our friend noes not know we will inform ready for organization in different parts of him that these are not "patent" or even secret medicines. Their composition has been made as publicly known as any other scientific fact, and has moreover had the approval of the highest medical authority in the land. But what affords us perhaps still greater confidence in their worth is our personal knowledge of the man who makes them and the results that have followed from their use; results as familiar to our readers and to the whole community as they

are to ourselves. It has been our privilege to know Dr. Ayer ever since he graduated from the Penn. University in the same class with one of our personal friends, nor have we ever ceased to watch with interest his singular success in and untiring devotion to the noble profession he has chosen. If anybody will tell us our patrons than remedies that will cure arora [Ill] Baptist.

on the management of the state of the state

Border Defence.

Pennsylvania escaped the iron heel of the exacting free-booters more by good luck than Tuesday, Agust 2nd to decide upon several Peace Conference, at Niagara Falls. The par- by any special foresight or wise legislation proposed amendments to our State Constituties to this arrangement were Mr. Horace Her immediate border at this point was tion. These Amendments have received the Greeley of the N. Y. Tribune on the side of the doubtless saved from spoliation by the skill Government, and Clement C. Clay of Ala- and energy of General Couch and the corbama, Professor James C. Holcombe of Vir- | dial support given his plans by the citizens of the people to become part of our funda- ginia, and Geo. N. Sanders on part of the generally; but it was rather the weakness of mental law. Although these new sections Rebels. Mr. Greeley it appears had been the foe than the positive strength if our have been published in the Election Procla- appointed by the President to meet these friends that has left us our harvests and stock, mation still their importance entitles them | prominent Rebels, who were supposed to be | while our neighbors of Maryland have been to a more prominent notice and we therefore the accredited bearers of propositions of remorselessly plundered of millions. There Peace from the Rebels to our Government | was rebel force enough within twenty-five and to give them safe conduct to Washing- miles of Chambersburg to have marched to miles of Chambersburg to have marched to
Carlisle, and devastated the fairest valley of
the State, swarming with valuable stock, and
Carlisle, and devastated the fairest valley of
the State, swarming with valuable stock, and
Carlisle, and devastated the fairest valley of
the provisions of said act, from the city of Philing advanced by the Rebel agents. The New golden with the richest fruits of the husband-York papers contain the correspondence in man. That they did not, is our fortune—if they shall be able to do it hereafter, we shall deserve it. Already the border counties The introduction to the whole matter is a have suffered to the amount of more than a short private note, dated 12th inst., from million, of which nearly an equal division may be charged to friend and foe, and we submit to the legislature that we have had our share of wanton spoliation. The legislature will meet in a few weeks.

> the defence of the State is a question so vital to the people and so directly affecting the To this note Mr. Greeley replies, July fame of a great Commonwealth, that all district in the revolted State to which the necessary measures for common safety should named to be "duly accredited from Rich- | be considered by general conseent. Our mend as the bearers of propositions looking | militia law should be perfected and put into to the establishment of peace," he is "au- practical operation; and a State Guard or Reserve, such as Ohio and New York have States to tender them his safe conduct on the in existence, should be organized under such journey proposed, and to accompany them laws and regulations as could not fail to make at the earliest time that will be agreeable." a certain force of 30,000 available any day act promptly, as agents from other States Messrs. Clay and Holcombe explain that for State defence. It must be regularly and | will soon be in the field, and a sharp compethey have not been accredited from Rich- permanently organized, uniformed, armed tition may be expected. mond as bearers of peace propositions; but and complete in all its appointments, or it that they are in the confidential employ of | will be valueless for defence, wasteful of our their government, and felt authorized to de- | means, and an infliction upon the people it proposes to defend. The truth must belook-Richmond, they or other gentlemen would | ized and imperfectly appointed militia, howbe invested with full power. They seek a ever excellent the material of its composibe invested with full power. They seek a safe conduct to Washington, and thence to Richmond.
>
> | S. N., and other officers. The surrender and sinking of the Alabama, will make a fine closing chapter. The Appletons will state, and that such traps as half a staying there. Our only commentary upon such writing is that such traps as half a staying there. Staying there. Our only commentary upon such writing is that such traps as half a staying there. Staying there. Our only commentary upon such writing is that such traps as half a staying there. Staying there. Our only commentary upon such writing is that such traps as half a staying there. Our only commentary upon such writing is that such traps as half a staying there.

> > be soldiers when called to the field. In addition to the general organization of border counties. Without it there must be to be of much service to the army. ipon the border people to rally to their own defence, and resist the rebel marauders; but such writers are wanting either in intelligence or common candor and honesty. A citizen captured with arms by such amiable rebel leaders as M Causland, is summarily who seldom know whether there five hundred or fifty thousand rebels on the border. to peril their lives and property by a disorranized and most likely fruitless defence, is more than even a New York Editor would be willing to respond to. When the same valiant men quell the next Irish riot without the aid of the general government and regiments of regular troops, the border may seek learn their system of successful self-de-

The State owes something to the thrice * .It be formed into companies, regiments and so that they would come under the estab-

lished rules of war, and even guerrillas could not find a pretext for the butchery in case of disaster. They should be required to drill at stated periods, with heavy penalties imposed in case of wilful neglect; and they e paid by the State when called out for special service. Such an organization effected

periled at every step. The State has arms and ammunition; e quipments for both cavalry and infantry, and has artillery and all that pertains thereto legislators and to the authorities, both military surveys fr:m January, 1858, until State and National, whether the protection August, 1861. of the border people, already sorely despoiled, and the fame of the Commonwealth, do | Engineers, promoted to be Captain August, not demand the measure. Under such a law 1861, and put in charge of the defences of Franklin county would have 4,000 men un- Boston harbor, from that date until Novemder arms, embracing artillery and cavalry, the adjoining counties could swell his defensive force to a clever sized army in a day. We have experienced and brave soldiers in abundance to officer the whole force, and if of Tennessee. In May, 1862, received the the legislature will but do its duty in the premises, we can safely answer for the people of the border performing their part promptly and effectually .- Franklin Repos-

tory. WHY THE REBELS ARE CALLED "Johnvies."—In 1861 the Federal soldiers called the rebels "Secesh: in 1862, "Confeds:" in us the following information about the origin of the last-named soubriquet: The name | ure of success seldom attained by any comof "Johnny" originated in a quarrel between a couple of pickets, which began by the Federal telling the rebel that they (the rebels) depended on England to get out of this scrape, which the rebeldenied emphatically, saying that they were able to scrape themselves out. One word brought on another until the Federal said his opponent, was no better than a Johnny Bull anyhow. The Reb swore he would shoot Yank if he called him a Johnny Bull again. The quarrel was stopped by another picket, and they soon cooled down, but the Reb kept muttering, 'I'd as soon be called a nigger as Johnny Bull."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For military Officers and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. To the soldier exposed to what we can advertise of more interest to give prompt relief in Coughs and Colds, and sudden changes in the weather they will can be carried in the pocket to be taken as

occasion requires. 1. Gold sold yesterday at 250. Pennsylvania and the Draft-Reeruiting in the Revolted States— Important Order of Gov. Curtin. The following is the text of Gov. Curtin's rder concerning enlistments in the Rebel

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, July 20, 1864. GENERAL ORDER, No 51—To provide for a execution of the third section of the act of Congress of July 4, 1864, authorizing the appointment by the Executive of any of the States of recruiting agents to recruit volunteers in the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennesce and Louisiana, to be credited to the States and sub-divisions thereof which may procure their culistment, it is ordered

adelphia five recruiting agents, from the county of Allegheny two, and from each of the remaining counties of the common wealth,

2. There being at the disposal of the Executive no fund for the payment of such agents, the compensation may be fixed and paid by the counties or districts which they represent, and they shall in such case be appointed upon the nomination of the Com-missioners of the county, or committee for the recruitment of volunteers and disbursement of bounties, or the proper authorities and, notwithstanding the restriction of its of, such districts. If no compensation is so business by the resolution of adjournment, application. accompanied by evidence character and qualifications. All applicarecruiting agent is to be sent:

3. All correspondence relating to business coming under the order will be addressed to Col. M. QUAY, Military Secretary, who is charged with its supervision. A. G. CURTIN.

Districts desiring to avail themselves of

Personal Items.

-Semmes the pirate is to become an author

-LONGSTREET will soon be completely restored to health. He is expected to take command of his corps before the end of this and amuse ourselves over a set of facts which week. Ewell is very ill, in Richmond. His are far from amusing. We are perfectly the militia, or the formation of a Reserve, leg has commenced to suppurate again. It there should be special legislation for the is feared that he will never be well enough

-Mr. Peabody, the American banker n London, contributed \$2,000 to the Sanidonation to \$9,000, which he transmitted to Hon. John P. Kennedy, of Baltimore.

-A BONAPARTETHE PROPABLE SUCCEScourse, receives all the aid that the wily Louis Napoleon can give to secure its suc-

News Items.

Missouri (the western part) is in a most deplorable condition. Gaugs of guerrillas plundered and ever threatened border, and by men who professed to be loyal until they us harm. it is asking but little that, in addition to the had secured the State arms. It is difficult general measures adopted for common de- to make out the state of affairs at this dis-

coming unendurable. It is estimated that forty Union citizens have been murdered in can force that choice upon us. twenty days' rations."

marauding party of even 5,000 men could not | was commissioned Brevet Second Lieutenant hope to gather plunder in the face of such a in the corps of engineers. From July 1853. force ever on its flanks and in its front and to September, 1854, he was assistant instructhe people, not their masters; and they have rear, as it would be put on the defensive and tor of practical military engineering at West Point, and was engaged on the defences of tember, 1854, until January, 1857. He beto but horses. The cost of uniforming the came full Second Licutenant in December, too of the siege will be as effectually secured men and paying them when actually called 1855, was charged with the construction of as if an army could be found large enough into service, would be the whole tax upon Fort Delaware in the early part of 1857, and to surround the legions of Lee, as Grant did the State, and that could probably be divided with that of the fortifications on Alcatraz with the general government. We submit sland, San Francisco Bay, together with

In 1858 he was made First Lieutenant of ber of the same year. He was appointed inder General Couch's immediate call, and Aid-de-camp to Gen. Halleck, with the rank Donelson he was Chief Engineer of the Army rank of Colonel, and participated in the operations in the vicinity of Corinth. The same month he was nominated Brigadier General, and appointed General Superintendent of Military Railroads in the District of West Tennessee in the June followtrict of West Tennessee in the June following. Carolina, but could not keep him from stoping. In October he was promoted to be a ping the roads south unless he has enough Major General of Volunteers for meritorious services in the west. Since then he has 1863, "Graybacks," and in 1864 they called been constantly in active service in the west, hem "Johnnies." A correspondent gives having charge of movements of great difficulty and importance, and securing a meas-

> mander. The Escape of General Tyler. The facts connected with the General's

scape are as follows: On Saturday, after our troops had retired from the Monocacy bridge, Gen. Tyler and his staff made a stand on the hill on the east side of the bridge, but were not there long before they discovered themselves to be surrounded by the rebels. The General and his party succeeded in making their escape on the north side, closely pursued by the enemy, who fired upon them repeatedly, killing one of the General's orderlies, a German. To this fact the General attributes his es cape, as, when the soldiers fell from his saddle in the road, the pursuers stopped to see who it was, and to inquire if Gen. Tyler was not of the party, etc. During this time the General reached a clump of woods and the three officers secreted themselves from

A negro who was endeavoring to make his escape from the rebel lines, pointed out the way to the house of a well-known and patriotic citizen of Frederick county, whose family were unremitting in their attention to the fugitives, concealing them until Tues , when they took their departure for derick, which they reached duly in the norning.

KEA Is it better to labor under aberration of mind than aberration of morals?

A Rebel View of the Situation.

A long article in The Georgia Constituionalist of the 29th ult., argues that the South should not imitate the North in lies and boasts, but confess the truth, and not make success out of disasters. The writer exposes the Rebel dodge of making their people believe that Johnston is driving Sherman just where he wants him, in following language: The magnificent army of Sherman has,

without loss and without battle forced back one of our best armies, under a favorite general, and if he only had intended a raid, the estruction of the vast agricultural interest of the granary of our State is a loss which we are ill-prepared to endure, and totally unprepared to receive. The evil is, first, the withdrawal from market of the essential food; second, the increase of population by refu-gees, which makes an increased demand on the producing capacity of the State; third, the increased prices which tend to depreciate the currency, which cannot bear another one-third repudiation.

Then if it be more than a raid, and Sherman holds his front by fortifications and his

rear by guards, it is an actual loss of empire. Therefore, with harm actually done, and with Atlanta and the great railroad interests involved in the fate of a battle that Sher man may or may not risk, is it wise to tell our people that the invasion of our State is but a "stupid blunder" of the enemy?

Just eight hours before the battle of Bak er's Creek, a general high in command told a lady in our hearing that the crossing of the Mississippi by Gen. Grant placed him at our mercy, and that the only thing to fear was that he would take the alarm and escape to his gun-boats before we could make the attack. Twenty-four hours later our broken columns were hurrying along the same road in retreat, and the lady who had believed the general could not save even her wearing the provisions of the act referred to should apparel. The general was not named Pem-

Instance after instance of this kind have we had during the war, and yet grave papers, with able editors, talk of the certainty that Sherman can never take his army back to Chattanooga, and congratulate the country that he has marched into a trap. We once had some experience with an old rat that always sprang the steel trap from the desperate and sudden assault on Howard, in The attack soon extended to again, a London firm announcing the cruise that always sprang the steel trap from the of the Alabama and the Sumter; from the under side, and always took off the bait and of the Alabama and the Sumter; from the private Journals, &c., of Capt. Semmes, C. S. N., and other officers." The surrender staying there. Our only commentary upon staying there. pensive as to perhaps awaken smiles in the North and Europe when we boast of them.

WHAT THE FACTS ARE ABOUT GRANT. In like manner do we talk about Grant. satisfied that the Commander of the Armies of the United States might have reached the result he now aims for with but a small portion of the loss he has now sustained, and that, too, with all allowances for the liar Confederate arithmetic which kills Yanin London, contributed \$2,000 to the Sanitary Commission, but subsequently, on be-tary Commission, but subsequently, on be-was greatly mistaken in his idea that, havcoming aware of the vast operations and ing turned the flank of Gen. Lee in cros usefulness of the institution, increased his the Rapidan, there simply would be a footrace for Richmond. But two things have since been demonstrated, and both are se-

First-That the army of the Union is so —A Bonapartethe Propagate Succession to the Papal chair. It is stated that the French party in Italy are straining every simply withdrawing one wing at a time behind the impregnable masses of the center and other wing, would be fraught Emperor of France at the head of the Ro- with peril were that centre and remaining man Catholic Church. Such a measure, of wing contracted enough to be enveloped, or weak enough to be broken, but is perfectly

| was thought | safe as it is. | Therefore, he is at liberty to play tricks | index to add simply bein plant sight and without peril, simply because he is too bry to catch! Consequently, in a succession of tricks, even by one of the only moderate ability of Grant, there is dan ger that one not seen or foiled at exactly the are plundering and murdering at will, and would not be destruction to our army, for not only this, but getting largely recruited | Lee also is too big to hold, but it might do

GRANT CAN HAVE HIS OWN WAY. The second danger is of the siege of Rich-Some of our coten most of our correspondents' laught at this; -The Kansas City Journal says: "The and yet Grant has it in his power to besiege sufferings of the loyal of Missouri are be- the capital, or force an attack on himselt, or force an evacuation of Richmond. Northat he has his choice of these three things, but cold blood in the counties north of the river | In Grant moving upon the south of Richduring the last four weeks. The St. Joseph | mond and threatening the James River near during the last four weeks. The St. Joseph Heald proposes, and the Taibane seconds the proposition, that an armed mass-meeting the last four my last the city, Gen. Lee has choice of two evils.—

If he keeps ahead of Grant and holds the Petersburg line inviolate, that flanker newer point. The enemy holding the largest of the loyal men of North-West Missouri be cessarily gets between him and Richmond, part of the city, assaulted our works on Fri

shortly held, each man to bring with him and walks into the city at his leisure. If Lee keeps between Richmond and Grant, the latter of course gets between him and that MAG.-GRN. JAMES B. McPherson who fell in the late engagement before Atlanta. Southern States communication, and cuts Harris seemed to be the special object of the relation of the only sorcine of supply now left, as the Rebel wrath, as the enemy massed against it willey of Virginia is in the hands of the enein the counties of York, Adams, Franklin, was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, in No- my. If Lee wants to have Petersburg and the shock gallantly, and held its own until in the counties of York, Adams, Franklin, was born in Sandusky county, Onto, in 1907 my. It less wants to have to attack Grant Gen. Dodge, with the 16th corps, came up, Fulton, Bedford and Cumberland, would be vember, 1828. He graduated at West in one of his craw-fish movements, and will when the Rebels were hurled back with have to attack the positions and intrenel-ments which the grand spade-and-pick army

Gen. Logan, at never exists an hour without.

In our judgment the plan of the campaign "Remember McPherson." is at last developed. Western Virginia, the Valley and its resources is, by the movement on Staunton and Lexington, to be ren-

> Welden road probably will. If Gen. Lee chooses to stop the same by a fight, he has to put his finger on the slippery Grant, and stop his fleat-like flankings; and wounded—the ritteenth Corps suffering and having found him and stopped him for a light, will have to charge the hills Grant will
>
> It was this act of the enemy in part that occupy and the trenches Grant will dig. If cost him such a heavy loss. While the President Davis concludes to swap capitals, work of burying the dead and removing the

> of Washington to storm, and a siege to stand | vey away, and did not wish to have fall into there should he get inside. We lose Richmond if we hold the Welden and Danville Railroads; we lose the railroads | tion by the enemy to evacuate the place. f we save Richmond, or we attack Grant in his mighty trenches if we try to save both. It is true that Gen. Beauregard could still nen to attack Grant in reserve, and place FORREST OUTMANEURED AND him between two fires. We hope Grant thinks he his. This is a game with no pos-

respectfully submit that there is no fun in it DON'T CROW BEFORE WE ARE OUT OF THE WOODS. The writer is aware, from personal obser vation, that there is a personal popularity and enthusiastic devotion to Grant amon his soldiers not equaled by anything ever seen in that army before—not surpassed in the army of Lee—and very much like the Old Guard of Napoleon. Therefore he can flank and fight for some days yet before they

ible hindrance, perfectly plain to even un

military comprehension as our own, and we

get tired of it. These are facts, and plain as they are it is not in good sense to talk of the trap that Sherman occupies, or of the bull-headed Grant butting his brains out against the walls When the supplies of Sherman are cut off,

as we trust they will be, and the great raider of Mississippi broken in battle or starved out, begins a disastrous retreat over the country himself has devastated; when Johnston thunders on his flying rear, and Forrest stope his flight; when the fords of the Tennessee are in peril, and Chattanooga again be-sieged; when Western Tennessee looks up in hope; and Johnson, the traitor, trembles in flap our wings and crow, and not till then.
When Grant changes base in the McClellan style, and Malyern Hill is again an altar of sacrifice, and our horses drink at the Potomac and pasture in Maryland, then let us laugh

ae left about loose. .. Med. It is often the case that men, for the sake of living, forget how to live.

WAR NEWS

Washington, July 24 The Government has received dispatches from Gen. Sherman, announcing that on Friday the rebels under General Hood massed a heavy force against his left wing, consisting of M'Pherson's division, composed of Logan's and Blair's corps, and made a desperate attack, gaining a temporary advantage. The enemy, after terrific fighting, were repulsed with much slaughter.

Maj. Gen. M'Pherson, during the battle, became separated from his staff, and was killed by sharp-shooters firing from

an ambuscade. After Gen M'Pherson's death, Gen. Logan assumed command of his division. A later dispatch states that our forces had possession of the elevated ground on the north-east of the town, and siege guns commanded the place; also that the rebels were burning their stores preparatory to a retrograde movement. Cincinnati, July 24.

The correspondent of the Gazette, under date of July 22d, gives details of the movements of Sherman's army since crossing the Chattahoochie river.

On the morning of the 18th the whole line advanced, M'Pherson taking position on the extreme left, Schofield the left centre, Howard the centre, and Palmer the extreme right.

On the 19th our advance reached Peach Tree Creek, a stream four miles north of Atlanta, and, after skirmishing, the enemy was dislodged, and portions of Howard's corps crossed on our left in the meantime, swinging around to the Atlanta and Augusta railroad near Decatur, and tearing up several miles of track. On the exeming of the 19th and morning of the 20th, Howard, Hooker and Palmer

great force. The attack soon extended to Hooker's corps, the rebels advancing three rallied and stood firm as a rock.

Here this portion of our line was massed against the rebel army, both parties fighting for the first time in the campaign in the open field. Before dark the rebels were entirely defeated, having failed to break our lines at any point and retired in disorder, leaving most of their dead and two thousand wounded on the field. Our loss-will reach two thousand men, principally from Hook-er's corps. The rebel loss in killed and woun-

ded and missing exceeds six thousand, including three brigadier generals. One the extreme left the operations were equally successful, McPherson driving the enemy several miles. Blair's division advanced a mile and a half north of the Au gusta road. On the morning of the 21st the enemy

were driven with much loss to the works im-mediately around Atlanta, and on the 22d they had withdrawn entirely from Hooker's and Palmer's front, and at 2 P. M., of that day portions of our army entered the city.

The correspondent adds that we may have some fighting for the full possession of the city, but the campaign is considered substantraffy closed.

A report, believed to be reliable, announes the occupation of Montgomery, Alabama, by Gen. Rosseau.
The Commercial has the following official report of the losses in Hocker's corps in the battle of Atlanta: Williams' division, 627; Graham's, 427; Ward's, 527; Newton's, 102 Total, 1,713. Among the killed are Col. Logie, 151st New York; Lieut. Col. Randati, 149th New York; Adjutant Radeliff,

Goresham, commanding a division; Major; Baldwin, 155th New York; Lieut Col. Me-Nutt, 141st New York. The Journal announces the occupation of Atlanta by our forces on Friday. The rebel loss in killed, wounded, and missing will each 6,000, including 1,000 killed. Parts

145d New York. Wounded severely, Gen

of our army have entered Atlanta. Washington, July 25. The Republican has issued an extra with

the following information from Gen. Sher man's army:
Dispatches to the Government represent that a great battle was being fought in Atday with great fury, evidently expecting to

Gen. Logan, at the head of the 17th corps, went into battle with the rallying cry o The terrible struggle ended by repulsing the enemy at every point on the line.

It was arranged that on Saturday the

New-York harbor and the improvements of dered unavailable for provisions. Grant is dead of both armies should be buried, and the Hudson river below Albany, from September, 1854, until January, 1857. He between the railroads from Richmond south, and so the Wounded removed under a flag of truce.

The Union troops buried one there are the railroads from Richmond south, and so the Wounded removed under a flag of truce. The Union troops buried one thousand rebels left on the field within our lines, many of their own dead near their own works.
Upon this basis it is estimated that the rebel killed and wounded, on Friday, will Gen. Pemberton; provided of course, that exceed six thousand, the average of killed the Danville road shares the fate that the and wounded in battle being about seven

to one killed.
Our loss will reach about 2,500 in killed and wounded-the Fifteenth Corps suffering

It was this act of the enemy in part that and giving Grant Richmond, starts off ahead | wounded was going on on Saturday, Sher of him for Washington we will have the army to subsist in the desert waste between of Lieutenant Colonel, Nov. 12, 1861, and the two capitals; have to make time on foot served in different parts of Atlanta, supposed in the expedition against Forts Henry and | that will beat the transports on the Potomac | to be the destruction of supply depots and and the Chesapeake, have the fortifications such other property as they could not con-

> This was considered evidence of an inten-Soveral rebel generals are reported killal,

but their names are not given. ceep south of Grant, and prevent raids into Important Victories Gained by Gen. Smith.

> OUR LOSS FIVE HUNDRED. Rebel Loss Four Thousand.

CAIRO, Saturday, July 23, 1864-The steamer Hillman has arrived here, ringing one day later news from Memphis. A cavalry officer who accompanied General Smith's expedition, gives the following articulars : Our forces consisted of a division each of

nfantry and cavalry, together with a brigde of colored troops. Gen. Smith outmanoeuvered Forrest all through, and whipped his forces five times.

The battle at Tapaluci, on the 13th, was a very severe one, the enemy being terribly punished by our cavalry and negro troops, who bore the brunt of the engagement.

The same night the Rebels assaulted our temporary works and were repulsed.
On the 15th another battle occurred, For-

rest making three charges on our line, but was driven back each time with great slaugh-On the night of the 15th the last day's rations were distributed, and the next morning the expedition started on its return, followed by Buford's cavalry, who retreated however, with severe loss, after going four infles.

From the night of the 15th to the night of the 19th, when supplies were not at Salem, the troops were obliged to live off the country, and on the 20th the expedition reached agrange with a loss, all told, of less than

500 men. Not a gun or wagon was lost during the expedition.

Gen. Grierson says the rebel loss cannot at "Bull-headed Grant;" and examine the mbrasures around Richmond for the brains be less than 4,000. Dispatches captured by Gen. Hatch admit a loss of 2,400. Among the rebels killed at Columbus were Faulkner, Mowbray, Nelson, Forrest, Harrison

and Green, Col. Wilkins, 9th Minnesota, and Green, Col. Wilkins, 9th Minnesons, and Lieut. M'Mahon, 9th Illinois, were the only Union officers known to be killed. The wounded were being brought into Memphis.

The expedition returned solely on account of the exhaustion of supplies. We brought of the exhaustion of supplies. We brough in 2,000 prisoners. Rebel dead were buried

by our troops on several occasions The Rebel Strength in the Late Raid. We are at last enabled to give some facts concerning the strength of the rebels in their late incursion into Maryland, which place the matter entirely beyond the pale of doubt or speculation. We can vouch for the entire reliability of the facts and figures which follow, and they effectually settle the question of the strength of the rebel force:
The force consisted of one division of cav-

alry and mounted infantry, and two small corps of infantry, all under chief command of Maj-Gen. Early. The cavalry force is under chief command of Maj-Gen. Robert Runson and is Runsom, and is composed as follows: Imboden's brigade B. T. Johnson's brigade

1,700 1,600 McCausland's brigade W. L. Jackson's brigade Total cavalry and mounted infantry 5,500

The two corps of infantry are temporarily organized as follows:

First Corps, commanded by Maj-Gen J.
C. Breckinridge, is composed of—
Echol's division, four brigades

4,500

Second Corps, commanded by Maj-Gen Robert Rhodes.

Bamseur's division, two brigades

Gordon's division, three brigades Rhodes' old division, five brigades 16,400

total infantry Total cavalry and mounted infantry 5,500 Grand total

vith three batteries of artillery of this force, three to four thousand were left south of the Potomac, at Lynchburg, Staunton, Gordonsville, Winchester, and in the gaps of the Blue Ridge. The total force which crossed the Potomac did not exceed sixteen thousand of all arms, including noncombatants of all kinds. The fighting strength with which they appeared in front of Washington did not exceed twelve thou-

The Alabama Manned and Fought

by English Seamen. We cannot but feel grieved at the loss of the brave ship, which was almost as much English as Confederate, in whose defense we may recognize the bull dog courage of our countrymen as well as the chivalrous impetuosity of her Southern commander. The news of this combat will, we fear, carry mourning into more than one English home. But in the end of the gallant ship, which was English too, there is, after all, little to regret, much of which to be proud. She sank unconquered and defiant, in the waters of the channel, refusing to the last to lower her flag, leaving no trophy in the hands of the ene my.—Front the London Herald.

VICE PRESIDENT HAMLIN, Congressman Washburne, and General Shepley are spoken of as successor to Secretary Fessenden in the United States Senate. So savs an exchange. Hamlin will get it. He is, next to James G. Blaine, the best politician in Maine.

GOVERNOR MORTON, of Indiana, was in Harrisburg on Friday last, and had an interview with Gov. CURTIN. On Saturday he left Harrisburg, and was accompanied as far as Huntingdon by Gov. CURTIN, who goes to Bedford, for a few weeks, to recruit his health.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SCHOONER GEORGE LATIMER BY THE FLORIDA.—We learn om the Merchant's Exchange, Pine street, the new schooner George Latimer, was captured and burned on the 18th of May, by the pirate Florida. The captain, mate, second mate and cook, were put on board the Nourmahal, on the 5th of June, in lat. 22 north, and long. 42. The remainder of her crew shipped on the Florida. The Latimer was from Baltimore, and bound to Pernam-buco. Her cargo consisted of 1882 barrels of flour, 3000 gallons of petroleum, 16,243 packages of lamps.—N Y. Com.

Cown and County Matters.

men. The regular monthly meeting of the Soldiers Aid Society will be held at Mrs. Eby's at 8 o'clock p. m. Monday, Aug. 1st, L. E. C. Jounson, Secretary.

ACCIDENT.-On Saturday last, Mr.

Solomon Stouffer, an employee in Gardner & Co's Foundry, had his leg broken between the knee and ankle by the falling of an endgate of a coal car upon him .- Democrat PASSED THROUGH. - On Saturday afternoon, Capt. Ed. Sanno's cavalry company arrived in this place and encamped at the

Fair Grounds until Sunday evening when

it resumed its march to Maryland. Capt.

S., we are informed, received a premium of

\$1,000 for raising this company, which is said to be the best in the State. - Democrat THE CARLISE AMERICAN comes to us this week enlarged in size and much improved in general appearance. We are pleased to notice this evidence of prosperity on the part of our neighbor, and hope that its influence and circulation may steadily

We are informed that the Rev. S. W. Owen, a young minister of the Evangelical Luthern Church and recently a graduate of the Theological Institute at Selinsgrove, has received and accepted a unanimous call from the congregation at Centerille. Mr. Owen has reputation of being a the young man of more than usual promise and we congratulate the congregation on their choice of a pastor.

That enterprising gentleman and nequalled caterer, Geo. W. FOLAND has left our town and removed to Johnstown, of this State. Our citizens will miss sadly George's enterprising skill in resturant line. We understand he intends establishing himself in the same business in his new home. and we congratulate the people of that place on having secured a good citizen and unequalled resturateur.

List of the names of men who were drafted, for Cumberland County, on Friday. 22nd inst.

Shippensburg Boro.—Jacob Jacoby, Wm. Mohler, Samuel Winters, James Rankin.-4. Shippensburg Twp .- Israel Halter, David

Sollers,—2.

Miffin—Emanual Whisler, James W.
Woods, Joseph Hefflefinger, Geo. Asper,
Joseph Henry, Samuel Machlin, William
Row, John Lindsey, Andrew Brown, Eli Lucas (col'd.)—10.

Newville—Simon Shively, John Swigert,

Newton—James Peebles, Alfred Minich, John Harlan, William Smith, Thompson N. Robinson, John Miller, Michael H. Keeney, Mathew Galvin.—8.

Newton—Charles Brewster, Jacob Kistler,
Jeromiah Hocker, T. M. M'Cullough, A.
Weakerson (col'd.) George Reese, James
Carothers, Jacob Reeder, William Dyarman, John H. Leidig, John Horner Jacob Harlan, Joseph C. Smith, Wm. Cope, James A. Eakins, Alexander S. M'Coulloch, John

Otto, Lewis Brooks (col'd).—26. Frankford—Benj. Mowery, James Gropver, Abram Martin, Eli Dunkelberger, Wm. Wolf, Ben Worst.—6.
W. Pensboro.—Conrad Throne, David Do-

ner, Eli Shover, William Messinger, James Speake, David S. Miller, Thomas, Shover, William Welsh, William A. Logan, Robert Y. Askins, Josiah Zimmerman, Z. A. Coles-stock, Isaac Finkenbinder, H. A. Whaler.

Upper Allen.—Josiah Haro, Elias Clod-felter.—2.