CARLISLE, PA. Friday, August 19, 1864.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS. VICE PRESIDENT.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

Union Electoral Ticket. SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.

Thomas H. Cunningham, Beaver county

13 Elins W. Hall, 14 Charles H. Shrinor, 15 John Wister, 16 David M'Conaughty, 17 David W. Woeds, 18 Islac Benson REPRESENTATIVE. 1 Robert P. King.
2 George M. Coates,
3 Honry Baum,
4 William H. Kern,
5 Bartiu H. Jenks,
6 Charles M. Runk,
7 Robert Parke,
8 William Taylor,
9 John A. Hiestand,
9 Stakes H. Correll 17 David W. Woods, 18 Islanc Bonron, 19 John Patton, 20 Samuel B. Dick, 21 Everbard Bierer, 22 John P. Penney, 23 Kbenezar M'Jukin 24 John W. Blanchard

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., TO. 37 Park Row, New York, and State St. Boston, are our Agents for the Herall n those cities, and are authorized to take Advertise lonts and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

## UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The loyal citizens of Cumberland county are invited to meet in County Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for county officers, at the Court House, on Monday, the 29th of August, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Meetings for the election of delegates will be held in the various townships of the county, at the usual place of holding such elections, between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M., and in the several wards and boroughs between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M.; on Saturday, August 27th, J. M. WEAKLEY,

Chairman Union County Committee.

## County Convention.

A call will be found in our columns to day, for the meeting of the Union County Convention on the 29th inst. We desire to impress on our friends throughout the County the importance of giving their attention to from every township, Ward and Borough. There is generally an indifference manifested with regard to the meeting of our County Convention that contributes much to our which that year closed and those that annual defeats. It is solden we have more accurred in the beginning of 1863, made tion of the County has any voice in the for- When Woodward and Vallandigham mution of a ticket or any special interest in its election. The want of a full attendance ficult, and thus prevents a proper organiza- and conventions were most enthusiastic, we manifested more interest in the politics of our County.

If we expect to accomplish any thing in is an indifference among us as to who is nominated so long will there be an indifference tive and earnest delegates be sent from each to the County Convention.

and loyalty.

We would also recommend that party conthe ticket, and that men be nominated on ac- again invade the North and threaten count of their fitness for the position they seek, Washington, the prospects of both would and not because of any fancied claim they brighten equally. The rebels would may have on the party. We need a good ticket and a thorough organization and unless we have both it is useless for us to exert ourselves in the coming campaign.

"Extract from a speech delivered a uil Hall, March 7th, 1850, by DANIEL

"If the infernal fanatics and abolitionists ever get power in their hands, they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Cuur at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinions or dare question their infallibility, and finally bankrupt the country and deluge it with BLOOD. We clip the foregoing from a Democratic

most certain. newspaper before us. It has been printed so are so allied to those of the rebellion, frequently in some of them that it appears almost like an advertisement. There are just | whose success depends upon the victories two mistakes in the quotation: first, Danie Webster did not make a speech in "Fancuil Hall March 7th, 1850," and second, he did make a speech in the U.S. Senate on that of loyal men? Will its success restore a day in which he did not utter one word that Union of establish a Government, when could possibly be twisted into any thing like the sentiments in the above extract. But that success is only possible through that Government's misfortunes and disgrace? even had he made the prediction, the party that slandered and villified the great ex-Can it hope to save a nation whose very pounder of the constitution during his life, existence must be almost destroyed betook very effective to prevent its fulfilment fore it can attain to power? The Union loving Demogracy, they who prated most of their attachment to the constitution and Government formed by our fathers, never gave the "infernal fanatics" a in Carlisle, on Monday last, and nominated chance to do all this work. In the States where their organization had entire control they discarded the National Constitution and formed one suited to their own tastes. They set the authority of the Executive at defiance, trampled on laws that had been made at their dictation, organized an army for the purpose of making war upon their own Government and fearing that all this crime and treason might not produce bloodshed they commenced an attack upon a starving garri-

This crowning villiany commenced a war so vast and bloody that even treason shud- as the coal operators. These men seem to ders as it looks upon the scene. The condi- have no sense of justice to others or comtion of our Nation is surely most lamentable. The constitution has been overridden and tant pieces, but with a gloating eye fill their miserable coffers with the gold wrenched destroyed, the laws and authority of the from the necessities of the great mass of con-Government have been set at defiance, war has filled our land with misery and desolaare now suffering about as much from the tion, the country has been brought to the verge of bankruptcy and has, been deluged with blood, but we submit that this has not been the work of "fainties" and abolitionists. The men who have committed this wickedness never had any abolition proclivities. Previous to the rebellion they labored for the advancement and extension of the system of Slavery, and most constantly acted with and controlled the Democratic Party. Isn't it in bad taste for their former associates to manufacture predictions, the fulfillment of which the treason of their own party has effectually prevented it? on hand until the people suffer next winter,

LIDUT. J. C. GRANT, a nephew of Gen. Linux J. C. Grant, a nephew of Genthat will not be profitable or pleasant to Grant, was killed in the late repulse before them, and they will find but few to condole

Petersburg.

**等数的基本的电影。实现**的一点

THEIR CNLY HOPE.

In a very few days the Democration National Convention will meet to make its nominations. Who will be chosen by it as the standard bearers of the Democracy, it is impossible, at present to mocracy, it is impossible, at present to have given rise to so many comments upon predict. From the men who have made our people and our Stateauthorities and laws what they can do to restore peace and pros themselves prominent in opposition to the Administration will be selected two who can best harmonize the conflicting elements of the party and give it the greatest chance of gaining power. The object of the Democracy is not the elevation of any particular individual to power, nor have they any clearly defined line of policy, which they will insist on having adopted. Their grand design is, the attainment of power. To control the Government, dispense its immense patronage, and enjoy its honors and offices, is the end of all their aims and efforts. To accomplish this, their nominees will be chosen solely with regard to their availibility, and their declaration of principles will be made to suit what they may suppose to be the prejudices and wishes of the people. But however skillfully they may lay their schemes at Chicago, t is not within their power to accomolish their own success. This depends upon operations far beyond their control, and upon circumstances which have never before affected a Presidential canvass. Disguise it as they may, the only chance of Democratic success is in the defeat of our armies, and the disgrace and overthrow of our Government. Whatever hope they have of triumph in the coming | tional armies, otherwise the burdens put upon |

No one who is familiar with political of suppressing the rebellion as the operations movements in the country during the of our armies in Virginia, and there is no last year can doubt this statement. In propriety in putting all this burden upon one 1862 after the failure of the Peninsular or two States because they happen to be most campaign and the want of success that immediately interested. The Governor's recommendations regardattended our operations in the south-west, the Democracy achieved some very imborder defence are practical, and impress us portant successes. New York, New Jeras the best we have seen. Certainly the peosey. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and ple of this State cannot well afford, in addi-Illinois, cast democratic majorities, and tion to their other burdens for the war, to chattels of their employers, camethe host securing a representation in the convention, in a number of the States which still keep up a standing army sufficient to repel possible invasions of the enemy. Yet it has supported the Administration, the vote been found necessary to have some force for was exceedingly close. The defeats with defence within call in case of emergencies, when the General Government does not make sufficient preparations for our protection. than two thirds of our districts represented, it almost certain that the Democracy | For other points touched in the Governor's in Convention and consequently but a per- would carry every thing before them - message we commend to our readers a peruwere nominated their party was sanguine also renders the selection of a committee dif- of success everywhere. Their meetings Pennsylvania Peace Party Holding tion throughout the County during the cam- and they boasted confidently of giving paign. Now we insist that it is about time their candidates the most overwhelming posed of men of heavy metal, took place in majorities. But the victories at Gettys- Hope Chapel yesterday afternoon. The meet-

burg, Vicksburg and Port Hudson, very ing was a secret as a Freemason's lodge.-We learn that it originated with Judg our County we must put forth effort. If we soon turned the tide against them. The Woodward, of Pennsylvania, and a knot of do not mean to work in ournest we had better | States that had voted with the Democrathe neace Democracy of Philadelphia, who cease working at all. Just so long as there ev at the election previous gave large resolved themselves into a committee, and majorities against them, and their condi- invited from various States a large number tion as a party was hopeless as that of of the faithful of the tribe to meet them in district in the County represented in the convention, and that too by the very best and that a decisive success for the Union nia, among whom were ex-Attorney Roed. wention, and that too by the very best and that a declared most earnest men that can be sent. Now arms would destroy the last hope of Delands Dyke, Charles Ingersoll, ex-Gevernor Wilham Righer, Woodward, ex-Governor Wilham Righer, let our friends take this matter in hand at mouratic success? The capture of Rich-General Van Porter, ex-Chief Justice Low once and see that primary meetings are held mond or Atlanta and the destruction of ry, Judge Black, and about fifty more of the in every borough and township, and that acwould have precisely the same effect on ernor Weller, of California; ex-Governor We hope too that the Convention when the Democracy that it would have on the Thomas Seymour, of Connecticut: Senator Bayard of Delaware; and ex-Governor it assembles will see the propriety of nominating the very best men they can find for the vince both of the hopelessness of their the chair different offices. Let them be men who have eause and prevent any serious effort on Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, made the best reputation for intelligence, morality the part of either. If, on the contrary, brief speech, the burthen of which was that Grant or Sherman should be driven from

failure makes a Democratic triumph al-

the following ticket: Assembly, John D.

Bowman: Sheriff, John Jacobs: Commis-

ioner, Henry Karns, Director of the Poor,

William Wherry; Auditor, John A. Heb-

Conferees instructed to support Adam J.

There are many men growing fat and

sleek at the present time off of the burdens

on the people, but there is no class that skins

the public with such admirable complacency

punctions of concience in regard to exorbi-

sumers, The people of the United States

combinations of conspirators of this charac-

ter as they are from the direct results of the

There is an immence amount of corn

doubt the case is the same at all other grain

lepots. The people are made to suffer great-

ly from the combinations of these heartles

conspirators, whom it does not seem possible

to reach through the ordinary channels of

law. If these men keep their grain, &c.,

it will probably be reached then in a way

bloody rebollion.

with them.

Glossbrenner as the choice of the Convention

for the Congressional nomination.

the great object should be to get Lincoln out of office. His remarks did not please Senasideration be overlooked in the formation of their positions and rebel hordes should for Bayard, who contended that nothing could be gained by pushing one man of wrong principles aside, and putting another of wrong principles in his piece. He said the wrong principles in his place. ratic party must assume honest and straightforward peace grounds, or it had no anticipate an early independence and the on but that of hunting for spoils. Senator Bayard left the meeting with a Democracy would count certainly on the ook of dissatisfaction, if not of contempt on election of their candidates. The suchis face. cess therefore of the Democratic party

Strong peace speeches were made by exdepends not on the nomination of any Wood, John MKeon and others, whose particular candidate or on the adoption names we did not learn. George T. Curtis, of any given platform, but entirely upon the failure of our military operations.—

| made a speech strongly pointing to General M Clellan as the candidate; ex-Gevernor Vroom, of New Jersey, did the same, as did The success of the Union armies is a also a gentleman from Indiana, whose name

we lost. Me lost.

After the meeting adjourned one man humorously said:—"We have marched up hill death blow to Democratic hopes; their and down again." It was impossible to de-tect any visible object of the meeting, unless How can this party whose interests it was to make a few speeches in a secret council as an evense for being here to lay pipe for the campaign, or for the division of

the spoils. It is a noticeable fact that there were very of traitors and the overthrow of the arfew New York politicians at this secret con-clave. The New Yorkers generally seem to mies of the Union, have the assurance to ook upon the whole affair as a pretty piece call itself loyal or to expect the support of impudence on the part of the Philadel-

GENERAL SEYMOUR'S EXPERIENCE IN CHARLESTON .- General Seymour, recently exchanged at Charleston, with other Federal officers, arrived in Troy on Wednesday evening, and left the next morning for Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he awaits orders from Washington. He is quite feeble from the effects of confinement and in-DEMOCRATIC TICKET .- The Democracy of this county convened in County Convention sufficient food. Up to the period when he was transferred to Charleston he suffered great hardships, and was afforded hardly

sufficent food to maintain life. At Charleston although our officers were nominally placed under fire they were decently treated. During the six weeks he was there only one shell came near them, and that did no damage. The city is badly cut up by the firing from our batteries, and as many as fifty shells a day are hurled into the Secession hot-bed. Buildings on position of Major Gen of the western diall sides are torn to pieces, and the damage is very great. From the "wreck of matter" produced by our firing, it, would seem that

there will not be much of Charleston left if the shelling is continued as at present. General Seymour was stationed at Charleston some two or three years before the war port to Gen. But Fortress Monroe. He commenced. He therefore had many influ- will, probably, bigned to the command ential acquaintances there, and to them he was indebted for general courtesies during his late involuntary stay among them. He conversed with them freely about the war. He told them the North would never yield; that the determination of the people was to wipe out the rebellion and save the Union, and grain stored at Chicago by speculators no matter what sacrifices the great work

awaiting higher prices, and we have no should involve. CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD .- As soon as there is the slightest unensiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of Cought take during the day a few "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. Military Officers and Soldiers should have them in readiness. Gen. John Johnston has been assigned upon the first appearance of a Cold or Cough to the cond of the forces in Western For sale at Elliott's drug store.

What the Democrats Mean to Do. Governor Curtin's message to the Legis It is often asked, says the Old Guard what

The Governor's Message.

The most ungenerous and unjust com-

blame rest, if on any one, for the doings of

ernment upon us for aid in behalf of the Na-

driving of a regular rebel force from North-

Secret Meetings in New York.

The New York Harall of Chursday says:

The first peace meeting in this city, corr

has done it well.

lature in extra session is a document which the Democrats mean to do? They mean, as a first step, to fill the Ex will receive, as it deserves, particular attenecutive chair with patriotism, and to banish faction and despotism from the Administra-tion of the Federal Government. tion from the whole country. The recent occurrences in this State and on the border

perity to our country.

The Democrats are in the condition of that some ex-cathedra expression was necessary as an embodiment of public opinion in skilful surgeon who is called to a man who this Commonwealth. Governor Curtin has fell into the hands of assassins. If his wounds given expression to the popular feeling, we are not mortal, he will restore him. If Abolition has not killed the Union, the may say also the public indignation, and he democrats will restore it. But, at any rate, going entirely down in the whirlpool of blood. they will save Constitutional Liberty from ments have been made by the press in cer-

For a party that has not been able to carry tain quarters upon the conduct of our people a single state for nearly two years we are inand officials. The Governor assumes the position already taken by us that upon the clined to think that this programme is rath-Federal authorities and not upon those of the | er extensive. And were success possible we State devolved the duty of protecting us from | doubt exceedingly whether they even mean invasion, especially in view of the fact that to do anything indicated in the above exthe General Government makes no deduction tract. The faction which rules the Dome in its requirements upon us to assist in the cratic party to-day is that which supported

work of keeping up our armies to operate in Breckinridge four years ago. Is it rations the field. Further than this, Governor Cur- to suppose that leaders who didn't have dis tin shows that the Washington authorities | cernment enough then to avoid a traito have declined every proposition to assist the | would be very likely to have enough now t people of Maryland and Pennsylvania in keepselect a patriot? The party that gave u ing up a force for the protection of the bor- | the memorable administrations of Pierce and der. The conclusion to which all must ar- Buchanan, men whose imbecility and cow rive is that to which we have herefore given ardice, if not treachery, allowed traitors to expression, that as the General Government | perfect their schemes for the overthrow undertakes the work of looking after the the Government shoul speak less confident armies of rebellion and refuses to co-operate | ly of their ability to fill the Executive Chair with State authorities in any part of this work, with patriotism and to banish faction and de-

on the officials at Washington must the potism from the Administration. Abolition has not killed the Inion. rebels on our soil. If it is expected that our has saved it wherever it and the power. The State is to provide unassisted for its own pro- States that have abolished Slavey within tection, there should certainly be some re- their own limits and have been nost active laxation in the demands by the General Gov- to prevent its extension elsewhere are those which have been most steadfast in their at tachment to the Union. They have never contest is founded on their country's the several States will be very unequal. The formed confederacies for its destruction of declared war against its Government. The ern soil is as much a part of the general work | have never robbed its arsenals no plunder its Treasury. They have never distured i soldiers nor threatened its Capital, But whe Slavery and its anologists commerced a wa on the Governmet to which they wed their allegiance, they nobly ralleid to is defence From every State controlled by Abolition ing the organization of a militia force for ists, men rushed by thousands to difend the imperilled Country. From the fields an workshops where free labor is respected where laborers are the equals and not th which have stood between traitos and th country's life. That our Nation is not de stroyed to day is because "Aboltion" h saved it. Had but our own Statebeen con trolled by Slavery when this war emmene the Union would not exist no even nam . All the power, importance extent territory, wealth and lives the Thion ha sal of the document uself which we publish lost, have been lost in consequence of the exist ence of Slavery and not because of is Abolition. Why is it that with these acts notoriously before the public, the apobgists for Slavery persist in charging upon ibelition ists the acts which have been committed it

those who have been the lifelong aid prois ent advocates of human bondage What Democrats mean to do is not away ery apparent unless we judge of the inten ions by the consequences of their lets and teachings. Their advocacy of ty doctrine of State rights and their threats resist the Government if it attempted f coerce the South, first induced the reld to take up arms, and their conduct sin, in opposing every earnest effort of th Government to crush the rebellon, encourges them now to fight on until a change of Admisstration secures their recognition. They are constantly erting the impossibility of subding the South; they mage ify the important of every rebel victory, and speak slighting of overy Union success; they talk succeinty of the ability of the Government to reder its currency and predict that it will utintely be they do every thing in their povers in-pire rebels with hope and cause Union un to despair of success and yet they claiment they mean to restore the Country to psperity and peace. If their actions at alludicate their purpose they must mean to whe confederacy, to embarrass their own Gornment and to contribute their utmost tord the success of treason.

## PERSONAL.

The Hon. James H. Ca bell, of Pennsylvania, sailed on Wedney in the Scotia, for Liverpool, on his way Sweden, whither he goes as Minister Regnt of the United States at Stockholm. MCampbell is a distinguished member of the fof Schuylkill county, and has served twol terms in Congress. Mrs. Campbell, w accompanies him, is well known in litgy circles as a poetess, as well as a chaste d vigorous rose-writer.

Ber The Most Rev. John Closky, the Archbishop elect of New Yolast Monday, and is at present stopping at: residence of

the late Archbishop Hughe ReproGeneral S. Hobart ard's petition for a court of inquiry inthe charges on which he was lately dssind the service, has been granted by their Department. General Kilpatricus so far recovered from his wound that was enabled to

Cumberland a few days! commenced a settlemein Sardinia at During the war of 1812 was among the defenders of his counton the Niagara frontier. He was presat the repulse of the British by the veterander Morgan, in their attempt to cross skeleton bridge over Scajaquada Creek their way up the river to burn Buffalo. the military peace establishment which eeded the war he

dered supernumerary ubsequent divisions of his command. BRIG. GEN. WHIRNEY has been relieved from the cound of the Florida dis-trict by Gen. J. Pilch, and ordered to re-

vision of New York, I which he was ren-

GEN. W. KOONTZ, of Somersat, it seems to be st, will be the Union nominee for Cors in the district now so shamefully apresented by the Copperhead Corgi. The district is composed of Somersedford, Fulton, Franklin and Adams cbs. Three of these counties, Somerset hklin and Adams, have declared foreral Koontz. Bedford has presented onel FRANK JORDAN, and Fulton, blieve, is yet without a can-

didate. Techmond papers announce that Virgini,

Official Returns of the Late Elec-

THE SOLDIERS WILL VOTE. HANDSOME MAJORITY OF 94,494. The Copperhead Counties Vote Against

We are ut last enabled to give the official eturns of the special election held on the first Tuesday in August. The vote is devices of the soldier in the field. He will hereafter be permitted to choose his own rulers, and participate in all the privileges enjoyed by an American citizen, which had been denied to him by a Copperhead Supreme Court, of which the defeated Judge Woodward was its principal leader. We hope the soldiers and their friends will examine the table of returns closely, from which they will see that NONE but COPPER-HEAD counties voted against them. lst Amd't | 2d Amd't | 3d Amd t

~ 1	Caunties.						
ու		For	Λg	For	Ag	For	Λg
s-	Adams	2080 9863 2466 2380 1922 5010 2505 4970 4897 2679 1629	1491	2300	1251	2275	1251
- 1	Allegheny	9863	896	100:21	606	9987	603
or	Armstrong	2466	1676	2402	1684	2488	1685
to	Beaver	2380	366	2364	808	2726	311
us	Bedford Berks	5016	50 17	8050	2512	7952	3597
	neras Bhair Bradford Bradford Butter Cambria Carbon Cameron Centre Chester	2505	223	2505	208	2517	210
ալ	Bradford	4970	229	4906	101	4863	209
v-	Bucks	4897	4042	4959	3932	4936	3927
ta İ	· Butler ·	1690	91.19	1621	9170	1618	9197
ام	Carbon	1097	592	1160	471	1155	482
10	Cameron	2228 6415, 1613 1390 1298 1533 4502 2027 3711, 2361, 5020 2603 2513 493	**-				
t-	Centro	2228	2319	221,2	2817	2197	2317
	Chester	6115	1483	6562	1275	6542	1272
11	Chester Clarion Clinton	1013	1077	1,099	1990	1977	1973
	Clinton Clearfield	1:298	2053	1301	2074	1297	2079
	Columbia	1533	2553	1463	614	1434	608
Ŧ. I	Crawford	4502	932	4489	773	4308	830
Ιt	Cumberland	29.27	1588	3905	524	3895	524
ie	Dauphin	3711	1861	3709	1738	3760	1749
in	Delaware Erio	5020	1082	1950	180	1753	918
	Elk	260	282	257	308	256	33Hi
lo-	Payette	2603	2502	2585	2440	2583,	2473.
ا مو	Franklin	2513	721	2559	722	2511	7:32
-0	Franklin Fulton Forest	493	672	4,80	352	483	37,8
t-	Forest Greens Huntingdon	1000	808	1674	สาก	1697	693
er l	Hantingdon.	2505	360	2499	307	2497	303
	Indiana	3296	689	3264	167	3236	168
or	Jefferson .	1 497	1220	1464	1223	1466	1228
y l	Juniata-	1008	1088	1032	461	1034	451
.a l	Lancaster	2088	116	11424	197	2017	102
u	Lebanon	2198	686	2554	597	2544	600
ts	Lebigh	2614	3637	2629	3558	2570	3596
n l	Lazern	4575	4024	6162	960	6084	892
	Lycoming	2714	2473	1722	2135	2705	2445
ar	Mercer	570	12012	3191	2007	3180	168
ir	Minin	1304	576	1354	518	1310	511
	Monroe	458	1644	529	1547	525	1539
٠.	Montgomery	4938	4743	5061	4536	5018	4541
n-	Montour	865	710	870	695	857	696
ir	Northampton	2176	3171	3730	1100	3702	1132
٠,	Northumberland	2510	909	2052	2139	2318	728
ıa į	Philadelphia	27268	9965	29226	328	28290	530
d,	Piko	167	841	161	835	159	838
10	Potter	1025	- 87	7083	52	1016	61
	Schuylkill	5923	3058	6508	1600	6502	1587
ts	Snyder	1.50%	009	1441	115	2073	1.99
le i	Salivan	316	381	391	303	380.	305
	Susquehanna	3251	422	3225	344	3211	346
1	Tioga	3197	170	3235	713	3219-	77
us.	Union	1521	451	1520	470	1501	468
n-	Venango	1551	821	2399	11-2	2348	193
	Washington	4031	2235	10:57	2.5693	40535	2282
'd	Wayne	1111	2231	1145	2217	1401	2222
in	Westmereland	373%	3353	3759	333315	3699	3312
6	Wyoning	1151	710	1207	432	1195	338
Oi	York	4265,	3261	4253	J925,	4192	3872
li.	Pranklin						
·1~	Total for the 1st amendment 199,657						
	TOME TOURS	C 10000	1144	ocn a			,
11-	i agastori		••		5	95.16	٠,٤

Majority for the 1st ameniment 94,494 Total for the 2d amendment against Total for the 3d amendment 75.012 against Majority for the 2d amendment 131 744

The counties of Cameron and Forest from which the official returns have not been rereived are very small, and polled the followng vote at the last election, viz : Woodward

274

Cartin. 310 400 ----

TURE MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR. THE STATE DEFENDED AGAINST MALIGNANT ASPERSIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLA-

A PLAN FOR MILITTA ORGANIZA-TION SUBMITTED.

HARRISBURG, August 9, 1864. SENATE. The Senate met at 12 M., and was called order by Speaker John P. Penney. The Governor's proclamation ordering the meeting was read.

The Governor's message was presented by the Secretary of the Commonwealth and read. Mr. Lowky moved to print five thousand copies in English, and three thousand in German. Agreed to.

The military portion of the message was referred to the Military Committee. Other

portions were also referred. Adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. on Wed-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES The House was called to order at 12 M. by beaker HENRY C. Johnson. The proclamation ordering the meeting of

the Législature was read. Committees were appointed to wait upon the Governor and the Senate, and inform them that the House was organized.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth preented the message of Governor Curtin. THE MESSAGE.

Hannissung, August 9th-I have called you together in advance of your adjourned session for the purpose of taking some action for the defence of this State. From the commencement of this rebellion Pennsylvania has done her duty to the Government. Lying as her Southern counties de in the immediate vicinity of the border, and thus exposed to sudden invasion, a selfish policy would lead her to retain a sufficient part of her military force for our defence.— In so doing she would have failed in her resume his command in Army of the duty to the whole country; not only would her men have been withheld from the field GEN. EZRA NOTT, of Jalo county, New York, died at Sardinia, the 3d inst., aged 77 years. About the year 39 General Nott | would have to a large extent diminished the ability of her people to comply with the de mands of the U. States. She would have Willink. It is said the forest tree fell-ed there was by the hamf General Nott. ment, and made herself responsible for any failures and shortcomings that may have occurred in pursuance of the policy thus

deliberately adopted.

This State has steadily levoted her; men to tile great service. From the beginning she has always been among the first to respond to the calls of the United States, as is shown by her history from three months men and the reserve corps to the present was advanced step by still he obtained the moment. Thus faithfully fulfilling all her own obligations, she has a right to be defended by the national forces as a part of a not complain when she suffers by the necessary contingencies of the war. The rebeen made upon the people of her southern counties are most unfounded. They were eral Couch held the enemy at bay. invaded in 1862, when a Union army, much it their immediate vicinity, and north of the took them at McConneilsburg, in Fulton Potomac They were again invaded in 18-60; after the defeat of the Union forces under Milroy, at Winchester; and they have and defeated them diving them to Hancock again suffered in 1864, after the defeat of and across the Potomac.

> How could an agricultural people in a open country be expected to rise suddenly and beat back hostile forces, which had defeated organized veteran armics of the Government? It is of course expected that the inhabitants of an invaded country will do what is in their power to resist the invaders and the fact hereinafter stated will show, I think, that the people of these counties have not failed in this duty. If Pennsylvania, by reason of her geographical position, has required to be defended by the national forces, it has only been against the common

the Union forces under Gens. Crook and Av

tants, nor have her people been disposed to sneer at the great masses of law-abiding itizens in any other State who have requir

ed such protection.
But, when a brutal enemy, pursuing a deborders and burns a defenceless town, this ing letter to the President, dated July 21. borders and burns a defenceless town, this ing letter to the President, dated July 21, horrid barbarity, instead of firing the hearts 1864: of all the people of our common country, i actually in some quarters made the occasion of mocks and gibes at the unfortunate suffirst Tuesday in August. The vote is de-cisive, and acknowledges the valuable ser-dered houseless; and these heartless scoffs proceed from the very men who, when the State authorities, forseeing the danger, were taking precautionary" measures, ridiculed the idea of there being any danger, sneered at the exertions to prepare for meeting it and succeeded to some extent, in thwarting their efforts to raise forces.

These men are themselves morelly responsible for the calamity over which they now chuckle and rub their hands. It might have been hoped, nay, had a right to expect that the people of the loyal States, engaged in a common effort to save their Go-vernment and all that is dear to freemen, would have forgotten, at least for the time, their wretched local jealousies, and sympathized with their loyal fellow-citizens whereever resident within the border of our common country. It should be remembered that the original source of the present re-

the necessary foundations of a common free Government. I am proud to say that the themselves, and give to them all that hearty. good-will, the expression of which is sometimes more important under the infliction of calumity than mere material aid.

It is unnecessary to refer to the approach or their destruction of property and pillage of the counties of Maryland lying on our border. These events have passed into history, and the responsibilities will be settled by the judgment of the people.

the service of the U. S., and to serve for one hundred days in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and at Washington and its vicinity. Notwithstanding the embarrass-ments which were complicated by the orders for their organization and muster, six regenlisted and organized, and a batallion of six companies. The regiments were withdrawn from the State, the last leaving the 29th day of July. I desired that at least part of this force should be confined in their service to the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and made such an application to the War Department. As the proposition did not meet their as proba tion it was rejected, and the General Order changed to include the States named, and Washington and its vicinity. No part of the robel army at that time had come within the State. The people of the border counties were warned and removed their stock. and at Chambersbarr and at hork were as-

manized and named for their own proces-I was not officially informed of the movenot of the stratez, of their commanders. the rebel army was closely parsued after it; had crossed the Potonac, and was retiring to the Shenandoah. Repeated successes of our troops were also announced, and the cople of this State had just cause to believe that quite sufficient. Federal force had been thrown forward for its protection upon the

Ou Friday, the 29th day of July, the trom this office.

I have the hon rebel brigades of Johnson and McCausland, consisting of from 2500 to 3000 mounted men, with six guns, crossed the Potomac at Clear Spring; they commanded crossing at | ten o'clock, A. M. and in crohed directly on Mercersburg. There were but forty-five men picketed in that direction under the command of Lieut. McLean, U.S. A., and as the enemy succeeded in cutting the telemoreation which from point had to pass west by way of Bedford, no information could be sent to General

Couch by telegraph, who was then at Chambersburg. The head of this column reached Chambersburg at three o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, the 30th. The rebel brigades of three thousand mounted men, crossed the Potomac at about the same time, at or near Wil-

Hagerstown and was threatened in front by anghan and Jackson, on his right by McCausland and Johnson, who also threatened his rear, and on his left by the column which crossed at Shepherdstown. He therefore fell back upon Greencastle. General Averill, it is understood, was under the or- special corps from the six border counties question. ders of Gen. Hunter, but was kept as fully advised by Gen. Couch as was possible of the enemy's movements on his right and to his rear. Gen. Couch was in Chambersburg

fantry, forty-five cavalry, and a section of a battery of artillery, in all less than one hundred and fifte men. The six companies of men enlisted for one hundred days remaing in the State, and two companies of cavalry, had, under orders from Washington, as I am unofficially advised, joined Averill. The town of Chambersburg was held until daylight by the small force under Gen. Coach, during which the Government stores and train were saved. Two batteries were then planted by the en-

where his entire force consisted of sixty in-

ested by the whole command of Johnson and McCausland.
At 7 o'clock, A. M. six companies of dismounted men, commanded by Sweeney, en-tered the town followed by mounted men fundred thousand dollars in gold or five hundred thousand dollars in Government funds as ransom, and a number of citizens are arrested and held as hostage for its following reply, dated August 1, 1864, to the

No offer of money was made by the citicens of the town, and even if they had any intention of paying a ransom, no time was allowed, as the rebels commerced namediately to burn and pillage the town, dis regarding the appeals of women and children, the aged and infirm. Even the bodies of the dead were not protected from their brutality.

It would have been vain for all the citizens of the town, if armed, to have attempted, in connection with Gen. Conch's small force, to defend it. General Couch with draw his command, and did not himself leave until the enemy were actually in the common country. Any other view would town. Gen. Averill's command being withbe absurd and unjust. She, of course, cannine miles of Chambersburg, it was hoped town. Gen. Averill's command being withhe would arrive in time to save the town, and efforts were made during the night to flections that have in too many quarters communicate with him been made upon the people of her southern In the meantime the small force of Gen-Averill marched on Chambersburg, but did superior to any force of the rebels, and on | not until after the town was burned and the hich they had of course a right to rely was enemy had retired. He pursued and over-

> I commend the houseless and ruined peo ple of Chambersburg to the liberal beneva-lence of the Legislature, and suggest that a suitable appropriation be made for their re-lief. Similar charity has heretofore been exercised, in the case of an accidental and lestructive fire at Pittsburg. I cannot doubt the disposition of the Legislature on the

county, in time to save that place from pil-

lage and destruction; he promptly engaged

present occasion.
On the 5th day of this month a large rebel army was in Maryland, and at various points on the Potomac, as far back as New Creek, and as there was no adequate force within the State, I deemed it my duty on that day

of ruffigns; composed of their own inhabi- approve my action, to make an appropriation or that purpose.

Feeling it to be the duty of the General Government to afford full protection to the people of Pennsylvania and Maryland by the defence of the line of the Potomac, I

> STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ANNAPOLIS, July 21, 1864. His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President

of the United States:
Sir: The repeated raids across the Potomac river made by portions of the rebel army, and the extent of the damage they have succeeded so frequently in inflicting have most injuriously affected the people of Mary land and Pennsylvania in the neighborhood of that river, and many of them, it it is believed as the only security against such losses in the future, are seriously considering the propriety of abandoning their present homes, and seeking safety at the North. It seems to us that, not merely in the sectional the propriety of abandoning their present homes, and seeking safety at the North. It seems to us that, not merely in the sectional aspect of the case, but in its national relation, the security of the border line between the loyal and rebellious. States is an object institution, and requiring a disposition of a justifying and requiring a disposition of a of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, to be kept up to the full number of lifteen regiments, to ial view to its defence.

The men who for any purpose now continue to encourage them ought to be held as to effectually guard them all. We ask of time to encourage them ought to be held as public enemies—enemies of our Union and our peace, and should be treated as such.—
our peace, and should be treated as such.—
States under the call last made, to be armed,

States under the call last made, to be armed, equipped, and supplied as other volunteers. We are aware that, as a general rule, wellpeople of Pennsylvania feel every, blow at founded objections exist to the enlistment of exposed bonder, and as the people of those any of her sister States as an assault upon a force to be exclusively used for home or counties have more personal interest in their suggest is an exceptional case, and the com-plete protection of this part of our frontier It is unnecessary to reips so the region of the electric defence of the region bordering on the option the Shenandonh Valley on the Shenandonh Valley on the Monocacy; their ment, and the Hon. Francis Thomas, of will, it is believed, be effective to prevent raids and incursions. regiments with a view to the protection of he counties on either side on that river. Regiments were raised, but the subsequent eximents were raised, but the subsequent exigencies of the service required their employment elsewhere, and they therefore afford, at present, no particular security to dent of pay and of subsistence. At that time a call was made upon Pennsylvania for volunteers to be mustered into

The necessity, as we think, for some such peculiar provision has now become so obvious. hat we would with great respect, but most have made, and we will immediately set about raising the forces required, and we have no doubt they will be promptly pro-

eured.
We have the homor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants.

A. W. BRADFORD, and

A. G. CURTIN.
The following letter from the Assistant Adjutant General, dated August 1, 1864, is the only reply received by me, up to this

Washington, D. C., August 1, 1864. His Exceedency the Governor of Pennsylvania: Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge the merciple of the joint letter from yourself and the Governor of Maryland, dated July 21, 1501, asking authority to raise a volunt force in your respective States, to be exclusively as al for home or local defence, and for guarding the fords of the Potomic. In reply I am derected by the Secretary of War to intorm you that the proposition has been fully considered, and that the proposition has been fally considered, and that the which I have had during the last three years. approved February 15, 1862, as promulgated General Orders No. 15, series of 1862,

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant General. Mem.—Similar letter sent to his Excel- 1864, I have appointed for the Eastern ar-ency the Governor of Maryland, this date, mics Colonel F. Jordan as agent at Washthe enlistment of men for one hundred days. I the Southwestern armies Lieut. Col. James Washington and vicinity.

[copy.] HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUS-QUEHANNA, AT HARRISBURG, July 29.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir: During the recent raid into Mary-

liamsport. Part of this command advanced on Hagerstown; the main body moved on out with a determination to stand by the few Ureencastle.

Another rebel column of infantry and arbitilery crossed the Potomac simultaneously at Shepherstown, and moved toward Leitersburg. Gen. Vonill address the Northern Central Railroad comforts and even nonaccommunity and specific comforts and even nonaccommunity sometimes heretofore been subjected.

Having received information from the party, volunteered and were armed, and even went down the Northern Central Railroad comforts and even nonaccommunity. soldiers present and hold the town against any cavalry force that might assault it. Five the road leading from Williamsport to ersbury. Gen. Averill, who commanded a force, reduced to about 2600 men, was at a line order to show you that the border citi-

selves against an ordinary raiding party, enmost exposed. If ten thousand men can thus he organized, its existence would be a pro-tection and give confidence. I am informed vance, by banks and other corporations, of that the general sentiment of the people in question is in favor of something being done at once, and as a military measure I think it will be of essential service to the General in the payment of the militing called out in 1863. In consequence, the Legislature passed the act of May 4, 1864, authority will be of essential service to the General in the purpose of refunding, in the purpose of the payment of the militing called out in 1863. In consequence, the Legislature payment of the militing called out in 1863. it will be of essential service to the General izing a loan for the purpose of refunding, Government, and recommend that the War with interest, the amount thus advanced, in Department encourage the movement by authorizing the loan or issue of uniforms. provided the law in question is enacted. believed that the new militia law of this State will practically prove of no value, excepting that an enrollment will be made. 1 am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient rvant, D. N. Coucu, rvant.

rvant, D. N. Collen,
Major General Commanding Department. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SUSQUE-HANNA HARRISBURG, August 4.

A true copy. Respectfully furnished for the information of his Excellency Governor A. G. Curtin.

John S. Schultze, A. A. Gen. On the same day approved in writing of he proposition, and expressed my opinion he proposition, and expressed my opinion under Gillmore. The main force was in line of battle; a demand was made for one that the Legislature would pass an act in accordance with it at its adjourned session, or the 23d of August.
I am furnished with an official copy of the

proposition of General Couch: [COPY.] WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ T GENS. OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1864. Major General D. N. Couch, Commanding, &c., Harrisburg, Pa: GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowl edge the receipt of your letter of the 22d of July, relative to the United States providing uniforms for a special corps of militia from certain border counties of Pennsylva-

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

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Thos. M. VINCENT, A. A. Gen. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SUSQUE-HANNA, HARRISBURG, August 6, 1864. A true copy. Respectfully furnished for he information of his Excellency Gov. A.

John A. Schultze, A. A. General In each of the three years, 1862, 1863, and 1864, it has been necessary to call out the State militia for the defence of the State, and this has been done with the assent and assistance of the General Government. From the want of organization we have been obliged to rely exclusively on volunteer

of men in a great measure undisciplined. in bill passed at the last session is, I think, for ordinary times, the best militia law we have ever had, but under the existing extraordinary circumstances it seems to require modification. I suggest that the assessor be directed to make an immediate onrollment, classifying the militia as may be thought best. That the officer be ap-

be designated by the Governor, from adining division, or in such other modes a the Legislature may think fit; that in all cases the officers shall be selected by preference from officers and men who have been in ervice, and shall have been honorably discharged by the United States, and that of fectual provision be made for drafting the

militia when required. The recommendation in regard to appointments is made to avoid the angry dissension and too often political jealousy, which divide military organizations by the election of officers, and to secure the services of the most deserving and competant men. The election of officers in the volunteer forces in the field has been found to be injurious to the service, while promotions by seniority and appointments of meritorious privates have produced bravery, and stimulated to faithfultions, the plan adopted of granting authority to officers to recruit companies has been found

be styled Minute Men, who shall be sworr The Potomac river can only be crossed in and mustered into the service of the State mon country. It should be remembered that the original source of the present rebellion was in such jealousies, encouraged for wicked purposes, by unscrupulous politicians.

The men who for any purpose now contract the men who for any purpose now contract. to sudden calls, the larger part of it should be organized in the counties adjoining our local defence, but such a service as we now protestion, the recommendation is made to suggest is an exceptional case, and the comof the State in which it shall be raised; and is of admitted importance. For after the save the time and expense of transporting of the rebellion, the importance of a special troops from remote parts of the State, and troops from remote parts of the State

raids and incursions.

The expenses of clothing, arming, and equipping such a force cannot be correctly ascertained, but the Quartermaster General

The State should provide at least six four-gun batteries of field artillery, with all the modern improvements. The been frequently made by more reflective persons that the State should raise a force and carnestly, urge upon your Excellency the ex-pediency of acceding to the suggestions we fence. Apart from other considerations, it is to

be observed that the expenses of such a measune would be quite beyond the present ability. of the State.

He raise and maintain, an army of fifteen regiments (and any smaller force would, be inadequate) would involve an annual expenditure of more than fifteen millions of dollars. The plan which I have above proposeds would, I think, give the State efficient protection, and if the Legislature should think fit to adopt it, the expense can be readily WARDEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GENS. OFFICE, provided for by loan or otherwise. Having an organized force under the control of the authorities of the State, and mustered into service for domestic protection, we would not, as heretofore, lose time in arranging for transportation and supplies with the National, Government when it becomes necessary to call it into the field. When thoroughly organized it should be, in all its appointments. an army which could be increased from; our enrollment of classified citizens. The plan which I have above suggested is

, the result of the reflection and experience authority asked for cannot be granted. In and I have felt it to be my duty to submit it this connection please see the actor Congress. For your consideration, for the purpose of providing for the effectual defence of the State. If the Legislature should prefer the adoption of any other plan, more efficient and economical than that which I have herein proposed, it will give me pleasure to co-operate heartily in carrying it into effect. In accordance with the act of March 4 The reason given for the refusal to act on lington, and Lieut. Colonel James Gilliam as his proposition can be made consistent with assistant agent at that place; and also for agents are now actively engaged in the per-The following communication, dated 22d formance of their duties, and it is desirable July. 1864, was made by Major General that our people should be aware that a part Couch to the Secretary of War. that our people should be aware that a part of them consist in the gratuitous collection of all claims by Pennsylvania volunteers, or their legal representatives, on the State and National Governments. Volunteers having claims on either of these Governments can have them collected through these agents without expense, and thus be secured from the extortions to which it is feared they have

zens are beginning to realize that by united action they have the strength to protect themas have been all my former appeals to the closed I invite your attention to a letter addressed to the Governor, together with the liberality of our generous people, when endorsement, upon the subject of forming a the well-being of our brave volunteers is in

> case Congress should fail to make the necessary appropriation at its then current session I regret to say that Congress adjourned without making such appropriation. The balance in the Treasury being found suffibalance in the Treasury being found suffi-cient to reimburse the funds so advanced without unduly diminishing the sinking fund, I have deemed it advisable not to advertise for proposals for the loans, and I re-commend the passage of an act directing the payment to be made out of the money in the Treasury. As the omission of Congress to act on this subject involved an unprece dented disregard of the good faith National authorities, I recommend that the Legislature take measures for procuring an appropriation at the next session of Congress.
>
> The revenue bill passed at the last session has been found to be defective in several points, and I recommend a careful and immediate revision of it.

The bounty bill passed at the last session is found to be defective and unjust in many of its provisions, and from the manner in which it is administered in some parts of the State oppressive on the people. As the present session has been called for the consideration of matters of vital public importance, commend them to your earnest and exclu-A. G. CURTIN. sive attention.

Mr. WATSON moved to refer the message to a joint committee of three, to report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to. Mr. SHARPE moved to refer so much of

the message as related to the Chambersburg sufferers to a special committee. Agreed to Other portions of the message were appropriately referred.

MORE DESTRUCTION BY THE PIRATE TALLAHASSEE.

THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG. REMOVAL OF GENERAL BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 14—7 o'clock A. M.—General Burnside was relieved yesterday, and left his command last evening, his division officers and a number of friends being present to bid him fairewell.

General Wilcox is temporarily in command of the 9th Army Corns.

of the 9th Army Corps.

It was reported, last week, that the enemy were moving toward our left, with the in-tention of making a flank attack early this morning, but, as there has been no demonstration up to this hour, the report is believ. ed to be unfounded. Ample preparation is, however, made to meet them should they attempt such a movement. Everything at headquarters is perfectly

quiet.
Considerable firing has been kept up all night between the pickets on the centre and

right.
Yesterday morning about daylight heavy forces, it has only been against the common to call for thirty, thousand volunteer militial the state, I deemed it my duty on that day lost the Governor on the recommentation of the army in the field by sending heavy detachments of veterans to save her cities from being devastated by small bands to call for thirty, thousand volunteer militial pointed by the Governor on the recommendation, approved by him, of a board of exprision is made for their for each division, of whom the major general is reported to have been an attack by some payment; it will be necessary, should you