CARLISLE, PA. Friday, August 26, 1864. FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. OF ILLINOIS. VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE. Union Electoral Ticket.

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

REPRESENTATIVE. 14 Charles H. Shrinor.
15 John Wister.
16 David M'Oenaughty,
17 David W. Woods,
18 Isane Henson,
19 John Pitton,
20 Samuel B. Dick,
21 Everbard Elerur,
22 John P Ponney,
23 Ebonezar M'Jukin,
24 John W Blanchard. 2 George M. Coates,
8 Honry Baum,
4 William H. Kern,
5 Dartin H. Jonks,
6 Charles M. Runk,
7 Robert Parke,
8 William Taylor,
9 John A. Hiestand,
0 Richard H. Coryell,
1 Edward Walldas Edward Halliday.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., O. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 n those cities, and are authorized to take Advortise ments 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.

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.

Delegate Election

The loyal Citizens of the East Ward of the Bor-ough of Carlisle, are in-vited to meet at the Pub-c House of T. B. Weekley, and those of the The loval Citizens of West Ward at Public House of John Hunnon, to morrow evening, (Saturday) at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing two delegates from each ward to the Union County convention to be held in Carlisle, on Monday, August 29th inst.

MANY.

THE BASIS OF PEACE. It is remarkable that, while a few papers favorable to the Administration are discussing the question of peace and the terms upon which the Union can be restored, the Southern press and other exponents of Southern public opinion declare bitterly against listening to any terms of peace that do not recognize their independence.

In the account published in the Atlantic Monthly for September of the visit to Richmond of Colonel Jacues and Mr. Gilmore, this is the principal fact which challenges the attention of the reader. In the frank, full and unrestrained conversation between those gentlemen and JEFF. DAVIS, the latter disdained all proffers of peace except on the ground of disunion and independence. This for money making, but we are certain was his tone first, last and all the time. As- that any one who reads the above and suming a desire for the end of the war, or "to be let alone," he yet repelled, with a warmth amounting to anger, every thought of reconciliation and harmony between the North of accomplishing by lying, what he can-and South. We are two countries, he said, not do by fair reasoning, must have a we are a distinct people, the South bitterly much greater credulity than is safe for al negroes to be, on any pretonce whatever, hates the North, it can never consent to live most persons to possess. under the same rule, and we shall prosecute the war until our separate existence is officially recognized or every man of us rots un-

rials of every Southern paper from which we led and the necessity which exists for a give further, are in happy keeping with this have seen extracts. There is, of course, a calm and deliberate exercise of our judg- fragment of platferm; and both, for identigreat deal of bravado in all this, and the deflant tone of these papers may be, in some measure, assumed; but if there was any latent desire for peace on other terms, eviden- should be discarded. But from these in the following the rebels of the South from ces of it would creep out here and there, in | quotations it would seem our opponen's | the Peace men of the North? spite of all efforts to conceal it, and of this rely on prejudice and not on reason. Let all who are in favor of peace; of years a holder of the notes of the 7.39 loan new command. we see no indications whatever.

We take it for granted, therefore, that Mr DAVIS is, in this matter; the faithful spokesman of his people. He may be as great a liar and demagogue as any one may choose to regard him; but demagogues watch for the indications of public sentiment with the great political issues before the people. keenest of eyes, and when they put their foot down firmly, rest assured they are well back-

Why, then, should the friends of the Government delude themselves with the idea that peace is at all practicable, just now, upon any terms acceptable to the country? Why should the intimate friends of the Administration discuss such a question at all? Why be crying "Peace! Peace! when there is no peace," at least no honorable peace within our reach?

The maiden aunt who declared that she would have peace in the house if she had to fight for it, enunciated the true theory. If we want peace we must fight for it-"conquer a peace," as the phrase ran in the time of the Mexican war. GRANT and SHERMAN and FARRAGUT are better negotiators, at present, GREELEY, RAYMOND and FORNEY: and if the Government will only back them up with the men and materials they need, we can in a short time write the terms of peace with a boyonet.

All discussion of the torms of peace, now, is idle. There is no enemy willing to treat with us. We have got to humble him into willingness; and the way to do this is to push on the army and not be higgling about what terms we shall offer him, or how much we shall abate of the ultra demands set up on

our side. If the enemy prefers extermination to submission, we presume he can have it; at least he ought to have, if he wants it. But all this talk about extermination is resolvable into a rhetorical flourish. It serves to round a period, and is characteristic of the windy and stilted declamation of the South; but it means nothing. The South will submit when it is well whipped, and not before. That is the one serious task before us, and it is to that we must now address ourselves, instead of debating whether we had better yield some-

thing or everything to bring them back. There are but two ways open to us-prosecute the war vigorously or give it up. The latter will suit the Rebels and bring about climate are sources of Pulmonary and Bronpeace after their fashion; the former will end | chial affections. Experience having proved in a permanent peace, the terms of which | that simple remedies act speedily and cercan easily be arranged when the time comes. tainly when taken in the early stage of dis-Let us bide that time patiently, and in the case, recourse should at once be had to firm conviction that the only road to honor- Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, able peace lies through the bloody field of let the Cold, Cough or Irritation of the battle. It is not our fault that it is so. The | Throat be ever so slight, as by this precau-Rebels can have peace by submission, at any | tion a more serious attack may be effectually time, but they will not have it at any price, as at present minded, and we have no alternative but to thrash them into a better mind. as occasion requires.

no Don't forget the Delegate election on Gold closed yesterday in Philadelto-morrow evening.

DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENT. I elected Curtin, for I sent him 15,000 more votes than he had majority.-ED-WIN M. STANTON .- Volunteer.

When, where and to whom did Secre tary Stanton say this? It has been circulated extensively since the election, and is about as barefaced a forgery as can well be concocted. Stanton never said election to the votes of honest Democrats who were so disgusted with the record of Judge Woodward and the treasonable thus. Every man knows that Gov. Curtin was elected by the aid his party re-Democrats, whom the course pursued by their party forced to his support. This would be a dangerous admission however their purposes. Here is another from the same paper:

ON THE STUMP .- Fred Douglas, the well fed and impudent negro who wears "Major's uniform is on the stump for Lincoln. Fred says he loves Lincoln. but yet faults him "for not having one or two colored gentlemen in his cabinet.' He says he has "surances from the Meetings for the election of delegates | term this will be made right." Fred at pleasure, by telegraph, to the mouth of usual rule of assessment, was not more than will be held in the various townships of expects to take Stanton's place as Secrethe St. Lawrence and down to Richmond, two-thirds of the actual cash value of the protary of War.

> of Fred Douglas wearing a Major's uniform and stumping for Mr. Lincoln. To what regiment does he belong? when did he receive his commission? and at what places is he making speeches? The men who have been bringing Fred into notice have been and are those who are denouncing Lincoln in about the same style that our Democratic friends delight in, and it isn't mány months since Γred himself denounced the administration in a manner that tickled copperheads immensely. The white men who associate, with Douglas and are his most hearty admirers are about the most efficient allies the Democracy now have. Couldn't you concoct a more plausible story next time, neighbor? We fear not, however, as borders somewhat on romance.

Mrs. Lincoln and her hopeful sor Bob," (who boasts that he has made \$400,000 since the election of his father.) are dancing at Saratoga.

"Bob" Lincoln has just graduated at ever since Mr. Lincoln's election. What pecial facilities a President's son may have for making money while at College we are not informed of, nor do we know what peculiar talents "Bob" may have ner that no further detriment to slave propinvention of a party back for the purpose erty shall be effected.

fairness and honesty. The peculiar cir- shall be free, to be a legal question. The same feeling is apparent in the edito- cumstances with which we are surround. The paragraphs of the address, which we guments, and we may expect to see the to divert the attention of men from the and to excite their feelings concerning events that have never occurred. But we not fear the effect of the fabrications. The people are intelligent enough to detect their falsity and they will teach their originators that such means can never accomplish what they design.

COLDS AND COUGHS .- Sudden changes of

warded off. Soldiers should have them, as

they can be carried in the pocket and taken

Niagara and Chicago

We propose "to whom it may concern,

construction of a special telegraph between the conspicuous points of Chicago and Niagara Falls. At the former the self-styled possible, to deliberate. At the latter, JEF-FERSON DAVIS' own confidential friends have watch-tower for the stratgetic espial of it and if he had there isn't any truth in Northern politics, from which eminence evto the last master-stroke of mischief may be transmitted to that gaunt and unexterminated person who has the life of the rebellion in his despotic keeping. This task of obsertendencies of the party that supported vation has been rendered less difficult than him, that they couldn't do otherwise than | might be supposed, for the approach of the vote for Curtin. We rather suspect the suspicious strangers to the Canadian border Volunteer knows at least a score of the has been a signal for the rally of all the very best Democrats in town, who voted Peace party to the Northern frontier. Conveniently near the great Falls, and next door to precipitation itself, three or four gentlemen of the precipitate school of Southern ceived from the honest and patriotic war politics have come to precipitate a question. To aid their interesting effort, let their sympathizing friends fall at once to work. and complete a telegraph between Chicago for politicians to make and therefore they Convention. It can be done in a short time some years before the war we were earning coin such statements as the above to suit if all the Peace men are set to task between 1000 millions a year more than we spent. President, however, that in his second Rights and Peace-upon-any-terms can secode States. This valuation, according to the

e converted to Richmond. With all our pains to make this proposition clear, we find that we have suggested nothing new. The telegraph is already con- from our net carnings, the People who are structed. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS' message security for this loan are 1000 millions richis prepared, and the line is in excellent work- er to-day than they were whon the war broke vania, has written a letter to Adjutant Gening order for all further communication. In view of this portentous circumstance, it is easy to conceive how the gentleman from vertible. The man who has a Treasury note and declaring that for the present the post of New York may become the mouth-piece of for \$50, or \$100, or \$1000, can turn it into ; honor is the "private station," by which he the gentleman from Alabama, and how a money more readily, and upon better terms, means the position of a citizen staying com-Northern Convention may become a South- than if it were invested upon bond and mort- fortably at home. Hereupon the World says ern Convention by proxy. How trifling a gage, or in railroad stocks. matter, for instance, it, would be to reverse the relations formerly existing between two realized from any other safe and convertible al Buell, published a few days ago, is a sad distinguished men if, Mr. FRANKLIN PIERCE could become Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS' Secretary of War, by being re-elected to the here is one from another column that Presidency Better still, if elected Presidence dent upon a platform made according to Mr. Davis' plans, General McClellan would

Mr. Davis' Northernarmy. Here we reach the limit of speculation, and must return to We are informed upon reliable authority. Harvard, where he has been a student that Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, one of the Niagara commissioners from Richmond, has brought with him the draft of a platform and address, to be adopted by the Chicago Convention, the conversion of that body be- for every institution of this kind must some- spirits. It is not correct, as stated by the

be the best of all commanders-in-chief, for

vice in the army and navy; and no additiontaken from their masters. paign would be conducted in a spirit of nently as slaves, and whether those who shall have enjoyed actual freedom during the war

ment an i reason, would seem to demand ty with the established doctrine and the ha bitual expression of the Democratic party, that all the petty tricks of politicians read to a charm. Is it possible to distinguish

arresting the slaughter of our countrymen: Stories without foundation, are manufactor of saving the country from bankruptcy and or of funding his notes in asix per cent. gold tured and made to serve in place of ar- rain; of securing food and raiment and good interest bond, the principal payable in notwages for the laboring classes; of disappointing the enemies of democratic and republicountry flooded with inventions intended can governments, who are rejoicing in the overthrow of their proudest monuments; of | For six mouths past, these bonds have rangvin-licating our capacity for self-government, ar use and meintain their principles, and cont in the New York market at d bayasald

elect their candidates.

"The stupid tyrant who now disgraces the chair once occupied by Washington and Jackson could, any day, have peace and resbesides, to make the inducement even greattoration of the Union; and would have them that he persists in the war merely to free the slaves.

We cannot doubt what the Times predicts. that this platform and address will be the ever so liberally rewarded !-Harper's Magsubstantial utterance of the Chicago Con- azine. vention; and we are prepared for another piece of revelation:

"Mr. Clay confesses to his Democratic friends that he is for peace and disunion; but he says: 'You cannot elect without a cry of war for the Union; but, once elected, how.' He also says: 'You will find some Davis has not said so, and will not say so; but you must assert it, and re-assert it, and stick to it, and it will pass as at least half-

Here close the terms of bargain, and the understanding between Niagara and Chicago is perfect. We shall receive without surprise the developments of the Convention.

The close the terms of bargain, and the understanding between Niagara and Chicago is perfect. We shall receive without surprise the developments of the Convention.

The close the terms of bargain, and the feels confident of success, why should any or success, which is prise the developments of the Convention.

It may be objected, on the part of the people, that the Southern scheme for peace is unfair; and that peace for the Union and the day, the hour or the instant, when we have never seen the day, the hour or the instant, when we have never seen the day, the hour or the instant, when we have never seen the day, the hour or the instant, when we have never seen the day, the hour or the instant, when we how the nation is to be saved by conspiracy. In the hour of our deadliest peril we are sufficient to inspire thinking and reasoning the front. Lee's army was the first so told the Democracy is about to throw itself in the breach, and preserve the nation by delivering itself to the enemy. The sublime delivering itself to the enemy. The sublime heroism of saving one's honor by running away may discover a more majestic height in the devotion which proposes surrender for the purpose of victory. The nation will not wait till the surrender to inquire for whom the victory is intended.

BET THE DRAFT in September is a fixed fact. It will be neither modified nor postponed. Those subject to it might as well

The Seven-Thirties-What are they? and ready arms, and will fight on to the end

We trust that a large portion of our readand for the facilitation of all concerned, the ers have pondered the Appeal of Mr. Fessenden, our new Secretary of the Treasury. The purport of it is that the People of the United | result? States, acting as a body through their agent Democratic party promises to meet, and if the Government, wish individuals to lend the Government, wish individuals to lend It is our nation, our country, a free and mighthem two hundred millions of dollars for three ty Republic, that we are fighting for, and is years, at seven and three-tenths per cent. annual interest, payable every six months. it and if he had there isn't any truth in Northern politics, from which eminence evthe assertion. Gov. Curtin owes his ery speck of pungent intelligence favorable in reality, notes drawn and endorsed by every man in the country. The loan is wanted for a great national purpose, to effect which very man, unless he be a traitor at heart if not in act, is solemnly pledged. The Appeal is addressed not merely to

few great capitalists, but also to the many whose aggregate means constitute the mass of the wealth of the land. The notes upon which this loan is asked are from \$50 upward. Every man who has fifty dollars can take part in this loan. Apart from patriotism and the duty which all owe to their country, no investment is so desirable as this. It is secure. Every dollar of every man's property is pledged for the punctual payment of the interest, and of the debt when due and Niagara before the meeting of the grand | The accurity is increasing in value. For Niagara and Chicago, and by the hour the During the three years of the war, owing to Convetion meets the line will be ready to re- the high prices and constant demand for ceive a message from Jefferson Davis long | labor, we have carned more than ever before. before any word from the President of the No man who could or would work has been United States can by any possibility reach | idle; and, except for the war, we have spent the ears of the friends of Mr. Vallandie- less than before. The total valuation of the HAM. The construction of a platform will | property of the United States, according to thus be the merest scrivenery in the world; the census of 1800, was \$16,159,000,0004 of and the upholders of the doctine of State which \$10,957,448,956 was in the Loyal and have terms of peace to their heart's con- perty. The increase of property in the Loyal 'Tis a little funny to hear any one talk | tent, just exactly as Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS | States during the last ten years was over 126 wants them. Wire-working could not have per cent., or an average of 12 6-10 per cent. a better triumph, for, with a little magic of per annum. In three years of the war we prestidigitation, Chicago could, in a flash, of the United States have certainly earned 3000 millions more than we have spent apart from the war. The cost of the war may be set down at 2000 millions. Deducting this

No other investment can be so easily con-

The interest offered is higher than can be or Government Agency, and receive his in- Abolition crusade." terest; the note itself need not be presented | This is dreadful! Here are Buell, who where be equivalent, when due, to money.

inducements to those who wish to make a safe + Union armies on the other. ing the main and specific object of the South- how invest its deposits profitably in order to telegraph, that he has been relieved. The blush ever to exercise a freeman's privilege ern curbassy. The points of the platform, pay interest and expenses. They will invest Court of Inquiry in relation to the a-sault on Southern land, not in Northern gold; and as numbered by the Times, are as follows: largely in this loan, as the best investment. Petersburg has not reported, and has not ex-5. The war to be prosecuted only to restore | But from the grosss interest which they re- amined any witnesses except Generals Burn to even the rule of the nation, will cross the does not set it down as a mean, miserable the Union as it was, and only in such manerry snan ne enected.

6. All negres soldiers and seamen to be at once disarmed and degraded to menial ser-once disarme

vantages as this National Loan. has the option of accepting payment in full less than five nor more than twenty years from its date as the Government may elect. cont. in the New York market, as d have sold ! er. Congress by special act exempts its Trea-Could Shylock ask more? Was patriotism

Confidence and Courage. The Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati), of last week, publishes the following extract from a private letter of Gen. Grant: "There has been no time since the begining of the war when I felt adoubt of ultidifficulty in proving that Lincoln could, if Richmond will fall before the end of the For the benefit of our cause I wish they mate success. I now feel as certain that campaign as I did that Donelson or Vicks-burg would. I never doubted success at either place. I believe the enemy feel hore as I do, that they must finally succumb."

While the Court is benefit of our cause I was they might be impressed upon every soul in the land, that the confidence begotten of my three months observation in the interior of the South might be shared by every man While the General-in-chief of our army who has the least connection with Here close the terms of bargain, and the feels confident of success, why should my of sponsibilities of this struggle. And I am peace for disunion are not terms convertihave entertained a doubt, or even the shadow been reinforced this summer from the last ble. Let all such weak patriots be silent while the mystery is unfolded at Chicago of struggle. The very fact that the right is mics in the field occasionally, or the unfa- none the less the truth. Let me extract a from time to time come like clouds to the mation of July 9, addressed to the "Reser-

poned. Those subject to it might as well prepare for it—by procuring substitutes in advance, or by "setting their house in order" for departure, if they choose to give their personal service. Should they prefer to as sist in allling their quotas with volunteers, the way is still open in most of the districts. Pay your money into bounty funds, and do it specially. In less than two weeks, the draw will extantly take place.

\*\*Bethers is need of further reinforcements, as will be seen by the accompanying later of General Johnston. \*\* \*\* \*\* And it becomes my duty to call forthers my duty to call forthers my duty to call forthers my duty to all forthers my duty forthers my duty on the state able to bear arms, as fast as they want to a more more more into bounty funds, and do type of the machine, and the graves of our attack and the graves of our attack and the graves of the machine, and the graves of the machine, and the graves of the machine, and the grave of the machine, and as the whole war at the sketch whole war at the sketch able to bear arms, as fast as they wan be arready to the state of the south; in the state able of the state and successary for the arminist, and the grave of the machine, and the first my duty from the state of the south; in the state of forther my duty from the state of the south in

which they believe cannot be very far off.

Why, then, should any of us who are grumbling because of taxation, and fearful of everything, lose courage or faith of the result? Even if all does not go smoothly on every side, and everything does not go everywhere as we should wish, why despond? any hardship, any sacrifice, any labor too great for us to endure, suffer or undertake to accomplish its salvation, rather than be forcure? Surely the heart that faints in this struggle must be a coward heart, lacking all pride, courage or manly impulse

Our cause is just, and it is the cause of American freedom, manhood and nationality -and, until it shall be successful and firmly established, let us never for a moment lose heart or become faint in hoping, laboring, enduring and fighting. We must have the courage and valor of the Spartan, and the faith of the Christian never faltering, never doubting, never dreaming of despair, un-til "the last armed foe expires," and peace and the nation honorably saved shall be pro-claimed to the world. This is the spirit loyal Americans must be animated by spirit that will save us at last .- Chicago Tri.

PERSONAL.

GENERAL AVERILL has been promoted a Major-General for his gallant fight at Moorefield, and successful operations during the

Senator Wilson publishes a note deving all the reports to the effect that he is mixed up with any proposition for an armistice with the rebels. He says that no public man connected with the Administration is in favor of an armistice. I personally know casion to learn.) that not only favor the prothat President Lincoln and all the members of his Cabinet have undoubted faith in the uccess of our armies and the complete triumph of our cause, and with this belief they will pursue the most vigorous measures to raise money and men to carry on the war.

HON. EDWARD McPHERSON, Clerk of the inited States House of Representatives, has n press and will shortly issue "The Political History of the United States, during the Great Rebellion, from November, 1860, to July 4, 1864," Just such a work as this is greatly needed, and McPherson is just the man to prepare it.

Mr. Wilson McCandless, of Pennsyleral Thomas, refusing a brigadier generalship offered him by the War Department, dolefully:

"The following letter, like that of Gener investment. It is, moreover, realily collect-indication of that dividing of the North able when due. To each note are affixed five which Mr. Lincoln has labored so success coupons," or interest tickets, due at the ex- fully to make unavertable. This resignasiration of each successive half-year. The tion of two of our best and brave-t officers is older of a note has simply to cut off one of the direct consequence of the prostitution of these coupons, present it at the nearest bank the war from a war for the Union into an

at all. Or a coupon thus payable will every- never did anything but retreat and demoralize a fine army, and McCandless, whom no-Thus, while this loan presents great ad- body ever heard of as an army officer till he vantages to large capitalists, it offers special wrote this letter, on one side, and all the

and profitable investment of small saving. General Burnside arrived in Provi-It is in every way the best Savings' Bank; dence Tuesday morning, in good health and itry's cause in her hour of peril, they are unpenses of the Bank. Their usual rate of in- unfortunate military difficulties which seem vests directly with Government will receive and the latter being the subordinate, prealmost 59 per cent more. Thus the man ferred, as he always does to sacrifice himself earnings which they have reserved for their ats members. Gen. Grant then offered him old age or for the benefit of their children, 'twenty days' leave of absence, by virtue of It is convertible into a six per cent. gold- quiry will acquit him of all blame, and that

The Condition of the South

The Robel Course Endougleon Faloustics Letter from General Seymour, late a Prisoner of War.

New York, August 19, 1864. To the Editor of the New York Times: I have just received the following most inat 109 to-day (Aug. 12th), thus making the eteresting letter from General Seymour, lately Anderson at Sumpter, and stationed many years in the South, he knows the Southern sury notes from state and municipal taxation. people well. He is a brave, true soldier, devoted to the Union, and, although at the time of the unfortunate battle in Florida, he was accused of lukewarmness by those ignorant of his character, he has proved, by his a tion on many a battle field, as well as by his plucky talk to the rebels at Gordonsville, when captured in May last, that he was every when captured in any man, inch loyal to the old flag.

W. E. D., Jr.

Yours, &c., W. E. D., Jr. Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 15, 1864. MY DEAR SIR. You ask for my impressions of the present condition of the South-ern Confederacy, and you shall have them.

was the first so Lee's army

"If Gen. Johnston's army is destroyed, the Gulf States are thrown open to the en my, and we are ruined."

There must, indeed, have been desperat weakness when Georgia, and the Southern cause with it, were so neglected that Lee's army might be made equal to the task of holding Grant on the Potomac or the James. and the people of the South are intelligent enough to understand and to appreciate the fact, and they have lost heart accordingly. The following is from a letter written l one rebel to another that accidentally fell into the hands of one of my fellow prisoners. "Very few persons are preparing to obey the late call of the Governor. His summon will meet with no response here. The people are soul-sick, and heartily tired of this hateful, hopeless strife. They would end it

the people to vote against it. By lies, by fraud, and by chicanery this revolution was inaugurated; by force, by tyranny, and the suppression of truth it is maintained. nearly time that it should end, and of sl depletion it must end before long, We have had enough of want and of wee, enough of cruelty and carnage, enough of cripples and corpses. There is an abundance of bereaved parents, weeping widows and orphaned chil-dren in the land. If we can, let us not increase the number. The men who, to aggrandize themselves, or to gratify their own political ambition, brought this cruel war upon a peaceful and prosperous country, will have to render a fearful account of their mis-deeds to a wronged, robbed, and outraged people. Earth has no punishment sufficient

There is certainly a no small proportion of gress of our arms, but that daily pray that this exterminating war may soon be brought to a finality by our complete and perfect suc-cess. They have had too much of despotism -not enough of the triumph promised them

hardly be hot enough to scathe them here-

Many intelligent Southern gentlemen do, indeed, express strong hopes of their ultimate masses. Disappointed from the first in not having been acknowledged by foreign Powers-more bitterly disappointed in their general expectation that Northern cowardice or dissension would secure their ends, but a single chance remains, and that is the result our next election for President. If a Democrat succeeds Mr. Lincoln, they profess to feel sure of negotiations, and sure of their Confederacy. They believe a Demo-erat will be elected. In Mr. Lincoln's reelection they see only subjugation, annihila-

fion, for the war must then continue, and entinuance is their failure and ruin. In military affairs it is an excellent rule never to do what the enemy desires—is it not equally true in politics? Certain it is that the only remaining hope of the South lies in Mr. Lincoln's defeat. Now, I am not enough of a politician to

know whether the election of a Democrat can result as favorably to the South as it an-The wish alone may be the parent of their belief. But I assured all who expressed that belief that the North, as a mass, s as united as the South—that no Democrat could be elected on a pence platform, and that any President who would inaugurate any measure leading to peace on the basis of Southern independence, would be promptly hung, by leyal acclamation, to the lamp posts in front of his own Presidential man

However that may be, if we are but true ourselves there can be but one result. What we now need is men-only men -not substitutes or hirelings who go forth for any motive but the country's good, and produce but little beyond depreciating our armies but men-such as really constitute the State and boast of being freemen and the sons of freemen. If these fail to support their counorthy of continuing freemen, and should But if bounties must be paid, let it be seas to win the broad acres that disloyalty has forfeited to the State.

Tens of thousands of hyes are lost because who deposits \$1990 in a private Savings' rather than to embarias the army in the our array of strength is so dispressioning and Bank receives 5) dollars a year interest; if fleid by any controver y. He tendered his less than that against which we battle -Leverywhere we meet on nearly equal terms, where we might well have four to one. The Savings' Bank he receives 73 dollars. For and also refused to relieve him. The Court cost to us in blood and treasure, of a prolonthose who wish to find a safe, convenient, of Inquiry was temporarily adjourned, on ged war, can hardly be foreseen—the econoand profitable means of investing the surpus account of the necessary absence of some of my is infinite of such an effort as the glorious North should put forth.

The South will fight as long as the strug-

old age or for the benefit of their children. 'twenty days' leave of absence, by virtue of gle is equal; it will submit to such preponthere is nothing which presents so many ad-which he is at home. We have no boubt decrance as we should show in every field. that his testimony before the Court of In-louisy will acoust him of all blame, and that Sherman had but 50,000 or 75,000 more men near, the South would be lost, because Hood bearing bond. At the expiration of three he will soon be called to his old or to some would be annihilated. If Mende had moved in the spring with reserves of 75,000 or 100. 000 men. Lee would have been hopelessly crushed. Even at this moment a third colunn of 4 3,000 or 50,0 0 rightly moved, would give unopposed blows to the Confederacy

from which she could never rise.

What folly then to struggle on in this way. when we can send to the field five times the force already there. What weakness to think we cannot conquer the South. Behind the James only boys and old men are to be seen. while here men buy and sell as in the olden days of quiet, and regiments of able-bodied citizens crowd the streets of our cities There is but one course consistent with safety or honor. Let the people awake to a sense of their dignity and strength, and a few months of comparatively trifling exer-tion of such effort as alone is worthy of the great work, and the rebeliion will crumble before us. Fill this draft promptly and willingly, with good and true men; send a few spare thousands over rather than under the call, and the summer sun of 1865 will shine upon a regenerated land.

There are some who speak of peace! Of

all Yankees the Southron most scorns those who do not fight, but are glad enough to employ them, as they do their slaves, to perform their dirty work. Peace for the South will be sweet indeed; for us, except through Southern subjugation, but anarchy and war forever. The Pacific, the Western, the Eastern States would at once fall asunder. The South would be dominant, and the people of the North would deserve to be driven a-field, under negro overseers, to hoe corn and cotton for Southern masters.

But no faint-hearted or short-sighted policy can set aside the eternal decree of the Almighty, who has planted no lines of disunion between the Atlantic and the Western deserts between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico—that signify His will that we should be separated; and unless so separated son against the wisest and holiest interests of our country.

It has been with a trust that renewed hope

and vigor might be given, when vigor and hope are needful, that I have written, and

Very truly yours,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Volunteers.
To W. E. Dodge, Jr., New York.

MILITARY BILL.

The following bill in reference to the organization of the militia has passed both houses, and is now in the hands of the Governor, viz:

A SUPPLIMENT to the act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved May fourth, one thous and eight hundred and sixty-four... SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate

and House of Representatives of the Com-monwealth of Prinsylvania in General As-sembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the Governor and State Treasurer be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, at such time in such amounts and with such notice as they if they could; but our would-be rulers will take good care that no opportunity be given may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, any sum not exceeding three milhons of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or coupon bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing six per centum interest per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of Philadelphia, which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to State or local taxation for any purpose whatever, and shall be reimbursable at any time after the expiration of ten years from their date; and he sum so borrowed, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses which may be incurred under the pro of this act: Provided, That no certificate of loan or bond shall be issued for a less sum than one hundred dollars: Provided further, That no certificate shall be negotiated for ly meet for their villainy here, and hell will less than its par value; and there shall be inscribed on the face of said certificates of loan or bonds that the debt thereby secured was ontracted to repel invasion and defend the State in war, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth at the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank in the city of Philadelphia: Provided further, That the Governor and State Treasurer are hereby authorized to use for the purpose of this act, temporarily, and funds in the State Treasury not immediately required, or if necessary, to make a tempory loan, to be repaid from the proceeds of the permanent loan hereby au-

horized. SEC. 2. That the bonds or certificates of an issued under the provision of this act. shall be signed by the Governor and counterigned by the State Treasurer and Auditor ieneral, and a correct and accurate registry f the same shall be kept in a book to be provided for that purpose in the office of the Auditor General, who shall make annual report thereof to the Legislature; and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw warrants on the State Treasurer for such as may necessary to pay the proper expenses in endent to the negotiation of such loan; the preparation of the bonds or certificates of

oan authorized to be issued by this act, and said wararnts, shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury.
SEC. o. That the Governor be and he is reby authorized, by and with the consent t the Sena e, to appoint a competent person of unitary education, experience and skill o have command of all the militia forces of Pennsylvania to be raised under the provisons of this act, with the rank of major general who white in actual service, shall be entaked to the pay and emoluments of a major general in the United States; and he shall also have authority, in manner as aforesaid, to a point two persons of like military edu in, experience and skill, to be brigadier generals, who, while in actual service, shall entitled to the pay and emoinments of officers of the same rank in the army of the I nited States: Provided however, That such gen tot officers shall not be appointed or asen al to daty by the Commonder-in-Chief except when the force herein provided for hati have been calted into actual service in sufficient strength to require such officers. Sic J. That whenever the military force provided for in this act shall, be called into ervice by the Governor of the Common arch, it shall be the duty of the Adjutant General to notify, in writing the Quartermost r General and Commissary General of

point or points where the men are to with the number, as near as may be, and said officer shall forthwith advertise proposals of supplying to the Common wealth, such supplies, ordinance, and ordinance stores as may be necessary for furnishong the troops aforesaid, as are provided by missary General and Quarterm ister General respectively, and to be opened after five day notice, and the contracts to be awarded to the lowest brider by the proper officer invature said or mosals, and adequate security to be taken for the faithful performance of the contract before the same is awarded, and said officers shall publish and keep on fire in their several departments for public inspec-tion, a list of all proposals offered, includ-ing those rejected as well as these award d, and before the acceptance of any supplies, o duance, ordinance stores, or other military stores of a y kind whatsoever purchased up on contract as herein before provided. I shall be the duty of the Quartermaster Genral or Commissary General, as the case may be in connection with the Auditor General and State Treasurer, to appoint from time to time as required, one or more disinterested and competent inspectors familiar with the value and quality of the supplies, ordnance, ordnance(stores, or other unitary stores so contracted for, whose duty it shall be to examine and accept or reject the same, and if accepted to give a certificate thereof to the contractor or vendor; and no bill rendered for any such supples, ordnance, ordnance stores or other mititary stores shall be paid until so certified and approved; the inspectors so appointed shall each receive five dol-lars per day, for every day necessarily em-ployed in the discharge of their duties, and shall severally be sworn or affirmed to discischarge their duties with fidelity: Provid-That the Quartermaster General and Commissary General shall respectively have authority, if practicable to obtain the supplies, ordinance, and ordinance stores, or othmilitary stores, or any part thereof mentioned in this section, from the United States Government paying them, if required, the cost prices thereof: Provided, further, That the Commissary General shall have power to purchase direct, when actually ecessary, and when there is not time to advertise for contracts, all commissary stores actually needed for the troops: Provided, also, That no more than the actual cash

ionwealth is hereby authorized and empowered to organize a military corps, to be called | fell into our hands and a few other prisoners. the Pennsylvania State Guard, to be com-posed of lifteen regiments, in due proportion of cavalry, meantry and artiliery, or such sortion thereof as may be deemed necessary. The said regiments shall severally be composed of like number, and to be armed and equipped, clothed, disciplined, gdverned and dead in considerable paid while in actual service, as similar troops his front unburied. in the service of the United States, and shall be enlisted in the service of the State for a ler as follows: period not exceeding three years, unless soondischarged, and shall be liable to be called into the service of this State, at such times as the Governor of the Commonwealth may deem their services necessary, for the puryou have my consent to using this as you pose of suppressing insurrections, or repelling invasions; and I am ing invasions; and the Governor shall ap-point all the regimental officers, and the companies shall have the right to elect the company officers, and said Major General and Brigadier Generals, and all regimental and company officers stall be citizens of this Commonwealth: Provided, That such porwould be the most marvelous and extraordinary of all wars if uniform and uninterrupted triumph should attend all our movements, battles and offorts. It is unreasonable to expect this, and those only who are so unreasonable as to expect it are readily cast down and disheartened by untoward events in the war's progress.

The soldiers and officers at the "front" are more confident and sanguine of success than our people at home, whose view is too much be that the politics, mere partisanism and the tindle of the correspondence with the President of the Confederate States satisfied my mind that Georgia is to be left to henown resources to supply the reinforcements to Gen. Johnston that Georgia is to be left to henown resources to supply the reinforcements to Gen. Johnston that Georgia is to be left to henown resources to supply the reinforcements to Gen. Johnston that Georgia is to be left to henown resources to supply the reinforcements to Gen. Johnston that Georgia is to be left to henown resources to supply the reinforcements to Gen. Johnston that Georgia is to be left to henown resources to supply the reinforcements to Gen. Johnston the States is a moral impossibility. In the first place, it is not desired by the people; in the protection of Atlanta, and to prevent the State from being overrun by the overwhelming numbers now under command of the Federal general upon our soil.

The soldiers and officers at the "front" are more confident and sanguine of success than our protection of Atlanta, and to prevent the proposal of an art institute by the Government of the United States is a moral impossibility. In the first place, it is not desired by the people; in the protection of Atlanta, and to prevent the steps the fown being overrun by the overwhelming numbers now under command of the first place, it is not desired by the people; in the first place, it is not desired by the protection of Atl

price shall be paid for any article purchased.

SEC. 5. That the Governor of the Com-

of transportation on the exigencies of the case may demand.

SEC. 7. The Governor of the Common.

wealth is also hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be made an immediate proliment and classification of the milities of the Commonwealth; and it shall be his duty to call and keep in service, as long as he may deem necessary, from the body of the said militia, or from such portions of the Commonwealth as he may deem necessarv, the said Pennsylvania State Guard, by volunteering or draft: Provided, That any person who may be deemed by the board of xamination able to do military duty, may be received as volunteers in the fegiments provided to be raised by this act without

reference to age.
SEC. 8. That if practicable, until the time fixed by law for making the enrollment of the militia of the Cammonwealth, the Governor is authorized and empowered to organize the military force authorized by this act, on the basis of the enrollment made in the several districts of the State by the enrolling officers of the General Government, but if impracticable, the Governor is hereby directed to cause an immediate enrollment of the militia of the Commonwealth, to be made as provided for in the act to which this is a supplement.

That when the assessors refuse or neglect of enter upon the performance of the duties of enrolling the citizens of their respective districts, for a period of five days after being notified of their duty, the Governor shall ar point a competent person or persons to make

ie eprollment It shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint one competent citizen in each county, who shall be a physician, who, in connection with the county commissioners, or city commissioners, shall constitute a board, whom, the physician being one, shall make a quorum, with power to determine who are exempt from enrollment under this act, and the act to which it is a supplement; and it shall be the duty of the enrolling officer to give notice, by publication in a newspaper of the county, of the times at which such application shall be heard, and to notify said poard when they will be required to hear such applications

That all other duties in reference to the enrollment shall be performed as directed in the act to which this is a supplement, and that the physician so appointed to hear and decide on applications for exemption shall receive for each and every day so employed the sum of five dollars, and the county comssioners or city commissioners the sum of three dollars per diem, to be paid out of the

State Treasury.

That the Governor shall have authority to make and enforce all orders which may in his judgment be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and to effect a speedy enrollment and organization of the militia of

this Commonwealth.
Sec. 9. That the Quartermaster General be and he is hereby authorized to sell any unsuitable or unservicable ordnance belonging to the State, the proceeds of which shall ing to the State, the process of which shall be paid into the State treasury, and applied, if deemed necessary by the Commander-in-Chief, in addition to the appropriation above named, towards the purchase of ordnance and ordinance stores.

SEC. 10. That where the brigade fund of the county is not sufficient to pay the assessors, as provided by the third section of the act to which this is a supplement, the said assessors shall be paid by the several cities and counties in which such assessment is made

The Late Attack on Dalton by Whiceler's Forces. Gallant Defeated by our Troops .- The Rebels put to Fught.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 17. The Chattanooga Gazette of the 16th contains the following:
The rebels in the attack on Dalton numbered five thousand infantry and cavalry, and six brass howitzers, commanded by Maj-

Gen. Wheeler. The garrison at Daire

numbered 600 of the 2d Missouri, under Col

Stehold On Sunday morning the rebels approached the town in line of buttle. General Wheeler sent a formal demand for the surrender, to prevent the effusion of blood: have the honor to demand the immediate and unconditional surrender of the forces under your command at this garriso

Colonel Siebold responded in the followry has me terms: I have been placed here to defend the post,

. d to surrouder Signot P SIEBOLD, Commanding. The release outnumbered Col. Siebold ten his earthworks and a large brick building The invaders swarmed into town and were gallantly kent at bay by the garrison, who

On Monday morning Gen. Steadman rived with reinforcements. A skirmish then commenced, when the garrison sallied out from their earthworks. At this stage the Fourteenth United States colored infantry, Colonel Morgan commanding, was ordered to charge, which was done with an impulse that was irresistible, and the rebels fled in onfusion. The rebels slightly damaged the track and rails this side of Dalton, but they

THE CAMPAIGN.

have now been repaired.

oportant from General Grant,—General Warren Occapies the Weldon Railroad.— The Enemy Reputsed With Loss.—Attack on Gen. Birney's Line.—The Rebels Repulsed with Great Loss.—Latest News from Generals Sherman and Sheridan.

[OFFICIAL BULLETIN.] WAR DEPARTMENT, \
WASHINGTON, August 20th.

Major General Dix, New York: The operations of General Grant's forces are detailed in the following official despatch, ju-t received by this Department
CITY POINT, 8 P. M., August 18th.—General Warren moved with his Corps this morning, to and across the Weldon railroad about one mile south of the lead works, up to which point he met nothing but the enemy's pickets. He advanced from there towards tersburg, meeting the enemy early in this advance. He had considerable fighting during the day, suffering some loss and inflict-

ing loss upon the enemy.

I have no reportshowing the extent of our losses, but judge them to be light from the despatches. Some of the enemy's wounded CITY POINT, Va.—7.30 P. M.—Aug. 19.
Our troops are firmly fixed across the Wellon road. There has been little or no fighting to-day either south of Petersburg or

north of the James. General Warren reports that the enemy's ead in considerable numbers were found in General Birney telegraphs to General But-

off Eabouarters. Tenth Corps, Aug, 10 1864.—The enemy attacked my line in heavy force last night, and were repulsed with great loss. In front of our colored reg-iment 92 dead bodies of the enemy are counted. The colored troops behaved handsomely and are in fine spirits. The assault was in column and a division strong, and would have carried works not so well defended.

The enemy's loss was at least one thousand Respectfully, D. B. Birner, Major General.
"We have had a great deal of rain about Petersburg this week, and a very grateful change in the temperature.
CITY POINT; 9. P. M., Aujust 19.—The nemy came out this evening to Warren's right, driving in the pickets connecting between him and the left of our old line or the Jerusalem pike road, and forcing back the two right divisions of Warren's Corps. A heavy fight took place, resulting in the establishment of our lines and the capture of a good number of prisoners were from Heath's good number of prisoners were from Heath's, Mahon's and Hoke's Divisions. We also

lost considerable in prisoners."

The last foregoing despatch was received this afternoon, and it is the latest information received by the Department.

It is estimated that the loss of the enemy during the week in killed, wounded and cap tured cannot fall short of 4,000, if it does not

exceed that number.

The Department has satisfactory intelligence from General Sherman to half-past eight o'clock last evening. (1)
Reports at five o'clock this morning from Gen. Sheridan's front represent all quiet at that time. Gilmore with 40 or 50 men en-

tered Martinsburg last ovening.
(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War,