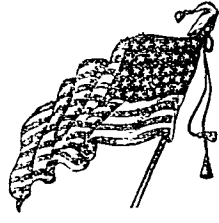


# The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Oct. 15, 1862.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



OUR FLAG FOREVER.

The Hughes Democracy Crushed!

PENNSYLVANIA O. K!

THE REBEL "MONITOR" SINKING!

THE PEOPLE THE TRUE DEMOCRACY!

THE STATE.

The indications are that the State Union Ticket is elected by thousands of a majority.

Two-thirds of the Union members of Congress are elected.

The Legislature will be Union.

The Hughes Democracy are defeated in the election of a United States Senator!

Archibald McAllister, a true blue Union man, has been elected.

McCarty 168, Carothers 99.

No. 94. McCarty 168, Carothers 99.

Two years ago Caldwell had 98 majority at this box!

ONEIDA.

Blair 38, McAllister 22, Benedict 54, Bell 5, Johnston 18, Caldwell 1.

Corbin 37, Spear 21, Cochran and Ross each 54. Spencer and Barr each 6.

BRADY.

Majorities—Slender 2, Ross 1—McAllister 10, Stateman 5, Benedict 5, Johnston 10, Bar 5, Spear 4, Star 3, Pollock 3, McCarthy 5.

PORTER.

Majorities—Blair, 104; Johnston, 101.

CASS.

Average Union majority, 68.

CARBON.

Average Democratic majority, 125.

MORRIS.

The following are majorities in Morris—Cochran 37, Ross 36, Stateman 34, Blair 32, Benedict 42, Johnston 39, Corbin 34. The balance of the ticket about the same.

MT. UNION.

Votes cast 98. Majorities—Cochran and Ross each 24. Blair 23, Stateman 24, Benedict 24, Johnston 27, Corbin 9.

SHIRLEY.

Majorities—Slender and Barr each 8. McAllister 5, Bell 18, Caldwell 10.

BARRE.

Slender 110, Cochran 99, Barr 110, Ross 99, McAllister 120, Blair 58, Noble 111, Stateman 89, Bell 109, Benedict 89, Caldwell 85, Johnston 114, Spear 117, Corbin 87, Gemmill 114, Barr 89.

Dave Caldwell is the first "Democrat" (?) that was ever beaten in Barre township.

JACKSON.

Cochran 120, Slender 117, Ross 127, Barr 112, Blair 119, McAllister 127, Stateman 131, Noble 112, Benedict 132, Bell 112, Johnston 145, Caldwell 101, Corbin 119, Spear 129, Barr 126, Gemmill 115, Haddock 129, Star 114, Pollock 129, Noss 112, McCarthy 129, Carothers 110.

FRANKLIN.

Majorities—Benedict 23, Johnston 40, Blair 14.

WARNERSMARK.

Average majority for Union ticket, 64.

The Monitor Democracy badly routed in the county—they do not elect a man.

THE LATE REBEL RAID.

Announcement of its Success by Gen. McClellan.

HIS ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

Headquarters, Pleasant Valley, Monday evening, Oct. 14.

The news of the success of the cavalry raid into Pennsylvania, and in the rear of this army, has occasioned unnecessary excitement among the troops. When it is taken into consideration that the river is made fordable by a low stage of water at so many points, and that the army of the Potomac has a line of pickets extending from Cumberland, a distance of 150 miles, makes it an easy matter for a large rebel cavalry force to penetrate it. The moment the fact of the rebels having crossed the river at McCoy's Ferry became known, every exertion was made to prevent their escape, which was deemed necessary. Orders were sent to the different commanders to move and occupy the positions assigned them.

Unfortunately, at this particular time, a majority of the cavalry force was absent on important duty at too great a distance to be of any use in following Stewart. On an occasion of this kind, infantry are not being able to make a lengthy march, are of no practical use, except in guarding fords near at hand.

When Stewart crossed at McCoy's Ferry, he had fresh horses, they having been sent to that point in advance. His movements after crossing the Potomac were rapid. He marched his force 92 miles in 28 hours. To accomplish this, he had the fresh horses taken from the citizens of Pennsylvania. From the time General Pleasanton, commanding a brigade of cavalry and one battery, left his camp until he came up with the rebels at the mouth of the Monocacy, at 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, he had marched seventy-eight miles within twenty-

four hours without change of horses or rest. At that point, while attempting to cross into Virginia, the rebels were repulsed, and nine of them were taken prisoners.

The total loss on our side was one man wounded.

Stewart finding himself unable to cross into Virginia, the rebels were repulsed, and nine of them were taken prisoners.

Gen. Pleasanton while pursuing him lost the use of his guns—the horses giving out.

It is believed that the marches of the rebel cavalry and our own was the most extraordinary on record, and they show most conclusively the perfect folly of attempting to pursue cavalry with infantry.

The Soldiers' Aid Society intend packing a box as early as possible for the sick of the 125th Regiment P. V., at Maryland Heights. Contributions to be sent as usual to Mrs. Mary Grafus. Old or new shirts, comfortables, pillows, or material to make them, are very much needed. Jellies, jams, concentrated chicken, wine, toasted bread and rusk are also called for.

To those persons who may find it inconvenient to furnish such articles, we would suggest that money will answer quite as well, and we will invest it for them as judiciously as possible.

The box sent to the Christian Commission by the children of the public schools, has been acknowledged by G. H. Stuart in a letter which will be published next week, together with the list of articles contributed by the children.

A CAPTURE.—On Saturday morning last, two deserters, who passed through this place on their way to Pittsburgh, as they said, were pursued and captured by a squad of Huntingdon cavalrymen, near Warrior ridge. They were arrested on the suspicion of being rebels, but, perhaps, would have passed through unnoticed if the news of a raid of rebel cavalry into our State, had not reached us. They were examined, but no positive proof that they were rebels could be discovered. They intimated they were from the 8th Illinois Cavalry, and bound on their way home. They were taken to Harrisburg yesterday.

ANOTHER.—Two more deserters were captured on Sunday, but on proving they were teamsters of the U. S. service, were permitted to move on.

We understand two more men were seen a short distance from this place, who were more suspicious looking characters than the former. Before aid could be obtained to pursue them, they had "skedaddled," perhaps in the direction of Philadelphia, as that is where they intimated they were travelling.

ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN.—Lieutenant Erk Miles is in town recruiting for the "Roberts' Independent Artillery," to be permanently located at Fortress Monroe, and to be composed entirely of picked men. The location is most pleasant and healthy, and the officers will be of the best. We feel anxious in advising the young men of Huntingdon county to go into the service in Roberts' regiment. See advertisement in another column, and call upon Lieutenant Miles before it is too late.

THANKS.—(Doctor) Jas. L. Thomas presented us with a mess of squirrels. Hunters should never forget the printer in their luck, and we thank our young friend for his kind remembrance.

As we daily hear of the good luck of the hunters of this place, who will do our table with another mess, or else a turkey?

IMPORTANT ARRIVALS.—NEW GOODS.—D. P. Gwin, Fisher & Son, and A. B. Cunningham, have each received large and fine stocks of fall and winter goods. Call and examine their wares.

James A. Brown, is now opening a heavy stock of Hardware, &c. Give him a call.

THE 125TH REGIMENT.—This regiment has now felt the realities of a soldier's life, although having been in the service but two months. They fought long and well in the late battle, but they are still ready to push the rebels back to their very doors and crush this wicked rebellion.

SENATOR THOMAS GIVEN, Company G, 5th Regiment P. V. R., wounded in the head at the battle of Antietam on the 17th, died of his wound, was brought home on Tuesday last, and interred at McConnetstown on Wednesday.

The remains of William Corbin, a member of Capt. Thomas' company, killed at the battle of Antietam, were brought home on Saturday last, and interred in our Cemetery on Sunday. Mr. Corbin was an intelligent, brave and good young man. He leaves a wife and three small children.

MAMMOTH POTATOES.—We have received from Mr. Isaac Long, a few potatoes, enough for several families, of the largest size we ever had upon our table.—Thanks.

The National Tax-Law embodying the organic sections; the general and specific provisions; provisions for the appointment and governance of collectors, assessors and their assistants; alphabetical schedules of articles taxed, with rates, &c., &c.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store

# WAR NEWS.

THE BATTLE AT CORINTH.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Its Desperate Character on the First Day.—The Final Repulse of the Rebels.—Heavy Loss in Officers on Both Sides.

CORINTH, Miss., Oct. 5.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

On the morning of the 3d our outposts were attacked by the enemy in force, about six miles northeast of Corinth. Before nine o'clock the engagement became one of gun and sword, and a sanguinary battle was fought.

Our men, under Rosecrans, stood up manfully, and fought with great coolness and bravery. But regiment after regiment, and brigade after brigade poured in upon us, and we were forced slowly backwards, fighting desperately.

The rebels pushed forward with determined obstinacy, and held every foot of advantage ground. They outflanked our inferior force on the left, and were attempting to get in our rear. We were obliged to fall back still further to prevent this movement from being accomplished.

This army was made of our best troops pushing us backwards towards the town, when darkness put an end to the fighting for that day. During the day's fight our loss was heavy, but that of the enemy must have been exceeded ours. Three pieces of the 1st Missouri battery were captured.

After having stood for so many hours before the enemy's fire, the men were consumed by thirst and subdued by the constant exertion.

Brigadier General Hackleman fell, mortally wounded. General Oglesby was shot in the breast.

The Second Day's Fight.

About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, the enemy opened briskly on the town with shot and shell.

Our batteries replied, and for an hour or more heavy cannonading was kept up. At the expiration of that time two of the rebel guns had been disabled, and shortly after daylight their battery of seven guns were captured.

A portentous quietness soon occurred, and it was evident that some movement was being made by the enemy.

The Western sharpshooters, under Colonel Burke, were ordered forward as skirmishers to feel the enemy's position. At half-past nine o'clock they met the enemy within a quarter of a mile of the advance of our line of battle, advancing rapidly in heavy columns upon the town. They immediately opened a murderous fire upon the skirmishers, who immediately began to retire, returning the fire of the enemy with effect.

The rebels seemed alive with rebels, and it appeared impossible for this gallant regiment to secure the position in their retreat over three-quarters of a mile of open ground, which intervened between them and our temporary works of defence.

In a few moments the engagement became general. Our batteries opened a destructive fire on the exposed ranks of the rebels, moving them down like grass. The rebels, among them was frightful. But with unparalleled daring and recklessness they rushed impetuously forward.

They charged our works desperately, broke our lines of infantry, and captured a small fortification, in which the battery of the First Missouri was planted.

Our fortune seemed to be all lost. A temporary panic seized our men, and the rebels once more marched into the streets of Corinth.

Now batteries opened upon them.—Our men, under the direction of a few courageous officers, and stimulated by their example, though thinned in ranks, fought desperately. The advance of the enemy was checked. They wavered, and then fell back.—Our lost battery was regained and once more it lurled destruction into their ranks.

The day was saved, and the enemy in full retreat.

Our loss was comparatively small during this fearful day. We lost twenty or one killed.

Among the rebels killed and left on the field were Brigadier General Rogers of New Orleans, Colonel and acting Brigadier General Johnson, of Mississippi, and another Colonel commanding a brigade, whose name was not known.

The enemy was commanded by Van Dorn, Price and Villedieu, with their respective army corps, numbering 50,000 men.

It is impossible now to give a list of the casualties.

Our proportion of officers killed is thought to be large. We lost but four taken prisoners.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—A special dispatch from Cairo to the Tribune, says that the rebel Colonels Johnson, Rogers, Ross, Morton, McLaure, and Major Jones were killed, and Colonels Donley and Precht severely wounded in the late battle at Corinth.

The battle at Corinth.—Additional Particulars.

The Chicago papers of yesterday contain but few additional items to what has already been published of the battle at Corinth. The Chicago Tribune, publishing the official despatches of General Grant, professes them with the following:

In order to gain a correct idea of the battle of Corinth, it is necessary to go back to the desperate fight of Iuka, on the 19th of September. General Grant had information prior to that engagement, that the rebel General Van Dorn was marching up with a heavy force to flank Corinth on the west, and to attack either that place or Belmont, while the rebel force moved simultaneously from Iuka. Price's discomfiture at Iuka delayed, but did not entirely frustrate this plan.

After the battle of the 19th, he retreated by way of Marietta and Fulton to Tupelo, and then marched northwest to Ripley, where he joined Van Dorn and Lovell, and the combined forces moved upon Corinth. It appears that their main army marched north through Ruckersville and Jonesboro' to Pochahontas, on the Mem-

phis and Charleston Railroad, and moved down the road to attack General Rosecrans, while another column, probably Price's, took the shortest route by way of Kossuth.

The following despatches also published in the Tribune, are now:

Cairo, Oct. 6.—We have this morning the following list of killed and wounded in the battle of Corinth, in addition to the names already forwarded; they all belong to the Iowa Second Infantry: Colonel Baker, severely wounded in the groin; Lieutenant Colonel Mills, wounded in the leg; Lt. Snowden, Company I, and Lieutenant Huntington, Company B, killed; Lt. Ring, Company C, and Lieut. Blake, Company K, severely wounded; Parker and Combs, of Company F, and Suiter, of Company B, slightly wounded.

Lieutenant Colonel Parrott, of the 7th Iowa, was slightly wounded.

All the Iowa regiments at Corinth were in the engagement, and behaved with great gallantry.

The 1st Missouri battery, Genl. Cartie's body guard, arrived this morning from Helena.

They are on their way to St. Louis.

CORINTH, Oct. 5.

To Captain Dorehead, Chicago.

"The enemy attacked us with 40,000. They are whipped awfully, and are retreating. We are after them.—I am unharmed."

ARTHUR C. DUCAT.

D. C. DUCAT.

Cairo, October 6.—I have received the following additional from Corinth.

Col. Thrash, 47th Illinois, was killed in the battle of Saturday. Colonel Baldwin, 57th Illinois, and Lieutenant Colonel Sanders, 10th Iowa, formerly of the Davenport Gazette, were slightly wounded.

Later and Interesting Particulars.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 5.)

From Capt. Sands, of the Eleventh Ohio Battery, who was present during the bloody engagement at Corinth, we learn some particulars of the fight, that have not yet been made public.

The rebel force engaged is estimated at from 40,000 to 65,000, under command of General Earl Van Dorn. The corps advanced from Van Dorn and Lovell, and General Price, the division of Jackson, and the corps under General Price from Jonesboro.

A junction was effected as early as Wednesday; it is believed that there was considerable skirmishing between their advance guard and the division under General Davies up to Friday morning, when a general engagement occurred. The loss of division was some six or eight miles from Corinth, but was gradually pressed back during the day until night fell, and then inside the fortifications.

The fighting was very severe during that day, and Generals Hackleman and Oglesby, commanding brigades in Davies' division, fell while directing the fighting. The rebels were very much dispirited, and were very much dispirited.

Two of our two steepest not fifty steps from it. All that that group and canister could do was tried, but when it reached this point a charge was ordered, when it became a race between the Twenty-ninth Ohio and the Eleventh Missouri. The rebels were too much for the staggered columns—many fell down and held up their hands for mercy.—They were badly beaten on both fronts, and the rebels fled and wandered on the field, and in full retreat. Our loss, though serious, especially in officers, is nothing like that of the enemy.—Brig. Gen. Hackleman fell bravely fighting at the head of his brigade yesterday, shot through the jugular vein. Colonels Kirby Smith, Gilbert and Mower are wounded, though not mortally; Gen. Oglesby dangerously. The number killed I cannot tell.—They killed and wounded are strewn along the road for five miles out, where they had a hospital.

"We have between seven hundred and one thousand prisoners, not counting the wounded. McPherson has reached here with his force. We move at daylight in the morning of the conflict that ensued. Simultaneous with the assault on the fort on the left, a rebel brigade, under command of General Price, is on the right, and demonstration on the fort on the right, or rather on two batteries, Wisconsin and Missouri, which were in position near the fort on the right, and between it and the railroad track. The attack was impetuous, and almost irresistible. The infantry supports full back into the village, accelerated by canister fire from the rear of the fort, which opened on the enemy, some of the shot, however, taking effect in our own ranks. The batteries poured five or six rounds of shot and shrapnel into the rebel ranks, and then withdrew, leaving two guns, the horses of which had been shot. The one they having been broken our centre passed forward into the rear of the fort, and then into the town, where they were held in check by our infantry, which had reformed, while the guns on the fortifications poured great gaps in their ranks, and the rebels had rashly placed themselves under a crossfire of artillery.

In short, but terrible fight ensued, when the rebels broke and retreated rapidly over three diverging roads southward, our forces in close pursuit.

It is hoped that the lot will be bagged. At the last accounts General Gilbert's forces were in the rear of the rebels and some distance below them.

Military exigencies require the suppression of details, and further accounts of losses on either side have been received. Louisville is in great excitement respecting the fate of our soldiers in the pending battle. Capt. Oldershaw, Jackson's Adjutant, is on the way hither from Bardstown, with the remains of Generals Jackson and Terrell, and Col. Webster of the 93rd Ohio regiment.

THE OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The following despatch has been received at the War Department:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—General Halleck, General-in-Chief, U. S. A.

PHILADELPHIA, Ky., via Bardstown, Oct. 10.—I have already advised you of the news of the morning. The corps or less skirmishing has occurred daily with the enemy's cavalry since then. It was supposed the enemy would give battle at Bardstown. My troops reached that point on the 4th, driving out the enemy's rear guard of about two hundred dollars worth of goods, and entered private houses just as they

their intention to storm the fortifications in the outset, and turn the guns on our forces. Failing in this, they broke the centre and pushed desperately forward on the town, hoping, probably, to utterly rout the Federal infantry, capture the village, and compel a surrender of the fortifications.—It was a hazardous business; and being met and checked by our infantry, they remained exposed to the fire of the 32-pounders on the forts, which would soon have annihilated them.—To retreat in good order under such a withering fire was impossible, and they broke in the utmost confusion.

The pursuit was not commenced till the following morning. They were overtaken about six miles out and another sharp engagement followed, in which they were again defeated.—Captain Sands says that the rebels used no artillery in the attack except the two pieces with which they shelled Corinth on Saturday morning. These were captured from them. They did not undertake to remove the pieces which fell into their hands on Saturday, but they carry off any of their wounded.

It is his impression that the Federal forces under Ord and Hurlbut, came in upon the rebel rear, and that the mishap occurred with the enemy's rear guard; the main body has fallen back in the direction of Harrodsburg.

I have no accurate report of our loss yet, and it is probably pretty heavy, including valuable officers. Generals Jackson and Terrell, I regret to say, are among the number of killed.

[Signed] Maj. Gen. Com'd'g.

was continued. The centre corps, under Gen. Gilbert, moved on the direct road from Springfield to Perryville, and arrived on the 7th inst., within 2 miles of the town, where the enemy was found to be in force. The left column, under Gen. McCook, came upon the Maxville road about 10 o'clock, yesterday, the 8th. It was ordered in position to attack, and a strong reconnaissance directed at 4 o'clock. I received a request from Gen. McCook for reinforcements, and learned that the left had been seriously engaged for several hours, and that the right and left of that corps were being turned and severely pressed. Reinforcements were immediately sent forward from the centre; orders were also sent to the right column, under Gen. Crittenden, which was advancing by the Lebanon road, to push forward and attack the enemy's left, but it was impossible for it to get into position in time to produce any decisive results. The action continued until dark.—Sharp fighting also occurred in the centre; the enemy was everywhere confused, but not without some monetary advantages on the left; the several corps were put in position during the night and moved to attack at dawn of the next morning. Some skirmishing occurred with the enemy's rear guard; the main body has fallen back in the direction of Harrodsburg.

I have no accurate report of our loss yet, and it is probably pretty heavy, including valuable officers. Generals Jackson and Terrell, I regret to say, are among the number of killed.

[Signed] Maj. Gen. Com'd'g.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

PENNSYLVANIA INVADED.

Mercesburg and Chambersburg Occupied.

CHAMBERSBURG, Oct. 10, 7 1/2 o'clock.

Governor Curtin has just received the following dispatch from Colonel McClure at Chambersburg:

Mercesburg was occupied by Stewart's rebel cavalry to-day, and the rebels are now marching on Chambersburg.

They took horses and all other property they wanted at Mercesburg, of for no rebel scrip for it. They did no injury to individuals that I have heard of. The force is estimated at 3,000.

The rebels are certainly advancing on Chambersburg. They have cut the Bedford wire.

They are reported as being near St. Thomas, about seven miles from here. There is no doubt whatever of their being in Mercesburg. They will certainly give us a call to-night.

We had the rumor at 4 o'clock, but it was not credited. We can make no resistance, as it would only exacerbate and cause wanton destruction of property and life.

Early O'clock.—About fifteen men on horseback are in town, armed with carbines, and one flag of truce. They asked to see the principal men of the town. They have a large force about one mile from town, and will enter in about one hour.

Colonel McClure and the Provost Marshal Kimmel, have gone about 2 miles out of town to meet the rebel commander. Nothing can be done except surrender. We look for the whole force in half an hour. They crossed the Potomac and came over the country to the Pittsburgh road.

The deposits of the Chambersburg bank had not been returned from New York since the late raid.

THE REBELS NEAR GETTYSBURG.

They Left Without Entering Town.—A Rebel Taken a Prisoner.—Conduct of the Home Guard.

GETTYSBURG, October 11, 10 o'clock. P. M.—Stewart's rebel cavalry, estimated at 2,500, came by the Chambersburg turnpike as far as Sasstown in this county to-day, and took the road through Carroll's tract to Fort Fairfield, taking from the farmers all their horses.

Pickets were thrown out within 8 miles of our town, and one of them was taken prisoner by our home guard and sent to York.

From Fairfield, the rebel force this afternoon went again in the direction of "Waynesboro'." They are crossing into the valley. A large number of horses were taken from the farmers.

THE REBELS ON THEIR MARCH.

Railroad Track Destroyed.—General Pleasanton in Pursuit.—Expects to Capture the Party.

ILANOVER, Oct. 12—10.05. A. M.—We heard a message from Gen. Emory to General Wool read, stating that the rebels from two to three thousand strong passed through Woodbury, Liberty, New Market and Urbana, and then made for the river. They come from the direction of Gettysburg, destroying small portions of track at New Market.

General Pleasanton, with about 2,500 cavalry, passed through Frederick this morning in pursuit.

LATER.

ESCAPE OF THE REBELS.

They Cross the Potomac Near the Mouth of the Monocacy.

From official despatches received here last evening, we learn that the rebels succeeded in escaping. They crossed the Potomac near the mouth of the Monocacy, having made a march of ninety miles in twenty-four hours. General Pleasanton's forces arrived at the crossing just as they had finished, and engaged their artillery, but nothing is known of the result. His force marched seventy-eight miles during the last twenty-four hours.

From Chambersburg.

(From the Harrisburg Telegraph, Oct. 12.)

The rebels left that borough about nine o'clock on Saturday morning, in a hurried manner, fearing that our forces would be after them. They violated the given pledges not to disturb private property. They entered a shoe store and took about two hundred dollars worth of goods, and entered private houses just as they

pleased. The cashier of the bank was held as a prisoner during Friday night and compelled to open the vaults of the bank, but the bank officers had been more vigilant than others and removed all the valuables—they had to leave the premises without plunder.—In addition to this some five hundred horses were stolen from the citizens, and before they left all the property of the Cumberland Valley Railroad was destroyed by fire, consisting of the machine shops, a large house used for the ticket, telegraph and other offices of the company, and also as the residence of the Superintendent, Mr. Lull. The warehouses of Messrs. Wunderlick & Meeds were also destroyed. In these buildings was stored a large amount of ammunition, captured from the rebels a short time before the battle near Sharpsburg.—While the fire was raging the shells exploded and flew through the town and we heard of no serious accidents.—The damage done to the citizens and Cumberland Valley Railroad, must amount to a large sum, and we must confess that the citizens had used a little more energy, their houses at least might have been saved.

We also learn that some fifteen hundred government muskets were sent to them some time ago but that the citizens of that borough had not energy enough to take them and the boxes, hence they were burnt. If these muskets had been properly used and the citizens drilled as they should have done, they might have resisted any cavalry force. The number of rebels at Chambersburg is variously estimated, some say that eight hundred entered the town and that another force joined them yesterday, when they left, until it was estimated from two thousand to twenty-five hundred strong. The rebels left in the direction of Gettysburg, but when they got within five miles of the town, the citizens made some show of resistance by capturing one of the advance guard, and sending him on to this city as a prisoner. This had a good effect, no doubt, as the rebels did not deem it prudent to enter the town of Gettysburg, but went in the direction of Emmitsburg, Md.

The railroad from here to Chambersburg is in full operation—no bridges having been destroyed, and the telegraph-wires are also in working order. All the communication with General McClellan are open; he is fully posted as to their doings, and we expect to be able to record their capture.

Large numbers of troops have been tendered to the Governor, but he has decided that the services of the militia are not necessary.