

" Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner waving o'er us!".

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: ISAAC SLENKER, UNION COUNTY. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: JAMES P. BARR,

PITTSBURG

THE WEATHER .- During the whole of last week, the weather was most oppressively warm. Men were indisposed to work, and it was next to impossible to write. The thermometer stood in the ninetieths the entire week, and those having a superabundance of fat, must have suffered terribly. Verily, the dog days are upon us.

We hope all our citizens' will put up a few Cans of Fruit, or make some Blackberry Cordial, or Wine, or put up pickles, Beets, Cabbages, &c., for the use of the army. Much sickness and many valuable lives may be saved by a little attention to these suggestions, and if every family puts up a little

CONTRIBUTIONS BY RAIL-ROADS .- We notice with pleasure, that most of the rail-roads troubles, and it would be right and proper that they "shell out" some ten or twelve and good man. . .. thousand dollars in aid of our glorious Union. Let them do it, and thus show a desire to assist the Government in its troubles. Those receiving the favors and bounties of the na-" stiffen the sinews of war."

that the universal Surra family is gallant DAVID SMITH, Esq. Their names respective-U., WILLIAM H. and JAMES A. SMITH. Those and were repeatedly cheered by our citizens.

days, two more would have volunteered .-Cumberland has now twelve companies in the march. army, eight of which are in active service .-Carlisle itself has furnished six full compa-

more than performed her part, but is ready the station was filled with a vast multitude of as it not only tends to excite violence, but to do more. If the other counties of the State have done as well, our quota has been more than filled. With such an immense army of patriots and gallant men as Pennsylvania Fathers and mothers were there, wives and alone can bring into the field, the South must sweethearts were there, and children were succumb, and the insane rebellion soon ter. there, many with tears in their eyes, to bid. minate. God grant that the day is not far it may be, a last farewell to sons, husbands distant.

GREEN FRUIT, -As green apples, pears, and with the cholera morbus, and other complaints down in this train. which prevail at this season of the year, to | Since the departure for the seat of war of abstain from eating the kind of fruit in large so many of our citizens, Carlisle will wear a quantities. Ripe and fresh fruits are whole- more than Sabbath stillness and there will unripo fruit. By being careful as to the kind friends will not regret their absence. and quantity of fruit used, the payment of large fees for medical attendance will be

THE 46TH REGIMENT.—In the late despewounded. A great many of the men componumber belong to this county.

A GLORIOUS SPIRIT AROUSED.

The patriotic impulses of the sovereign cople are now fully aroused, and but one sentiment pervades the Northern heart-a sentiment of deep, determined resistance to the infamous traitors in arms against the Government. Immense bodies of troops-troops animated by the spirit of their forefathersare pouring into camps, to receive the weapons of war to be used against the merciless wretches who have dared to lift their voices and their hands against the best country and best Government ever vouchsafed to man .-Down with the traitors," is now the watchwords of the people of the North. We have, thus far, been too lenient with the enemies of our country; and our loyal people are at length convinced that it was a mistaken policy, however well intended, to deal tenderly with men whose sworn purpose it was and is to destroy the country, the Constitution and laws bequeathed us by our veteran fathers .-Forbearance, therefore, has coased to be a virtue, and henceforth we must use severity whon we contend with rebels.

Let all conditions of men assist then to push on the column," and those who from business or family relations or incapacity, can not themselves join the army, should freely contribute their means to the destitute fami lies of those who have gone. There should be no niggardly, miserly men these times, but all who can should give of their means freely to encourage enlistments, and then thank their God that they had it in their power to give. Cost what it may in life and treasure, this unhappy contest must be put through to the bitter end. The Union must not be dissolved; the Constitution must not be mocked at. If in our efforts to restore the Union, we involve ourselves in bankruptcy and ruin, so be it. The war was commenced by the South, and will be ended by the North, be it scon or re-

Enlist then, young men, now that your country calls. Both humanity and economy dictate the necessity of strong measures and a strong army. A draft may not become necessary if the whole people put their shoulders to the wheel and assist, by every means in their power, to crush the traitors and the re bellion. Cumberland county has thus far acted nobly, and we have no doubt, if our patriotic people come up to the work manfully for this pairiotic purpose, our gallant soldiers will have abundance. Don't forget.

A Week of Excitement,

During the whole of last week, the citizen of our country-and particularly those that of our borough were kept in a continual whirl have been benefited by the war-have made of excitement. On Monday morning, at an liberal contributions in aid of new troops and early hour, we were awakened by the firing the war. Our Cumberland Valley Railroad, of minute guns at the Carlisle Barracks; 13 however, is an exception, for, notwithstand- rounds were fired in honor of the memory of ing its receipts have been increased enor- Ex-President Martin Van Buren, recently mously since the war commenced, and owing, deceased, and at sundown, thirty-four guns too, altogether to the war, it has not contri- were fired with the same object. We believe buted a farthing. The men owning this road | that on the same day, national salutes were are making fortunes, because of our national | fired at every military post and fort in the Union. All honor to the memory of a great

> On the same morning, the Chambers' In fantry, from Chambersburg, passed through on the cars for Harrisburg.

On Tuesday morning, Captain John Lee's tion, should be the first to render means to Carlisle company of recruits, about 75 strong, took its departure for Camp Curtin, Harrisourg, amid the repeated cheers of Good for the Smiths.—It is proverbial number of citizens and strangers, who had number of citizens and strangers, who had and yet the ultra legislation now being assembled at the Railroad Station to bid the pressed by the Abolition trailors in Congress and patriotic. Among the members of Capt. | boys "good bye." They departed in excel-Ponten's company, which left here on Satur- lent spirits, and will no doubt give a good acday last, were five of the name of Shith, all count of themselves. This company is not brothers, and sons of our respected townsman, quite full, but its ranks are rapidly filling up. On Wednesday morning, one or two comly are, George S., Charles A., Theodore panies from Franklin county passed through

young soldiers are all Democrats, and sons On Thursday morning, three splendid comof a good Democratic sire; and should they panies also passed through. One of them was come into close contact with the enemy, will from Newville, this county, commanded by risburg on Tuesday of last week, and caused this, we say, and failing to do so, we brand doubtless show the metal they are made of, by | Capt. LAUGHLIN, and 97 men. Another from hammering them most unmercifully. All Shippensburg, also in this county; Major Kel- proprietors, and also Messrs. Forth and the writer of it a liar and a coward. honor to the Smith boys, and their Democrate so as captain, had nearly its full complement Jones, editors of the Patriot & Union newsic parents. Is there any Republican in our of men. A company from Franklin county county who will furnish five sons for the ar- went through at the same time. On Friday to Baltimore and lodged in Fort McHenry .morning, a company from Chambersburg, Volunteering.—Cumberland County has having its full complement, departed for camp by the parties was the issuing of a handbill nobly responded to the call of the President Curtin. Verily the war spirit is fairly aroused. nobly responded to the call of the President for volunteers. Two companies were asked in the evenings during the entire week, the upon the colored men of Harrisburg to enlist this secession Patriot & Union. Would it for, and we have already sent four, and had music of the drum and fife might be heard, in the colored regiment of General Jin. Lane, not be wise for it to profit by this wholesome the time been extended for a week or ten and Capt. Porter's recruits were continually which being put up about the streets of that drilling, preparatory to taking up the line of city caused much excitement. There was no

departure on Saturday morning, for camp of the Government was called to it by the nies, four of which, viz: Capt. Kunn's, Capt. | Curtin, of Capt. Porter's fine company of re- | military authorities at Harrisburg, and Gen-HENDERSON'S, Capt. Dwean's, and Capt. cruits. Its ranks were more than full, num- eral Wadsworth, on investigating the facts. KAUFFMAN's, have already performed arduous bering 103 men. This was the Carlisle com- ordered the parties to be taken into custody. service. In the battles near Richmond, the pany par excellence, being mainly composed three latter companies participated, and that of citizens of the byrough, many of whom are of Capt. Henderson was terribly cut up. Its married men. One family alone, (that of fair, while their character is a guarantee that ranks, we believe, have already been filled Sheriff Smith's) furnished five of its gallant they would give no countenance to any such All honor to Cumberland County! She has hour of departure, the street in the vicinity of placard was wholly inexcusable, the more so men, women and children, from town and shake hands with the departing braves .and fathers, and to wish God speed, success, and a speedy return to the beloved ones.

The cars departed amid the cheers and other unwholesome fruits are beginning to plaudits of the men and the waving of handmake their appearance in our market, we kerchiefs by the ladies, which were respondwould recommend all who have regard for ed to by loud shouts from the soldiers. Antheir health, and do not wish to be taken sick other company from Chambersburg passed

some articles of diet, but nothing can be more be many a solitary home. No matter: if they terrible rebellion and war would soon be at State. injurious than an unguarded indulgence of can contribute in the least in crushing out an end. He said: the appetite manifested by some people for this monster rebellion, their relatives and

rate engagement near Culpepper C. H., the added the services of two regiments of color-callent 46th Pennsylvania regiment acted to soldiers. They were attentively heard, gallant 46th Pennsylvania regiment acted of soldiers. They were attentively heard, nobly and suffered severely. All the field but the President positively declines to put nobly and suffered severely. All the field officers and a great number of the line officers were seriously wounded. Col. Knipe, it is feared, received a mortal wound, Lieut. officers and a great number of the line offi-cers were seriously wounded. Col. Knipe, it is feared, received a mortal wound, Lieut. Col. Selfridge, Maj. Matthews and Adjt. to lose them. He intends to carry out the Boyd are all seriously injured, and hundreds | Emancipation and Confiscation acts thoroughof the men of the Regiment were killed or ly, and press the war with the utmost vigor; sing this Regiment are Harrisburgers, and a he will employ all slaves in any available manner except as fighting men.

THE LAST CONORESS.

The Carlislo Herald of the 8th instant logistic of the last Congress, in which it "assorts boldly that the Republican delegation integrity and patriotism to any equal numconvened in Washington during the last twenty years!" So ! Well, perhaps the Herald differs with us in opinion as to what constitutes "ability, integrity and patriotism." Now we know not whether the production in the Herald of which we are speaking, " originated" in the fertile brain of its "editor and ution, nor do we care; but this we do know, of the last session of Congress done more to ernment contracts, by which either the nahave received. This will not be denied while such cases as that of Senator Simmons, and Alexander Cummings, and John Tucker, and Simon Cameron and General Fremont. and hundreds of others, are still fresh in the nemories of all. But, says the Herald, " not a single Repub-

lican Senator ever advocated secession. or ever gave treason, either actual or moral aid. This the Volunteer knows." We know no such thing. On the contrary, we know just the reverse. Perhaps the course of such men is Sumner, Wade, Lane, Wilmot, Stevens and Lovejoy, was not intended by them to give "aid and comfort to the enemy," but ret their speeches and votes had this effect. The Herald reminds us that during the late ssion four Democratic Sonators (Southern men) were expelled for treason. Served them right; but suppose the Republican Senators and Members who had been engaged in stealing had been expelled, how many would have been left? Very few we opine. Senator Cowan of this State might have retained his seat, but Mr. C. has been repudiated and discarded by his party, for no other reason that we can see, except that he is a loyal and honest man. The immaculate Simuons, of \$50,000 notoriety, is a pet of the Republicans, and he was not expelled, and the reason why he was not is well understood, even

by " common people." But, if our opinion is not sufficient to convince the Herald that the last Congress was an infamous body, we will produce the testimony of another-the testimony of Hon. Les-LIE COOMES, who has been a life-long opponent of the Democratic party, and who voted for Lincoln. Mr. Coombs, of Kentucky, is a man whose devotion to the Union has at no time been questioned. He has labored unremittingly against disunionism and secessionism. Under date of May 19th, 1862, he wrote a letter to R. GRAVES, Esq., of New

York city, in which he says: "We have thirty thousand gallant voluns doing us infinite mischief, and putting us in political and personal jeopardy in our approaching August election. We feel ourselves in much greater danger from the hands of secretly organized and armed traitors in our midst-stimulated by the intemnerate Abolitionists in Congress-than we do rom their public armies.

THE RECENT ARRESTS AT HARRISHURG .- The the arrest of Messrs. BARRETT & McDowell, paper, who were on the following day taken The offence alleged to have been committed authority for the act, and as it tended great-But the great event of the week was the ly to inflame the public mind, the attention It is due to Messrs. BARRETT & McDowell to say they disclaim all knowledge of the afsons to swell the ranks. Long before the act of meanness. The issuing of this forged gave to the enemies of Messrs. BARRETT & country, all anxious to see the men off, and to | McDowell a pretext for unjustly charging

upon them hostility to the Government. SENATOR COWAN .- One of the ablest advocates of Constitutional liberty, in the United States Senate, is Hon. E. Cowan, of this State. Although differing with him in politics, we cannot but admire his manly and pa- unteers. I learn that a communication was overthrow the government and trample upon the Constitution. In one of his late speeches, the Constitution. In one of his late speeches, in discussing the bill which provides provisional governments for certain districts, he uttered the following patriotic sentiment. If there were a majority of such men in Congress we might confidently hope that this gress we might confidently hope that the green that the green that there were an adverted the sound of the fith at the desident of the air, which we felt quite sensibly.

It me of the air, which we felt quite sensibly, as in force. Previous to that there having no blankets. The next morning, the desidence and the sound of the real secessionists—an earnest work, fight the real secessionists—an earnest work, as "secessionists," they will have to face and of the rich distance, and an order for us to examine and throw away condemned amunition and supply ourselves with take every third able-hodied citizen in the green and proved the sound of the air, which we felt quite sensibly.

Substitute of the air, which we felt quite sensibly.

Substitute of the air, which we felt quite sensibly.

Substitute of the air, which we felt quite sensibly.

Substitute of the air, which we felt quite sensibly.

Substitute of the air, which we felt quite sensibly.

Substitute of the air, which we felt quite sensibly.

Substitute of the air, which we felt quite sensibly.

Substi

"The only way the Union could be restored was that every part should enjoy its THE PRESIDENT REFUSES TO ACCEPT NEGRO

Soldiers.—A deputation of Western men called upon the President last Monday to tender the services of two regiments of color.

The President Refuses to Accept Negro

The President Refuses to Accept Negro

Soldiers.—A deputation of Western men called upon the President last Monday to tender the services of two regiments of color.

The President Refuses to Accept Negro

Soldiers.—A deputation of Western men called upon the President last Monday to tender the services of two regiments of color.

The President Refuses to Accept Negro

Soldiers.—A deputation of Western men called upon the scheme to thrust law are depointed, for about a mile on the other side of the town we were disappointed, for about a mile on the other side of the town we were halted an artillery combat, continuing at intervals out bounty. Other Governors propose the out bounty. Other Governors propose the not before been for sixteen years. He left to thrust slavery on the North. He wanted to thrust slavery on the North. He wanted to thrust slavery on the North. He wanted to make friends with the South, and not the refurns to it now in adversed way.

The President Refuses to Accept Negro

On the other side of the town we were disappointed, for about a mile on the other side of the town we were halted an artillery combat, continuing at intervals to the other side of the town we were halted an artillery combat, continuing at intervals on the other side of the town we were disappointed, for about a mile of the other side of the town we were disappointed, for about a mile of the other side of the town we were disappointed, for about a mile of the other side of the town we were disappointed, for about a mile of the other side of the town we were disappointed.

After the arrival of General Pope there was on the other side of the town we were disappointed.

The Rebels planted a battery and the secretary of War will be made up by draft withing the land of his breat with the other side of the town we were disappointed not to be saved by initiating legislation and we are now in and massed the enemy against us. Where is now the great army! elavery party!

Quarreling Over the Spoils.

The case of SAMUEL NORRIS, of Springfield, contains an article of a column in length, eu. Mass., vs. The Providence Tool Company, has the manufacture of Springfield muskets; that THONY, and that by an agreement with the company, if he obtained a contract for 50,proprietor," or whether it is a street contri- 000 muskets, he should have all he could get over \$15 each, and if a contract of 25,000 port of the President's speech : that the last Congress was a curse to the muskets, all over \$17 each. A contract for country; every officer in the army who is 25,000 was obtained of Secretary Cameron at not a crazy rampant Abolitionist, says so; \$20 each, Senator Sinuous going with Mr. the people say so. It is a fact admitted by Norms to the office of the Secretary of War, all reflecting men of all parties, that the acts and lending his influence for this purpose. Another contract was afterwards obtained aid the cause of the rebels, than all the suc- at the same price. The agent of the compacesses of the Southern forces. Not only did | ny denied having made any agreement with the efforts of the Federal armies by unwise ket, and the company asserting that if such logislation on the negro question, but all the an agreement had been made the agent had tion was robbed, or the brave soldier swindled is a good deal better than nothing, though out of the food and clothing which he should but a small part of the \$75,000 sued for. It making his name a stink to all honest men.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES .- GEN. SEY-Mour has been assigned to the command of the Pennsylvania Reserves, in place of General McCall, who was taken prisoner in the recent battles before Richmond. General Sernoun graduated at West Point, in M'CLEL-LAN's class, and served with great distinction as an artillery officer in Mexico. He was one of only two who ascended to the summit of Popocatapetl, the rest of the party having succumbed to the extreme cold and the burning sleet; and more recently during visit to Europe, he made the ascent of Mont Blane with no companion but the guide. After raising a company of the Fifth United States Artillery, in which regiment he is a Captain, he commanded Camp Cameron, at Harrisburg, for several months. There he organized several batteries, and was appointed chief of artillery to the Reerves, entirely re-organized that arm in the interval between Manasses and Alexandria. in May he was appointed Baigadier General, and assigned the command of Ono's brigade in the Reserves-the brigade which won the

For the Volunteer. Editor of the Volunteer .- In the Carlisle Herald of the 8th ult., I find the following

hattle of Drainesvilla

article: "Treason in Frankford Township.—We and a voice exclaimed "give him enough are informed by a responsible citizen of Frankford township, that three or four of the leading Democratic politicians of that neighborhood are using their utmost endeavors to prevent enlistments. That they have already dissuaded a number of young men from joining the Newville companies, with the arguing the Newville companies, with the argu- | er than I expected to do, | cries o ments that "Democrats should have nothing "Go on,"] and now I avail myself of my prite do with this war." Is not hanging too vilege of saying no more. good for these miscreants?"

According to a late order of the War Department every person who attempts to discourage enlistments, is liable to arrest and imprisonment. We therefore demand the writer of the above paragraph to point out the "three or four leading Democratic politicians" of Frankford township who have been Provost Marshal of Washington visited Har- guilty of this offense. We demand him to do the paragraph above an infamous slander, Come out with the names now, or wear the character we have affixed to you.

Many Men of Frankford.

There is another newspaper published in this neighborhood, which has been for lesson, and change its tune before it is too ate. - Carlisle Herald.

The assertion that our paper is but a reprint of the Patriot & Union, is a sheer falsehood, for, notwithstanding the Union has contained many able and powerful articles in serve his country by a very easy performance. defense of the war, the Union, Constitution and laws, yet it is a fact that we have copied nounce that he will not be a candidate for re- we would be required to reach Front Royal but very few of its articles. As to the admonition contained in the last sentence of the above, we can only ramark that it is a weak attempt in imitation of Bergner's Telegraph a paper that is doing more to stir up bad We can take advice from loyal men, but Abolition zealots we will not listen to, for we regard them as the people do-with contempt

TROOPS AT HARRISBURG .- There are now at Camp Curtin some 20,000 troops. The following extract of a letter, dated Harris burg, August 10, is important :

"On the 7th of July last a call was made on the State for twenty-one regiments of voltriotic course in opposition to the wild and received, yesterday, from the War Depart-

The rules and regulations to govern the draft will probably be made public in a few days.

make weapons against us. The country was the great lights and one of the ablest men of receives him with the respect due to a farth. And shall we go on fighting, as if we were er, in his own palace and at his own table; the Abolition party fighting against the pro- the confident of the Pope at Rome, and the the confident of the Pope at Rome, and the Company, who have the order for the posinferior in his influence of no man in the Roman Church, except the Pope himself. The health of Gov. Currin is improving, man Church, except the Pope himself.

A grand war meeting was held at Washington on the 6th inst., at the cast end of the been decided in the U. S. Circuit Court at Capitol, the Mayor of the city presiding. Providence, R. I., resulting in a verdict of Spirited resolutions were adopted, among to the last Congress is fully equal, in ability, \$13,500 for Mr. Norms. He had sued the which was one declaring that the hesitancy company for payment of his services in pro- of the people to devote themselves or their ber of members of any Congress, which has curing a gun contract. Mr. Norms claimed property to the cause of their country arose pany the possibility of getting a contract for part of those who direct our military operations a want of readiness to employ the whole he was chiefly instrumental in getting the power of the nation. Speeches were made contract, aided by Senators Simuons and An- by President Lincoln, Mr. Chittenden of the Treasuv Department, and Ex-Governor Bout-

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Fellow-Citizens: I believe there is no

here yourselves [applause and laughter], and I offer, in justification of myself and of you. that, upon examination, I have found nothcosses of the Southern forces. Not only did ny denied having made any agreement with ing in the Constitution against it. [Renewthe Abolition majority in Congress paralyze Mr. Norms to give him all over \$17 per musted applicated.] I, however, have an imprestitute of the Federal armies by unwise ket, and the company asserting that if such sion that there are younger gentlemen who. will entertain you better [voices—" No, no, nono can do better than yourself, go on"], leaders of that party became engaged in Govno authority for doing so. Hence the suit, and better address your understanding than
ernment contracts, by which either the nawhich has resulted in the verdict above, which I will or could, and, therefore, propose but to detain you a moment longer. on," &c.] I am very little inclined, on any occasion, to say anything, unless I hope to came out on the trial that Senator Simmons claimed 20 cents per musket as a present, and that the company had paid him \$5,000. It made \$50,000, but principally succeeded in that enables me to believe, at least, that these pack up and march to the Junction immediately and the pack up and th two gentlemen are not nearly so deep in the quarrel as some presuming to be their friends.
[Cries of-"Good !"] General McClellan's ittitude is such that in the very selfishness of his nature he cannot but wish to be successful, and I hope he will, and the Secretary War is precisely in the same situation. If the military commander in the field cannot be successful, not only the Secretary of War but myself, for the time being the master of them both, cannot but be failures. [Laughter and applause.] I know Gen. McClellan wishes to be successful, and I know he does not wish it any more than the Secretary of War buildings about a mile from our former camp; for him, and both of them together no more all day of the 15th it rained very hard, but than I wish it. [Applause.] Sometimes we notwithstanding this we marched 16 miles than I wish it. [Applause.] have a dispute about how many men General McClellan has had, and those who would disparage him say that he has had a very large number, and those who would disparage the Secretary of War insist that General McClellan has had a very small number. The basis for this is, that there is always a wide difference, and on this occasion, perhaps, a wider one between the grand total on General McClellan's rolls and the men actually fit for duty; and those who would disparage him talk of grand totals on paper, and those who would disparage the Secretary of War talk of those at present fit for duty General M'Clellan has sometimes asked for things that the Secretary did not give him, and General M'Clellan is not to blame for asking for what he wanted and needed, and the Secretary of War is not to blame for not giving when he had none to give. [Applause and laughter.] And I say here that, as far as I know, the Secretary of War has withheld no one thing, at any time, in my power to give him. [Wild applaus

> The new order of the President for people know, as well as Mr. Lincoln knows. that this rebellion is a "big job," and that it will require a big force to subdue it -but this big force they are competent to furnish, and this "big job" they will soon finish after they take hold of it with all their power. The point of decision is at hand-conquest or hence the final struggle will be a hard but decisive one, and if success do not crown the efforts of the loyal people, it will be because

A Bir of Advice. - Senator Sunner, in his hypocritical letter to the New York meeting,

command to win it.

"What I can do let me do. There is no work which I will-not undertake, there is nothing I will not renounce, if so I can serve my country.

Well, says the St. Louis Republican, he can Let him resign his seat in the Senate and anelection, and then go into the army as a volunteer and take the front rank.

RUMOBED MEDIATION OF RUSSIA.-It is stated in the N. Y. Herald's correspondence blood than any dozen papers in the State. from Paris that the Russian government has proposed to France and England a mediation in the affairs of this country; and it is rumored that the governments of these latter nations have assented to the proposition .-Rusia being considered a Power friendly to this country, it was thought that an offer of intervention would be more acceptable than of these occupied some 20 minutes, when we about six o'clock, and a determined and it came from either England or France.

GREELEY says that the fighting men of his party, who have never smelt battle, number 900,000. More shame for them, but the dangerous schemes of the abolitionists to ment, containing a requisition for militin for bor 900,000. More shame for them, but the overthrow the covernment and transle upon the full quota of the State under two redards will operate on some of these windy parties that the full quota of the state under two redards will operate on some of these windy parties to the state of the stat cent calls, each for 300,000 men. The full triots. Instead of staying at home and makquota of this State under these calls will be ing mischief by denouncing loyal Democrats ture of the air, which we felt quite sensibly, us in force. Previous to that there had been

> RECRUITING IN OHIO—PROPOSED DRAFT.—Gov. Top, of Ohio, has decided that after the 15th of August he will pay no more boun-

> THE " NOBLE ARMY OF ARSENTEES."-The Chicago Tribune of Tuesday comes to us with seven columns and a half of names of absen-

POSTAGE STAMPS CURRENCY .- WASHING-TON, August 2.-The National Bank Note

Correspondence of the Volunteer. LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

Co. A, 11th Reg. Pa. Volunteers, Camp near Waterloo, VA., Aug. 4, 1862.

DEAR SIR-In compliance with your reques upon our departure from home to keep you nformed of our movements occasionally, that he first suggested to the agent of the com- from the apprehension that there is on the embrace the present opportunity of so doing. This regiment, to which is attached Capt. This regiment, to which is attached Capt. C. Kuhu's company from Carlisle, was sent from Camp Curtin on the 26th of November last to Annapolis, Md., where it remained doing guard duty along the Annapolis and Elkridge R. R., and provost duty in the town well, the newly appointed Commissioner of until the 9th of April following, when, Internal Revenue. The following is a report of the President's speech. for active service at Washington, D. C. On and equipments in the best possible condi-our arrival there we were quartered in the tion. Like good soldiers we obeyed, and afour arrival there we were quartered in the buildings adjoining the depot called the Soldier's Home." After remaining here beeted visitor made his appearance, followed for a week (during which time we were refor a week (during which time we were rerecedent for my appearing before you on his occasion [applause]; but it is also true lieved of all our unnecessary baggage and pro-vided with new clothing, camp equipage, teams &c..) we were ordered to Manassas, Va., which that there is no precedent for your being place we reached on the 17th of April. On the following evening we were distributed along the Manassas Gap R. R. for the purpose of protecting the road and telegraph line; our company was stationed about five miles from the Junction, and guarded the road to that point southward, and to Gainsville the same distance on the North. During our stay here we were afforded frequent opportunities of visiting the rebels' former winter-quarters in the vicinity and the Bull Run battle field; nearly all of us have some claimed 20 cents per musket as a present, and that the company had paid him \$5,000. It will be remembered that Mr. Norms was accome other person blaned for what I did my cidentally instrumental in exposing the Six-been a very wide-spread attempt to have a thickly covered. We remained along the sum of Mr. Norms was accome other person blaned for what I did my self. [Voices—"What is it?"] There has been a very wide-spread attempt to have a thickly covered. We remained along the grarrel between General McClellan and the railroad until the morning of Sunday the 11th of Mr. at which time we received orders to ately, and there report to head-quarters. We were here joined by the balance of the regiment, and on the following evening took up our line of march for Fredericksburg, Va.— We marched during the night and rested during the day, and reached Falmouth (opposite Frederickshurg)on the afternoon of the 16th, having stopped on our march the first day at Catlett's Station on the Orange and Alexandria railroad; the second at Elk Creek .-During this day it rained very hard and in the evening we forded the creek and took up

> all day of the 15th it fained very had, but notwithstanding this we marched 16 miles and took up our quarters in another church, the day following, as I have already mentioned, we reached Falmouth, where we went into camp again. At this place we were attached to the 3d brigade of M'Dowell's divisional of the state o ion, under the command of Brig. Gen. Hart-This brigade is composed of the 9th N. Y., 12th and 13th Mass., and 11th Pa. regiments of Infantry, the 1st Maine Cavalry, and two sections of the 5th Maine Artillery. The N. Y. and Mass: regiments were formerly under the command of Brig. Gen. Abercrombie, of Gen. Banks' division, but were transferred to l'Dowell's division early in the spring. During our stay at that camp we were reviewed by Gen. M'Dowell, and also a few days after by President Lincoln. We were also practiced for a couple of bours each day in knapsack drill, i. e. drilled with our knapsacks on a drill to which we are a countries. sacks on, a drill to which we are anything but partial.

On Sunday, the 25th of May, we received

our quarters in a church and some deserted

intelligence of Bank's retreat down the valley, and also an order to march to his relief im and also an order to march to his renter in additional to the design and mediately. We were soon ready to move, and finally got started about 4 o'clock in the evening, having been joined in the meantime by a portion of Ricketts' brigade; we marched diery. o Acqua Creek that night, and the next night, and took the ears for Manassas again. At this place we were again joined by our cavalry and artillery, which had come by land, and we started on a forced march for, ceived with joy in every loyal State. The 29th; our forces on this march amounted to about 25,000 men, consisting of Gen. Shields' division of 12,000, Rickets', Duryen's and our brigades, making at least 13,000 more,— These brigades were under the command of Maj. Gen. Ord, who was accompanied by our fellow-townsman, A. B. Sharpe, as one of his aids, whose kind words and pleasant counte | GEN. BANKS ACCIDENTALLY nance cheered us frequently on our wearisome march. About noon of our first day's march, defeat must soon terminate the contest; we were marched from the main road across fields to the railroad, where we took passage on the cars. A rumor spread among us to the effect that our advance was then engaging the enemy at a place called Rectortor they do not wisely employ the means at their and that upon our speedy arrival depended the result; this rumor was unfounded, how ever, as following circumstances proved.

We were conveyed to a place called Thorofare Gap, where we encamped for the night; the following day we marched about 15 miles further, and encamped in a clover field; during the night it rained harder than I ever knew it to rain before or since, and as we had not put up our "Pouchos" as carefully as we ught, as a consequence we all got soaking wet; this, however, did not deter us from taking up our march at 5 o'clock next morning. On our arrival at a place called Piedmont, we were ordered to leave our knapsacks, as would be required to reach Front Royal or its vicinity that night, and as the road over which we were to march was a very rough one, it was deemed advisable to have us carry as little weight as possible; we were also here supplied with rations of hard bread, sugar and coffee; the heads were knocked in the barrels, and we were all allowed to have as much as we thought proper to carry; here we also saw the first evidence of the presence of rebels—a small railroad bridge having been destroyed by them. Towards evening been destroyed by them. Towards evening we left the main road and marched along the railroad until our passage was stopped by several cars piled up on each other on an emwe left the main road and marched along the ankment some 100 feet high; the removal at first, but the infantry b again moved on; the track that had formerly been on the embankment was now laying at Gen. Banks' right wing the bottom of it in one entire section of at Williams, suffered severely. least 100 yards; how it was moved in that manner I am at a loss to conjecture.

We encamped about 9 o'clock that night in to cross an open ground. pine thicket; we didn't have much sleep, owing to a heavy rain and the cool tempera-50 rounds apiece of perfect cartridges, and field from Culpepper, accompanied by Genemark to Front Royal immediately, was sufficient to convince the most skeptical of us. The battle was then substantially over, that an engagement was likely to take place sible. Our brigade was ordered to cross the Shenandush and proceed to Strasburg, but owing to the heavy rains the roads had become impassable and bridges being swept away and we had to halt some three miles from there. Our wagons also became separated from us, and we suffered for rations a day or two. On the 4th of June we marched back to Front Royal, where as a compensation for

After a rest of about two weeks here, during which time one of our company accidentally shot himself in the arm, we returned by railroad to Manassas, where we remained until the morning of the 4th of July, when we again took up our line of march for (I hope) Richmond. We were encamped at Warrenton until the 22nd, when we packed up and came to our present camp, about?
miles from there. During our stay at Warrenton we were again visited by the Paymas-

ter.
We are now a portion of the Army of Virginia, under the immediate command of Maj. Gen. Pope, and we are all flattering ourselves that we will be engaged in the next attack on Richmond. We were reviewed by our new commander on last Friday morning. The evening previous we were informed of his intention and ordered to be in line at 6 o'clock. on the following morning, with clothing, guns guard. He rode up and down the line, and then took his departure. We are all highly pleased with the change of commanders, for Gen. Pope has inaugurated quite a different policy to what Gen. M'Dowell practiced. The health of our company has been exceedingly good since our departure from Camp Curtin. We have had but one death, and at present we have but three absent sick;

there are none of the Carlisle boys sick at all We have a very pleasantly located camp atong we may remain here I am unable to say; we are all anxious to march forward and nake an effort to wind this war up.

More anon.

THE WAR NEWS.

Order for the Arrest of Persons Discouraging Enlistments. WASHINGTON, August 8 .- The following

rder was issued this morning: WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 8, 1862. S Ordered first. That all United Marshale and Superintendents, and Chiefs of Police of

any town, city or district; be and they are ereby authorized and directed to arrest and imprison any person or persons who may be engaged by not, speech or writing, in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in, any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy, or any other disloyal practice against the United

Second-That immediate report he made to Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, in order that such persons may be tried before a orlitary communder.

Third—The expenses of such arrest and

imprisonment will be certified to the Chief Clerk of the War Department for settlement and payment.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

ASSASSINATION OF GEN. ROBERT M'COOK.

Nastiville, August 7, 1862 General Robert McCook, of Buell's army as shot by a party of guerrillas near Saleni, Ala., yesterday, while riding towards Win-chester, Tenn., sick, in an ambulance. His remains reached here this evening. Captain Brooks was captured. Our forces burnt the house of the rebel who led them into this am-

When the news of the murder became known among the camps, the excitement was intense. The Ninth Ohio, McCook's own regiment, on learning of the assassination. marched back to the scene of the occurence, burnt every house in the neighborhood and laid waste the lands. Several men who

morning took passage on steamboats for Alexandria, marched through the town at mid. Battle Between Gen. Banks and Stonewall Jackson

The Rebels Cross the Rapidan. drafting three hundred thousand men is re- we knew not where, on the morning of the GENERAL BANKS ATTACKED BY LARGE FORCE.

GEN POPRON THE FIELD. General Geary Looses an Arm.

INJURED.

Jackson and Ewell in Command of the Rebels.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES. A SEVERE BATTLE.

WE HOLD OUR POSITION. ARRIVAL OF GENERAL M'DOWEL'S.

REINFORCEMENTS. HEAD-QUARTERS, SIX MILES BELOW CULPEPPER A battle was fought yesterday between General Banks and Stonewall Jackson. General Bayard, of General McDowell's nocuvering, taking some prisoners, and en-ding with a slight loss, baffling the efforts of

a large force to surround and cut him off. Yesterday morning he was engaged for some hours before Gen. Banks came up, and with four regiments of cavalry, the First Pennsylvania, First Maine and First Rhodo Island, delayed and embarrassed the enemy's advance.
The Rebels under Jackson and Ewell, had

bloody contest followed.

Gen. Banks' right wing under General The Rebel position was in the woods, while the troops which attacked them were obliged

· It was not till about 6 o'clock that it became evident that the Rebels were attacking

At 71 o'clock General Pope arrived on the"

very shortly. Fortunately (for some of us, no had occupied at the beginning.

After the arrival of General Pope there was

to Front Royal, where, as a compensation for from McDowell's troops, and the Generals our trials and troubles, we were visited by the and their staffs left the field under a crosspaymaster, who distributed the each of us our fire from the Rebels and their own troops. portion of "green backs" for two months' ser- The fire of the Rebel batteries was after-