The Columbia Spy.

COLUMBIA, PA.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 1862.

"Washington Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association."

THIS Association, having opened an office at No. 1 Washington Buildings, corner of 7th street and Pennsylvania avenue, where will be found a register of all Pennsylvania soldiers in or around this city in hospitals, invite the friends of the same to call, assuring them that all possible aid will be extended in finding their sons.

Mr. CHAS. L. WHITE, the Register, will be found in the office.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. S. TODD PERLEY will answer all letters in regard to sick and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers, whether in or around this city, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, or New Haven. Address, care Box 214, Washington, D. C.

J. K. MORTHEAD, Pres't.

J. M. SELLMAN, Sec'y.

The attention of the reader is directed to the advertisement of Dr. Markley's Family Medicines to be found in another Column of his paper.

DAVIS' PANORAMA.—In the press of local and war matter last week we overlooked a notice of Davis' Panorama of the Rebellion. This extensive delineation of the scenes of the present war was exhibited on Monday and Tuesday evenings to crowded houses, and gave general satisfaction. The artist has labored to good purpose, and presents on canvass a series of life-like mimic battles which conveys as satisfactory an idea of the reality as can be given by work of the pencil. Some of the scenery is beautiful and the whole is exceedingly interesting. Mr. Davis has since exhibited his work very successfully at Lancaster.

At a special meeting of Company C, (Silver Greys) held at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 10, Abraham Bruner, Sr., was called to the chair, and John A. Hook appointed Secretary.

The President stated the object of the meeting, to elect a Captain in place of Mr. Samuel Houston, who declined to accept on account of ill health. On motion, First Lieutenant John D. Wright was unanimously elected. Mr. John Wisler was then unanimously elected First Lieutenant, when the meeting adjourned.

The following are the officers:

Captain—John D. Wright.
First Lieut.—John Wisler.
Second Lieut.—D. P. Griffith.

A CAVALRY COMPANY.—Under the late requisition upon Governor Curtin for three regiments of cavalry, to serve for three years or the war, authority has been given to Messrs. M. M. Strickler and M. D. Wilson—the former as Captain, the latter as Lieutenant—to raise a cavalry company for one of the new regiments. These gentlemen have been busily at work in town and country, making every effort to accomplish their aim, and, we are glad to add, with encouraging success. The limit assigned is the 20th inst., and from every indication the company will be filled by that day. Of the gentlemen engaged in this undertaking, nothing that we can say will effect their success; yet we venture to remark that they are admirably qualified for the positions to which they have been appointed. Town and township will be honorably represented by these young officers, both of whom make very considerable sacrifices in thus devoting themselves to the service of their country.

ANOTHER FIRE IN WRIGHTSVILLE.—On Friday night of last week about ten o'clock a fire broke out in some stables in Wrightsville, very near the scene of the extensive fire of the previous week. Three stables were burned, belonging to Messrs. Futhy, Beverson, and the Rev. Mr. Lane. Hay, oats and corn were consumed in all three buildings, and Mr. Lane lost a horse, and Mr. Cook a horse and mule.

The Columbia firemen were active again in their efforts to aid our neighbors, but the fire was happily confined to the three stables which burned so rapidly that they were in ruins when the engines reached the grounds. The companies nevertheless went into service and played on the still blazing timbers aiding to extinguish them.

The fire is believed to have been incendiary work. Our neighbors are especially unfortunate at present in the attempts to burn their town. They are particularly helpless, being without a fire organization, and being dependant entirely on buckets for conveying water in emergency. Our firemen are always ready to proceed to their aid; but fire among the frame buildings of the town has time for fearful headway before the engines can be drawn across the bridge and put into service.

DEATH OF LIEUT. R. W. SMITH.—We last week, in a paragraph noticing the casualties in the Fifth Regt. Penna. Reserves, mentioned Lieut. R. W. Smith of Co. G, as severely but not dangerously wounded. On Monday we were shocked by the announcement of his death in the Douglas Hospital, Washington, on Sunday last.

Lieut. Smith, son of R. W. Smith, Esq., of Wrightsville, Editor of the *Star*, entered Co. K, Fifth Reserve as a private, was soon appointed a corporal, and in a short time received the appointment of Drum Major of the regiment. His soldierly bearing very soon attracted the notice of Col. Simmons, who saw in him stuff to fill a better position, and accordingly gave him the more responsible office of Sergeant Major. He served in this capacity through the campaign preceding the battles before Richmond, and during that week of carnage distinguished himself by coolness, bravery and devotion to his friends. Adjutant Mason, a warm friend, was wounded at the battle of White Oak Swamp and sent to the hospital after the fight was over. When the order came in the night for retreat and consequent abandonment of the hospitals with the sick and wounded, Sergeant Major Smith sought out the Adjutant and prevailed on him to make the attempt to retreat with our forces, promising to bring him off safely if he had to carry him. And he did carry him, through stream and over rough roads, and whenever the wounded man was too much exhausted to walk. And this devotion was rewarded, for the two came in among the stragglers far in the rear of their regiment, but safe.

For his gallant conduct in these battles he was appointed Second Lieutenant in Co. G, in which capacity he served to the time of his untimely death. He fell gallantly fighting in the fight of Thursday during the engagements at Manassas and Bull Run. He lay for a long time exposed on the battle field, his wound—a bullet through the leg, cutting the artery—uncared for. The artery contracted and the bleeding stopped, but, on his reaching the hospital at Washington recommenced, and from loss of blood the gallant boy sank under the operation of taking up the artery.

He was a brave man, a thorough soldier, and one who knew and loved him will pronounce him the truest of friends.

The sympathies of the people with his parent were expressed in the very general attendance at his funeral on Thursday morning. A great number of Columbians were present, and the members of the "Union Guard" attended in a body, and together with a Wrightsville company, acted as escort.

THE PEOPLE AT LAST AWAKE.—The call for troops by the Governor for the defence of the State has aroused the people of Columbia *en masse*. On Friday evening of last week an immense meeting was held at Odd Fellows' Hall where a large proportion of those present enrolled their names as willing to take up arms at the call of the Governor. We had intended giving a full report of the proceedings, as also of subsequent meetings resulting in the formation of a number of companies, but the last call of the Governor for fifty thousand men renders it impossible for us to do more than hastily sketch the action of the citizens in the crisis.

On Saturday afternoon a meeting was held on Second street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, resulting in the division of those present into three classes according to age—from 18 to 30; from 30 to 45, and from 45 upward. From this beginning three companies were formed, the first called the "Union Guards," officered as follows:

Capt. Dr. Derlin.
1st Lieut. George Ensney.
2nd Lieut. Edward H. Miller.

The second company, called the "Keystone Guard," elected the following officers:

Capt. A. M. Rambo.
1st Lieut. G. W. Haldeman.
2nd Lieut. Sam'l Wright.

The organization of the third company will be found elsewhere.

In addition to these a company was formed by the employees of the Columbia Rolling Mill, called the "Rolling Mill Tigers," with the following officers:

Capt. W. G. Case.
1st Lieut. Jno. Q. Denney.
2nd Lieut. Wm. McDivit.

The employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad also organized a company, numbering 105 men, with

Capt. William Hipple.
1st Lieut. B. R. Mayer.
2nd Lieut. Washington I. Denney.
Orderly Sergeant Wm. F. Lockard.

A sixth company was formed under

Capt. C. A. Stern.
1st Lieut. David Fisher.
2nd Lieut. Isaac Keesey.
Orderly Sergeant William Neisley.

The old "Greys" effected a re-organization under the name of "Columbia Fencibles," and had filled up their ranks to nearly 40 men, but when the last call of the Governor was received they nobly put aside their preferences for their own organization and nearly in a body joined the ranks of the "Keystone Guard." This action entitles them to rank as the most disinterested of our volunteers.

A German company has also organized, but we have not learned what progress has been made.

On Tuesday W. G. Case and J. G. Hess, Esq's., waited upon Governor Curtin and procured an order for 500 muskets and 10,000 rounds of ammunition. The arms were received yesterday from Leaman's works, Lancaster. They are first-rate altered Harper's Ferry muskets.

We must not omit to mention the formation of a company in West Hempfield twp., officered by

Capt. Jas. A. Richards.
1st Lieut. Jas. Myers.
2nd Lieut. B. A. Price.

The roll of the several companies we hope to be able to report at an early date.

A NOBLE ARMY OF MARTYRS.—On Monday our town was the scene of an outrage such as has never before been perpetrated upon a free and enlightened people. On that day James L. Reynolds, Esq., Commissioner, sat at the Town Hall in judgment on those innocent and unoffending members of the community who claimed exemption from military duty. By a ruthless decree these inoffensive dwellers in a land of liberty were compelled to come forward and show cause why they should not take up arms in defense of those rights which every right thinking man believes ought to be secured to them without effort on their part. It was monstrous oppression; but they came up like heroes, and plead their several causes manfully, and with more or less success.

Columbia was well represented; mainly, we are glad to add, by those claiming exemption from physical disability, which when sufficiently proven, of course secured prompt erasure of the name from the list. Some claims from minority were also granted, but we believe the cases were few and *delicate*. A number, too, of course tried to come the old soldier, but Dr. Lefevre was too sharp for these and they were bidden to take their chance.

Marrietta having done well in volunteering, tried to do better in her army of exempts—they were numerous and clamorous—and very warlike after getting a proportion of whisky aboard. How they succeeded we don't know.

West Hempfield sent many delegates; but we must do her the justice to add that her representation was largely swelled by the unnaturalized foreigners—old voters, too, some of them from the mines.

But Manor bore the palm. Manor's sons were the most numerous, and their cases the most touching. These were the conscientious ones; and oh! *how* conscientious! *Exactly* how will be seen by the appended oath, which numbers of strong, able bodied, high charging, last cent parties swallowed at a single gulph, without choking or making a wry face:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
LANCASTER COUNTY, SS.

Before me, Commissioner to Superintend Drafting for said County, personally appeared did dispose and say, that he conscientiously scruples to bear arms; believes it unlawful to do so, whether in self-defense, or in defense of his country, or otherwise, howsoever; that the scruples and belief above stated have not been formed lightly, but carefully, deliberately and conscientiously, and are now declared and professed, not for the purpose of evading the military service of his country in the present exigency, but because he solemnly and religiously holds and maintains them, and in his conscience believes that it is his bounden duty to act in accordance with them, on all occasions and under all circumstances.

There: What do you think of that, good people? These conscientious ones are many of them the men who attend our market. Who deals with them in future? There has been a popular superstition that these men, having proverbially a sharp eye to the chance, would defend their little personals—chickens, pigs, garden-truck, &c.,—with their lives, if necessary. But see how this fallacy is exploded by the above mild form of affirmation! We fear that evil minded men will take advantage of this pacific disposition, and we hope that the hen roosts of our patriotic neighbors who *are* willing to strike a blow for themselves and their country, will enjoy a blessed immunity from invasion and rapine in consequence.

What the result of the Commission will be throughout the county we cannot guess; but probably the withdrawal of the noble army of exempts will make the draft absorb a considerably greater percentage of our able bodied citizens than was estimated from the figures of the enrollment.

UNION NOMINATIONS BY THE COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Union County Convention which met in Lancaster on Wednesday, Sept. 3rd., made the following nominations:

For Congress.

Thaddeus Stevens, City.

For House of Representatives.

Benjamin Champneys, City.
Nathaniel Mayer, Drumore.
H. B. Bowman, Manheim twp.
H. C. Lehman, East Hempfield.

For District Attorney.

John B. Livingston, City.

For County Commissioner.

David Kemper, Ephrata.

For Directors of Poor.

Samuel Shoch, Columbia.
Leonard Pickel, Bart.

For Prison Inspectors,

Abraham G. Groff, Upper Leacock.
George Long, East Donegal.

For County Surveyor.

A. R. Witmer, Manor.

For Auditor.

John Strohm, Jr., New Providence.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—COLUMBIA, Sept 8th, 1862.—In pursuance of the call of the Chief Burgess, a meeting of the Town Council was held this day at 2 o'clock. Members present; Messrs. Wm. McChesney, S. F. Eberlein, J. A. Hook, Benj. Herr, Abraham Bruner, Prest. The following communication was received from the Chief Burgess, and read:

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF COLUMBIA. *Gentlemen:*—A crisis has arrived in National affairs, which demands of every corporate body, and of every individual member of society at large, extraordinary effort for the public safety. Our armies have been beaten back, and there is a possibility that in a short time the foot of the invader may be upon our own peaceful soil, making our own homes a desolation. The people of this Borough are anxious to put forth every effort for their own defence. They will cheerfully give their means and personal services to the work.

By the advice of many citizens, in the absence of the permanent President of Council, I have called you together, to give encouragement and direction to the efforts of the people.

I respectfully recommend that an appropriation of Five hundred dollars ($500) be made for the public defense; and further, that a committee of public safety be organized, to consist of the President and two members of Council, and two private citizens to be appointed by the President of Council.

It shall be the duty of said committee to have control of the appropriation for public defense, to be disposed of, as in their opinion may seem best for the public good. And further, it shall be the duty of said committee to call public meetings, and set apart certain hours in the day, when it will be expected of every male person in the Borough capable of bearing arms, to be present for the purpose of military exercise.

Monthly reports shall be made by said committee to the Town Council.

PETER FRALEY,
Chief Burgess.

The Council proceeded to consider the above communication pending, which, on motion of J. A. Hook, it was resolved that a committee of two be appointed to issue a call for a mass meeting of citizens, to be held at Odd Fellows' Hall, at 7½ o'clock this evening. Committee: Messrs. Hook and McGhesney.

On motion, the Council adjourned.

Important Order from Governor Curtin.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 10—The following important order has just been made:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 35.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
HARRISBURG, Sept. 10, 1862.

In view of the danger of invasion now threatening our State, by the enemies of the Government, it is deemed necessary to call upon all the able bodied men of Pennsylvania to organize immediately for the defence of the State, and be ready for marching orders upon one hour's notice, to proceed to such points of rendezvous as the Governor may direct. It is ordered,

First—That company organizations be made in accordance with the numbers required under the laws of the United States, to wit: One Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant, eighty privates as the minimum and ninety-eight privates as the maximum standard of each company. The company officers to be elected by each organization.

Second—As the call may be sudden it is desirable that the officers and members of each company provide themselves with the best arms they can secure, with at least sixty rounds of ammunition to suit the kind of arms in possession of the soldiers. Such persons as cannot secure and bring arms with them, will be furnished by the Government after their arrival at the place of rendezvous.

Third—Each officer and member of the Company shall provide himself with good stout clothing (Uniform or otherwise,) boots, blankets and haversack, ready to go into camp when called into service.

Fourth—Each company organization to be perfected as soon as possible, and report the name of the officers in command, the number of men and the place of its headquarters, to these headquarters, in order that they may be promptly notified to move when their services are required.

Fifth—Organizations when ordered to move will be furnished with transportation by the Government.

Sixth—On the arrival at the place of rendezvous they will be formed into regiments or such other organizations as the Governor, Commander-in-Chief of Pennsylvania, may direct.

Seventh—So far as practicable and as may be found consistent with the interests of the public service, companies from the same localities will be put together in such larger organizations as may be formed.

Eighth—Organizations formed under the recent proclamation are earnestly requested to adopt, without delay, such measures as may be necessary to comply with this order.

Ninth—Organizations called into the field under this order, will be held for such service only as the pressing exigency for the State defence may continue.

By order of Andrew G. Curtin, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General Pennsylvania.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.—The following are the Assessment Divisions of Lancaster county and the Assistant Assessors appointed therein by James K. Alexander, Esq., Assessor for Lancaster county, under the act for providing Internal Revenue:—

1. North East Ward, Lancaster city—Joshua W. Jack.
2. That portion of North West Ward North of Chestnut street—S. W. Taylor.
3. That portion of North West Ward South of Chestnut street—D. R. Ender.
4. South East Ward—H. F. Benedict.
5. South West Ward—Samuel Cormany.
6. Lancaster township—P. H. Sammy.
7. Manheim township—H. F. Eberle.
8. East Hempfield—A. H. Sammy.
9. West Hempfield—Joseph Denlinger.
10. Columbia—Upper Ward—William U. Hess.
11. " Lower Ward—Geo. Wilford.
12. Marietta—David Roth.
13. East Donegal—H. S. Beck.
14. Conoy—Jacob Foreman.
15. West Donegal—Henry B. Gish.
16. Elizabethtown bor.—L. W. Harmany.
17. Mount Joy township—A. S. Hickman.
18. " " borough—E. F. Stauffer.
19. Rapho—Noah H. York.
20. Manheim bor.—J. M. Hahn.
21. Penn township—E. S. Lichtenberger.
22. Manor township except the Washington Election District—John Brady.
23. Washington Election Dist.—S. B. Urban.
24. Conestoga—Samuel M. Wright.
25. Pequea and Providence—B. F. Rowe.
26. Martic—Henry Hess.
27. Drumore—J. M. Hopkins.
28. Fulton—W. F. Neel.
29. Little Britain—J. C. Taylor.
30. Colerain—Vincent King.
31. Bart and Eden—W. W. Withers.
32. Sadsbury township—B. H. Pownall.
33. Salisbury township—John Neuhauser.
34. Paradise—Jacob Eby.
35. Strasburg borough and township—Samuel Fondersmith.
36. West Lampeter—Henry K. Stoner.
37. East Lampeter—Ezer Lambert.
38. Upper Leacock—Jacob S. Miller.
39. Leacock—Abraham Bair.
40. Carnarvon—David Styer.
41. East Earl—Isaac Rank.
42. Earl—Henry Shirk.
43. West Earl—Levi G. Kemper.
44. Warwick—George Geyer.
45. Elizabeth township—John Fausett.
46. Clay—Ezra Wissler.
47. Ephrata—Jacob S. Sharp.
48. East Cocalico and Brecknock—B. Billingfelt.
49. West Cocalico—Michael H. Shirk.

TURN OUT!

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Important Order from the Governor.

50,000 MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 11.—In consequence of the movement of the rebel forces at and near Hagerstown, the following important general order has been prepared, and it is hoped that the loyal people of Pennsylvania will respond promptly to the call of the Government, and, within the next twenty-four hours, enable the Governor to assemble an army at this capital sufficient to check and repel invasion.

The time for action has arrived.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, Sept. 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 36.

By the authority of the President of the United States—

Fifty thousand of the freemen of Pennsylvania are hereby called for immediate service, to repel the now imminent danger from invasion by the enemies of the country.

Officers in command of Company organizations, as authorized by General Order, No. thirty-five, (35) dated September 10th, will at once report by telegraph, the place of their headquarters, so that orders may be issued from these head quarters for transportation to Harrisburg, for such companies as may be ordered to move.

Further calls may be made for additional forces, as the exigencies of the service may require.

The formation of companies under the general order of Sept. 10, should continue to be made as rapidly as possible, until all the able bodied loyal men of Pennsylvania are enrolled and ready for service.

By order of A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSEL, Adj't. Gen. Penn.

REBEL INVASION OF MARYLAND.

The Occupation of Poolesville—Capture of Frederick City—5,000 Rebels in Possession—Gen. Jackson in Command—Supplies Bought and Sent to the Potomac—Government Stores Destroyed.

THE EXCITEMENT AT FREDERICK.

On Friday evening information was received at Frederick of the fact that a party of rebel cavalry and artillery were at White Oak Springs, and that they were collecting cattle and sheep from the farmers of the surrounding country. The announcement, of course, created great excitement in Frederick, especially as it was understood that Bradley Johnson was with the rebel force. Previous to this information having been received on Friday, a number of prominent Secessionists had whispered to some of their loyal relatives and acquaintances that Frederick would be in the possession of the rebel troops before twenty-four hours, that they had positive information of the fact.

The military force in Frederick consisted of but one company, under command of Captain Faithful, the Provost Marshal, and of course no attempt could be made to defend the city from attack. The prominent Unionists having a dread of a Richmond prison before them, and knowing all resistance to be useless, expected no mercy from the notorious Bradley Johnson. Under this condition of affairs there was of course great commotion during the evening, and Marshal Faithful having satisfied himself of the near approach of an overwhelming rebel force, at once made preparations to evacuate the place.

At midnight, having loaded the wagons at his command with the most valuable of his stores, and left sufficient for the supply of the hospitals, in which there was about six hundred patients, applied the torch to the balance, destroying them rather than allow them to fall into the hands of the enemy.

The conflagration of course increased the excitement, and every vehicle that could be obtained was brought into requisition to convey the fleeing population. Thousands of men, women and children left during the night, many of them on foot, and the roads leading towards Pennsylvania and Baltimore are represented as having been lined with fugitives. The convalescents in the hospitals, and many who were too sick to leave, dreading the horrors of a Richmond prison, also started off, and many of them were taken in by the farmers along the roads in an exhausted condition.

THE REBELS IN FREDERICK.

We have met with several gentlemen from Frederick, who left there a short time after the Rebels had arrived and taken possession. Their statements, in the main, agree as to the condition of affairs, though being loyalists, they kept as much as possible aloof from the invaders.

They variously represent the rebel force that passed through the city as from 15,000 to 20,000 under the command of Gen. Hill, "Stonewall" Jackson, etc. They made their appearance there early on the 10 o'clock in the morning, advanced in quietly, evidently having full knowledge that there was no opposition to be made to them. The force was allowed on Market street and a proclamation was presented to the people. We have not been able to obtain a copy of the proclamation, but learn that it was to the effect that they came as friends and not as enemies, to relieve the people of Maryland from the tyranny by which they were enchained; they did not propose to interfere with any non-combatants, to disturb private property, or to inquire into their opinions, and whatever stores they might require would be paid for in Confederate notes or United States Treasury notes, as the people might prefer. Of the latter money the men are represented as having a good supply, supposed to have been rifled from the bodies of the dead on the battle field.

A Rebel Provost Marshal was appointed, with a strong guard to preserve order, and during the afternoon the streets were thronged with rebel soldiers, visiting the stores, which the Provost Marshal ordered to be opened, and purchasing shoes and clothing, of which they were in great want. So far as we could learn strict order was preserved.

One of our informants states that a meeting of the citizens was called on Saturday evening, at which an address was delivered by Bradley Johnston, who used the most conciliatory language, and made predictions as to the power of the rebel army not only to hold Western Maryland but to capture Baltimore and Washington, and dictate terms of peace in Independence Square at Philadelphia. The rebel sympathizers generally attended the meeting, but the few Union men who had remained kept to their homes. At 10 o'clock at night the men were all ordered to their camps on the outskirts of the city, and the first day of rebel rule in Frederick passed off quietly and peacefully.

The Federal flag was lowered from all the poles in Frederick, and the rebel "stars and bars" hoisted in their place. Most of the officers were quartered at the hotels and at the houses of prominent rebels, though a good many of the latter had also fled the city.

The foraging parties sent out in various directions to secure cattle returned during the evening with droves of sheep, hogs, beeves, cows and horses. They seized everything they wanted, and are said to have tendered payment in Federal "green back," whether counterfeit or good is not known. These cattle were all driven towards the Potomac, rendering it probable that the whole invasion is only for foraging purposes, and to furnish supplies for the main body of the rebel army on the other side of the Potomac.

The purchases made in Frederick are said to have been paid for partly in Federal money, but mostly in Virginia and South Carolina money.

MARCHING FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

We learn from a gentleman who left Frederick at five o'clock on Saturday evening that a body of about one thousand men under Bradley Johnson were the only force that stopped in Frederick. The main body marched directly through after a short halt, and proceeded on the road to Emmitsburg, in the direction of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He states that he stopped three miles out and he supposes from 10,000 to 15,000 men had passed, and they were still pouring through the city and out to the Gettysburg road.

The main body of the rebel army was said to be under command of General Jackson, who, it was reported, stopped for the night in Frederick, and it was supposed that the main portion of the army would encamp for the night within ten miles from the city.

ANOTHER REBEL ARMY.

We learn that intelligence was received yesterday from Harper's Ferry, to the effect that Col. Miles had received information that a large rebel army was moving from Winchester on Martinsburg, evidently with the intention of crossing the Potomac at Williamsport, and striking off towards Hagerstown and thence to Chambersburg. The rebels in the vicinity reported that this army was under the command of General Bragg, who, at last accounts, was in East Tennessee, said to be on his way to Western Virginia and from thence to Ohio. It is an impossibility for him to have reached the vicinity of Winchester by this time, and have no doubt that whatever troops are in that vicinity must be a portion of the recent army of Richmond.

The Federal force at Martinsburg is under General White, who recently evacuated Winchester. Yesterday his pickets were attacked by about four hundred rebel cavalry who were routed with considerable loss.—Whatever rebel force is approaching in that direction, have not yet passed Martinsburg, and consequently cannot reach the Potomac at Williamsport before this evening or to-morrow. Should General White be menaced by the main body he will doubtless fall back either to Harper's Ferry, or cross into Maryland at Williamsport and dispute the passage of the river at that point.

A number of troops have been despatched from this city towards Frederick, in order to meet the enemy. They were followed by Major General McClellan, who left here last evening, at half-past six o'clock, for the same neighborhood.

It is understood that he has, with the approval of the President, placed Major General Banks in command of the forces retained in this vicinity for the defence of this city. The judiciousness of this appointment will be appreciated not only by the people of Washington, but by the country at large. Gen. Banks has been suffering recently from an injury received in action, but happily is now convalescent.

It having become public that Gen. Pope had preferred charges against Generals Franklin, Fitz John Porter, Heintzelman, and perhaps some others, and that those officers had been placed under arrest preliminary to their trial, we think it proper to state that, although charges have been preferred against them, they have not been arrested, but are still on duty in the field.

Last Saturday night seemed to be a gala night among our troops, especially the new levies, who, having orders to march, were enthusiastic as they proceeded through the streets, making the night air resound with their cheers. Later in the night came the the solid, heavy trend of the veteran *corps d'armee* under Franklin, followed closely by the respective corps of Sumner and Hooker. (late McDowell's.)

DEATHS.

At Washington City, D. C., on the 7th inst., LIEUT ROBERT W. SMITH, of Company G, 5th Regiment Penna Reserve Corps, aged 22 years, 9 months and 10 days. The body of the deceased was brought to his late home, Wrightsville, for interment.

On Thursday, Sept. 11th, in this place, PERCY, son of Robert and Elizabeth Ryon, aged 2 years, 10 months and 26 days.

The funeral will take place on this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION FOR 1862.

IN pursuance of the duties imposed by the Election laws of the State of Pennsylvania, I, JOHN B. BOYD, High Sheriff in Lancaster county, do hereby publish and give notice to the qualified citizens electors of the several Wards, Town-ships, Districts and Boroughs of the City and County of Lancaster that a General Election will be held on TUES-DAY the 14th day of October next 1862, at the several places hereinafter designated to elect by ballot:

One person duly qualified for member of the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States.

Four persons duly qualified for members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person duly qualified for District Attorney of the County of Lancaster.

One person duly qualified for County Commissioner.

Two persons duly qualified for Directors of the Poor to serve for three years.

Two persons duly qualified for Prison Inspectors, to serve for three years.

One person duly qualified for County Surveyor of the County of Lancaster.

One person duly qualified for Auditor.

1st District—Composed of the Four Wards of Lancaster City. The qualified voters of the North East Ward will hold their election at the public house of Anthony Lechler in East King street; those of the North West Ward at the public house occupied by Adam Trout, those of the South East Ward at the public house occupied by Isaac Miller, in East King street; those of the South West Ward, at the public house of Amos Groff.

2nd District—Drumore township, at the No. 2 school house in the village of Chestnut Level.

3d District—Borough of Elizabethtown, at the public house now occupied by George W. Beyer, in said Borough.

4th District—Earl township at the public hall in the village of New Holland, in said town-hip.

5th District—Elizabeth township at the public house now occupied by Franklin and Elias Bentz, in Brickerville, in said township.

6th District—Borough of Strasburg at the public house now occupied by Henry Bear, in said borough.

7th District—Rapho township including the Borough of Manheim, at the public house now occupied by Michael White, in said borough.

8th District—Salisbury township at the public house now occupied by John Mason, White Horse tavern in said township.

9th District—East Cocalico township at the public house now occupied by Widow Fulmer, in the village of Reinoehl, in said township.

10th District—Being part of the township of East Donegal at the public school house in the village of Maytown, in said township.

11th District—Carnarvon township at the public house now occupied by John Myers, in the village of Churchtown, in said township.

12th District—Martic township at the public house now occupied by George Robinson in said township.

13th District—Bart town-hip at the public house now occupied by Edwin Garrett in said township.

14th District—Colerain township at the public house now occupied by Jas G. Hillebrand in said town-hip.

15th District—Fulton township at the public house now occupied by Joseph Phipps in said township.

16th District—Warwick township, at the public house now occupied by Samuel Lichtenthaler, in the village of Litiz, in said township.

17th District—Composed of the Borough of Marietta and part of East Donegal town-hip, at the public school house in the borough of Marietta, in said township.

18th District—Columbia Borough at the Town Hall, in said borough.

19th District—Sadsbury township, at the public house now occupied by Abraham Roop, in said town-hip.

20th District—Leacock township, at the public house now occupied by George Diller, in said township.

21st District—Brecknock township, at the public house now occupied by Jacob Meusser, in said township.

22d District—Mount Joy Borough, at the public school house in the village of Mount Joy.

23d District—Being part of East Hempfield township, at the public house now occupied by Jacob Swarr, in the village of Peterburg, in said township.

24th District—West Lampeter township, at the public house now occupied by Henry Miller, in the village of Lampeter Square, in said township.

25th District—Conestoga township, at the public house now occupied by John G. Preis, in said township.

26th District—Being part of Manor township, at the upper school house in the borough of Washington, in said township.

27th District—Ephrata township, at the public house now occupied by John W. Gross, in said township.

28th District—Conoy township, at the public school house in the village of Bainbridge, in said township.

29th District—Manheim township, at the public house now occupied by Charles H. Kryder, in the village of Neffsville, in said township.

30th District—Being part of Manor township, at the public house now occupied by George Hornberger, in Millersville, in said township.

31st District—West Earl township, at the public house now occupied by Graffit G. Forney, in Empville in said township.

32d District—West Hempfield township, at the public house now occupied by John Kendig, in said township.

33d District—Strasburg township, at the public house now occupied by James Curran, in the borough of Strasburg.

34th District—Being part of Manor township, commonly called Indiantown district, at the public house of Bernard Stoner, in said township.

35th District—West Cocalico township, at the public house now occupied by John W. Mentzer, in the village of Shoeneck in said township.

36th District—East Earl township, at the public house now occupied by Henry Yundt, Blue Ball, in said township.

37th District—Paradise township, at the public house now occupied by James Frew, in said township.

38th District—Being a part of East Hempfield township, at the public school house in the village of Hempfield, in said town-hip.

39th District—Lancaster township, at the public house now occupied by R. H. Sumny, in said township.

40th District—East Lampeter township, at the public house now occupied by Henry Kenagey, in said township.

41st District—Little Britain township, at the house of Aaron Brogan & Co., in said town-hip.

42d District—Upper Leacock township, at the public house of Michael Bender, in said township.

43d District—Penn township, at the public house of C. Hershey, in said township.

44th District—Borough of Adamstown, at the school house in said borough.

45th District—Clay town-hip at the house of George W. Steinmetz, (formerly John Erb's) in said township.

46th District—Pequea township, at the public house of Benjamin Rowe, in said township.

47th District—Providence township, at the house now occupied by Daniel Huber, in said township.

48th District—Eden township, at the public house of William J. Hess, in said town-hip.

49th District—Being that part of Mount Joy township heretofore included in the 3d district, at Lehman's school house, in said town-hip.

50th District—West Donegal township, heretofore included in the 3d election district, at Rutt's school house, in said town-hip.

51st District—That part of Mount Joy township heretofore included in the 22d district, at Benjamin Breneman's school house, in said town-hip.

52d District—That part of Rapho township heretofore included in the 22d district, at Strickler's school house, in said township.

53d District—That part of East and West Donegal townships, heretofore included in the 22d district, at the brick school house, in the village of Springvale, in said township.

The General Election in all the Wards, Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the county, is to be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when all the polls shall be closed.

Every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary departments of the State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, and of the Select and Common Councils of any city, or Commissioner of any incorporated district, is, by law, incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible there to be voted for.

The Inspectors and Judges of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district, to which they respectively belong, before nine o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place—and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place—or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected present at such election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors of each district to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or town-ship election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessments of voters as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers his vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election—But a citizen of the United states who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided that the white freemen, citizens of the United States between twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the district and have paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless he shall produce a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce such receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, *if he claim the right to vote by being an elector* between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and in case such proof of residence in the district as is required by the act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him, that he is of the age aforesaid and such other evidence as is required by the act, whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the assessors lists by the inspectors, and note made opposite the name by writing the word "age;" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax, the word "tax" shall be entered; if by reason of his age, he shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the lists of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if the claim to have resided within the State for one year or more, he shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of the residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act from holding such election, or shall threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall intimidate or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window where the same may be, holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to court, where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person or persons