TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, September 11, 1862.

Republican State Nominations.



FOR AUDITOR GENERAL. THOMAS E. COCHRAN,

OF YORK COUNTY. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL. WILLIAM S. ROSS, OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

REPUBLICAN CO. TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS : HON. GEORGE LANDON, FOR REPRESENTATIVES. BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, DUMMER LILLEY. FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

JOSEPHUS CAMPBELL, FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY GEO. D. MONTANYE. FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR NEWELL, FOR COUNTY AUDITOR:

ACROYD.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.

The meeting of the Congressional Conferees at Tunkhannock, on Wednesday last, resulted in the nomination of George Landon, of this County, as a candidate for Congress, upon the fourth ballot. Having delayed our paper, to enable us to announce the result of the Conference, we have no time for extended com-

Mr. Landon received the votes of the Bradford and Wyoming conferees and one vote they approached. The command did not stop I told them in return that we were on our way from Montour county.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

The candidates presented for the suffrages of the people, by the Republican County Convention, are eminently worthy of their support. Their qualifications and character will bear the closest scrutiny. They were nominated with an unaminity which testifies as to their being the choice of the people, and which should ensure them the cordial and hearty support of every Republican.

BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE has already represented.this County for two sessions in the Legislature. We point to his Legislative career, as his best recommendation to the confidence and support of the people of the County .-His fidelity to Republican principles, is be yond cavil-his integrity and ability both unquestioned. A farmer, of industrous and frugal habits, his sympathies and interests are with the people. They will have in him an upright and faithful guardian of their interests.

DUMMER LILLEY is well and favorably known to the people of the County. He has been tried in positions of public trust, and has faithfully discharged his duty. He has the ability to represent this County to the credit and advantage of our people.

For County Commissioner, Josephus Camp BELL of Burlington, was pominated upon the first ballot. It is no disparagement to his predecessors to say, that a more suitable candidate has never been presented for the suffrages of the people. Mr. CAMPBELL unites all the necessary requirements for the proper discharge of the important duties of County Commissioner. . Confined to his keeping the tax payers of the County may feel secure that their interests will be carefully guarded, and an economical and intelligent administration of County affairs secured.

For District Attorney, GEORGE D. MCN-TANYE, of this Borough, was placed in nomina tion, by the almost unanimous voice of the Convention. He possesses abilities to perform the labors of the post with credit to himself and to the advantage of the Commonwealth.

For County Auditor, GEORGE R. ACROYD, of Wyalusing, was selected as the candidate. The office of County Auditor is of the first importance to the public. Upon the intelligent and honest discharge of its duties, depends the safety of the public interests. Mr. A. is a young man of good business habits, of undoubted honesty, and of decision and promp ness good, and the extreme Summer heat is much which mark him as especially fit for the place abated. There has been only a few cases of far as Centreville, we met with a number of for which he has been named.

For County Surveyor, J. J. NEWELL of Orwell, was unanimously nominated for reelection. He has already filled the place for three years, to the satisfaction of all concerned. His renomination is the highest evidence of which has been reported. his character and fitness that could be paid

A Mass Convention was held at the Court House, in this place, on Monday night last, and placed in nomination the following eighteen miles from Fort Ridgley. During ticket :--

Commsssioner - JACOB F. LINDERMAN,

District Attorney—Milton H. Case. Auditor—Charles M. Brown, County Surveyor—WM. Delpuch,

appointed, and resolutions endorsing the Re- burying 85 massacred whites. publican State Ticket, and denouncing the late Republican County Convention, were adopted. We shall speak of it mroe fully hereafter.

West embraces Wisconsin. Iowa, Minnesota, will be at St Paul Minn

ELECTION Tuesday, October 14, 1862.

Meeting of Congressional Conferees.

The Republican Congressional Conferees, for this district, met at the Wyoming House, in Tunkha: noek, on Wednesday, the 10th inst. D. H. B. Bower, of Montour county was chosen Chairman, and J. T. JENNINGS, of Wyoming, and B. L. CHEENEY, of Sullivan county, elected Secretaries. Conferees from all the counties were present.

John B. Hines nominated Geo. Landon, of Bradford co. D. L. McKinney " Robt. L. Clark, Columbia co. Robt. L. Clark, Columbia co. P. Ousterhout, Wyoming co. T. J. Ingham, Sullivan co. M. C. Grier, Montour co. On proceeding to ballot, the following result was had :

BALLOTS.

On motion, adjourned to meet at Troy, on the second Wednesday of September, 1864. The resolutions adopted by the Republican Convention of Bradford county, were unanimously adopted.

Rumors and reports about the Rebel movements in Maryland are still inextricably confused. We can only allude to the leading assertions, leaving the reader to believe or doubt, as his judgment may direct. Persons from Rockville, Md., to Washington say that the Rebels in great force have occupied the western bank of Seneca Creek, from its mouth at the Potomac, 22 miles above Washington, to the public stage road at Middlebrook Mills -a line of some 10 miles. Middletrook is eight miles west of Rockville, on the turnpike between Georgetown and Frederick, and about 23 miles from Washington, On Monday afternoon, two companies of the 3d Indiana Cavalry, under command of Major Chapman, went to Poolesville, Md., which they found in possession of a Rebel cavalry regiment, who had planted on a hill to the right of the town one fieldpiece, which was opened on our men as but charged through the town, the enemy who were there skedaddling, and forming a line of battle near their gon. In a few moments, re-enforcements came up, consisting of two pieces of artillery and several companies of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, and our guns, after a few shots, succeeded in silencing the enemy's piece, when another charge was made by Major Chapman's command, and the Rebels broke and ran, leaving seven dead on the field. Our loss is one man killed and eight wounded. Stories vary greatly at Washington as to the number of Rebel troops: the figures are all along from the traditional "40,-000" to five times that number. A dispatch from Chambersburg, Pa., says that on Mouday the Rebels were at Hagerstown in considerable force, and advancing. All the rolling stock of the railroads has been removed from Hagerstown, and the telegraph office there evacuated.

AFFAIRS AT HARRISBUG .- We learn that the greatest military preparations are making in the Cumberland Valley and at Harrisburg to meet and check the advance of the enemy.

Governor Curtin will make a fierce defense of the Susquehanna, if the Rebels should real ly approach that river, with the design of

Whatever damage the enemy may do to the railroads on this side of the Susquehanna, the whole chain of railroads on the other side will be left in tact for the concentration of troops at any point that may be desired.

Whatever may be the design of the rebels, it is now apparent that their present destination is not Baltimore.

A letter from Gettysburg, Pa., written on Sunday evening, says that place is filled with fugitives from Frederick and the surrounding country and others were hourly arriving .-They say the rebels are pressing old and young into service. Two hundred and fifty sick and wounded soldiers from Frederick Hospital arrived at Gattysburg on Saturday evening, and in a special train on Sunday morning for York, Pa.

The United States steamship M'Clellan, arrived from Hilton Head on Tuesday, with dates to 5th instant. Among the passengers are Major-General Hunter and General Saxon. General Hunter is on leave of absence for a short time. We learn that the affairs in the Department are in a quiet and secure condition. The health of the troops is vellow fever, and those were confined to Key West. The rebels, since the withdrawal of troops for the Army of the Potomac, have

Dispatches from St. Paul, Minn., of Saturday last, state that Indian hostilities still continue. A few days since Captins Grant and Anderson, with a small party of infantry and cavalry, were attacked by 250 savages, the engagement the whites managed to throw Congress—H. W. Tracy.

Representatives—Maj. Urian Terry, Col. Allen Mcup breast-works of dead horses and earth, and held out until Col. Sibley came to their relief. Thirteen whites were killed and 47 wounded in this engagement. Before the engagement Congressional and Senatorial Conferees were commenced Capt. Grant's party succeeded in

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has issued a proclamation ealling upon the people of the State to form volunteer militia organi-Gen. Pope's Department of the North zation, in accordance with the law of 1858 .-He recommends the closing of places of busi-Nebraska, and Dakotah. His headqurters ness at 3 o'clock, to enable employes to drill. the vicissitudes of war.

Letter from Washington.

DEAR SIR :- On Saturday about 4 P. M.

notice was given out among the clerks connect-

ed with the War Department, and I believe

with the other Departments, also by Mr. STAN-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862.

TON, Secretary of War, that any of us who desired to go to the battle ground, at Manassas, to assist in taking care of the wounded, in the battles of Friday and Saturday, could do so, and those who went out were directed to supply themselves with three days provision rations. Among others, I volunteered my services and prepared myself with three loves of bred, one-half pound of cheese and a bottle of cordial. About three hundred ambulances were provided for our conveyance. We assembled at the starting point about 5, P. M. but did not get under way till 7, P. M. When we got to the Long Bridge an order was issued that no ambulance should take no more than three persons besides the driver. At that point we were detained a short time, in enforcing the order, which obliged a good many that had started with us, to return home. We found a new regiment there on its way over the river, which was stopped to let the ambulances pass over the Bridge. It was now about dark. I enquired of some of the men who belonged to the regiment, where the regiment was from, and on being informed that it was the 141st regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, after giving a cheer for old Pennsylvania, I enquired what part of the State it was from, and, to my agreeable surprise, I was told that it was principally from Bradford County. I then announced to them that I was General Patton from Towanda, and was glad to meet them, and thereupon several of them rushed up to our ambulance to see me but it was now become so dark that I was not able to recognize but few of them. They told me they were going over the river, to encamp at Fort Wells near Arlington Heights. to the battle field, at Manassas, to assist in taking care of our wounded soldiers, which was responded to by them with a hearty cheer which was tapered .off with approving individ nal ejaculations, such as "Bully for you," " good for the old general," &c., &c. They told me that Guy WATKINS was their Lieutenant-Colonel-and at this point, our interview was cut short by the movement of our ambulances. We traveled all night and arrived at a house occupied as a Military Hospital, three or four miles from the battle ground, by a large number of sick and wounded soldiers. Here we learned that instead of the battle ground being occupied by our forces, nearly the whole of it was occupied by the rebels : and, as there was pretty smart canona ling going on then between portions of the Federal and Confederate armies, which appeared to us, from the sound, to be only a couple of miles off. It was impossible to get hospitals. them over under a flag of truce. Judge WHITE of the Supreme Court of New York, and I proposed to the Medical Director at the Hospital, that we would take the risk of going on the President. to the battle ground to bring off the wounded I could give some news about the movements if he would give us authority to do so under a of the army but that is prohibited by the orders Sigel's troops in order to turn our right. After flag of truce : but he said a flag of truce for that purpose would not be respected, and the certain result would be, if we attempted it. that we should either be killed wounded or taken prisoners by the rebels; and moreover, that he did not feel authorized under the circumstances to give us a flag of truce. He said to me, in an undertone, that he was then hurrying these invalied soldiers away to get them out of danger, for he did not know at what moment the rebels might be there and capture the embulances and every body that was there. Somebody in the crowd, I suppose, happened to overhear this remark, for within a few minutes afterwards it was reported that the rebels were coming and the driv ers of the ambulances commenced a general 'skedaddle" for Washington, but were stopped by some officers who overtook them on horseback, and drew their revolvers upon them and threatened to shoot them if they did not stop. The danger seeming to be more immediate from these officers than from the rebels they concluded, between the choice of evils to return. I remained at the hospital assisting in transferring the wounded soldiers there to the ambulances which occupied us till 2, P. M. On our return one civilian was assigned to seat in each ambulance to take charge of the wounded, placed in it. But, when we got as soldiers, who were badly wounded, and one of them so very badly that he could not wear his pantaloons and I voluntarily gave up my threatened invasion at several points, but have seat to him and proceeded on my way back. effected nothing, except on Pinckney Island, about 25 miles through the mud on foot, but fortunately, just as I had started on my way, a short distance, and before I got through the village, one of the ambulances stopped along side of me, and a man, who occupied a seat along side of the driver, got down from it and left it; and, nothing loth, I took his

From there I went some 14 miles to Fair. fax Railroad station, which is some 17 miles from Alexandria and 24 miles from Washington city. There I found a train of freight cars loaded with wounded soldiers closely packed inside and on the top, and about 600 more laying on the ground, another train was expected to arrive soon to take in some more of the wounded. A portion of those who were lying on the ground were on the arrival of the other cars packed into them, which delayed us from dark till after one o'clock in the morning, when we started for Alexandria in the cars. We arrived there about 3 o'clock, The Governor is determined to prepare the A. M., and were delayed there until after 9 where we arrived about 10 c'clock, A. M .- 3d Grand Division.

Soon after our arrival the process of trasfering the invalids from the cars to ambulances, to be conveyed to the several hospitals, commenced. I assisted in carrying the wounded thus far of the present week, seem to have lamation: to be conveyed to the several hospitals, comfrom the cars and p'acing them in the ambulances under the direction of the hospital steward who accompanied us from Fairfax tance of the Army of Virginia. Railroad station to Washington, until the arrival of the medical surgeon, who was assign ed to that duty, when, with his assent, I constituted myself a general director of the whole operation. The surgeon, in charge was a noble fellow and performed his duty faithfully, but I saw that he had more to attend to than was physically possible for any one man to do, would be ordered to return over the same and that it was important to get the poor road it came. One day it would be required suffering soldiers to the hospitals and have to march, perhaps thirty miles in a certain their wounds dressed, as soon as possible, to direction, and upon the following day the save their lives. Those of them, who could walk we sent off to the hospitals on foot, those who could sit up in an omnibus but could not beneficial effect upon the energy and enthusiwalk, we put into omnibuses, and those, who asm of the men, and when they at last made could neither sit up or walk, we carefully laid their appearance at Warrenton Junction, on down in ambulances adapted to that mode of

convavance. When coming up in the freight ears from Fairfax station to Alexandria, I huddled down among the wounded soldiers, on the bare floor of the cars, not to sleep but to rest, and laid there till daylight, serenaded by the groaning of some from intensity of pain mingled with load snoring of others, who from exhaustion, had fallen asleep. In the mcrn ing, some of them complained that their bandages had tightened from the swelling of their limbs and increased their pain, I removed their bandages and replaced them again with less stringency which afforded them great relief. There was one lad, among them, only near the ankle and who was one of those whose bandages I removed and replaced. Poor little fellow had suffered intensely and groanerown of the head to the toes of the feet. I divided my three days provisions and cordial to eat from Sunday morning, when I ate a slice of bread from one of my loaves and a piece of cheese, until Monday about 4 o'clock, P. M. When we arrived at Washington, the ladies, bless their benevolent hearts, brought baskets filled with cakes and bread and butter and other nick-nacks, for the soldiers, and one of the n brought water and a wet cloth and washed the blood from the face of one poer fellow who had his eye shot away, and a number of both gentlemen and ladies brought their carriages and offered to take soldiers home with them and take charge of them free of expense, but this would not be allowed un til after their wounds were dressed at the

All the soldiers seemed to be confident that we can easily squelsh out the rebellion with inforcements, the reinforcement of new troops, ordered by

of the secretary of war.

The Aggregate Quota of Troops to be Raised by Each County.

The following table shows the number of troops to be furnished by the several counties. The quotas embrace all the troops called for since the commencement of the war, excepting | not only held its ground, but forced the enemy the three months' men. The number assigned to fall back one mile. Our loss on Friday to each county will be apportioned among the several townships, and boroughs and precincts knowing that something had been accomplishby the Commissioner, in accordance with the prolment : and he will credit each township, precinct. &c., with the men already fornished as shown by the enrolment, and make a draft for the number necessary to fill the quota unless volunteers are furnished on or before the pay fixed for the draft. Credit cannot be alowed for teamsters, mechanics in the army, men enlisted in regular army or marines, or for volunteers enlisted in regiments of other States. Several counties have already raised their full quotas, and there will be no draft in such counties. The troops to be raised for the old regiments are not embraced in this table .-There will probably be a special draft for those :

1			Juniata 90
1	Allegheny	2,114	Lancaster
1	Armstrong	2,124	Lawrence
1	Beaver	1.725	Lebanon
1	Bedford	1,577	Lehigh
1	Berks	5.532	Luzerne 2,35
1	Blair	1.694	Lycoming 5,20
1	Bradford	2.944	Mercer 2.18
1	Bucks	4.753	McKean 252
1	Butler	1,986	Mifflin 96
1	Cambrig	1,725	Monroe 98
İ	Cameron	278	Montgomery 4,14
1	Carbon	1,250	Montour 77
1	Chester	4,397	Northampton 2,81
1	Centre	1,593	Northumberland 1,34
1	Clarion	1,504	Perry
1	Clinton	1,045	Philadelphia33,41
ı	Clearfield	1,113	Pike 43
1	Columbia	1,347	Potter 67
1	Crawford	2,885	Schuylkill 5,30
İ	Cumberland	2,377	Snyder 85
1	Dauphin	1,891	Somerset
١	Delaware	1,801	Sullivan 24
1	Erie	2,923	Susquehanna 2,15
1	Elk	344	
١	Fayette	2,363	Union 85
1	Franklin	1,182	Venan go 1,48
1	Fulton	583	
1	Forest		Washington 2,78
1	Greene	1,436	
ı	Huntingdon	1,659	
	Indiana		Wyoming 4,7
1	Jefferson	1,083	York 00

McDowell's army corps (the third) has been united with Heintzleman's (the sixth.) and the latter officer now commands the whole. that charges were preferred by Gen. Pope against Gens. Fitz John Porter, Franklin and Griffin, and that these Generals have declared that they acted under the orders of Gen. Mc-Clellan: and we further learn that there will be no court-martial for the present, the whole matter having, at the request of Gen. McClellan, been postponed."

That sweet loyalist, ex-Gov. Buckner of Kentucky, has been made a Major-General State for any emergency which may arise in o'clock, A. M., when we left for Washington, in the Rebel army, and his command is of the

Review of the Battle Week.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, September 3, 1862. commenced at about the time the advance Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ss .- In the columns of the Army of the Potomuc reached positions, placing them within supporting dis-

From the moment Fitz John Porter's corps disembarked at Fredericksburgh, until the present time, it has been almost continually on the move. The marching and counter-marching performed by that portion of the army, within the past ten days, is astonishing. I would first be ordered to advance to a point on the Rappahannock, above Fredricksburgh. and then, having accomplished that duty, it. same distance would be traversed in an entirely different direction. It cannot be supposed that such constant traveling would have a the evening of Wednesday, the 27th ult., they resembled more a group of convalescent patients, just discharged from a hospital than they did soldiers sent to reinforce their comrades. But, notwithstanding the hardships they had undergone, they were called upon to take part in the engagement of Saturday last and during the brief time they were exposed to and returned the enenmy's fire, they not only behaved like gallant soldiers, but showed what weak and exhausted men could

endure, when impelled by patriotic motives. It will be remembered that Kearney's Division arrived at Warrenton Junction on Fri day, the 22d. The other division of Heintzelman's Corps arrived on the following Tuesday. On that same night, three hours aft r Hooker Division had left the cars which conveyed it from Alexandria, and while those cars were going back, the enemy made his appearance 16 years old, who was shot through the leg at Bristlow Station, on the line of that rail road, eight miles below Warrenton Junction. Fortunately, the cars were unladened, but as it was, they fell into the enemy's hands and were consumed. During the whole of Tuesday ed all night. It seems to me that there was night, the rebels were busy at work, burning no part of the body in which there was not cars, destroying buildings, tearing up the rail somebody who had been wounded, from the road track, demolishing and taking prison rs

Kearney's and Hooker's division were the first to go forward and meet the enemy at among the poor soldiers who needed it more Bristow. At an early hour on Wednesday than I did; and, consequently, I had nothing morning, Hooker's division and one brigade of Kearney's proceeded down the railroad to within a mile of Bristow, when they encountered the enemy's pickets. After a sharp contest, which lasted about two hours, the were compelled to abandon their position and occupy a new one the old Bull Run Battle The rebel loss on this occasion was ac east equal to our own. We had about fifty killed and one hundred and fifty wounded.
On Thursday Kearney and Hooker took

positions on the extreme right of the ine of defence before the rebel army at Grove ton. On Thursday night a portion of Mc-Dowell's corps proceeded to Thoroughfure Gap to prevent reinforcements reaching Jack son, who was between Bull Run Mountain and the Warrent a turnpike. But the rebel reinforcements under command of Longstreet out numbered McDowell's troops, and succeeded in getting through the Gap. During the whole of that night Jackson was receiving re

On Friday our line of battle was formed movement and sent a strong force against quences. combatting the rebels successfully from 6 of clock A. M. till 2 P. M , Sigel's force was relieved by Heintzleman's, which fought in its turn till dark. The brave con luct of Hooker and Kearney on that occasion will long be re membered by those who saw them. By their heroic exertions and the ardor and courage of was severe, but we had the satisfaction of

On Saturday the conflict was renewed by Porter, who occupied a position to the left of Hooker and in advance of Sigel. The enemy, however, had learned by this time what meta he had to contend against on the right, and acted principally on the defensive. But late in the afternoon he corcentrated his main force opposite our centre, and after a brief contest, during which McDowell's troops, who were the party attacked, made only a pretence of resistance, he broke the line and compelled our entire army to fall back toward Centre-

On Sunday afternoon nearly the whole of the Union army was at Centreville. Any one acquainted with the country in the vicinity of Centreville, will at once see the impossibility of holding that place, even with a superior force. The line of denfence would be too ex tended to avoid weak points, and the enemy knowing this wooll soon manage to force back either the right or left wing. For this reason the Union army took up the line of march toward Alexandria and Washington on Mon-

The enemy followed closely, and on Monday night attacked our rear guard between Cen treville and Fairfax Court house. He was finally obliged to withdraw.

Yesterday, as Porter's and Sigel's corps were on the way from Fairfax to Fall's Church the rebels opened upon them with cannon planted on a hill at the left of the road. Cavalry was sent out and the rebels quickly retired.

To-day the army is retiring in order to the forts and hills around this city and Alexandria. It is reported that the army is moving in force toward a point opposite Poolesville,

Messrs. Wenton, Stoddard and Boyd, of the Treasury Department, and Messrs. Thompson and Hutchinson, of the Interior Depart-The Washington Republican says: "We learn ment, arrived in this city late this evening. direct from the Bull Run battle-ground. They have been absent since Saturday. They state that a party of sixty persons, principally De tate of CHAS. H. ARNOUT, late of Manros two decides partment clerks, who went there for the purnose of attanding to the wounded and burying of the dead, were taken prisoners on Monday by the enemy.

> Late arrivals from Helena report all quiet there. Rebel prisoners captured say that a large number of Texas troops, full armed and equipped, have arrived at Little Rock Ark, within the last few days. It was reported at Helena that Gen. Rosecrans made an attack on the Rebels at Topelo, and was decisively repulsed.

Proclamation by Gov. Curtin.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Sept. 4-1 P. M. Gov. Curtin just issued the following prog-

name and by authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Gove ernor of the said Commonwealth.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, In the present position of affairs, it is expedient that measures should be taken to arm and prepare our people for defence.-Now, therefore, I do earnestly recommend the immediate formation throughout the Commonwealth of volunteer companies and regiments, in conformity with the Militia act of 1858. Arms will be distributed to organizations so to be formed, agreeably to the provisions of that act.

It is further recommended that, in order to give due opportunities for drait and instruction, all places of business be closed daily at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, so that all persons employed therein may, after that hour, be at liberto attend to their military duties

The cheerful alacrity with which the men of Pennsylvania have hitherto given themselves to the service of the country, has pressed heavily on her military resources.

I am reluctant to ask her people to assume further burdens, but as their safety requires that they should do so, it is in their behalf that I put forth the recommendations herein contained and urge a prompt compliance with

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this 4th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1862, and of the Commonwealth the eighty seventh. By the Governor. ELI SLIFER. the Governor. Secretary of State.

Rebels Advancing to Pennsylvania.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa. Monday, Sept. 8, 10 o'clock, a.m. One of our scouts reached Hagerstown last ght, having left Middletown, eighteen miles outh-east of that place, at 5 o'clock in the af-

He reports that the rebels were at Hagerswn in considerable force, and advancing. All the rolling stock of the railroads has been removed from Hagerstown, and the tele-

graph office there evacuated. A telegraph office has been opened at Greencastle, from which place our scouts and mesengers will be sent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1862. The War Department has ordered that the Anderson Cavalry, a fine body of men recently raised in this city, shall remain in Pennsylvania for the present to sid in repelling the invasion. Carbines and horses will be immediately furnished them, and they will act as

outs, etc., in the Cumberland Valley. HARRISBURG, Pa., Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1862. The telegraph operator has left Chambersburg, because he anticipated that the Secesists there would interfere with him. Another operator has taken his place, and repotrs all quiet, and no Rebels in that vicinity.

important intelligence has been received

rom Hanover, or any point on the Northern Central, thought to be in danger. The Hon, A K. McClure has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General by the President, and assigned for special duty in Penn-

Cols Thomas B Scott, John A. Wright, John B. Parker, and Gen. Porter are here aiding the Governor, who is in constant communication with General McClellan. Confiwith a view of closing up the Gap and sur dence prevails as to the ability to prevent any rounding the rebels. Jackson understood the raid into the State, entailing serious conse-

A Rebel deserter, who arrived at Hanover. reports the Rebels at Frederick 100,000

The last official report written by Gen. Kearney is an account of his share in the battles of Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28th and the men under their commands, the right wing 29th. Most of the documents is the spontanous expression of his generous nature in compliments to his brave troops for their heroism in the fiery ordeal. Brave, noble Kearney was worth ten times the entire horde of traitors whose infernal rebellion caused his death.

> Further returns from Maine give the vote in 91 towns thus: Coubrn, Rep., 17,536; Bradbury, Peace Dem., 12,170; Jamieson, Union Dem., 2.325. Last year, Republican. 21,694; both Democrats, 15,114. It is believed that the Republican majority in the State will be about 8,000, or nearly half what it was last year. Four Republican Congressmen are doubtless elected ; one only-the 1st District-is in doubt.

DIED,

At the residence of i.er father, in the town of Wysox, or Pond Hill, July 18th, 1862, of Consumption, CARRA SOPHIA, daughter of Joseph and Mary Jeffers, aged 19 years 7 months and 9 days. " For I know that my Redeemer liveth."

I'm going where the angels live, That bright and shining band; Above the blue and spacious sky, I soon shall with them stand.

I'm going where gay flow'rets grow, In everlasting bloom— And winds waft o'er the heavenly fields, Eternally perfume.

I'm going to that upper world. Where my Redeemer reigns; And holy spirits sing his love, In never ending strains.

I'm going—yes—I'm going now—
Those angels bright have come;
To bear me safe o'er Jordan's streams,
And take my spirit home.

Dew Advertisemnts.

A DMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.—Notice A is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the estate of B. P. INGHAM, late of Terry township dec'd. are hereby requesited to make payment without delay, and all persons having demands against said estatel will Sept. 11, 1862.

tate of CHAS. R. ARNOUT, late of Monroe twp.,dec'd. are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. REBECCA ARNOUT,

Sept. 11, 1862. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice A is herey given, that all persons indebted to estate of JOHN LAPORTE, late of Towanda boro' dec'd., are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

B. LAPORTE,
C. F. WELLES Jr.,
Adm's

Sept. 13, 1862.

TIMOTHY SEED -120 BUSHELS OF fine Timothy Seed, for sale by March 24, 1862.