Pennsylvania Daily Telegraph, Saturday Afternoon, September 7. 1861.



Forever float that standard sheet ! Where breathes the foe but falls before us With Freedom's soll beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

OCH PLATFORM

THE UNION-THE CONSTITUTION-ANI THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG, PA. Saturday Afternoon, September 7, 1861.

Ir SLAVERY had been politically distranchised thirty years ago, would this rebellion have occarred ? If slavery had no political enfranchise ments and powers, would the politicians of the south contend for it so tenaciously? We do not ask these questions because we expect to be answered, but we "rather suggest them as a means of starting some of our readers to thinking of all the incidents and influences occuring being affected by its influence in a manner inand at work in this fearful crisis, and then jurious to the system, -less in some cases that making up for themselves an opinion in the premises. If slavery were not invested with a the end. While alcohol is thus injurious, how political influence and power, it would have few defenders even in the south. It is its fran. chises which induce the rebels to make it an issue in their struggles. If it were merely the domestic institution they claim it to be, with its chattles no better than our beasts of burden, as they assert they are, without the right of representation, as they should be, being only beasts, the traitors would seek an equally flimsy pretext for their treason, and regard slavery as an absolute nuisance and burden to the south. But slavery gives the slaveholder, or rather the desperate politician of the south, a political power which, were the same labor performed by freemen, wielding their own franchises, instead of leaving them to the exercise of others, he would not possess nor could not control. The free people of this country must remember these things, and when they have forced peace at the point of the bayonet, they must proceed deliberately to crush the spirit of rebellion by disfranchising the institution of slavery. The people of the free states must not necessarily interfere with the numerical strength of slavery-they need not interpose barriers to its introduction into new territories pline of the men. An army may be ever, so -and they can lend all their aid and influence gorgeously equipped and ever so efficiently Mass'ts. John A. Andrew..... to the enforcement of fugitive slave laws. But let the announcement be made that slavery shall not be represented politically-that it shall be decidedly and emphaticaly a *domestic institu*tion, and when this is done, it will cease to be not secured by the adoption of rigorous rules or a bone of contention in the political arena, if it the promulgation of tyranical orders. It must does not transform its present advocates of the be accomplished by example. Respect must be south into the most bitter abolitionists in the won by self respect, and obedience enforced by world.

ENLIGHTENING THE ENEMY.

One of the most grievous faults of the cam-

afford to await results without the indulgence of a greedy and a morbid desire for details, when it is admitted on all sides that the relating or publication of such facts produce confusion in our ranks, and afford the enemy the most important knowledge of our position and movements. With this view of the subject, every good citizen will admit the policy and the sense of cheerfully complying with the order of the government in this particular.

WHISKEY-DISCIPLINE-RESPECT AND SUCCESSS.

The story of the alchemist who, when he had discovered the properties of alcohol supposed he death, may be true or not. If true, then it right to question his patriotism and doubt his had found an elixir that was to be proof against seems as if the Deity, who was thus sought to be frustrated, had determined to teach the presumption of man a signal lesson, by making that which he had audaciously intended as a conquest of death, death's means of conquest, with which nations were to be desolated, youth and beauty blasted, fame and honor destroyed, and the hopes, the achievements, and the glory of the world crushed, marred, or dimmed. Al cohol, then, instead of being an elixir of life, has been its evil-instead of being the antidote of any of its ills, has been the most baneful of them all. The mere use of it may produce for a time some happy nervous effects, by the allayment of the nervous system ; but the abuse so speed ily follows the use, that moral death and damna tion become the inevitable results. We hold of the war.

then, that alcohol instead of being any benefit to mankind, is a real and decided injury. No man ever used it for a length of time without in others, but still materially injurious to all in are we to estimate its adulteration ? How are we to calculate its deceptions in the qualities of drinks it presents to the deluded, the iofatuated and the intemperate portion of mankind? Strong drink begets all other vices. Intemperance is the mother of a multitude of sins, any one of which is sufficient to damn a man forever, if he perishes while in its practice. The man who is an habitual drunkard, is not the man to direct, control, or command any body of men. This is as true in relation to business in private life, as it is to business of a public in April; in New Hampshire, on the second Tuesday in March; in Kentucky, on the first character, civil or military. In public life, particularly, no man ever achieved permanent suc cess who was addicted to strong drink. Some may have gained immense reputation, and their names may have been to tower of strength in the estimation of the people or an army; but when either citizens or soldiers discover that California. John G. Downey.......Dec., 1861 the man they have respected and confided in, was only a common drunkard, respect and confidence give way to disgust and derision.

In the organization of a great army, one of the first objects aimed at, is the thorough disciarmed, but if it is not disciplined, its equip- Michigan .. Austin Blair... ments and arms answer no other purpose than a burden to that demoralization which its lack of discipline engenders. And this discipline is the law of example as well as the word of com-

mand. How many of the officers of a lower grade in the army and navy are there who have adopted and conscientiously follow out these paign which the government is prosecuting rules? How many of them teach discipline by against the rebels, is confined entirely to a class the force of example, with which they won the of men who are otherwise loyal and desirous of respect of their men or impressed them with the doing all in their power to ensure the success of absolute necessity of obedience ? Observation the federal arms and the consequent overthrow leaves us with the contemplation of few such, Maine, and yet the army and navy contain men who, Penn'a. tors, correspondents and publishers of newspa- even in the pursuit of a profession that entails Ohio, pers in the free states. These gentlemen un- death and misery on mankind, yet cultivate Minnesota; consciously give aid and comfort to the enemy, the most excellent qualities of christian virtues, Iowa; when they are lauding the valor and numbers moral attributes of temperance, candor and of our own troops, and in order to suppress this kindness. But the great majority of those in New York, 353,804 303,329 description of information, the government command, from the highest to the lowest, are N. J., publishes an order on the subject. But by far too prone to yield to that vice which of all the worst characters in the loyal states are those others most unfits men for responsible stations Maryland, who profess to oppose the war on constitutional of every description-and when an officer so or conscientious motives and reasons. This far forgets himself as to risk the lives and class is far more numerous than one could sup- limbs of those under his command, by indulgpose, and are engaged in the business of giving ing to stupefaction in liquor, he makes himself information to the common enemy to an extent the assassin of every man who, falls in battle, while in camp he is unworthy the respect or the confidence of his command. An officer in the yet succeed in completely damaging our cause. army or navy has no right to get drunk. He To His Excellency, B. Magoffin, Governor of the State of Kentucky : lowing order, however often it has been given devoted himself to its cause-for which that to the public. It will serve as a warning to country has educated him, elevated him, and those who are really guilty, of giving informa- in all respects distinguished, by recognizing to the rebels, and deter others from doing what him, and therefore when he impairs any of his they otherwise imagine is of no particular con- faculties by intemperance, he lessens his ability to fulfil his part of a solemn contract, and of course is criminally guilty in a degree little less than that for which men are held accountable to some of the strictest penalties of justice Newspapers and preachers may publish and ecture on this subject, and the evil may still. increase, but with that increase are bound to come defeat, misery, disgrace and death. We Kentucky. have no moral or political right to hope for suc- In all I have done in the premises, I have as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court have no moral or political right to hope for sucmartial. Public safety requires strict enforce-ment of this article. It is therefore ordered moral and political requirements of the times. moral and political requirements of the times These requirements are the practice of temperance on the part of those who command in the tucky. ta y movements on land or water, or respect- army, as well as those who lead in the councils of cabinets and legislatures. If this is not enforced, we will not and cannot be successful,-All the armies that can be equipped, with their be, directly or inducedly, given to the energy, trains leading from the Atlantic to the Pacific without the authority and sunction of the Genocean, will become demoralized by their own passions and the vices of those who command against under the 57th article of them, will lead their forces into a danger more destructive than masked batteries of rifiled

THE CLINTON DEMOCRAT lets the cat out of the bag by its personal and characteristic assault on the editor of the TELEGRAPH, but as the itching palm of Diffenbauch is so well known in this vicinity, it is scarcely worth while for us to re ply to either his vulgarity or his vituperation Because Phaon Jarrett is all that the Democra claims him to be, we have a right to complain that he deserts his country in the hour of its

peril for a seat in the Legislature, where he may help such of his hungry office-hunting partizans like Diffenbauch to place and patronage. That

he is a good soldier, made such by the education and training of his country, we have a right to demand his service, and when he refuses to render such service, we have an equal THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS. valor, So far as the Clinton Democrat is concern- A ed, we have no hope of aid or vindication either for constitutional liberty or the cause of the Union. The policy of its co-organs is the same all over the free states. They are determined to embarrass the federal administration-they are intent on making a dishonorable peace, and if the people are not wide awake at the coming elections, our halls of legislation will swarm with a class of dough-faces who will bring not only the country but make the glorious efforts of the men now struggling with rebellion, penal offences in the eyes of the nations of the world. We again honestly warn the people of Pennsylvania on the subject of sustaining any man for any position at the coming election who makes an issue with the administration on the subject

The State Elections.

Elections are to be held in the several North-1 77 1 00 1 0 01

e		cates as iollows :	
	Maine	Monday,	Sept. 9.
	California	Thursday	Sept 5.
	Pennsylvania.	Tuesday,	Oct. 8.
	Ohio	Tuesday.	Oct. 8.
	Minnesota	Tuesday	Oct. 8.
	Iowa	Tuesday,	Oct. 8.
	Indiana	Tuesday	Oct. 8.
	Wisconsin	Tu sdav.	Nov. 5.
	New York	Tuesday,	Nov. 5.
	New Jersey	Tuesday,	Nov. 5.
	Massachusetts	Tuesday,	Nov. 5.
	Michigan	Tuesd, y,	Nov. 5.
	Maryland	Wednesday,	Nov. 6.
•	Illinois	Tuesday,	Nov. 5.
	Delaware	Tuesday,	
		already occurred	

ear in Rhode Island, on the first Wednesday Monday in August ; in Connecticut, on the first Monday in April. The following is a list of the present Governors of the States in which elections are to be held the present year, and the dates of the expiration of their terms of office : Vermont...Erastus Fairbanks.....Oct., 1861. Maine..... Israel Washburn, Jr. .Jan., 1862 Penn'a Andrew G. Curtin..... Jan., 1864. Ohio...... William Dennison, Jr... Jan., 1861. Minnesota Alexander Ramsay Jan., 1862. Iowa......Samuel J. Kirkwood....Jan., 1862. Indiana....Henry S. Lane. Wisconsin...Lt. Gov. Noble, Acting. Jan., 1865 .Dec., 1861. New York. Edwin D. MorganJan., 186 N. Jersey .Charles J. OldenJan . 1868 .Jan , 1862 Jan., 1863. Maryland. Thomas H. Hicks.......Jan., 1861 Illinois....Richard Yates. Jan., 1865. Delaware...William Burtin..... .Jan., 1869 All these Governors were elected as Republi-cans, with the exceptions of Downey, of Call-fornia, Burton, of Delaware, and Hicks, of Ma-ryland. The former two were Democrats, and the latter an American. There are seven States

among those above named in which there is to be no election of Governor the present year, viz: Pennsylvania, Indiana, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois and Delaware.

We give for reference the popular vote for President last November in the several States a which elections are to be held the present Autumn, preserving the order in which the lections occur.

State Lincoln. Douglas. Breck. Bell Vermont, 88,808 6,849 218 1,969 Vermont, 1,969 2,046 62,811 26,698 6,868



SIX CANNONS DISCOVERED FARO BANKS CLOSED. Firing Explained The

OFFICER KILLED. REBEL SOLDIER SENTENCED TO BE SHOT.

Heroic Conduct of Capt. Strong. WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

Reports from various points on the Virginia side of the Potomac represent all quiet there during last night and this morning. Our troops near Alexandria found six brass six pounders yesterday buried in the ground, a short distance from the railroad station. They were taken to Fort Ellsworth. The proprietor of a faro bank was arrested

vesterday, it being reported that a paymaster in the Navy who is detained here in oustody has been patronizing the establishment by large ventures of mouey. The various other gamb-ling estalishments were closed last night at an early hour probably from a fear that their bus-

ness would also be interrupted or suspended by the Government authorities. The heavy firing yesterday morning was from battery practice, which persons a mile distant construed into an engagement, a battle having from day to day been predicted by many, owing

to the near approach of the two armies. Governor Curtin will be instructed to commission all regiments now in the field and those G. W. Hughes, of Baltimore, who, during the commencement of hostilities, attempted to organize a cavalry company, to cut off our troops at Annapolis.

An order was issued to day for the shooting of a soldier, on next Monday, for sleeping at his post. A telegraphic dispatch to the reporter for the

Associated Press, dated at Chain Bridge, says Captain Strong, of the Second Regiment of Wisconsin volunteers, had a narrow escape this morning. He was on picket duty three miles in front of our lines, on the Virginia side of the river, opposite Chain Bridge. Being mounted and in advance of his men, he was suddenly surrounded and taken prisoner by six Secession ists, composed of four infantry and two cavalry After taking him a short distance to the rear they demanded his pistols, and thinking this was his only chance of escape, he drew a re-volver, fired, and shot two of his captors, and hen, putting the spurs to his horse, he started for his camp on a full run, and the remainder of the party fired upon him, one ball passing through his canteen, another his coat, grazing the skin, and a third through his left cheek passing out of his mouth. Nevertheless, he made good his escape, and came into camp this afternoon, ready again to enter upon duty. Captain Strong fought bravely at Bull Run.

IMPORTANT FROM OAIRO. GEN. GRANT IN POSSESSION OF PADUCAH.

Rebel Flags Torn Down by Loyalists.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. GRANT.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION. CAIRO, Sept. 6. This morning at 11 o'clock, General Grant, DURSUANT to an act of the General Assend sight hundred and third value of the Grenderal As-sembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, en-titled "An Act relating to Elections in this Common-wealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D., one thou-sand sight hundred and thirty-nine, I, JACOB D. BOAS, Sheriff of the county of Dauphin, Pennsylvania, do here-by make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Dauphin, ON THE SECOND TURSDAY OF OUTOBER, A. D., 1881, (being the 8th day of October) at which time the State and County Officers, as follows, are to be elected, to with are to be skeled; to with One person for President Judge of the several Courts of Dauphin and Lebanon coun ies for the 12th judicial dis-Two persons for Associate Judges of the several courts f Dauphin county. Two persons to represent the County of Dauphin in he House of Representatives. One person for Prothonotary and clerk of Common

LATER FROM FORTRESS MONROR.

FORTERS MORROR, VIA BALTIMORE, Sept. 6. The U.S. frigate Roanoke, Commotore Pen-dergrast, has returned from the blockade off Charleston harbor, having been relieved by the Wabash. She brings no intelligence whatever. The steamer Quaker City is coaling for a cruise. The rebel steamer Yorktown is only about a dozen miles above Newport News, awaiting an opportunity to run the blockade. She has long een preparing at Richmond, and is said carries heavy armament.

The George Peabody is hourly expected from Hatteras Inlet. The steamer Harriet Lane saved the best gun which was thrown overboard while ashore at the inlet. The U.S. steamers Minnesota and Potomac are expected to arrive here to-morrow.

SEIZURE OF \$60,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY BE-LONGING TO THE REBRES. — Deputy U. S. Marshal Richard C. Rohner conceived the idea a day or two since, that there was a large quantity of goods, the property of rebels, on sale at differ-ent commission houses in this city. He imme-diately set to work in a quiet way to ascertain what he could in the matter, and to make arrangements for the confiscation of such goods belonging to the contrabands as he could find. In the establishment of Rawson, Wilby & Co., No. 8 Celumbia street, and that of Tomlinson & McLaughlin. he found about \$59,000 worth of tobacco, selling on commission for a Virginia eceder. L. T. Hughes, on Columbia street, between Main and Walnut, acknowledges having in his possession a large amount of money, the proceeds of sales of Southern goods—proba-bly \$10,000. J. C. Butler, on Columbia street, between Vine and Bace, acknowledged having \$300 in money and \$700 worth of peach brandy, that belonged to an Inhabitant of Dixie's land. -Cin. Gazette.

A Good Suggestion.-The Lawrence Sentine suggests thest there are thousands on thousands men at the North, now passed the age at which they are deemed liable to perform millitary duty, most of whom are anxious to show their devotion to the country in some way or other. This desire is a very laudable one and should be gratified. This class of men might not be exactly fitted for field service, long marches and the like, but they would answer authorized to be raised in Pennsylvania by the quite as well, in many respects even better, War Department, giving all volunteers the than younger men, in the various fortification benefit of the State appropriation, while the of the country. Every fort in Missouri, Kansas United States will clothe and organize them. Western Texas—in fact every fortification from Inited States will clothe and organize them. Western Texas -- in fact every fortification from It has been definitely ascertained that the the Atlantic Ocean to the Bocky Mountains, officer recently killed by one of our soldiers was and from these mountains to the Pacific, where G. W. Hughes, of Baltimore, who, during the now are station d men fitted for the field, might well be filled with the prudent, brave and hardy class above designated, and the men now pent up within the walls of these fortifi-cations could go forth to active duty in defence of their country.

Married.

September 5th, by the Rev. G. J. Martz, Mr. Consult

IS SHERTZER, to Miss ELISABETH SUSREMAN, all of Dauphin

Died.

On Saturday afternoon, the 7th inst., CHARLES, infant on of Raphael and Maria Flowers.

[The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at

our o'cleck, from the residence of his parents in Short

street. The relatives and triends of the family are res-

New Advertisements.

MILITARY GAUNTLETS.

AUCTION SALE OF GROCERIES.

THE sole by Auction of the stock of Groceries and Queensware of WEAVER'S Store, corner of Walnut and Sixth streets, will commonce at 7 e'clock to-morrow evening.

STONE FOR SALE.

NEW LOT, just received, of the best quality, at CATHUART'S, next door to Harrisburg

Sep7

WW. COLDER. Jr.

pectly invited to attend without further notice.]

county, Pa

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New Advertisements.

For the borough of Gratz, at the public house of some Loudenslager, (now Keiser.) in said borough. For the township of Wiconisco, at the School House A For the township of wiconico, at the School $\widetilde{H}_{2,2}^{\infty}$, is said township. I also, for the information of the electors of the of Dauphin, publish the following sections of act General Assembly, enacted during the section of act to with

WEST LONDONDERRY _Place of Frequence WEST LONDONDERRY—Place of E Also, sections 1 and 3, page 104, hamples proved the 18th day of March 155, Viz — T zens of the township of Londonderry, in the Dauphin, formerly embraced in the Portsm district, together with such other curves of ship residing west of the public read lead Royal to Nissley's mill, in said township, and hold their general and special elections of Christian Neff, in said township, " Sec. 3. That said district shall hereafter to West Londonderry election district. RUSH TOWNSHTP—Place to the

RUSH TOWNSHIP-Place of Elec

RUSH TOWNSHIP—Place of Whereas the place of holding the user ship of Rush, Dauphin county, was by hav number three in said township: An't a no such School house, therefore—Stitt by the Senate and House of Represented weath of Pennsylvania in General Assu-weath of Pennsylvania in General Assu-weath of Pennsylvania in General Assu-berdy enacted by the authority of 'A general and township elections of Rush I. County, shall be held at the house boom of the late John McAllister, deceased, David Rincal. Page 83 pamphlet laws. J. I also make known and give notice. 13th section of the aforesaid act I am every person, accepting justices of the Tailo make known and give notice, and lath section of the aforesaid act I am a every person, accepting justices of the te-hold any office or appointment of profit city or incorporated district, whether a con-fiber or otherwise, a subordinate officer, or or shall be employed under the legislativ-accentive department of this State or the i-of any city or incorporated district, and as solect and common council of any city offi-any incorporated district, is by law though of any city or incorporated district, and as solect and common council of any city, ord, any incorporated district, is by law though of exercising at the same time the office of of judge, inspector or cicrk of any city of then to be voted for." Also, that in the fourth section of the act entitled "An Act relating to executions, a purposes," approved April 16, 1846 in its of aforesaid 13th section "shall not be one ing as judge, inspector or cicrk at als for the to be offer or brough officer or brough officer and solution in the fourth section of the act and in the intersection circle at the formal approprise," approved April 16, 1846 in its officer aforesaid 13th section "shall not be one prevent any militia to the council of the act in the fourth provide the section of the section of the act and the this fourth sector or ough officer aforesaid in the fourth sector or solutions and aforesaid in the fourth sector or solution of the act and the this fourth or the section of the act and the the fourth sector or solution and and the section of the section of the act aforesaid in the fourth sector or solution and a section of the act and the this fourth act relating to executions and a section of the act and the this fourth act relating to executions and a section of the act and the this fourth act relating to a section of the act and the this fourth act act and the section of the act act and the this fourth act act and the section of the sectio

ing as judge, inspector or clerk at any gener election in this Commonwealth Also, that in the first section of suid act

that every general and special electro between the hours of eight and ten in shall continue without interruption d seven c'clock in the evening, when

The special election shall be held at the attention of the spectra and judges elected as a first state in appointed as hereinafter provided. No person shall be permitted to the state is a storesaid, but a white freeman of the spectra as aforesaid, but a white freeman of the spectra as aforesaid, but a white freeman of the spectra as aforesaid, but a white freeman of the spectra as a storesaid, but a white freeman of the spectra as a storesaid, but a white freeman of the spectra as a storesaid, but a white free store as a store spectra and within two years pail a store spectra as a spectra at the spectra as a spectra at the spectra as a spectra and white the spectra as a sp The special election shall be held and a

Ine United States, between the ages of 21 and the fact and have resided in the election district for the not barys paid taxes. "No person shall be entitled to vote, attion the vote not contained in the lit of taxable unbattatts for any by the commissioners, unless: First, he prior is the for the payment within two years, of a state indi-tax, assessed agrees by to the constitution and the factory evidence, either on his own can or attribute the cash or affirmation of another, that he has paid a tax, or on failure to produce a recenpt, that has the of the payment thereof; or, Second if he can truthy being an elector between the ages of 21 and 12 were the state at least one year before his application, and such proof of his residence in the district as display bound any display the does verify believe treat and such proof of his residence in the district as display being an offite payment bareois by the inspection and the such proof of his residence in the district as display but his act, and that he does verify believe treat and such other evidence as is required by this act, where the shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid at a such other evidence as her by the inspectors at a stri-made opposite there the name of the person change the other shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid at a the such age, and shall be called out to the chart strip when any exception of the strip the share from the shall be admitted to by any quality when the reaso or not, is objected to by any quality enterned of such age, and shall be called out to the chart strip when any except of the inspectors are strip the shall be the dity of the inspectors when the ordinand thereon or not, is objected to by any quality enterna-tion on each as to its qualitations and the chart strip is and assessor, or his right to the admitted to have resided within the State for the year or more his oasth will be sufficient proof thereof it shall have himself per son on each as to its qualitation that he charts the have resided within

the purpose of voting therein. "Every person qualified as sforeand and standard make due proof, if required, of his resident algor ment of taxes as aforeand, shall be admitted to the the township, ward, or district in which he sharead if the normalized as the standard and the standard "If any person shall prevent, or store" sny officer of any election under this settrom i. election, or use or threaten any violet.ele 437 cer, or shall interrupt or improperly interior-in the execution of his duty, or shall have a dow or a rease to any window where the store ite Lizgenia Lizgenia

We allude to the conducfrom which we have already materially suffered, and who, if not arrested and punished, may sequence or danger :

Washington, August 26, 1861. By the 57th article of the act of Congress en-titled an act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States, approved April 10, 1806, "holding correspondence with or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly," is made punishable by death, or such other punishment able by death, or such other punishment all correspondence and communication, verbaly or by writing, printing, or telegraphing, respecting operations of the army, or miliing the the troops, camps, arsenals, entrenchts, or military affairs, within the several military districts, by which intelligence shall be, directly or indirectly, given to the enemy, eral in Command, be, and the same are absolutely prohibited, and, from and after the date of this order, persons violating the same will be proceeded By order :

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

It is the purpose of the War Department to enforce this order against all offending, as well lication of news of military operations and preparations the promulgation of which may be involved in this order. The public can well or both.

cannon.

BREADSTUFFS SHIPPING .- The rates of grain those who claim to be Unionists and are guilty freight at New York still keep up to remunerof its violation, as those who are notorious sym- ating figures, and the exports are said to be pathisers with the course of the traitors and sufficiently large to require all the ships offerpathisers with the course of the traitors and sufficiently large to require all the ships offer-their deluded southern followers. It is evident ing. Within a few days a new movement has been made, and an active demand exists for gret Learch, and cannot find in your not very then; while the ford for France et all to at any declaration or intimation their thousands from trusting their fortunes with be enemy (without intending to do so) by the pub- bushel for grain and 80 cents a barrel for flour.

It is stated that the government will order incompatable with the public interest. That is on to Washington, two or three steam fire ento say, before having given them the warning gines, either from Philadelphis or New York,

88.516 84 RR4 6.817 16,764 178,871 187,282 11,405 11,920 748 267.080 281,610 18,194 22,069 662 70.402 55.111 1,048 1,768 Indiana. 139,033 115,509 12,295 5,806 161 888 58,324 62,801 Mass., Michigan, 106,538 84.872 5,989 22.881 88,480 2,294 65,057 805 405 42.482 41.760 5,966 172,161 160,215 2,404 7,837 Illinois. 4.913 3,815 1,023 Delaware, 8,864 The vote, where preceded by an asterisk, was given for a mixed electoral ticket.

Letter From President Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, D. C. August 24.

Sir :---Your letter of the 19th inst., in which you "urge the removal from the limits of Ken-

mowledge upon this subject ; but I believe it is true that there is a military force in camp with fear. The strong arm of the Government is n Kentucky, acting by authority of the United in Kentucky, acting by authority of the United here to protect its friends and punish only its States, which force is not very large, and is not enemies wherever manifested. When you are now being augmented.

I also believe that some arms have been fur nished to this force by the United States. I also believe this force consists exclusively of Kentuckians, having their camp in the imme diate vicinity of their own homes, and not as

cted upon the urgent solicitation of many Kentuckians, and in accordance with what I be lieved, and still believe, to be the wish of a cisely when he died, but we are now sure that majority of all the Union-loving people of Ken- he is dead.

many eminent men of Kentucky, including ta large majority of her members of Congress, I LOUISVILLE, LX., Sept. 0, 0 r. m. -- 10 the do not remember that any one of them or any other person, except your Excellency and the bearers of your Excellency's letter, has urged me to remove the military force from Ken-ton here of the death of Jefferson Davis." At a later hour (minight), as we learn this morning, the Screetary of War received a desucky, or to disband it. One other very wor thy citizen of Kentucky did solicit me to have the augmenting of the force suspended for a ceived advices of the death of Jefferson Davis. time

Taking all the means within my reach to form a judgment, I do not believe it is the po-pular wish of Kentucky that this force shall be papers to conceal it for the time being emoved beyond her limits ; and with this im-

I most cordially sympathize with your Excel-ency in the wish to promulgation just at this time short letter any declaration or intimation that keep thousands from trusting their fortunes with you entertain any desire for the preservation of the secession cause, who would otherwise be

with two iments of infantry, one company 12,776 of light artillery, and two gun boats, took pos-13,194 session of Paducah, Kentucky. He found secession flags flying in different parts of the city, in expectation of greeting the arrival of the rebel army, which was reported to be 3,800 strong, only sixteen miles distant. The loyal citizen tore down the secession flags on the arrival of our troops. General Grant took possession of the telegraph

office, railroad depot, and Marine Hospital. He found large quantities of cooked rations, and supplies of leather for the rebel army. The following proclamation was issued :

I have come among you, not as an enemy, but as your friend and fellow-citizen; not to injure or annoy you, but to respect, defend and enforce the rights of all loyal citizens. The enemy in rebellion against our common gov-ernment has taken possession, and planted its guns upon the soil of Kentucky and fired upon our flag. Columbus and lickman are in his hands. He is moving upon your city. I am here to defend you against this enemy, hands.

to assist you to maintain the authority and s tucky of the milliary force now organized and in camp within that State" is received. n camp within that State' is received. I may not possess full and precisely accurate with armed rebellion, its aiders and abettors. You can pursue your usual avocations without able to defend yourselves and maintain the authority and protect the rights of the loyal citizens, I shall withdraw the forces under my N. S. GRANT, ommand.

Brigadier General Commanding,

JEFFERSON DAVIS IS CERTAINLY DEAD.

There can no longer be a question of the death

Last night we received the following des-While I have conversed on this subject with patch from a perfectly reliable person in Louisville :---LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 5, 5 P. M. -- To the

At a later hour (midnight), as we learn this morning, the Secretary of War received a despatch from Louisville, as follows : "Prominent citizens of Louisville have re

There is no doubt of it."

pression, I must respectfully decline to remove feat their intrigues to precipitate that State into Known in Kentucky, its effect will be to de-

the Federal Union. Tour obedient servant, Tour obedient servant, These the efforts to keep the fact of his death These the efforts to keep the fact of his death Tour obedient servant, These New A. LINCOIN: These the efforts to keep the fact of his death their governmental matters, as that the knowl-sid township of Main, at the public house of Main their governmental matters, as that the knowl-sid township of Washington, as the public house of the act the township of Washington, as the public house of the act the township of Washington, as the public house of the act the township of Washington, as the public house of the act the township of Washington, as the public house of the act the township of Washington, as the public house the township of Washington, as the public house of the act the township of Washington, as the public house the township of Washington, as the public house the township of User, and the section of the act the township of Washington, as the public house the township of Washington, as the public house the township of User, and the section of the act the township of Washington, as the public house the township of User, and the public house of the township To the township of User, and the public house of the township the township of User, and the public house of the township the public house of the township of User, and the public house of the township the township of User, and the public house of the township of User and the public house of the township of the t

Pleas and Quarter Sessions One person for County Treasurer. (ne person for Register of Wills. One person for Register of wills. One person for County Commissioner. One person for Director of the poor and House of em-

One person for Director of the poor and House of em-ployment. One person for Director of the poor and House of em-T AISO HEREBY MAKE KNOWN AND GIVE NOTICE that the places ot holding the aforesaid general election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Dauphin, are as follows, to wit: The election for the First Ward in the City of Harris-burg, shall be held at the Public School House, at the corner of Mary's alley and Front street. The election of the Second Ward, shall be held at the western window of Herr's Hotel on Marret street. The election of the 5 third Ward, shall be held at the School House in Wainut street, between Second and Front street.

School House in Trans. Front street, shall be held at the Public School House in State street, between Second and

Public School Houss in State street, Detwoon Eccond and Third streets. The election for the fifth Ward, shall be held at the Bouse belong to General John Forster, on the State road icaling from the reservoir grounds to the Pennsylvania State Lunsto Hospital. The election in the Sixth Ward, shall be held at the School Huma is Weat Marrishurg.

training from the reservoir grounds to the Pennylvania State Lunatic Hospital. The election in the Sixth Ward, shall be held at the School House in west Harrisburg. For the township of Su quebanna, at Miller's (now Nis-ley's) school house. For the township of Lower Swatara at the school house No. 1, in Bighspire. For the township of Middletown at the Brick School house, in Pine street, in add borongh. For the township of Middletown at the Brick School house, in Pine street, in add borongh. For the township of Londonderry, at the Public House of Jeseph Keiper, in said township For the township of Londonderry, at the Public House of Jeseph Keiper, in said township For the township of Conewago, erected out of parts et the township of Londonderry and Derry, at the house of Christian Folts, (now Jno. S. Foltz,) in said township. For the township of Borry, at Lee public house of Ouristian Folts, (now Jno. S. Foltz,) in said township. For the township of South Hanover, at the public house of George Hocker, in said township. For the township of Low Boyer's, in said township. For the township of Low Boyer's, in said township. For the township of Low Boyer's, in said township. For the township of Low Boyer's, in said township. For the township of Low Boyer's, in said township. For the township of Middle Faxton, at the public house of Jacob Rudy, (now Bwet's, in said township. For the township of Middle Faxton, at the public house of Joseph Cockley, in said township. For the township of Middle Faxton, at the public house of Joseph Cockley, in said township. For the township of Middle Faxton, at the public house of Joseph Cockley, in said township. For the township of Jefferson, at the house of Christian Hoffman, in said township. For the township of Halfax, the North Ward School House, in the town of Halfax, Tor the township of Jefferson, at the house of Christian Hoffman, is said township. For the township of Halfar, at the North Ward School House, in the town of Halfax, Tor the township of Halfar, at the Spublic h

holding, or shall richtously disturb the peace of tion, or shall use or practice intimidating targe violance, with a design to influence using a any elector, or to provent him from voltage the freedom of choice, such a person, on con-be fined in any sum not exceeding five base and investment for any time any how the base 1972) 1872) 1873) 1874) 1874) be inser in any sum not exceeding after a list and imprisoned for any time not less that are more than twelve months, and if it shall be an **Court where the trial of such offence shall** the person so offending was not a resident ward, or district, or townabing where the sail committed, and not entitled to yote thereas t viction, he shall be sentenced to pay a CL. than one hundred dollars or more than one to lars, and be imprisoned not less than six mether than two years.

"In case the person who shall have recom "In case the person who shall have returned highest number of votes for inspector shall be a ceived the next highest number of votes for spring election shall act as inspector and And in case the person who shall have receiv-est number of votes for inspector shall be 12 person elected judge shall appoint an inspe-place, and in case the person elected shall at 42 place, and in case the person elected shall at 43. the inspector who received the highest name is shall appoint a judge in his place, or if ally ver-continue in the board for the space of one hear who received the highest name

place, and in case the person elected shall be all of the property of the space of the bight of the space of the shall be the board for the space of the bight of of