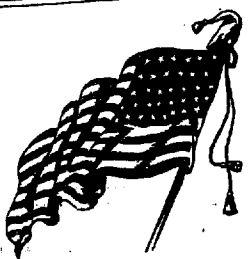


Daily Telegraph.



Forever that standard sheet!
Where the farmer's plow and the sheaf of wheat
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

OUR PLATFORM.
THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND
THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.
President Judge—JNO. J. PEARSON, Harrisburg.
Associate Judges—ISAAC MUMMA, L. Swatara.
Moses R. Young, Wisconsin.
Assembly—THOMAS G. FOX, Derry.
JAMES FREELAND, Millersburg.
Prothonotary—JOSIAH C. YOUNG, Harrisburg.
Register—SAMUEL MARQUART, Londonderry.
Treasurer—BENJAMIN BUCK, Harrisburg.
Commissioner—HENRY MOYER, Lykens.
Director of the Poor—WM. ENDERS, Jackson.
Auditor—HENRY PEFER, Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Afternoon, September 21, 1861.

WHO COMES NEXT?

When the army for the defence of the Constitution and laws, which is now being enlisted, is thoroughly organized, it must not be expected that recruiting is to stop, or that no more soldiers will be needed. That army is composed entirely of the laboring men of the country—the bone and sinew that were heretofore engaged in mechanical and agricultural pursuits. These men have left their homes at the shortest warning, many of them leaving families entirely dependent on their labor for support, many others with aged parents who had no other sources of living but those which were deposited in the love and strength of their children—and all these are now in the ranks of the great army of the Republic, on the banks of the Potomac, in western Virginia, on the plains and hills of Missouri—on the sea and the land, wherever a loyal banner floats, waiting patiently for a signal that is to open the great struggle for Constitutional liberty in the once United States of America. In the course of events victory may bring it death. In such numbers as will require an accession of more force, and as we dare not hope that one battle will end this fearful though just and glorious struggle, it is only true to declare now that those who linger from the fight will sooner or later be compelled to take part in its bloody struggles. The men who have as yet neglected to volunteer or enlist, belong to a class who claim a sort of exclusiveness even in this land of liberty, and who have long monopolized the sinews of business and the luxuries of life. They are of a class too, who, while they pursue professions and engage in mercantile or speculative vocations, affect to despise labor, and have taught themselves that they are above any struggle which imposes a task on muscle, and free from all labor that takes the strength and the endurance of the body. These are the men who yet stand aloof from this struggle, and when any of this class do enter the strife, it is in some position in which they are relieved from laborious duty or real military danger. They flatter themselves that the fight will be carried on without them—that the great struggle for law and order must not extend to their luxurious abodes or disturb their hours of idleness, effeminate pleasures or aristocratic repose. The struggling and the dying are to be done only by the tolling thousands who, even in peace, are engaged in battle for the means of living—while the honor and the glory and the benefits of victory, will be shared alike by those who remain at home, speculating on the necessities of the times, or surrounded by their wealth, caring little for the crisis and less for its responsibilities. The eyes of the people are beginning to be opened to these facts, and public opinion will either work a change in which all will be compelled to take part in this struggle, or our armies will hereafter be raised by conscription, and thus all classes will be compelled to furnish men for the contest. In any event, this must soon happen, because when the war is once fully organized, it will require a much larger force than that which is now under arms, and that force must either be volunteered by, recruited from, or drafted in those circles of society and business that now seem to claim exemption from military service. There are hundreds if not a few thousand of men of leisure in Pennsylvania, who live by dividends on railroad, bank or manufacturing stock, and who do not know what labor and effort mean, but who yet claim to belong to the first class of society and exercise a sort of influence in every community, which gives them the most undeserved prominence. These men must bear a share of the brunt in this struggle, because no class of men in the nation profit more by good government and the general prosperity of business than such as these, and therefore they should at once volunteer or be drafted to fight for the maintenance of such a government. Another class is composed of those who consider themselves too genteel to fight—too respectable to enlist, and entirely too refined for camp life. Gentlemen, your turn will come next. You owe your gentility to your government—you are indebted to the institutions of your country for your respectability—and you must fight to maintain it, to vindicate its authority and enforce its laws. There is still another class, who are engaged in easy and sedentary labor, any of which, from wielding a yard stick behind a counter to running a sewing machine, can as well be performed by women. The country will sooner or later reap the services of the men of all these classes.

and the sooner the votary of fashion, the man of leisure, and those devoted to business or employment, which the idle women of the country can assume and discharge—the sooner these classes begin to contribute a fair share to the ranks of the army, the better for the cause that will require their services and the more credit for themselves when the summons reaches them to march. This is a war for a common country, for the benefit of all classes, and therefore all men who claim to be Americans, must share its trials, vicissitudes and dangers. In its contests we are all equals. Before its force society loses its distinctions. Wealth and position become insignificant, and only one purpose remains, either all to join in an effort to preserve our institutions and laws, or all become slaves to common rebel masters. And with this fact staring us in the face, every man has a right to expect that his turn will come next, while those who hasten it, go into and are bound to come out of the fight, dead or alive, with eternal honor and glory.

FARMER SOLDIERS.

We recently alluded to the fact, that as soon as the harvest work was entirely over, there would be large additions made to the volunteer troops of the state, of the very best material, both as to courage and morale. We notice a difference in the troops now in Camp Curtin, where it is not difficult to distinguish between those from the rural districts and those from our commercial cities. The companies that are recruited in the interior are generally sturdy, hardy and steady men, little given to the vices which are engendered and practiced in the cities. They have the advantage, too, of being used to hardship, of understanding that part of camp life which relates to a man taking care of himself. With these advantages and knowledge, the discipline of a man from the rural districts is much easier achieved than that of a recruit from the city, and in the end, he makes the most steady and reliable soldier, appreciates his position more sincerely and estimating its responsibilities more justly than the most chivalrous of those who claim acquaintance with the accomplishments and follies of fashionable life. The best soldiers that Napoleon I ever commanded, were those from the rural districts of France; while Wellington has left on record the confidence he felt in the troops recruited on the heaths and among the bogs of Ireland. The men who understood nothing but the heft of a shillie before they were taught to handle a musket, won the most brilliant victories which now adorn the martial history of England, and this, too, while John Bull was depriving his Irish subjects of right after right, until at last the bravest, the gayest and one of the noblest races that ever existed, were held almost as vassals or serfs by the British crown.

We should be gratified to see full regiments or brigades, if the organization was possible, composed entirely of young farmers, or those engaged in pursuits in the rural districts. The organization and discipline of such troops would be of immense value and good example to the army. We see the good presence such men have already worked in Camp Curtin, where there are now four to one man from the rural districts that there are from the larger towns and cities. The order and discipline of the camp are increased—the peace and decorum of the state capital vastly greater than it was during some of the disastrous scenes of last summer, and altogether we rejoice in the high standard of discipline and decency at which the Pennsylvania troops have arrived at Camp Curtin.

WHEN WILL THIS REBELLION END? To-morrow, if the rebels lay down their arms. It is a matter entirely for the traitors themselves to decide, and we firmly believe that if there had been no sympathy shown for this outbreak by northern sympathizers, it would have ended as Secretary Seward predicted, in sixty days from its origin and development. Its main strength and encouragement came from the traitors in the north. It was encouraged to arms by promises of assistance from the north, while the very arms now in the hands of the rebels, were either the voluntary contribution of northern political allies, or stolen from the forts and arsenals of the country during a democratic administration by democratic officials. The question then, of when this war is to end, must alone be answered by the rebels. So far as the government is concerned, and knowing the loyalty of those who support and rally around that government, we can safely declare that the war will never be ended, except in the manner we have stated, the complete subjugation of the south, or the utter destruction of the powers of this government, military and civil. There can be no peace between these states until the federal authority is restored upon every foot of their territory. There can be no order in this Union until all the laws of the land are enforced among all the people of the nation. When all this is done, the war will end. Until it is done, the armies of the government will be rallied for its achievement, and a battle will be fought whenever there is a rebel host to dispute their progress or deny the authority of the government which called them into existence. When this is done, or when the rebels submit to the justice of the authority they now seek to outrage and disgrace, lay down their arms and return to their former peaceful pursuits, the war will end, order will be restored to society, security will return to business, and the Union once more assume its proud position before the nations of the world. To talk of peace, and all this still accomplished, is to make a mockery of the government of free government. To talk of compromise is forever to destroy the force and power and majesty of the law. There will be no peace until traitors are punished to the full extent of the law, and when this is done the war will end.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENSUS BUREAU has given an opinion that the rebel forces that threaten Washington do not exceed one hundred thousand men, but very reliable accounts were received here in the early part of the present week, that they numbered one hundred and eighty thousand—ratios having been ordered for that number on Sunday last.

JUDAS CAMRON, of the U. S. Supreme Court, has gone into this *honest* business at Lehighville, on behalf of the traitors of the *Courier*. The prisoners, however, have gone to Fort Lafayette.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT has made the necessary arrangements by which soldiers can appropriate a portion of their pay for the support of their families. Bolls of assignment are to be kept in each command, which are to be forwarded to the Paymaster General's office, where the deduction will be made, and where also arrangements will be completed by which the persons for whose benefit these deductions are to be made, will receive their specified amounts. We anticipate great good from this system, as well for the soldier as for his family. It will also scatter large sums of money in the loyal states, as a means of supplying many needy wants. The plan and policy of affording the soldier these opportunities to provide for his family, are the result of the deliberation and thoughtfulness of the Secretary of War, who, in the midst of the immense details of his Department, has never refused to attend to the most minute want of the volunteer, or hesitated to adopt any plan by which the comfort of the soldier's family is cared for and promoted.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATE FROM RICHMOND.

TROUBLE IN THE SOUTH.

Interesting Letter from a Southerner.

DISSATISFIED WITH THEIR OFFICERS.

Dreadful Condition of the Rebels.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.
The American has received, by the hands of a refugee from Virginia, several Virginia papers, including the Richmond *Whig* of the 6th, which contains a remarkable letter from Franklin Minor, most bitterly denouncing the administration of Jeff. Davis.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 12th, says it is evident to every intelligent observer that the embittered remnant of the submissionists party fully represented in the Virginia Convention is bent on the organization of a regular opposition to the government under all the names that it has borne. That element in our politics has been invariably against the southern, and though the events of last spring annihilated its material form or at least caused it to disappear from the public view, it exists always with undiminished violence, and awaits the opportunity to spring into light again.

The following article in the Richmond *Whig* appears over the initials F. M., (no doubt from the pen of Franklin Minor)—to whom it may concern: The following private letter to the editor is from an old personal friend, but long separated by party, and one of the first in position and intellect in the great county of Albemarle. It was obviously not designed for publication, but on that very account it may be the better sign of things unseen, and the better serve to enlighten the administration respecting the temper of the public mind.

ALBEMARLE, August 29, 1861.

Dear Mosely—I am utterly disgusted with your man Jeff Davis and his man Walker, and I want to know if you will publish my spleen if I utter it. I have a letter just from Manassas. Our troops there one day last week had nothing for breakfast but salt and potatoes, and were sent eight miles at double quick to meet a false alarm and got neither dinner nor supper when they came back to camp. Now Mosely, it is evident to me that your government is rotten in the head. Davis ought to be spiked up where men can see him. You have won a great victory and got no fruits from it, you have had charge of the government for six months and have done nothing; no meat, no bread, no powder, no wages, not anything; but salt and potatoes, and yet you speak of the government has the entire confidence of the whole people.

Now it hasn't mine, and I want to know whether I am to have a halloo. The only smart thing I have seen is for a proposition to postpone the Presidential election. That is excellent, most excellent, just that it may save us. If I were in Congress I would refuse one dollar of appropriations for the war, holy though it is, until Walker was turned out and somebody put in his place, with sense enough to attend to the duties of it. I don't know either Davis or Walker, but I have seen enough to raise suspicions in my mind that neither is the right man in the right place.

Why talk then about the confidence of the people in the administration. I don't feel any such confidence, and I believe I am not singular in my distrust. If you editors would only speak out full about the abuses which stink your nostrils, things would get right. It is a shame which cries to Heaven for vengeance when men of the pen are talking about confidence, &c., and your soldiers are made to trot sixteen miles with one meal of potatoes and salt. There is rottenness enough in the medical staff alone to damn any administration. Why then do you people your government is rotten and stinks, and we must smell it at least; the sooner the better. You ever smell any stronger to Yankee nostrils after you turn Walker out and make Davis the mark than you do now. They know you can't advance upon them, from want of victuals and vehicles, and your weakness remains patent to them; until you reform the abuses of your administration. The smartest thing England did in the American war was the reformation of abuses in full view of the enemy, and her rival too. Your enemies know you are rotten; you want tell them any thing new by throwing out Davis and his whole crew which I am decidedly in favor of, if they don't show themselves more inefficient. But all you editors and hallooists daily to Davis & Co. It frets men. Your soldiers are starving, but so long as the President and Generals can wear fine linen, &c., you can sing halloo.

It won't do my friend—somebody must tell the people the plain truth or we are ruined. Freezing and starvation stare you in the face for the next winter, and you call on the women and children to give up their blankets and bread for the soldiers. The women have supported the war so far, you couldn't be in the field to-day but for the needles. You had the government for seven months, and you confess your inability by your daily wear and still you speak of confidence. It is wearing hourly I assure you, and unless the press speaks out plainly, and that soon, all is lost.

I don't know any politicians, and I don't care for any, but I care for my country and the brave men who are fighting for us, and it stirs my gall and hogs. Don't be afraid of showing your weakness by putting things to rights at home and you will be then feared abroad.

(Signed) Very truly yours, F. M.

THE BILL CALLING TROOPS TO THE FIELD PASSED OVER THE GOVERNOR'S VETO.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 20.
The bill which passed both houses, requesting Gen. Anderson to call for and take command of the Kentucky volunteers, was vetoed by Gov. Magoffin and passed over the veto in the House, 68 against 22.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

War Declared against the Rebels by the Legislature.

PROCLAMATION OF A REBEL GENERAL.

A Candidate for Fort Lafayette.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 19.
War is declared. The Legislature to-day adopted resolutions inviting Gen. Anderson to take command of the department of Cumberland, and also passed resolutions that the invaders must be expelled, that Gov. Magoffin must call out a sufficient force to do it, opposing the confiscation of property and emancipation of negroes, and placing the troops under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. Crittendon, of the Home Guard (Union).

The deepest feeling prevails, and excitement runs high. All the State arms, munitions of war, etc., will be placed under the control of General Anderson. If the Governor refuses to approve the resolutions it will only delay action one day. Very affecting speeches were made, and tears flowed freely.

Unanimity of sentiment is all that is wanting. The following proclamation has just been received:

To the People of Kentucky:
The Legislature of Kentucky have been faithful to the will of the people; they have endeavored to make your gallant State a fortress in which under the guise of neutrality, the armed forces of the United States might secure private and subjugate alike the people of Kentucky, and of the Southern States. It was not until after months of covert and open violation of your neutrality, with large encampments of Federal troops on your territory, and a recent official declaration of the President of the United States not to regard your neutral position, coupled with a well prepared scheme to seize an additional portion of your territory which was of vital importance to the safety of Tennessee.

That the troops of the confederacy, on the invitation of the people of Kentucky, occupied a defensive position in your State; in doing so, they were regarded as invaders, and as such, your territory simultaneously with a similar movement on the part of the federal forces whenever the Legislature of Kentucky shall undertake force against any belligerents. The strict neutrality which they have so often declared, I come amongst you citizens of Kentucky at the head of a force, the advance of which is composed entirely of Kentuckians.

We do not come to molest any citizen. Whatever may be his political opinions, unlike the agents of the northern despotism, who seek to reduce us to the condition of dependent vassals, we believe that the recognition of civil rights of citizens is the foundation of constitutional liberty, and that the claim of the President of the United States to declare martial law, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and to convert every barrack and prison in the land into a battle, is nothing but the claim which other tyrants have assumed to subjugate a free people.

The confederate States occupy Bowling Green as a defensive position, and renew the pledges of the commanders of other columns of confederate troops to retire from the Territory of Kentucky in the same conditions which will govern their movements. I further give you my own assurance that the force under my command will be used as an aid to the Government of Kentucky, in carrying out the strict neutrality declared by the people whenever they undertake to enforce it against the belligerents alike. (Signed) S. R. BUCKNER, Brigadier General U. S. A.

Bowling Green, Ky., Sept. 18, 1861.

Additional Particulars Respecting the Battle of Lexington.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 20.
The following additional particulars in reference to affairs at Lexington have been ascertained:

The first attack upon the fortifications is said to have been made on Thursday of last week, but this is certainly a mistake, as General Price did not leave Warrenburg, forty miles south of Lexington, until Wednesday night. The attack was probably made on Monday, as previously stated, with about 8,000 men. The engagement lasted two hours, when the rebels were repulsed, with a loss of one hundred killed and between two and four hundred wounded. Our loss is reported at five killed and several wounded.

The fortifications are situated at the edge of the town, on a bluff overlooking the river. The works are of earth, seven feet high, twelve feet thick, with a ditch, six feet deep and twelve feet broad. Surrounding them another and smaller work, erected inside, and defended by a ditch, the whole capable of holding ten thousand troops.

The attack was a determined one, and lasted nearly all day. The reinforcements from the north, under General Sturges, probably number three thousand; but should they be unable to cross the river, which is quite likely, the only aid they can render will be to sweep with their artillery the points occupied by the rebels.

It is confidently hoped, however, that the six thousand troops that left Jefferson City on Wednesday by steamers will be able to land at or near Lexington, and cut their way through the enemy's forces and join Col. Mulligan.

It is said that Mulligan, expressed confidence in being able to hold his position against any force not more than ten times greater than his. Lieutenant Montgomery, of General Price's cavalry, has just arrived from Booneville all day Wednesday, and late into the night, from Lexington, disproving the story that that place surrendered on Tuesday.

It is believed that General Lane has reinforced Lexington. It is believed at Booneville that Gen. Price could not take Lexington; but it is thought it would only be with terrible slaughter.

Clubb Jackson, has, it is said, 9,500 men, and is surrounded on every side. He cannot escape defeat, nor hold Lexington if he takes it. The rebels are greatly alarmed about Lexington.

DEFEAT OF REBEL CAVALRY AT BLACK RIVER.

MONROE, Mo., Sept. 18.
A skirmish occurred on Thursday at Black River, between fifteen miles southwest of here, between two companies of Indiana volunteers, under Major Gavitt, and a cavalry band of rebels, under Ben. Talbot, in which five of the rebels were killed and four taken prisoners, and thirty-five horses and a quantity of arms captured. The balance scattered in all directions, and being familiar with the country eluded pursuit.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Stamford, (Republican), Elected Governor.

TEXANS EMIGRATING TO CALIFORNIA.

A VAST FIELD OF GOLD.

OUTER STATION, PACIFIC TELEGRAPH, WEST OF PORT KERNY, Sept. 18.—The Pony Express passed here at 5 P. M., with San Francisco dates to Sept. 7th.

The markets are generally firm and healthy, with no important sales since the election. The immense Union vote has dispersed all fears of any domestic disturbance, and there is every prospect of an early and profitable fall trade.

The returns from the State election are still incomplete; the vote of the whole State will be about 120,000. As far as heard from Mr. Stamford (Rep.), has 48,800 votes; the Union Democratic candidate 20,600, and McConnel (Brook.) 19,400. The balance of the vote will not materially vary from the above proportionate vote.

The United States Marshal, yesterday, seized the ship Henry Bringham, which had just arrived from Liverpool. He also seized 200 tons of coal on board, which were shipped on the owner's account, as well as the freight money on the balance of the cargo, consisting of upwards of 800 tons of coal. The ship is owned by non-residents, the brothers Lathrop, of Savannah, Ga., though in the American Lloyd's she is registered as owned by Batmaler & Butler, of that place. She was built in 1851, by B. & S. Sprague & Co., of Boston, and was then named the Telegraph. While at Savannah, in 1859, she was burned, and there rebuilt, when her name was changed to the one she now bears. She is a clipper model, registered 1,000 tons, and her value estimated at \$30,000. Her 200 tons cargo, and freight money on the balance, after paying seamen's wages, and probably captain's wages also, are confiscated.

The ship Benefactor was also seized, on the ground that one-eighth of the vessel is owned by parties residing in Virginia. She was, however, promptly released on filling the proper bonds at the Custom House. Seven-eighths of this ship are owned by Lowe Brothers, of New York, and is now under charter to sail for China, carrying a large and valuable cargo.

The steamer Carrie Ladd arrived at Portland, September 2d, bringing 27,000 in gold dust from the Nez Percés mines. The Indians are reported as peaceable, and the recent alarm sounded about the danger of Indian hostilities on a large scale is evidently an exaggeration.

The correspondent of the *Doll Magazine* says it is demonstrated beyond dispute that the whole region of country embraced between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains is one vast gold field, and only required development to revolutionize that entire coast. An area of 82,000 square miles has been sufficiently prospected to establish the existence of mineral wealth. Exploring parties have been fitted out for the Elk country and Bitter Root valley, where large prospects are anticipated. The near approach of winter renders a postponement of emigration to that quarter advisable, but in the spring there will probably be another gold rush.

Another Rebel Defeat.

Nearly Two Hundred Rebels Killed and Wounded.

STILL LATER FROM LEXINGTON.

Rebels Scattered by a Brave Irish Regiment.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 19.
Fifteen hundred men under Col. Smith overtook three thousand secessionists as they were crossing the river at Blue Mills landing on the seventeenth inst., and completely routed them, killing between one hundred and fifty and two hundred, and taking twelve prisoners. The federal loss is forty killed and twenty-five wounded.

Federal scouts just in report firing still going on at Lexington on Wednesday evening. The rebels are said to have no shells, shrapnel or canister, nothing but round shot and slugs.

Nearly three thousand government horses and mules are within Mulligan's entrenchments requiring much care to prevent stampede.

LATER FROM LEXINGTON, MO.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 20.

At head quarters it is supposed that the force of Mulligan at Lexington is 8,500, consisting of an Irish regiment, Col. Mulligan 900 men, Col. Marshall Illinois cavalry 500 men, and a Kansas regiment number not known, five hundred mounted home guards, five hundred infantry, (home guards), together with three six pounders, one howitzer and two mortars.

Advice by private letter from Lexington to-day say Price attacked the federal at 10 A. M. yesterday, with a force of thirty thousand. The federal forces are estimated at from three to four thousand. The federalists fought them back into their entrenchments. The Irish regiment then came out and charged them at point of bayonet, scattering the rebels in all directions. Price was to attack them again this morning with seventeen pieces of artillery. No statement of loss on either side is given.

New Advertisements.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. VOLUNTEERS, Camp Cameron, (near Harrisburg, Pa.) Sept. 20, 1861.

CIRCULAR.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that Captain Michael McNally, of Blair county, Penna., (by occupation a machinist), and his company of volunteers, consisting of 1st Lieutenant S. T. Davis, and 2nd Lieutenant J. R. Smead, and 82 non-commissioned officers and privates, having been duly sworn into the service of the United States, and stationed at Camp Cameron, near Harrisburg, Penna.—a "camp of rendezvous and instruction for volunteers," established by orders from the War Department of August 15th, 1861, and by subsequent special orders from Washington to Capt. Hastings, late U. S. mustering officer at Harrisburg, Penna., and being on his own, McNally's application to his commanding officer, the commander of Camp Cameron, permitted with his company to leave camp and go to Harrisburg in the morning of the 19th of September, 1861, to be there mustered by the U. S. mustering officer, Capt. J. R. Smead, U. S. 5th artillery, did, after arriving at Capt. Smead's office, at the depot of the Northern Central Railroad, fail to be so mustered, and did there about 12 o'clock M. of the same day, viz: the 19th of September, 1861, with his company take the cars to Lancaster, Penna., this without the knowledge, or consent or permission of his commanding officer, the commander of Camp Cameron, thus deserting his post at Camp Cameron, and the service of the United States.

It is also known that Capt. John M. McCaskey, supposed to be of Luzerne county, Pa., and who, from his own report, has served in the U. S. marine corps, did with his company of some 17

New Advertisements.

men, while on drill on the morning of the 19th of September, near Camp Cameron, deserting his post at Camp Cameron and the service of the United States.

T. WILLIAMS, Major 5th Artillery, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. VOLUNTEERS, CAMP CAMERON, (near Harrisburg, Pa.) Sept. 20, 1861.

Sir:—To my circular of yesterday, published in the TELEGRAPH, certain widespread despatches proper to add that it would be unjust to set these offences against military discipline and the laws of the land as characterizing the men of Camp Cameron, but that I may not be giving the facts, direct and circumstantial, whence it is difficult not to believe the best note to me herewith, implicates General Negley with Captain McNally's and his company's desertion; Capt. J. R. Smead, U. S. 5th artillery, and also convicts McNally of having added wilful falsehood to the circular of his service with his company from the date of publication with this, as supplementary to my circular.

Capt. Rutherford's, U. S. Quartermaster, Camp Cameron, verbal statement to me that he furnished on the 19th of September, 1861, by Capt. McNally and his company, with the understanding from Capt. McNally that he was going to Lancaster by my order or with my permission, corroborates Capt. Smead's statement, and doubly affirms that McNally's desertion from the military service of the United States, the additional misstatement of the falsehood.

As the desertions of Captains McNally and McCaskey with their companies, and the certain conversations with Col. Wm. H. W. Negley and myself, at different times, in the morning of September 19, who I am now informed, after their return from Camp Cameron, spoke in public in no measured terms for their interview with me, and who may have properly been supposed—in their prospective relations to the U. S. army—to be designated to form part of proper statements of Gen. Negley's prospective statements, have influenced the already described statements, remarks, if not already determined, of Captains Smead and Hill, the one in his endorsement in his endorsement to that effect, will state substantially what was said in these interviews.

In the morning of September 19, 1861, before the desertions had taken place, Capt. Wm. H. W. Negley and General Negley separately, at the general office of the U. S. army, and Greble to see me about matters of discipline, to men in Camp Cameron, were fore-seeing from this sort of interview, to include if you please, nothing but disciplinary and disaffection, and confusion of ordinary rules of arrangement, economy and discipline enforced in military camps, and enforced for the good of the service and the equal benefit of all, I said to them, after a preface, that I did not know of their desertion, and could not permit myself, as a superior officer, to interfere with their conduct, and that I was here, not only to command, but to organize, but also to people and to all properly under my orders, to get the allowances under law and regulations, and if improperly interfered with, I should order out of camp the person or persons offending.

Respectfully Yours, T. WILLIAMS, Maj. 5th Artillery, Comd.

P. S.—I am happy to announce to the public that Lieut. G. H. Davis, of Capt. McNally's company, named as a deserter from the service of the United States in my circular of yesterday, returned and reported himself, after the publication of the circular.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

Camp Cameron, near Harrisburg, Pa. Sept. 20, 1861.

Referred to Capt. J. R. Smead, U. S. 5th artillery, mustering officer at Harrisburg, Pa. By order of Maj. Wm. H. W. Negley, 1st Lieut. 5th Artillery, A. A. G.

CAMP GREBLE, near Harrisburg, Pa. Sept. 20, 1861.

About 11.30 A. M. of Sept. 19th, 1861, I was informed by Capt. McNally's company, P. M. Davis, of Capt. McNally's company, P. M. Davis, to my office at the Penna. Railroad Depot, Harrisburg, Pa., with the muster roll of his company, stating that by direction of Mr. Williams, 5th Artillery, commanding Camp Cameron, the company was present to be mustered into service preparatory to leaving for Lancaster, Pa., where they were to form a part of Negley's brigade of Pennsylvania Volunteers. I refused to muster the men as no physical examination had been made; stated to them that I would muster them at Camp Cameron, soon as they were passed by a surgeon. I told the officer what authority the company had to go to Lancaster. He stated that General Negley, (who was in an outer room, apparently tending to our conversation through a window) had instructions from the Secretary of War to that effect. A short time after this I saw General Negley talking to the men of the company on the opposite side of the street from my office, but took no further notice of them. I supposed Major Williams was regulating the movements of the company. Afterward I learned that the company left in the train for Lancaster about 1 P. M., same day, and that the knowledge of their commanding officer, Mr. Williams, 5th Artillery.

I certainly did not tell this officer that the Hambricht could muster them, and I did not know that Col. Hambricht was at Lancaster. Respectfully submitted, Jno. R. Smead, Capt. 5th Artillery.

At 1 o'clock P. M., Sept. 19th, 1861, I met

Lieut. S. T. Davis, of Capt. McNally's company, volunteers, on the road from Harrisburg to Camp Cameron, who stated to me in answer to my question "Had his company been mustered?" that there was some difficulty, and that General Negley who was there (at the depot) had ordered the company to Lancaster to join the brigade of Col. Hambricht (of Negley's brigade) in Lancaster, and that Capt. Smead, U. S. 5th artillery, officer at Harrisburg, said that in Lancaster, as well as by Col. Hambricht in Harrisburg, and that the Lieut. Davis was going to camp to finish his duties as officer of the company, and then would join his company at Lancaster.

GEO. H. HILL, 1st Lieut. of Capt. Bennett's Company P. V. Camp Cameron, Sept. 20, 1861.

(Philadelphia Press and Bulletin, Scranton Republican, Lancaster Daily Express and Chambersburg Repository insert one time, and send bill to this office for collection immediately.)

KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place