

Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.

Wednesday Afternoon, September 10, 1862.



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

GENERAL ORDER, No. 35.

In view of the danger of invasion now threatening our State, by the enemies of the government, it is deemed necessary to call upon all the able-bodied men of Pennsylvania to organize immediately for the defence of the State...

It is ordered—First, That Company organizations be made in accordance with the number required under the laws of the United States, to wit:

- One Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Lieutenant, 80 privates as the minimum, and 98 privates as the maximum standard of each company. The company officers to be elected by each organization.

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

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

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

Fifth, Organizations, when ordered to move, will be furnished with transportation by the government.

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

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

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

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

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

THE SITUATION.

We have positive information, derived from a young gentleman who has just arrived in the Cumberland Valley train, and was yesterday in Hagerstown and Williamsport, that there were no rebels in that vicinity. He conversed with a number of Russell's Maryland Cavalry, who had been on scouting duty day before yesterday (Monday) evening, within two miles of Frederick, whence they could see the rebel army evacuating the city and moving towards Baltimore. There were no rebels visible at that time between Hagerstown and Frederick, except seven at Middletown, who were on a drunken spree and were captured by this party. They had pillaged a store, supplying themselves with gloves and shoes. A female cousin of this young gentleman, who was at boarding school in Frederick when the rebels arrived, and was compelled to leave on Sunday afternoon, states that the rebels were in a miserable condition, nearly half of them destitute of shoes and apparently very much worn out from want of food, remarking that, "this was not half-starved Virginia—we can get here all we want."

When asked why they came over, they replied that "they might as well die in Maryland as in Virginia, for they were dying there by inches, and had to come for something to eat." They also said on Sunday, that "they would go to Church next Sunday in Baltimore." The young lady above mentioned was not required to give her parole, as Col. Bradley Johnson, of the First Maryland regiment, said to her "there is no need of your giving a parole, as you are a Marylander, and Maryland is ours." Her companions, who were from the north, were compelled to give their parole. The rebels are encamped about 80,000 strong in Workman's Woods, this side of Frederick, and that their pickets were thrown out in all directions two or three miles. Why they are lying there inactive, we cannot say—except to pro-

vide a heavy stock of provisions for the army. Small squads of cavalry had visited some parts of the country and made arrests of active Unionists, and foraging parties were bringing in cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, seizing everything they wanted in the country around. The Monocacy bridge was blown up yesterday, and it was thought they were moving off in the direction of Baltimore. A squad of cavalry, it is reported, yesterday, entered Westminster, and stripped the banks and post-office. Cannonading up the Potomac was heard yesterday afternoon.

The rebels are said to complain that their reception in Maryland is not so cordial as they had anticipated, while we, on our part, have not, as yet, any record to make of an attempted insurrection at Baltimore or anywhere else in the state.

Our information from all parts of the state is, that the people in what may be called the exposed regions, are cool and ready for fight. They do not as yet admit that they are unable to cope with the ragged, worn-out and poorly armed soldiers of secession, or that the only chance for safety is in flight.

The present look of things is, that the movement into Maryland was a mere raid of the movement to Kentucky is now understood to have been. Such things can have no permanent effect upon the result of the war, although, for the time being, they will inspire the enemy and damage us abroad.

GEN. MCLELLAN.

Whatever politicians may declare or the press publish to the contrary, Gen. George B. McClellan is the favorite of the loyal men now in arms for the defense of the government.

Whatever may be his defects, those who are willing to risk life and limb under his command, do not acknowledge that he has any, but have the most unbounded confidence in his prudence and sagacity as a leader. He is the favorite of the army. All regard him as the savior of the age. The President and his legal advisers have confidence in him. That confidence is shown by the repeated vindication of his character from the aspersions of those who refused to acknowledge that he was either fitted by education or destined by nature to be the leader of our armies. In the face of this recognition—a recognition by the statesmen of the land—a recognition from the soldiers of the army, and a recognition from the wounded and mangled heroes in the hospitals of the army, it is worse than folly, if it is not a piece of treason, for the enemies of Gen. McClellan to persist in their attacks on his ability, his prowess, and his personal reputation. He is the senior Major General of the Army. In his hands is reposed the task of defeating our foes. If we weaken those hands—if we detract from his merits or impugn his motives and question his ability, we must not be over certain that we are not playing directly into the hands of the enemy. Nay, it is probable that such a course is actually and practically contributing to the success of the rebellion.

We took occasion, a few days since, to indicate our disapproval of the manner in which the press and the people treat the commanding Generals in the field. Factions are forming for the championship or the overthrow of whom are thus constituted rival officers. Cliques howl in derision to-day at one, because his actions do not comport with their notions; while to-morrow they are either convulsed or crazed because they imagine that another officer in that army is determined to give practical effect to their impracticable fanaticism with the edge of his sword. If such proceedings are painful to discreet and loyal men, how much more so must they be to the officers of whom they seek to make rivals? How sad must men feel who are bound together by the most indissoluble ties, who are held as brothers by the magic influence which controls men battling in the same cause—how sad must these feel to behold their names become the watch-words of rival cliques, even more fierce for each other's destruction than they are for the preservation of the land from the ravages of rebellion. If such conduct in civil life does not dampen the ardor of men battling for their country, then have our Generals been blessed with more patience than ordinary mortals. It must disgust them, if they are brave men—and that they are brave let a year of struggle, of contests in the field and heart burnings in the camp, answer. Let all this answer and rebuke those who have carried their spleen and their personal jealousies too far in this particular. And let the answer admonish the loyal men who daily hear and see such proceedings, that their suppression is as necessary to the peace and perpetuity of the government, as is the overthrow of the rebellion.

General George B. McClellan is the chosen leader of our armies. As such we hail him, and yield to his actions our own humble support. He has the respect and regard of his army, and therefore can afford to scorn and pity those who assume that he is unworthy of the respect and regard of men in civil life. He is the confidence of the government, and that is the highest proof we desire to convince us of his capacity and courage. That capacity and courage must be our support and guide in this struggle. If we doubt our leaders, we damn our cause. If we damage our cause, we damn our country—and with that damnation resting with all its fearful responsibility upon the souls of those who still persist in their persecution of the commanding general of the army, may come another damnation from which neither prayer or walling can rescue them. Let us all, then, be admonished in time, if we desire to remain free and happy throughout all eternity!

HAVE THE DEFENDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT BEEN DISFRANCHISED?

This is a question which was recently propounded to us through the medium of a letter written by a soldier now marching in pursuit of the traitors attempting the invasion of the loyal States. Have the soldiers a right to vote? We answer, Yes—in equity and justice that right is as clearly defined as the right to life and property. Thousands of men have entered the army, whose interests are at stake on the character of the legislature of the State, and whose

whole welfare, perhaps, depends upon the policy which may be inaugurated by any legislative action. When these soldiers enlisted, they had no idea of losing their citizenship. When they entered the army, they did not dream of becoming aliens, shorn of all rights, disfranchised and outcast from a vote in a government which they were asked to peril their lives and shed their blood to sustain. Yet a majority of Democrats, judges of the Supreme Court, have decided that the law which enfranchises the soldier, is unconstitutional—that the soldier is to all purposes a slave, so far as being deprived of a voice in the government is concerned—and that when a man enlists in the army to fight the battles of his country, he renounces all his political rights—shuts himself out from all participation in the control of the government and surrenders his freedom for vassalage to any political tricksters or demagogues who may be sufficiently bold to hold him in oppression.

The law which gives the soldier, absent from the state in the service of the government, the right to vote, is still on the statute book. We insist, therefore, that the franchise be extended to every camp containing a company or regiment of men from this state. We trust that the proper steps will be taken to insure the exercise of the franchise to the soldier, in the choice of Congressmen and members of the Legislature. Those who oppose the extension of this right, are those who base their plans of success upon the presumption that the decision of the Supreme Court will disfranchise the soldier. The people will remember them. Our Supreme Court will not have the right to sit in judgment on the returns for Congressmen and Legislators. All that we ask, and all that the soldier demands, is, that the law granting him the right to vote, be enforced.

ISAAC SLENKER, whom the dough-faces have nominated for Auditor General, has a record which, from what we have seen quoted, comports with the notions and designs of those who have thrust him forth as their candidate. That record relates entirely to an encouragement of advocacy of the influence which precipitated rebellion—slavery! At a meeting held in Middleburg, Snyder county, in February, 1859, Mr. Slenker was a prominent speaker. That meeting was called to encourage the plan of either purchasing or stealing the Island of Cuba, that it might be divided into states to swell the influence of the slave power in Congress, and give it the means also of controlling the Executive branch of the government. On the occasion referred to, Mr. Slenker was reported to have uttered the following Democratic sentiment:

"ISAAC SLENKER, ESQ., EXPRESSED HIMSELF VERY DECIDEDLY IN FAVOR OF CUBA, URGING THE NECESSITY OF TAKING IT IF IT CANNOT BE PURCHASED ON REASONABLE TERMS."

A synopsis of the speech from which this quotation was made, appeared in the Selinsgrove Times, a dough-face organ and reflex of the Slenker clique in that county. The man who then controlled the columns of the Times still continues to direct their sentiments, and the declaration attributed to Slenker has never been retracted or denied as having been uttered by him, by that journal. We have a right, now, to believe that such was and still is the sentiment of Mr. Slenker, and that if he had the power, he would either steal or purchase Cuba. Suppose it had been done when the matter was under deliberation by Buchanan and his traitor cabinet, and two hundred millions had been paid for Cuba? Slenker would have defended the right of secession in the case of Cuba, as he and his party defend that right in the cases of Louisiana, Texas and the other territory purchased to satisfy the slave power. He would have denounced any attempt to prevent Cuba going out of the Union, as coercion—and thus permitted Cuba, with the hundred millions of dollars in the pockets of its Spanish owners, to have renounced the authority of the government of the United States, at any moment its slave holding population deemed it to be their interest to secede.

What do the honest men of Pennsylvania think of a man advocating the right of this government to play the part of pirate? What do they think of a man who would squander the treasure of the nation in purchasing the polluted soil of slavery, that it might be added to the Union for the determined purpose of embarrassing and eventually destroying free institutions? We leave the result of the coming election to determine the estimate in which Isaac Slenker is held by the loyal men of Pennsylvania.

JEFF DAVIS, in the pompous zeal of his treason, recently issued a proclamation offering the free navigation of the Mississippi river, to such of the western states as would aid him in his robberies and assassinations. In reply to this offer the St. Louis Democrat declares that the northwest knows full well that the Mississippi is her natural highway to the ocean. It is her property by right of creation. No power can seek to control that without grasping at her destiny. She has only to acknowledge the right of another's authority over it, by accepting a guarantee to its use, to place herself in a position of vassalage. This she can never consent to. Better by far, than do this, had the waters of the great river continued to run red with the blood of her children. If the northwest was to-day disposed to make peace with the rebels and acknowledge their independence, the northwest would never consent if the line of separation was to dissect the great artery of her trade. They would have to find some boundary in their division, which would nowhere touch the Mississippi. Only one flag can ever float in peace from its headwaters in the north to its mouth in the Gulf. The sooner our rebel friends understand this, perhaps the better—the sooner we do, undoubtedly the better.—They must conquer us or we must conquer them. Our business relations must ever continue to be so intimate, from the force of national influences, that we can only hope to harmonize under the protection of one government. We should make up our minds at once and finally, to say to our former southern friends, "we can live with you—and we are ready, willing and anxious to live with you, as members of the same family, but as neighbors, never."

FROM FREDERICK, MD.

THE REBEL ARMY 300,000

The Rebels Fortifying Themselves on the Monocacy.

The Iron Bridge Blown Up. Special dispatch to the Telegraph.

REBEL CAVALRY CAPTURED AT MIDDLETOWN.

WITHERDRAWING TO FREDERICK.

Latest From Hagerstown.

REBELS WITHDRAWN TO FREDERICK.

SPY CAPTURED.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Capture of 15,000 Oxen and Horses.

Federal Cavalry in Pursuit of a Rebel Wagon Train.

Latest from Ellicott's Mills.

Capture of Telegraphic Operators.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Rebels Within Eight Miles of Ellicott's Mills.

LATEST FROM FREDERICK.

Whereabouts and Condition of the Rebels.

Latest from Ellicott's Mills.

Capture of Telegraphic Operators.

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LATEST FROM FREDERICK.

I met, to-day, with two workmen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, who were held in arrest at Frederick for a day and then let go. When they reached Poplar Springs they were again arrested and taken for New Market. Again they were let off by General Lee, and by him furnished with passes to pass his lines.

They state that but few rebel troops were at Frederick. The majority of those there on Saturday moved during the night to come around north unknown to our informants. They state also that large numbers of the Confederates were at New Market and some at Poplar Springs.

They saw no evidence of a hasty move on the part of the rebels. All with whom we have conversed, who have been among the Confederates, confirm the previous statements in regard to their condition. They are in a state of utter destitution. Some were without any shoes, feet cut and bloody, and kept in the ranks at the point of the bayonet. New Market is eight miles from Frederick.

THE ANDERSON CAVALRY ORDERED INTO SERVICE.

The Anderson Cavalry, a fine body of men recently raised in this State and now encamped here, have been ordered into active service in Pennsylvania for the present to aid in expelling the invasion. Cartridges and horses will be immediately furnished to them, and they will act as scouts, &c., in the Cumberland Valley. They expect to leave here for the vicinity of Hagerstown to-day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE for the detection of incendiaries. Section 1. Be it ordained, &c., That immediately after the happening of every fire within the city limits, from an unknown cause whereby property may be destroyed, it shall be the duty of the Mayor, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint three disinterested, substantial and reputable citizens, neither of whom were owners of the property injured, who shall act as a Jury of Inquiry, without fee, all of whom must reside in the ward in which said fire originated, and who shall proceed to examine the premises, and for the purpose of ascertaining the origin of said fire, may issue subpoenas to a constable of said city to summons to attend before them at some place to be designated; the persons first discovering the fire, the inmates of the premises, the neighbors, any members of the fire department, and all others who could give any information of value concerning the origin of said fire, or who was last in the neighborhood of the property first immediately preceding the fire; and the said Jury of Inquiry shall briefly report in writing within five days to the President of the City Council, all facts and circumstances which might lead to the detection of the offender, or might be useful for future reference in the event of incendiarism.

PUBLIC SALE. TEN THREE ACRE LOTS.

Recruits Wanted for the 84th Pa. Regiment.

STRAWBERRIES.

LOST.

BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

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Amusements. GAIETY MUSIC HALL. MISS LIZZIE FRANCIS. MISS KATE ARCHER. MISS MOLLY FIELDING. MISS JULIA EDWARDS. DICK BERTHELON. EDWIN HYDE. T. H. HOLLIS. WEBER'S ORCHESTRA.

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