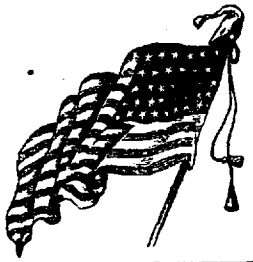


Daily Telegraph



PEOPLE'S UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL: THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL: WILLIAM S. ROSS, of Luzerne County.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

- JOHN J. PATTERSON, of Juniata county. ASSEMBLY, THOMAS G. FOX, of Hummelstown. JAMES FREELAND, of Millersburg. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, A. JACKSON HERR, of Harrisburg. COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, JACOB MILLEISEN, of East Hanover. DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, DANIEL SHEESLEY, of Lower Swatara. COUNTY AUDITOR, DANIEL LEHR, of Gratztown. COUNTY SURVEYOR, THOMAS STROHM, of Linglestown. CLERK, JESSE B. HUMMEL, of Hummelstown. HARRISBURG, PA.

Thursday Afternoon, September 11, 1862.

The War.

Telegraphic dispatches and other information direct from Hagerstown state that some two hundred rebel cavalry entered that town this morning, but we are entirely in the dark as to their behavior. The main army, however, had been encamped below Boonesboro, and was evidently moving towards Harper's Ferry with an intention of attacking Gen. White and Gen. Miles at Harper's Ferry.

THE SITUATION.

It is useless to disguise the fact, that our people have been alarmed, within a day or two past, at the conflicting and seemingly exaggerated accounts which have reached us concerning the rebel raids in Maryland, and the menaces which have been made on our own borders. But this alarm is not stimulated by fear. It is the alarm which creates to action. It is the note of danger which rouses soldiers on the instant and elicits the courage and establishes the fortitude of men. And yet, while communities and the commonwealth are thus alarmed at what the rebels are doing, no one seems to think it worth while to pause and inquire what the government is doing. Where is McClellan? Are Banks, Wool, Sigel, Reno and their gallant hosts idle? The very suggestion of such questions should alarm fear, but not arrest preparation on the part of the people. We are expected to second the struggles of the army in the field. The people are invited to arm that they may be in time to share in the glory of striking the last blow at the rebellion—the blow that is to end it forever. We may feel perfectly confident that the government is not idle in this time of peril, but that it is doing all it can to meet the foe, and punish him. We shall know in all good time that the government is not indifferent or idle. In the meantime, troops by thousands are marching to the seat of war. A new army of three hundred thousand men will be in the field before a week is over probably. Let us not give way to foolish panics, but breast the storm like men resolving that we can and will conquer.

TO ANY CAREFUL OBSERVER of rebel movements ever since the commencement of the war, it is readily evident that a very important part in these movements has been taken by the rebel cavalry. We may not have thought about it at the time, yet, upon looking back, the record of their exploits will show, that the cavalry expeditions of the enemy, apart from the brilliancy, which in themselves they assumed, have more than anything else contributed to whatever of success the rebels have achieved. We mention this fact particularly because it is just here that the South has shown a remarkable superiority and gained an important advantage over ourselves.

Hon. JOHN J. PATTERSON, as the candidate in this Congressional district, is highly spoken of by our contemporaries in other districts. The *Harrisburg Register* very courteously refers to Col. Patterson, and declares that his many warm personal and political friends will be gratified to learn that he has been nominated as a candidate for Congress in the district composed of Dauphin, Juniata, Northumberland, Snyder and Union. This secures to the next Congress another loyal man, one who is well versed in legislation, having served with acceptance in the State Legislature.

The government is using all the contrabands that can be found. More are wanted than we now have.

It is believed that the government will soon modify the censorship of the press.

THE RECENT BATTLE IN VIRGINIA

REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL POPE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, September 8, 1862.

General:—I have the honor to submit the following brief sketch of the operations of this army since the 9th of August:

I moved from Sperryville, Little Washington and Warrenton, with the corps of Banks and Sigel and one division of McDowell's corps, numbering in all thirty-two thousand men, to meet the enemy, who had crossed the Rappahannock and was advancing on Culpeper. The movement toward Gordonsville, had completely succeeded in drawing off a large force from Richmond, and in relieving the army of the Potomac from much of the danger which threatened its withdrawal from the Peninsula.

The action of Aug. 9, at Cedar Mountain, with the forces under Jackson, which compelled his retreat across the Rappahannock, made necessary still further reinforcements of the enemy from Richmond; and by this time, it being apparent from the army of the Potomac was evacuating the Peninsula, the whole force of the enemy concentrated around Richmond was pushed forward with great rapidity to crush the army of Virginia before the forces evacuating the Peninsula could be united with it. I remained at Cedar Mountain and still threatened to cross the Rappahannock, until the 17th of August by which time Gen. Robert Lee had assembled in my front, and within eight miles nearly the whole rebel army. As soon as I ascertained this fact and knew that the army of the Potomac was no longer in danger, I drew back my whole force across the Rappahannock, on the night of the 17th and day of the 18th, without loss of any kind, and on day in advance of Lee's supposed movement against me. The enemy immediately separated in my front at Rappahannock Station, and attempted to pass the river at that bridge, and the numerous fords above and below, but without success.

The line of the upper Rappahannock, which I had been ordered to hold, that the enemy might be delayed long enough in his advance upon Washington to enable the forces from the Peninsula to land and effect a junction with me, was very weak, so it could be crossed almost any point above the railroad bridge by good fords.

By constant vigilance and activity, and much severe fighting for three days, the enemy was gradually forced around from the railroad crossing to Waterloo Bridge, west of Warrenton. Meantime my force had been much diminished by actual loss in battle, and by fatigue and exposure so that, although I had been joined by a detachment under General Reno and the other division of McDowell's corps, my force barely numbered 40,000 men.

On the 21st—a heavy rain fell, which rendered the fords impassable for twenty-four hours. As soon as I discovered this, I concentrated my forces and marched rapidly upon Sulphur Springs and Waterloo Bridge to drive back the force of the enemy, which had succeeded in crossing at these points. This was successfully done, and the bridges destroyed.

I passed one day—or rather part of one—at Warrenton and beyond. The enemy still continued to move slowly around along the river, making every ford with artillery and heavy forces of infantry, so that it was impossible for me to attack him, even with the greatly inferior force under my command, without passing the river over fords strongly guarded, in the face of superior numbers.

The movements of Jackson toward White Plains and in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap, while the main body of the enemy camped me at Sulphur Springs and Waterloo Bridge was well known to me, but I received confidently upon the forces which I had been assured would be sent from Alexandria, and one stray division of which I had ordered to take post on the work at Manassas Junction, I was entirely under the belief that these would be there, and it was not until I found my communication intercepted that I was undeceived.

I knew that this movement was no raid, and that it was made by not less than twenty-five thousand men, under Jackson. By this time the army corps of Johnston, about 10,000 strong, had reached Warrenton Junction; one division of it, I think, on the very day of the raid; but they came without artillery, with only forty rounds of ammunition to the man, without wagons, and even the field and general officers without horses.

Fitz John Porter also arrived at Bristow Station, near Rappahannock, with one of his divisions, 4,500 strong, while his other division was still at Barnett's and Kirby's Ford. I directed that corps, 8,500 strong, to concentrate immediately at Warrenton Junction, where Johnston was already was. This was accomplished on the evening of the 21st. As soon as it became known to me that Jackson was on the railroad, it became apparent that the upper Rappahannock was no longer tenable. I could not detach a sufficient force to meet Jackson, and at the same time attempt to confront the main body of the enemy. I accordingly at once evacuated Warrenton and Warrenton Junction, directing McDowell, with his own corps and Sigel's, and the divisions of Reynolds, to march rapidly to the turnpike line, Gainesville, so as to intercept any reinforcements coming to Jackson through Thoroughfare Gap, and instructing Reno with his command, and Kearney with one division of Heintzelman's, to march on Greenwell, so as to support McDowell in case of necessity.

I moved back along the railroad upon Manassas Junction. Near Kettle Run, Hooker came upon the advance of Ewell's Division on the afternoon of the 27th. A severe action took place, which terminated at dark. Ewell being driven from the field with the loss of his camp and three hundred killed and wounded. The unfortunate oversight of not bringing more than fifty rounds of ammunition became at about five rounds to the man. At nightfall Hooker had but about five rounds to the man. As soon as I learned this I sent back orders to Fitz John Porter to march with his corps at one o'clock that night so as to be with Hooker at daylight in the morning. The distance was only nine miles, and he received the despatch at 9.50 o'clock, but did not reach the ground until after ten o'clock next morning. He can probably explain better than I can the reason of this delay.

Fortunately Hooker had handled the army so severely the evening before, and the movement of McDowell had begun to be so apparent that the enemy, fearing of being surrounded, had retreated precipitately from Manassas Junction, directing his retreat through Centreville, as McDowell, Reno and Kearney had made the road through Gainesville impracticable. I immediately pushed forward to Manassas, and thence to Centreville, which was occupied by Kearney that night only a few hours after the enemy had left it. Reno had reached Manassas Junction, and Fitz John Porter was immediately ordered up from Broad Run, where he had stopped.

McDowell's movement, conducted with vigor and speed, had been completely successful, the enemy being intercepted at Gainesville, and part of his forces driven back through Thoroughfare Gap. Late in the evening of the 28th—McDowell's advance (Gibbon's Brigade) met the force of Jackson retiring from Centreville, and about six miles from that place. A very smart skirmish took place, ended by the darkness, in which the brigade of Gibbon was harassed very handsomely, and suffered heavy loss.

Sigle was close at hand with his corps, but did not join the action. I instructed Kearney to move forward at early dawn towards Gainesville, closely followed by Hooker and Reno, and

engage the enemy thus placed between McDowell and Sigel on the west and Fitz John Porter on the south. I also instructed Fitz John Porter with his own corps, and King's Division of McDowell's corps, which had from some reason fallen back from the Warrenton turnpike toward Manassas Junction, to move at daylight in the morning upon Gainesville, along the Manassas Gap railroad, until they communicated closely with the forces under Heintzelman and Sigel, cautioning them not to go further than was necessary to effect this junction, as they might be obliged to retire behind Bull Run that night for subsistence, if nothing else.

Heintzelman marched early from Centreville towards Gainesville, closely followed by Reno. Meantime, shortly after daylight, Sigel's and Reynolds's division of McDowell's corps had become engaged with the enemy, who was brought to a stand, and he was soon joined by Heintzelman and Reno, when the whole line became actively engaged.

Porter marched as directed, followed by King's Division, which by this time joined by Rickett's Division, which had been forced back from Thoroughfare Gap by the heavy forces of the enemy advancing to support Jackson. As soon as I found that the enemy had been brought to a halt, and was being vigorously attacked along the Warrenton Turnpike, I sent orders to McDowell to advance rapidly on the left and attack the enemy in his flank, extending his right to meet Reynolds's left, and to Fitz John Porter to take his right well closed on McDowell's left, and to attack the enemy in flank and rear, while he was pushed in front. This would have made the line of McDowell and Porter at right angles to that of the other forces engaged.

The action raged furiously all day, McDowell, although previously in the rear of Porter bringing his whole corps on the field in the afternoon, and taking a conspicuous part in that day's operations. To my surprise and disappointment, I received late in the afternoon from Porter a note saying that his advance had met the enemy on the flank in some force, and that he was retiring upon Manassas Junction without engaging or coming to the assistance of our other forces, although they were engaged in a furious action only two miles distant, and in full hearing of him. A portion of his force fell back towards Manassas, and he remained, as he afterwards told me, while he was looking at the enemy during the whole of the afternoon of Friday, the 29th of August, passing over in plain view to reinforce the troops under Jackson without an effort to prevent it or assist us.

One at least of his brigades, under Gen. Griffin, got round to Centreville and remained there during the whole of the next day's battle, without coming on the field, though in full view of the battle which was raging, whilst Gen. Griffin himself spent the day in making ill-natured strictures upon the General commanding the action, in the presence of a promiscuous assemblage.

Darkness closed the action on Friday, the enemy being driven back from his positions by Heintzelman's corps and Reno, and followed by a furious attack along the turnpike by King's division of McDowell's corps, leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

I do not hesitate to say that the corps of Porter had attacked the enemy in flank on the afternoon of Friday, as he had my written order to do, we should utterly have crushed Jackson before the forces under Lee could have reached him. Why he did not do so I cannot understand.

Our men, much worn down by hard service and continuous fighting for many previous days, and very short of provisions, rested on their guns. Our horses had no forage for two days. I had telegraphed and written urgently for rations and forage to be sent me, but on Saturday morning, before the action was resumed, I received a letter from General Franklin, written the day before at Alexandria, stating to me that he had been directed by Gen. McClellan to inform me that rations and forage for my command would be loaded into the cars and available wagons as soon as I would send a cavalry escort to Alexandria to bring them up. All hope of being able to maintain my position, whether by day or night, was broken down by long and constant service in the face of the enemy, and had as they were, could not be spared from the front, even if there had been time to go back thirty miles to Alexandria and await the loading of trains. At the time this letter was written Alexandria was swarming with troops and my whole army interposed between myself and the enemy. I at once understood that we must, if possible, finish what we had to do that day, as night might see us behind Bull Run if we wished to save men and animals from destruction.

On Friday night I sent a pro-emptory order to Gen. Porter to bring his command on the field, and report to me in person within three hours after he received the order. A portion he brought up, but, as I before stated, one of his brigades remained the whole day at Centreville, and was not in the engagement. The enemy's heavy reinforcements having reached him on Friday afternoon and night, he began to mass on his right for the purpose of crushing our left and occupying the road to Centreville in our rear. His heaviest assault was made about seven o'clock in the afternoon, when, after overwhelming Fitz John Porter and driving his forces back on the centre and left, a great mass of his forces were pushed against our left. A terrific contest, with great slaughter, was carried on for several hours, our men behaving with firmness and gallantry under the immediate command of General McDowell. When night closed our left had been forced back about half a mile, but still remained firm and unshaken, while our right held its ground.

General Franklin with his corps arrived about dark at Centreville, six miles in our rear, while Sumner was four miles behind Franklin. I could have brought up these corps in the morning in time to have renewed the action, but starvation had broken both men and horses in the face, and broken and exhausted as they were, they were in no condition to bear much more. Accordingly retired to Centreville that night in perfect order.

Neither on Sunday nor on Monday did the enemy make any advance upon us. On Monday I sent to the army corps commanders for their effective strength, which all told, including Sumner and Franklin, fell short of sixty thousand men. Instead of bringing up thirty thousand men, Franklin and Sumner united, the force I had already wearied out, and had much to do, did not give me the means to anything else than stand on the defence. The enemy during Monday again began to work slowly around to our right for the purpose of possessing Fairfax Court House, and thus turning our rear.

Couch's division and one brigade of Sumner's had been left there, and I sent down Hooker on Monday afternoon to take command and post himself at or in front of Germantown, at the same time directing McDowell to take position along the turnpike from Centreville to Fairfax Court House, about two miles west of the latter place. Heintzelman was directed to post himself in rear and support of Reno, who was pushed north of the road, a point about two and a half miles east of Centreville, and to cover that road, it being my purpose, in the course of the night, to mass my command on the right, in the direction of Germantown, where I anticipated the attack of the enemy would be made. Late in the afternoon of Monday, the enemy made his demonstration upon Germantown, and was met by Hooker at that place, and by Reno, reinforced by Kearney, further west. The battle was very severe, though short, the enemy being driven back a mile with heavy loss, leav-

ing his dead and wounded. In this short action we lost two of our most valuable and distinguished officers, Generals Kearney and Stevens.

By moving, the whole of the command was massed behind a difficult creek, between Flint Hill and the Warrenton Junction, with the advance, under Hooker, in front of Germantown.

With the exception of Sumner, the commanders of the army corps of the Army of the Potomac had continued to inform me that their commands were and had been demoralized ever since they left Harrison's Landing; that they had no spirit and no disposition to fight. This latter statement their conduct in the various actions fully contradicted, but the straggling in those corps was distressing.

The fact having been reported, on Tuesday afternoon, to retire to the intrenchments near Washington, which was accordingly done on that day and the next, in good order and without the slightest loss. Banks, who had been left with the railroad train, cut off at Bristol by the burning of the bridge, was ordered to join me on Monday at Centreville, which he did on the afternoon of that day.

This brief summary will explain sufficiently in detail the whole of the operations of the forces under my command, during sixteen days of continuous fighting by day and marching by night.

To confront a powerful enemy with greatly inferior forces, and fight him day by day without losing your army; to delay and embarrass his movements, and to force him, by persistent resistance, to adopt long and circuitous routes to his destination are the duties which have been imposed upon me. They are, of all military operations, the most difficult and the most harassing, both to the commander and to his troops.

How far we have been successful I leave to the judgment of my countrymen. The armies of Virginia and of the Potomac have been united in the presence and against the efforts of a wary and vigorous enemy in greatly superior force to either, with no loss for which they did not exact full retribution.

Among the officers whom I feel bound to mention with especial gratitude, for their most hearty, cordial and untiring zeal and energy, are Generals McDowell, Banks, Reno, Heintzelman, Hooker and Kearney, and many others of inferior rank, whom I shall take great satisfaction in bringing to the notice of the Government.

The troops have exhibited wonderful patience and courage, and I cannot say too much for them.



A REBEL PROCLAMATION.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11. The following proclamation was issued by the rebel Bradley T. Johnson at Frederick, on the day he took possession of that place, viz: TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

After sixteen months of oppression more galling than the Austrian tyranny, the victorious army of the South brings freedom to your doors. Its standard now waves from the Potomac to Mason and Dixon's Line. The men of Maryland, who during the last long months have been crushed under the heel of this terrible despotism, now have the opportunity for working out their own redemption, to which they have so long waited, and suffered and hoped.

The Government of the Confederate States is pledged by the unanimous vote of its Congress, by the distinct declaration of its President, the soldier and statesman Davis, never to cease this war until Maryland has the opportunity to decide for herself her own fate, untrammelled and free from Federal bayonets. The people of the South, with unanimity unparalleled, have given their hearts to our native State, and hundreds of thousands of her sons have sworn with arms in their hands that you shall be free.

You must now do your part. We have the arms here for you. I am authorized immediately to number in for the war companies and regiments. The companies of one hundred men each. The regiments of ten companies. Come all who wish to strike for their liberties and homes. Let each man provide himself with a stout pair of shoes, a good blanket and a tin cup. Jackson's men have no baggage.

Officers are in Frederick to receive recruits, and all companies formed will be armed as soon as mustered in. Rise at once! Remember the cells of Fort Mifflin! Remember the dungeons of Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren; the insults to your wives and daughters, the arrests, the midnight searches of your houses! Remember these, your wrongs, and rise at once in arms and strike for liberty and right. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, Colonel C. S. A. September 8, 1862.

The Threatened Invasion of Ohio

THE ENEMY ADVANCING IN FORCE.

Business Again Suspended in Cincinnati.

OUR PICKETS ON LICKING RIVER ATTACKED BY A LARGE CAVALRY FORCE.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10. The military authorities here received information at a late hour last night, that the enemy were advancing in force.

Business were again suspended to-day. All military organizations were ordered to report for service at eight o'clock this morning, and three hundred laborers have been ordered into the trenches. Gen. Pope and his staff arrived here yesterday. CINCINNATI, Sept. 10—10.30 P. M.—A train of thirty ambulances, with a flag of truce, left here yesterday afternoon for the conveyance of our wounded at Richmond. When twelve miles distant they were halted by the enemy's pickets. The officer in command was taken before Gen. Heath, and informed that the train could not pass, as he was not receiving flag of truce at present. An appeal was made to Kirby Smith, and he allowed the ambulances to proceed. The rebels are moving in two divisions numbering about 16,000.

Early this morning a large cavalry force attacked our pickets on Licking river, driving them back a mile. Several were wounded and one killed. Our whole force, over the river were drawn up in line of battle at noon to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS ON THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11. On and after to-morrow, papers will be required on all vessels, boats, &c., navigating the Potomac river, these will be issued by the commanding officers of the flotilla, and may be obtained from the naval vessels stationed at Alexandria or at the mouth of the river.

John Ross, accompanied by his brother, Lewis Ross, his nephew, Wm. Ross and his brother-in-law, Stabler, paid a visit of ceremony to the Secretary of the Interior to-day, and afterwards had an interview with the President. No mails are sent hence westward further than Elliott's Mills, nor are any forwarded beyond that point of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Other routes are selected to insure safety. Let them be received to-day from New York and Pennsylvania, which shows that there is no interruption in that direction. Brigadier General Bayard, it is confidently said by his friends, is to be made a Major General and chief of cavalry, and Lieut. Colonel Kilpatrick is to be promoted to the Brigadier Generalship and command of Bayard's Cavalry Brigade. Gen. Bayard is now in Washington on duty, and Col. Kilpatrick has been placed in command in front. Major General Banks is rapidly recovering from the injuries heretofore received, and is stopping with Governor Boutwell. He is at headquarters to day attending to business.

New Advertisements.

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, and be ready for marching orders, upon one hour's notice, to proceed to such points of rendezvous as the Governor may direct.

It is ordered— First, That Company organizations be made in accordance with the 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 member of each company provide themselves with the best arms which 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 their 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. ROSSZELL, Adj't Gen. Penn.

WANTED.

BY a young man having several years experience as salesman and clerk, a situation in a store or as clerk in a hotel, railroad office or factory. Best references. Inquire at THIS OFFICE. sept8-dst

Recruits Wanted for the 84th Pa. Regiment.

COL. S. M. BOWMAN, 84th Pa. Regiment. It is now at Harrisburg re-organizing his regiment. He will accept of regiments or companies, or both, and will give company officers in preference to the number of men. Address, COL. S. M. BOWMAN, sept8-dst

STRAWBERRIES.

PLANTS set out in favorable weather, (or if watered when dry,) in August, September, or October, will produce a late crop the next summer, often enough to pay for the plants and planting, besides ensuring an abundant yield the following season. All the best varieties for sale at the KeyStone Nursery, Harrisburg. sept8-dst

LOST.

ON Saturday evening either on Market Street or in the square, a child's oval trunk with gold chain; the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Post Office. sept8-dst

BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE.

Proprietor of John Ford, of this city, is desirous of disposing of two brick houses; the one is located on 2d Street, near and near to the rear, and the other on 3d Street, near and near to the rear. The property is pleasantly located and will be sold at public sale in front of the Court House, on the 15th of September, 1862, at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M. Possession given in April next. Terms made known at sale. 240 BEE WALKER. sept8-dst

Amusements.

GAIETY MUSIC HALL.

- GAIETY MUSIC HALL, WALNUT STREET. MISS LIZZIE FRANCIS. MISS LIZZIE FRANCIS. MISS KATE ARCHER. MISS LIZZIE FRANCIS. MISS KATE ARCHER. MISS MOLLIE FIELDING. MISS MOLLIE FIELDING. MISS JULIA EDWARDS. MISS JULIA EDWARDS. DICK BERTHELON. DICK BERTHELON. EDWIN HYDE. EDWIN HYDE. T. H. HOLLIS. T. H. HOLLIS. WEBER'S ORCHESTRA. WEBER'S ORCHESTRA. ADMISSION: 25c. BOB EDWARDS, Sole Lessee and Manager.

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE.

Third Street, Below Market.

OPENEVERY EVENING

SANFORD'S

GREAT STAR TROUPE

OF MINSTRELS.

Will appear at the above hall, in a grand variety of Singing, Dancing, New Acts, Burlesques &c., presenting to the public the best entertainment in the city.

Saturday afternoon at 7 1/2 o'clock, a good extra performance for the accommodation of

FAMILIES AND CHILDREN

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

Will be performed. Saturday Evening, Sanford's Benefit. Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock to commence at 8. Admission 25c, orchestra chairs 40c, Gallery 15c, Private Boxes 50c. Seats can be secured without extra charge. For further particulars see small bills. sept8-dst

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The undersigned Commissioners of Dauphin county, Pa., solicit proposals for the rebuilding of seven bridges across Swatara Creek.

One at Lautermilch's Ford.

One at Union Deposit.

One at or near Hummelstown, called the Red bridge.

One at Hummelstown—the late Turnpike bridge.

One at Jacob Behm's Mills.

One near F. H. Nisley's, called Island Ford.

One at Middletown, being the Turnpike bridge.

All the bridges were swept away by the late freshets.

Bidders will have the advantage of all the stone now remaining at the piers and abutments of the old bridges; all of which will be respectively the property of the contractors. All bids must be indorsed on the specifications, which are printed and can be obtained at the office of the County Commissioners at Harrisburg as early as the sixth of this month. Letting to be done on the 17th day of September instant, at two o'clock, P. M., at the office aforesaid. Two of the spans, with the whole of the flooring of the Lautermilch's bridge, lie near the site and will be the property of the contractor. JACOB BEHM, GEORGE GARTBERICH, HENRY MOYER, Commissioners. sept8-dst

THE WEST CHESTER ACADEMY

AND MILITARY INSTITUTE AT WEST CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA.

will commence the winter term of five or six months on the 1st of November next. The course of instruction is thorough and extensive, designed and arranged to prepare boys and young men for business or college. The price, which is moderate, includes board, tuition, and all the expenses of the school, and the pupils are assisted by eight or ten of our ability and experience. The German, French and Spanish languages are taught by a number of able teachers, at an advantage which will be readily appreciated by the patrons of the institution.

The Military Department is under the charge of Major G. Eckhardt, of Philadelphia, who is a regular and experienced officer, and whose position are extensively known. His duties and requirements are so, in any way in which the military department, while enrolling among the cadets, is in no way optional. For catalogue &c., apply to sept8-wood2m W. F. WYBBS, A. M., Principal.

CAVALRY RECRUITS WANTED.

The undersigned having been authorized to raise a company of cavalry in accordance with the recent requisition of the War Department, in order of raising

ABLE BODIED INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN who have had experience as horsemen with a view of filling up said company immediately. The man of Dauphin county who would rather volunteer than to be drafted should remember that this is the time to make free will offerings of their services to their country. By doing so they will receive a bounty of \$50 from the county, \$25 from the government, \$15 being one month pay in advance and a premium of \$5, and at the end of the war will receive a bounty of \$10. JAMES G. WYBBS, Captain, Harrisburg. sept8-103

HORSES WANTED!

I WILL BUY

CAVALRY HORSES!

UNTIL

MONDAY, THE FIFTEENTH,

AT MY STABLES AT HARRISBURG,

FROM 5 TO 8 YEARS OLD!

15 TO 16 HANDS HIGH, SOUND AND

BROKE TO SADDLE!

OF ANY GOOD COLOR.

sept8 WM. COLDER.

AN ORDINANCE for the detection of inco-

ndiaries. SECTION 1. Be it ordained, &c. That immediately after the happening of every fire within the city limits, from an unknown cause where by 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