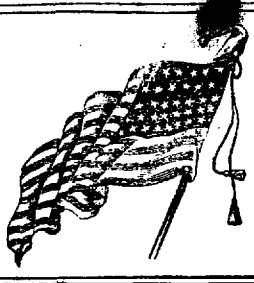


Daily Telegraph



PEOPLE'S UNION STATE TICKET.

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

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

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

CONGRESS, JOHN J. PATTERSON, of Juniata county. ASSEMBLY, THOMAS G. FOX, of Hummelstown. JAMES FREELAND, of Millersburg. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, A. JACKSON HERR, of Harrisburg. COUNTY COMMISSIONER, JACOB MILLEISEN, of East Hanover. DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, DANIEL SHEESELY, of Upper Swatara. COUNTY AUDITOR, DANIEL LEHR, of Gratztown. COUNTY SURVEYOR, THOMAS STROHM, of Linglestown. CORONER, JESSE B. HUMMEL, of Hummelstown.

HARRISBURG, PA. Monday Afternoon, September 15, 1862.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE DRAFT.

We have been authorized to announce that it has been decided to postpone the draft until the 25th instant. The authorities have been induced to make this decision, in order to accommodate the officers who are engaged in the preparation for the draft, but if these are not soon made, there will be no necessity or at least no material left from which to draft, as the people are all rushing to arms.

TWENTY THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Hon. Thomas Williams, of Allegheny, after thirty-nine ballots, in the conference on Friday last, at Freeport, was unanimously nominated as the Union candidate for Congress in the twenty-third Congressional District. It is useless to write of the candidate thus presented to the people of that district. In point of ability and equipment, he has no superior in the State, whilst his integrity as a man and independence as a legislator, will not be questioned by his most bitter enemy. With a delegation of such men in Congress, Pennsylvania would become as invulnerable in legislation as she is now invulnerable in battle. Not only her own interests, but the welfare of the whole country would be safely guarded. Let the loyal men, then, of the twenty-third district give their candidate for Congress an overwhelming majority.

DR. HECK AND OUR BORDER DEFENCES.

The tory organ again, this morning, justifies the vote of Dr. Heck, refusing to afford the Governor the means of defending our borders and protecting the exposed families in that locality from the invasion and fury of a blood thirsty foe. Of course this does not astonish us, nor will it surprise the community. In the same spirit Dr. Heck will vote against paying the volunteers who are now marching to the defence of the state. He was always in favor of the cause of, but still opposed to, the war, and would be as ready to vote for the repudiation of the entire war debt of the state, should the calamity of his election be inflicted upon the people, as he was to vote against placing the state in a condition of defence when the slaveholding democracy of the south were threatening the country with rebellion. Let Dr. Heck face the music and openly avow his sympathy for treason. The avowal would not do him half as much damage as the defences of the tory organ are calculated to interfere with his vote.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The National Republican of Saturday last, in alluding to the danger of a rebel invasion of Pennsylvania says: God nerve the hands and the hearts of our brave Pennsylvania brethren, and let the loyal men from other states go over and help them, say we. They need not wait at such a time as this for organization; let them take arms and ammunition, such as they have and such as they can procure. They don't want expensive baggage trains, nor heavy accoutrements. They want simply ready hands and willing hearts, and they will soon make short work with the rebels.

While the people of Pennsylvania will not fail to appreciate the interest which our metropolitan contemporary expresses in their behalf, we can only reply that so far Pennsylvania has been helping herself, and lining her southern and southwestern borders with regiments composed entirely of her own people. Gov. Curtin called for Fifty Thousand Men, and the call has already been filled by as brave troops as any which have yet left the state. If the emergency should become more pressing, there are fifty thousand more troops ready to march at a day's notice. Our Washington contemporary will be able to judge, from this, the character and disposition of the people of this state. We are not only protecting our own state from invasion, and thus as it were guarding the key to the magnificent and opulent cities of the north, but our troops are also guarding the national capital, as they are in the southwest bearing their bosoms to save Kentucky and Tennessee from pillage and incendiarism. Our people feel these facts, but they feel, too, their own mighty power to defend their soil, their freedom and their affections, from invasion, pillage or insult. The honor of the old

Keystone is at stake wherever treason has an upholder or oppression attempts a wrong; and her sons are as ready to go abroad to find and fight an enemy of this great government as they are able to resist any force which may attempt the invasion of the State.

IMPERTINENT INFERENCES.

It is not only impertinent, but it is becoming actually ridiculous to note the haste with which a certain class of old party hacks labor to apply the reproach which they have earned by their own conduct, to the masses who once composed the Democratic party. After laboring for years to bring about the condition of affairs which now convulse and curse the country—after having plotted with slave-driving tyrants in the south, for the humiliation and disfranchisement of the free labor of the north—after having winked at the outrages of the border ruffians in Kansas—after having sanctioned the proposition either to purchase or steal territory for the increase of the slave power, and thus, of course, for the strengthening of the hands which are now at work pulling the states of the Union asunder—after all such mean, unholy, traitorous and cowardly efforts on the part of the leaders of Democracy in the south, and the acquiescence of their dough-faced followers in the North, is it not ridiculous for them to attempt to make the reproach which they have earned, fall upon the masses of this once powerful Democratic party? But such is the dodge of these demagogues. If Vallandigham is denounced for his obnoxious prostitutions of honor and abuse of position, immediately the people are appealed to to protect the Democratic party from the abuse of the Abolitionists. If Ancona and Bidde are exposed as sympathizers with traitors, straight the word goes out that the Republicans are abusing the Democratic party. And thus we might enumerate instances in every loyal State, where the demagogues and rebellious sympathy of such men have both embarrassed the loyal cause and insulted loyal men—instances where such demagogues seek to hide their shame beneath the loyalty and valor of the very men whom they have misled for years. But the truth is too transparent to hide the corruption of the men who are deserving of the denunciations of the loyal people of the land. The Democratic masses are loyal—but the Democratic leaders are as full of treason as an egg is full of meat. From Frank Hughes down to the most depraved plotter who seeks to make himself notorious as the leader of a ward or a township, the spirit and the influence are the same. Their sympathies are with the traitor, and they are ready to-day to compromise with the leaders of the rebellion, provided that by such a movement the Democratic party of the country becomes once more invested with power. This is the object of these old party hacks. They are fighting for the re-organization of the very party which conceived and brought forth rebellion. They are struggling, not that the power of the Government may be vindicated, but that the influence of their party and its power of doing wrong, may once more be established and re-instated.

Let us not be mistaken. We honor the masses of what was once the Democratic party. We honor them for their zeal, their integrity and their devotion in the hour of the country's peril. We honor them for the courage they have displayed in permitting a corrupt organization to become a wreck. We honor them because they have disowned the leadership of demagoguism. And we honor them because they esteem the safety of the Union of more importance than the success of their old leaders.

BAYONET CHARGES.

Brave men die in deeds which startle ordinary mortals, and which shorten contests that others would prolong by tortuous and unprofitable movements. Thus, for instance, a bayonet charge, which seems the most bloody and most desperate in its nature, is often not as destructive of human life, as a cool and distant artillery or infantry duel between the divisions of two armies.

A correspondent of the New York Times describes the effect of a bayonet charge in the late battles before Richmond, as follows:

"The carnage by the bayonet upon this field probably exceeds anything recorded in history for many a score of years. The English could find but half a dozen men killed by the bayonet at Waterloo. The Excelsior brigade and the Irish brigade, both from New York, distinguished themselves greatly by the impetuosity of their onslaught with this terrible weapon. They were maddened by the persistency with which the enemy sought every cover and shelter, from which they drove them repeatedly. At every charge the enemy reeled and fled before the unwavering line of flashing steel. Frequently the conflicts would be hand to hand, but the great armor and superior muscle of our men overpowered the cadaverous and weak-kneed Southerners, and they fell pierced with the glittering blade. Give them the bayonet!"

PENNSYLVANIA.

The National Republican of Saturday last, in alluding to the danger of a rebel invasion of Pennsylvania says: God nerve the hands and the hearts of our brave Pennsylvania brethren, and let the loyal men from other states go over and help them, say we. They need not wait at such a time as this for organization; let them take arms and ammunition, such as they have and such as they can procure. They don't want expensive baggage trains, nor heavy accoutrements. They want simply ready hands and willing hearts, and they will soon make short work with the rebels.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COLONIZATION.

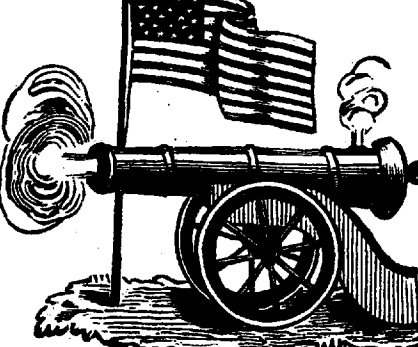
The Government has completed the arrangements for a settlement of colored people in Central America, giving to Senator Pomeroy, who is to conduct it, full authority over the whole affair. The emigrants will be provided with all the necessary farming implements, clothing and subsistence, and will be sent out in a first class steamer early in October. The Washington Republican says that four thousand applicants are now anxiously waiting to take passage to this new El Dorado.

The rebel army which has invaded Maryland is represented to be well armed but shockingly filthy.

FROM OHIO.

Resumption of Business at Cincinnati

The Rebels Fall Back beyond Florence.



From Gen. McClellan's Army

ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY!

THE REBELS ROUTED.

GEN. RENO KILLED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, 8 MILES BEYOND MIDDLEBOWN, Sept. 14—9.40 P. M.

H. W. Halleck, General in Chief:

After a very severe engagement the corps of Generals Hooker and Reno, have carried the heights commanding the Hagerstown road. The troops behaved magnificently. The never fought better.

Gen'l. Franklin has been engaged on the extreme left. I do not yet know the result except that the firing indicates progress on his part. The action continued till after dark and terminated leaving us in possession of the entire crest. It has been a glorious victory. I cannot yet tell whether the enemy will retreat during the night or appear in increased force in the morning. I regret to add the gallant and able general Reno is killed.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen'l.

STILL LATER.

The Enemy Making for the River.

The Rebel Army Perfectly Demoralized!

THE UNION FORCES IN CLOSE PURSUIT!

ANOTHER DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 15, 8 A. M.

To H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

I have just learned from Gen. Hooker in the advance, who states that the information is perfectly reliable that the enemy is making for the river in a perfect panic, and Gen. Lee last night stated publicly that he must admit they had been shockingly whipped. I am hurrying everything forward to endeavor to press their retreat to the utmost.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN.

THE VERY LATEST

Full Confirmation of the Above.

GENERALS LEE AND GLAND WOUNDED!

OVER 1000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

REBEL LOSS 15,000!

The Rebel Retreat Closely Pressed!

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, AT HOLYTES, Sept. 15th, 10 o'clock, A. M.

To Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Information has this moment been received completely confirming the rout and demoralization of the rebel army. Gen. Lee is reported wounded and Gen. Gland wounded. General Hooker alone has sent 1,000 more prisoners, 700 having been sent to Frederick. It is stated that Gen. Lee gives his loss at 15,000. We are following as rapidly as the men can move.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen'l.

The War in Western Virginia.

A SUCCESSION OF SEVERE BATTLES.

Retreat of the Union Troops from Gauley.

GALLIOPOLIS, Sept. 14.—On Wednesday a column of the rebels, about 5,000, said to be under General Loring, being the first notice that we have in our rear between Fayette and Gauley, made an attack on the 24th and 27th Ohio, under Colonel Seber, only 1,200 strong, encamped at Fayette. A desperate battle was fought, lasting until dark. Our forces cut their way through, reaching Gauley during the night, having lost 100 killed and wounded. In the meantime, another column of the enemy approached Gauley bridge, on the Lewisburg road, cutting off the 47th Ohio, two companies of the 9th Virginia, and one company of the 2d Virginia Cavalry, who were at Summersville. Nothing has since been heard of them.

Under these circumstances, Col. Lightburn's front and flank being threatened by an overwhelming force, he was compelled to evacuate Gauley, which was successfully done on the 11th, after destroying all the Government property he was unable to remove. He moved down the Kanawha in two columns, one on each side of the river, reaching camp Pratt on the afternoon of the 12th, skirmishing the entire way.

FROM OHIO.

Resumption of Business at Cincinnati

The Rebels Fall Back beyond Florence.

GALLIOPOLIS, O. Sept. 15. Col. Lighthouses advance reached Ripley Va. at ten o'clock last night. The passengers the on Marietta and Cincinnati Rail Road who arrived this morning report that they heard heavy cannoning in the direction of Ravenswood Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—All business was resumed to day with the exception of the sale of liquor, until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the military organizations will meet and drill. The rebels fell back only four miles south of Florence, owing to the scarcity of water. It is supposed that they are awaiting reinforcements.

The rebels left Maysville and have gone to Paris.

Gen. Morgan made a raid at Rodger's Gap, killing six, wounding and taking a whole company prisoners without losing a man.

Five prisoners were taken, who said that the rebel General Kirby Smith, who said that the rebel General Kirby Smith, had intended the attack of Cincinnati, but heard that a large force of ours had landed at Warsaw, thirty miles west, to take him in flank and rear, when he ordered a hurried retreat, which was commenced last night at nine o'clock.

A large body of our troops have been advanced to-day and hold the new position.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 12, 9 P. M.—The enemy have fallen back; but whether in retreat or only for the purpose of drawing us out is not yet ascertained.

Several captures of the enemy's pickets have been made, who give favorable accounts of the condition of their army. They report it largely reinforced, and that the men were anxious to be led forward.

It is thought that they were retreating on Lexington, but I think they only want to get us out of our entrenchments.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13. The rebel army has fallen back beyond Florence. Some stragglers taken by our scouts say they had twenty thousand men. Others say only ten thousand advanced this side of Florence, under Gen. Heintz.

Prisoners say the retreat was made because they heard of Buell's presence in Kentucky, and had not heard from Bragg.

Our scouts, last night, reported that the enemy was retreating in confusion.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13. Governor Tod has ordered home the militia sent here for the defence of the border. The Cincinnati troops returned to the city this afternoon, their services being no longer required in Kentucky. The force of regular troops is sufficient for any emergency.

The streets are thronged with people to welcome them home.

The rebels are reported to be at Watton, twenty miles south.

It is reported to-night, that Charleston, Va., has been evacuated by our troops, who are falling back to the Ohio.

The War in Kentucky.

A BATTLE AT MUMFORDSVILLE.

THE REBELS REPULSED.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14. There was much excitement in the city this afternoon in consequence of the news of a battle between our forces and the rebels at Mumfordsville.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Sept. 14.—The rebels, under General Duncan, attacked our forces at Green river, near Mumfordsville, about three o'clock this morning. The fight lasted till eleven o'clock, A. M. Our men fought bravely, firing the last shot. The rebels were repulsed with heavy loss.

The rebels sent in a flag of truce, asking permission to bury their dead, which was granted. Col. Williams, of the 17th Indiana, commanded the Federal forces.

DANVILLE, Sept. 13th.—A gentleman from Frankfort, arrived here to-day, says only 150 rebel cavalry were there. Most of the troops had moved some distance from the town.

Reliable information has been received to the effect that Bragg is now at Tompkinsville. Two deserters from Buckner's army say Buckner was at Sparta, Tenn., on Sunday last with 10,000 men. He was marching towards Kentucky.

Capt. Morris, who has just returned from a scouting expedition, reports 500 of the rebel cavalry at New Castle. They captured the telegraph operator at Eminence, and threatened to hang him unless he gave them his instrument.

Married

On the evening of the 11th inst. by the Rev. J. E. Kesler, Mr. SAMUEL J. BRICKER, to Miss MARY E. KNEELY, all of Harrisburg.

New Advertisements.

ATTENTION CITIZENS.

A GREGARIOUS resolution of the City Council passed this day, I request citizens of the different wards, who are exempt from military duty, and are willing to form themselves into a night police patrol for the protection of the city, to hand their names to me at once. Out of these names I will select the requisite number, and keep the balance for a reserve. Each patrol will be clothed with police power, and be fully armed.

W. O. HICKOK, President Common Council.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 13, 1862.

CHERRY Vinegar, warranted pure, for sale low, by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Sept 13

Corner Front and Market streets.

New Advertisements.

FRANK A. MURRAY'S LIVELY STABLES.

HAVING this day, September 12, 1862, purchased the horses and vehicles attached to the lively stables of Frank A. Murray, and having also had transferred to me the collection and payment, the accounts and payment of the same, the public will please take notice that the business will hereafter be transacted in my name; all persons who have claims against the same, will please call on the subscriber for settlement. The business and stock of the Stable will be conducted with the same courtesy and kept in the same or order as heretofore, by the undersigned. sept14-w3t WILLIAM F. MURRAY.

DOG LOST.

STRAYED.—A large black dog, a cross between a New Foundland and St. Bernard. He is black all over, has curly hair, a scar on one eye and on one of his four legs—answers to the name of Cap; a suitable reward will be paid for his return to William H. Miller, Second street, near Buchler House, sept14-38t.

SIX TEACHERS WANTED.

SIX teachers are wanted in the township of Swatara. None but competent teachers need apply. School term of nine months duration. Salary \$30 per month. For further particulars apply to M. A. FRANTZ, sept13-d2w2t Highspire, Dauphin Co.

RESOLUTION relative to the organization of a patrol for the city of Harrisburg.

Resolved by the Common Council of the city of Harrisburg, That there shall be formed a patrol in said city, to be composed of Twenty-one members in the First ward. Thirty members in the Second ward. Thirty members in the Third ward. Thirty members in the Fourth ward. Fifteen members in the Fifth ward. Eighteen members in the Sixth ward.

Who shall be divided into three classes, each class to consist of one-third of the number above named—the first class to patrol their respective wards one night, the second class the succeeding night, and the third class the night following; and thus alternate, and the said several patrols shall arrest all disorderly and suspicious persons, and detain them until they have had a hearing before the Mayor. Said patrol shall have and possess all the powers of policemen. Passed Sept. 13th, 1862.

W. O. HICKOK, President Common Council. Address—DAVID HARRIS, Clerk. Approved Sept. 13th, 1862.

WM. H. KEPNER, Mayor.

PROCLAMATION.

To the Citizens and Others Now Within the City of Harrisburg.

In pursuance of the command of his Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of this Commonwealth, dated this day, to me directed, I hereby forbid every able bodied man from leaving the bounds of this city, upon the pain of being arrested and held in charge by the military authorities, under the instructions given to them for that purpose by the Governor.

All railroad companies and their agents, located at this city, are also hereby notified and positively forbidden to carry off, or furnish transportation for the purpose of carrying off, any and all able bodied men from this city.

The Provost Guard detailed for duty in this city, are hereby directed to take care that this above Proclamation be enforced.

WM. H. KEPNER, Mayor. Mayor's Office, Harrisburg, Sept. 12, 1862. sept12-tf.

2000 RIFLES FOR SALE AT LEMAN'S RIFLE WORKS, LANCASTER, PENN.

PRICES FROM \$7 50 TO \$10 00 EACH!! Address HENRY E. LEMAN, Lancaster, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Dauphin county, will be exposed to sale,

On Saturday, the 11th Day of October, on the mansion premises—

1. All that message and tract of land situated in East Hanover township in said county, bounded by lands of Jacob Peffer, John Peffer, Isaac Peffer and Adam Peffer, containing one hundred and twelve acres, be the same more or less, thereon erected a large two story stone dwelling house, and a barn, wagon shed, corncrib, smoke house and other buildings, and also one other new two story frame dwelling house, with basement &c. There is an excellent spring of never failing water at each of the dwellings, and a good pump also at the stone house. This property is situated about half a mile from the Harrisburg and Jonestown road, and about thirteen miles from Harrisburg. There is a good orchard of excellent fruit on the premises, and about ten acres of good timber land. The remainder is under a high state of cultivation and fences in good repair. Altogether this is one of the most desirable farms in the neighborhood.

2. Also at the same time and place, a certain tract of land situated in the same township, adjoining lands of William Peffer, John Peffer, Isaac Peffer and Adam Peffer, containing eleven acres, be the same more or less. This land is well timbered and is susceptible of being made good farm land, or meadow.

3. Also at the same time and place, a tract of unimproved land, situate on the second mountain in the same township, adjoining lands of Michael Snyder and Robert Snyder, John Peffer, Isaac Peffer and Adam Peffer, containing twenty acres, more or less. This land is well timbered.

4. Also at the same time and place, a certain tract of land situated in the same township, adjoining lands of William Peffer, John Peffer, Isaac Peffer and Adam Peffer, containing eleven acres, be the same more or less. This land is well timbered and is susceptible of being made good farm land, or meadow.

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