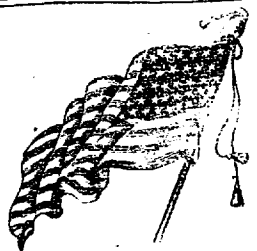


Daily Telegraph.



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 MILLERSEN, of Lower Paxton.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
DANIEL SHEESLEY, of Upper Swatara.

COUNTY AUDITOR,
DANIEL LEHR, of Gatztown.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
THOMAS STROHM, of Lingiestown.

COOKS,
JESSE B. HUMMEL, of Hummelstown.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Thursday Afternoon, September 25, 1862.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TORY ORGAN.

Again, this morning, does Frank Hughes occupy a column in the tory-organ, advocating the repudiation of the soldier's pay, and resistance to the tax bill.

The low and cowardly meanness of the attempt to mislead the people, from the payment of an honest debt, is a peculiarity with the proprietors of the tory-organ, in all their dealings, from pounds to shillings, and from shillings down to pence. Hence the advocacy of repudiation—hence the recommendation that the people should resist the payment of the taxes.

It appeals to the people to elect a majority of Breckinridges to the Legislature and to Congress, that the tax bill may at once be repealed—that the administration may be left without resources—and that thus the rebel Jeff Davis, the natural ally of the tory organ, may succeed. Deprive this government of its support, and you of course secure its downfall—secure the success of the rebels—and thus secure, too, the oppression and the enslavement of every white laboring man in the loyal states. This is the spirit and the policy of the tory organ, this morning.

What think you, men of Pennsylvania, of a journal that thus openly recommends the repudiation not only of a tax to support your government, now struggling with a rebellion which was originated by the faction to which this tory organ has always adhered, but that also boldly recommends the repudiation of that government itself. It is the last dodge of the dough-faces. They can no longer remain neutral in the face of the vigorous policy adopted by the President to crush rebellion. They can no longer claim loyalty to the Government, while secretly opposing all its measures. The alternative of the proclamation has developed treason at the north and the south, and forced all men into an open position of either devotion to the Government or adherence to the rebels. It has succeeded in this locality. It has unmasked the treachery of the tory organ—and the people may now regard that sheet as it really is, the exponent of treason and the advocate of repudiation in the great state of Pennsylvania.

The bug will again be passed around among the faithful, for a collection to pay for the insertion of the batch of falsehoods, under the head of "Keep it Before the People," in the tory organ of this morning.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.

President Lincoln has just issued another very important proclamation, which we publish this afternoon. Like that which startled the country a few days ago, its issuance was a foregone conclusion. The former proclamation pertained exclusively to slavery and the slaves. This deals with traitors in the loyal states. It hurls against them, one and all, the sternest fiat of justice—the declaration of martial law and the suspension of the habeas corpus in their cases. When arrested they are not to take their chances of escape before the civil tribunals, where they may find sympathizing cronies on the bench or in the jury box, but are to be tried by court martial.

This action has been rendered absolutely necessary by the combinations known to exist to discourage enlistments and resist the draft. So far from being mere conjectures, these conspiracies have been well established by the most indisputable testimony. The government, therefore, is bound, by a due regard to the preservation of the republic, to adopt the strongest measures it can to punish these aiders and abettors of the rebellion. We rejoice most heartily at this action, believing it to be for the best interests of the Union.

Prof. McCoy delivered a very beautiful and a very appropriate speech to the Thirtieth Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Militia, Colonel Johnson, this morning, on the Capital Grounds. His remarks were the more appropriate, because the regiment had just returned from the border, where it had distinguished itself by the discipline which was displayed in the action of all the men. It was this discipline that Prof. McCoy endeavored to urge on every soldier—as discipline is as necessary to secure victory as stubborn courage or indomitable valor. The Thirtieth Regiment goes home to-day.

SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Soldiers and patriots of Pennsylvania, who have been and are now fighting the battles of our country against traitors in arms, we would call your attention to traitors who are in our own midst, and under the guise of Democracy are appealing to the people of Pennsylvania to put them in political power again; the same BRECKINRIDGE DEMOCRACY who commenced this UNLAWFUL REBELLION, for bear in mind that this REBELLION COMMENCED IN SOUTH CAROLINA, A STATE WHICH NEVER VOTED FOR ANY PARTY BUT THIS SAME BRECKINRIDGE DEMOCRACY, and that COBB, FLOYD, THOMPSON, JEFF DAVIS, WIGFALL, BRINT, YANCEY, MASON, SILLIE and every PROMINENT LEADER AND INSTIGATOR OF THIS SAME BRECKINRIDGE DEMOCRACY WHO ARE NOW ASKING THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA TO VOTE FOR THEM AT THE COMING ELECTION: AND SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS we want you to read, and we want every FATHER AND MOTHER IN PENNSYLVANIA to read what this Breckinridge Democracy think of the soldiers of the north who have been giving their life blood in defence of the Union. The following article we take from a BRECKINRIDGE DEMOCRATIC PAPER, (the Mobile Evening News). This article was published by that paper just after the first five or six hundred patriots of Pennsylvania went through Baltimore to Washington at the call of the President to protect the capital of the nation. Read it carefully, FATHERS AND MOTHERS OF PENNSYLVANIA; and then, if you can, ask your sons and husbands to vote for this Breckinridge Democracy:

"There are now, as nearly as can be estimated, upward of one hundred thousand organized and armed men in the seven Confederate States, under orders or anxiously awaiting them, to spring to the post of danger at the word of Jefferson Davis. Within eight days' time at the farthest he can concentrate sixty thousand of these men, the best soldiers in the world, at any point on the northern border, and hurl this splendid army like an avalanche upon the feeble. If the battle ground be in Virginia or Maryland, as it probably will, the grand army of the Confederacy will be doubled by the rallying hosts of the Southern States. We have reason to believe that hundreds of companies are now on the move, or will be within 24 hours—all bound somewhere. Such is our immediate war power.

"Should we move on Washington, does the enemy expect to hold it against us? To hold it against an army of a hundred thousand men and a hostile local population? Large as the telegraphic reports from the land of the enemy read, it will be at least a month before Lincoln can muster into service and concentrate into an army a hundred thousand men. We are ready, he is not. Our people, naturally so inclined, have been making soldiers of themselves for months. His people have been doing nothing of the sort, and are not naturally so inclined. Our ordinances of secession were really the notes of our warlike preparation. Their first note of preparation was the cannonade of Charleston. We have had three months the start of them and are ready; they are not.

"Months ago, the minds of our people had settled resolutely to meet any issue. Now the people of the North are all in wild panic and confusion of war's first alarms. We confront them, a cool, collected foe, that will never give them time to recover from their surprise. We are ready for action—they are getting ready to prepare to act. They may raise plenty of men—men who prefer enlisting to starvation, scurvy fellows from the back slums of cities, whom Falstaff would have not marched through Coventry with—but these recruits are not soldiers, least of all the soldiers to meet the hot-blooded, thoroughbred, impetuous men of the South. Trencher soldiers, who enlisted to war on their knees, not on men, they are not soldiers, least of all the soldiers to meet the hot-blooded, thoroughbred, impetuous men of the South. Trencher soldiers, who enlisted to war on their knees, not on men, they are not soldiers, least of all the soldiers to meet the hot-blooded, thoroughbred, impetuous men of the South.

"Mobile is sending forth to wage the war of independence the noblest and bravest of her sons. It is expensive, extravagant to put such material against the riffling of mercenaries whom the abolition power has called to war upon us. We could almost hope that a better class of men would fall into the Northern ranks, that our gentlemen might find foomen worthy of their steel, whom it would be more difficult to conquer, and whose conquering would be more honorable. For the rebels, however, we need not expect to find any worth fighting, with the exception of a few regiments, for the North is just getting ready, and will likely be whipped before it is ready."

There, patriots of Pennsylvania, you have a sample of what these Breckinridge Democrats of the South think of you, and they are trying to get into power again by having their brother Breckinridge Democrats at the North re-organize, and by lies, misrepresentations and abuse of President Lincoln and the Government, induce you to vote for them and put them in power. Hear what the Nashville Union, a good Union paper of the South, says of this attempt to re-organize this Breckinridge Democracy:

"We have our own opinion as to the real origin of this damnable attempt. The Southern rebel leaders are at the bottom of it. Nothing is more certain than this to our minds. The chiefs of the rebellion see that their work is about to prove a disastrous failure, and so they send word to this effect to their Northern allies: 'Give us two or three free States to vote for and we will bring back the Cotton States in solid phalanx, and hold the offices together as before.' This is certainly the programme. Will the people see it performed?"

Yes, fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, that is a question for you to answer. "Will you see this bargain between the Northern and Southern Democrats carried out?" Do you want to add more than five hundred millions of dollars to the public debt, to be paid by you and your children? If you do, then vote to carry out this bargain between the Northern and Southern Breckinridge Democracy, for just so sure as they get possession of the political power, just so sure will you have to pay every dollar of the debt incurred by these Southern traitors in carrying on their war against the Government. Why is it that the aristocracy and money-lords of England have given their sympathy all through this rebellion to these Southern traitors? Because they hold millions and millions of the confederate debt for the arms and ammunition and goods they have supplied them with; and they know that debt will be worthless to them unless these traitors either conquer

us, or get the political power to compel our Government to assume the debt, and this is what they are trying to do.

It is for you then, fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, to say at the ballot-box whether you will support this Breckinridge Democracy in carrying out this programme, or whether you will support the Administration and the Government in crushing out this rebellion and punishing the traitors who brought it on.

ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER.—A friend at our elbow suggests that in return for the services which Weirick, of the *Selinsgrove Times*, rendered to Miller, the Breckinridge candidate for Congress in this district, Miller should offer his professional services to defend Weirick in the suit of treason lately preferred against him in Union county. Weirick was one of the conferees in the Congressional Conference of this district, and when he committed himself to treason, he was doubtless acting out the plan laid down at that conference, with the indication of pushing his treason too far. This, however, should not lose him the support, sympathy or defence of his friends. We submit our friend's suggestion to the gentleman for whose benefit it was made.



From Washington.

The Use of Postage Stamps as Currency to be Discontinued.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25. The President has recognized Leopold Schmidt as vice consul of the Kingdom of Saxony at New York, and C. F. Adal, consul of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin at Cincinnati. The Postoffice Department has received information from various sources that certain persons persistently divert postage stamps from their legitimate purpose, by circulating them in packages together with cancelled stamps as currency. Owing to this use of stamps the Department is embarrassed in the supply for mail purposes. The public therefore are interested in discountenancing their circulation as currency. In all cases of the infraction of law coming to the knowledge of the Department, the parties will be prosecuted, as it is a grave offence. This of course has no connection with the specially designated stamp currency.

Information has been received from the Commissioners of Indian Affairs stating that the difficulties with the Chippewas in Minnesota have been adjusted, but he is fearful that the trouble with the Sioux in the same state have just commenced, and will be of long continuance.

Good News from Kentucky

LOUISVILLE SAFE.

Arrival of General Buell's Army.

GREAT REJOICING

A Brilliant Cavalry Engagement Under General McCook.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23. The rebel Gen. Bragg has advanced with his forces as near as Bardonia, Nelson county, Ky., approaching Louisville. His force is about 80,000 men, with a prospect of being increased by Kirby Smith's columns. We have a number of gunboats at Louisville, and a large force of men well entrenched. We can hold the city. Gen. Buell is close on Bragg. No attack on Louisville is imminent for two or three days.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24—10 A. M.—The city presents quite a martial appearance this morning. All the stores are closed, and military detachments are seizing on all enrolled persons to have them work on the entrenchments. The refugees from the interior of Kentucky are enrolling themselves into a regiment here. A. R. Johnson, acting as Brigadier General at Hopkinsville, is enforcing the conscription act, and levying contributions upon the Union men.

The Journal is informed that Humphrey Marshall's advance reached Shelbyville last evening. Nothing further that can be communicated by telegraph has occurred during the last thirty-six hours.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24—11 o'clock P. M.—The intense excitement of the last few days has given place to great rejoicing at the immediate proximity of seven divisions of Buell's army, which are coming up from the direction of Salt River.

The enemy seem to be concentrating at Bloomfield. About 12,000 were seen this morning, beyond Salt River, on the Bardonia road. Louisville is now considered entirely safe, and, though a fight may occur in our vicinity before the arrival of Buell's divisions, nobody has any fears respecting the result.

General Nelson is confident that he can hold this point against any odds, until the approaching Federal reinforcements arrive.

Col. W. H. Rolke, of Gen. Crittenden's staff; Captain Hobbswell, of Gen. Alex. McCook's staff; and Lieut. Rockwell, of Gen. Buell's staff, have just arrived here.

No portion of the rebel forces are known to be this side of Bardonia.

On the 17th our cavalry captured 459 rebels at Glasgow.

On the 21st, three regiments of cavalry under Gen. Alex. McCook, drove 8,000 rebel cavalry out of Mumfordsville, without any Federal loss. The rebels lost a colonel and lieutenant colonel.

Our forces had skirmishing all along the road hitherwards, and captured numerous small squads of rebels.

Col. Edw. McCook, of the 2d Indiana Cavalry, commanding a brigade composed of the 2d Indiana, and 1st and 3d Kentucky Regiments, was at Elizabethtown this morning, on the way up. He had skirmishes at several points, killing 47 of the rebels in the aggregate. And, in conjunction with Kent's command, he took 1,800 rebel prisoners, and twenty-four wagon loads of provisions.

THE LATEST.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24, near midnight.—Gen. Buell has just arrived here.

General Nelson has just issued an order permitting a general resumption of business to-morrow, the issuing of passes to all loyal persons, and the discharge of all enrolled citizens from duty.

Proclamation by the President.

NO MORE TAMPERING WITH ENLISTMENTS.

AIDERS, ABETTERS, AND SYMPATHIZERS WITH TREASON TO BE ARRESTED AND TRIED UNDER POWERS OF COURTS-MARTIAL.—SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS TO ALL TRAITORS.—DECISIONS OF COURTS-MARTIAL TO BE FINAL, &c.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It has become necessary to call into service not only volunteers but also portions of the militia of the states, by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States, and disloyal parties are not adequately restrained, by the ordinary processes of law, from hindering this measure, and from giving aid and comfort, in various ways, to the insurrection:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDERED: First, That during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, that all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, tempting the militia draft, or guilty of disloyal practices, affording aid and comfort to the rebellion against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by courts-martial or military commission.

Second, That the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now or may hereafter, during the rebellion, be imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, or other place of confinement by any military authority, or by the sentence of any court-martial or military commission.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. s.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Done at the city of Washington, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25, 1862. Flour firm though quiet; 1,000 bbls. family sold at \$6.12½; super is held at \$6.25. The wheat market is firm; 5,000 bush. red sold at \$1.25 @ \$1.30, and white at \$1.35. Corn in good demand at 88c. for yellow. Whisky selling at 83 @ 84½c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25. Flour dull and drooping; wheat steady; corn quiet at 69 @ 70c. for white, 68 @ 69c. for yellow; oats dull; whisky firm at 34½ @ 34c.; provisions quiet.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

Cotton firm at 57; flour buoyant—13,600 barrels sold at \$5 10 @ 80.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25. Stocks are up 8 per cent. this morning, and gold is quoted at 20½ per cent. premium.

FROM MINNESOTA.

INDIAN DEPREDAATIONS.

St. Paul, Sept. 24. Indian depredations continue in the towns near St. Cloud. Two men and two children were killed. The inhabitants are fleeing to St. Cloud, leaving the towns to the ravages of the Indians.

A messenger from Fort Abercrombie arrived at St. Cloud on the 21st, and reports it safe.—The Indians have abandoned the siege. Forty or fifty Chippewa braves offered their services to the Governor to-day to fight the Sioux, but have not been accepted for the present.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

\$150,000 Contributed for the Relief of the Wounded Soldiers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24. About \$150,000 has been contributed in San Francisco, for the relief of the wounded soldiers since the remittance of the first hundred thousand. The movement continues unabated, and other portions of the state have commenced the good work in earnest.

FROM DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Sept. 24. The Republican State Convention assembled in this city to-day, and nominated the present State officers for re-election, excepting Lieutenant Governor, Auditor and Attorney General.

Parson Brownlow was present and addressed the Convention this morning.

The State Fair, which is now being held, promises to be more than ever successful.

Parson Brownlow delivers the annual address to-morrow.

Died

At Halifax, September 4th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., JOHN P. LEBRON, in the 49th year of his age.

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY basement with large kitchen, situated in Third street, near Market, just fitted up for a restaurant, with cooking range, boiler and all other necessary, has received authority from the Secretary of War and Gov. Curtin to be used as a barracks for the 16th of October, when they will be called into the service.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General.

THE FALL SESSION

OF THE HARRISBURG ACADEMY

Will Commence Monday next, Sept. 29.

Sept 25-26 J. F. SEILER, Principal.

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS.

SEA COAST ARTILLERY.

MAJOR JOSEPH ROBERTS, of the 4th Regiment U. S. Artillery, who has been commanding officer of Fort Monroe, Va., during the last eleven months, has received authority from the Secretary of War and Gov. Curtin to be used as a barracks for the 16th of October, when they will be called into the service.

This Battalion will be organized and officered as other volunteer organizations.

Recruiting will commence at once. Officers able and willing to raise men for the Battalion, will make application immediately to Major J. Roberts, U. S. A., Philadelphia.

REFERENCES.—A. L. Russell Adjutant General of Pennsylvania; Captain Dodge, Superintendent Recruiting Service, Harrisburg, Pa.

Sept 25-26 wood

New Advertisements.

PENNSYLVANIA SS:



In the Name and by the Authority

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The threatened invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebel army has been arrested by the prompt and patriotic response of loyal men of the State, and the signal victory achieved by Gen. McClellan's army on the Antietam.

And whereas, The alacrity with which the people in every section of the Commonwealth rushed to the rescue of their brethren on the Cumberland Valley border, is worthy of the highest measure of praise. Although not required by the terms of the call to pass the borders of the State, our brave men, unused to the rigors of war and untrained in military movements, not only entered Maryland, but held Hagerstown against an advancing foe, pressed forward to the Potomac, and resisted the threatened movement of the rebels upon Williamsport until troops in the United States service arrived and relieved them. Their timely and heroic action has saved the state from the tread of an invading enemy, whose necessities made even military strategy subordinate to plunder.

Now Therefore, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN Governor of the Commonwealth do hereby order that the troops called into the service of the State by General Order No. 36, be discharged, and that they be sent to their homes as rapidly as transportation can be furnished, and in the name of our mighty State, and in behalf of our threatened people on the border, I tender them the grateful acknowledgments of a rescued Commonwealth.

And I recommend, that the companies hereby discharged from active service, should take prompt measures to preserve and perfect their organizations, and that new ones should be formed in every county, so that they may at all times be ready to answer the call of the State should their services again be required. Arms will be issued to them as soon as they can make regular requisitions in accordance with law, and the companies lately in the service of the State, will be preferred to others, should the supply not be equal to the demand. It is confidently expected, however, that all the organized men of the State can be promptly and properly armed.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this Twenty-fourth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the Eighty-seventh.

By the Governor.

(Signed) ELI SLIFER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HEADQUARTERS, PENNSYLVANIA,

Harrisburg, Sept. 23, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 37.

THE call made upon the people of Pennsylvania for fifty thousand volunteers to resist the threatened invasion of the State was nobly and promptly responded to, and thus thousands were deprived of their right of appeal under the regulations providing for the coming draft. This right must not be forfeited by a patriotic effort to guard our state against the advance of a ruthless foe, and the postponement of the draft becomes a necessity that I cannot but respect.

Notwithstanding the earnest efforts of officers charged with the duties of preparing for the draft, the city of Philadelphia, and the counties of Allegheny, Erie, Luzerne, Montgomery, Franklin and others, including more than one-third the entire population of the state, cannot be prepared to make the draft with justice to these citizens at the time appointed, nor for some days thereafter. In Philadelphia, and several other sections of the state, where temporary residents are numerous, it has been found impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the proper credits to be allowed for men in the service, without resorting to the descriptive rolls at Washington. To avoid manifest injustice to these districts, the number of men they have contributed to the service must be thus ascertained before the draft shall be made.

Believing that the exercise of as high a prerogative by the government as a draft of its people should, above all considerations, commend itself to the highest sense of justice and impartiality of the citizens, for the reasons before stated, the draft in Pennsylvania is hereby postponed until Thursday, the 16th day of October, 1862.

The Commissioners of the several counties will fix a time at some convenient point in their respective counties to hear applications for exemption of persons now in service of the State and who have not already had opportunity to attend such appeal.

Should the draft be made in any of the counties on the 26th inst., because of the failure of the order to reach the Commissioner, the draft made will be valid in all respects, but the men drafted will be permitted to resume their respective vocations until the 16th of October, when they will be called into the service.

By order of

A. G. CURTIN, Governor.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General.

McOULLOUGH, LEAD & CO.

NO. 64 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

KEEP constantly on hand the following

articles:

LEAD PIPE,

SHEET LEAD,

BUCK SHOT,

BAR LEAD,

PIG LEAD,

DROP SHOT,

MINNIE AND

ROUND BALLS

of all sizes; all of which they offer at the lowest prices.

sept 25-26

JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Family

groceries of different styles of binding, at 50c, \$1 & \$2.

Also Pocket Bibles of different styles and prices at

SCHNEIDER'S Bookstore.