

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



The Union of States—the Union of Lands—The Union of States none would sever—The Union of hearts—the Union of hands—And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. ISAAC SLENKER,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. JAMES P. BARR,
OF PITTSBURG.

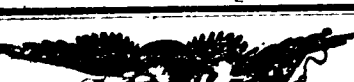
DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Senator,
WILLIAM W. SHERRY, Esq., Littlestown.
(Subject to the decision of the District Conference.)

Assembly,
HENRY J. MYERS, Esq., Tyrone tp.
District Attorney,
WM. A. DUNCAN, Esq., Gettysburg.

Commissioner,
JACOB EPPLERMAN, Butler tp.
Directors of the Poor,
JACOB M. BOLLINGER, Union tp.
Auditor,
JOSEPH H. SHIREMAN, Hamilton tp.

County Surveyor,
JOHN G. BRINKERHOFF, Straban tp.



"THE UNION AS IT WAS,"
"THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS!"

CELEBRATION!

To the Democrats and other Friends of the Constitution and Union in Adams County:

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held the 29th of July, 1862, the following resolution was adopted, viz: Resolved, That the Chairman call upon the loyal men of Pennsylvania, through the Democratic Standing Committees of the different counties, to meet in the several cities and counties of the State at such places as shall be designated by the said Standing Committees respectively, on the 17th of SEPTEMBER next, to celebrate the day as the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Committee, calls upon the Democrats and all other friends of the Constitution in Pennsylvania, to meet in their respective counties on the 17th of September inst., to celebrate the adoption of the charter of American liberty. At no time, says the Reading Gazette, have the loyal people of the United States had greater cause to give proof of their attachment to the Constitution, and their determination to defend and maintain it at all hazards, than the present, when it is ruthlessly assailed by armed traitors at the South, and its no less dangerous, because insidious enemies, the radical Abolitionists at the North. All our rights—all the liberties that the American people enjoy, have no other protector than that Constitution; and its preservation, just as our Fathers made it, is essential to our continued enjoyment of the blessings of civil and religious freedom. When the great charter of American liberty is threatened with destruction, from two opposite but equally deadly sources, it is not time for the true friends of the Union to rise up in their might, and pledge life, fortune and sacred honor for its defence!

HON. EDGAR COWAN.

This gentleman, as we learn from the Greenburg Republican, addressed a very large assemblage of his fellow-citizens, in that borough, on Monday week, on the subject of the war. The editor says: "Mr. Cowan's remarks did not partake of a partisan character, but were purely patriotic. He presented in strong and vivid language, the necessity for men of all parties to rally around the Government and give it an honest, cordial support. [Just as the Democrats of the North are now doing.] And he appealed to the patriotism of the people, in the most earnest, eloquent, and feeling terms, beseeching them not to desert their country in this her hour of trouble." [The Democrats will not desert their country—no, never.] Mr. Cowan is a true patriot and statesman, and if the halls of Congress had been filled with such men, instead of the WILKORS, WADSWORTHS, LOVETTS, GOWNS and STRETTONS, who, by violence, have widened the breach between the North and the South, President Lincoln would long ere this, have been able to bring this terrible civil war in which the nation is involved to a triumphant and satisfactory close. But this is the same pure-minded and honest-hearted Senator who was refused an endorsement by the late Republican State Convention—of which our neighbor of the Sentinel was a member. Comment on such conduct is unnecessary.

The Constitutional Union.—This able and spirited Democratic paper, published at Philadelphia, is now issued daily at \$4 per annum, payable in advance. Those of our readers who desire a daily from the city would do well to patronize the Constitutional Union.

Orders have been issued postponing the draft in the State of Pennsylvania until the 15th of September.

The State of Illinois has raised fifty thousand volunteers on the new call.

THE GREAT PHILADELPHIA MEETING!

THIRTY THOUSAND DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL!!!

One of the largest (if not the largest) Democratic meetings ever convened in Philadelphia, was held in Independence Square on Saturday evening week. The Sunday Mercury estimates the number present at THIRTY THOUSAND! The delegations from the various wards marched into the Square with music and transparencies. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed—Abolitionism trembled—Democracy was jubilant. The scene upon the ground was most animating, and those who understand the signs of the times give the assurance that everything indicates a Democratic victory in October. The lion-hearted Democracy are arousing everywhere, and the efforts to intimidate them are only serving to make them more determined to stand by their old flag—the flag of the Union and the Constitution.

Hon. PETER McCALL (formerly an old line Whig) presided, assisted by an immense number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries—every ward in the City being represented. Addresses were delivered by the President, and by Hon. FRANCIS W. HUGHES, Hon. WM. H. WITTE, CHARLES INGERSOLL, Esq., JOSEPH CLAY, Esq., JOHN BELL ROBINSON, Esq., and others.

The following is a sketch of the speech of Hon. F. W. Hughes:

FELLOW CONVENTIONERS.—Your Committee of Arrangements have charged me with the honorable duty of moving for the organization of this meeting. In view of these assembled thousands of freemen, and of the high patriotic purposes for which you have met together, I regard this duty as a most proud distinction. In yonder Hall our fathers met to break the yoke of oppression, and declare the colonies of America free and independent States. Near the close of the war of the Revolution, they undertook to base a "perpetual" union of these States upon the Articles of Confederation, and a few years later they laid the foundation for the present Union by our present Constitution. As the fathers performed the hallowed work of thus creating the American Union, so you their descendants will here to-night, upon this sacred ground, in the spirit of those fathers, declare your purpose to cooperate with the loyal men of this land "to preserve, protect and defend" the American Union.

As essential to this end, I assure you will regard it as your greatest privilege and yet most solemn duty "to preserve, protect and defend" the Constitution of the United States. Without a Constitution there can be no defined Union—the one is the foundation of the other. It would be as idle to attempt to build and maintain a house in mid-air as to expect to maintain the American Union, without preserving the foundation of this glorious structure, the American Constitution! Whoever assaults this foundation, whether boldly and by armed force, or slyly seeking its immediate and thorough destruction, or who, under the guise of friendship to the Union, works to weaken and by gradual approaches to undermine this foundation, are alike the enemies of the American Union. The Secessionists of the South belong to the former class of these enemies.

The Abolitionists of the North to the latter class. The military power of the country is invoked to suppress the former, and the civil power, I trust and believe, is all that will ever be needed to suppress the latter. Our soldiers are organized for the one purpose, and our civilians must be organized for the other. Some seem to think, because organization among soldiers in "the camp" against abolitionism would not be "wise," that therefore it would not be wise to organize such organization "in the assemblies of the people." The abolitionists who bear in mind that our soldiers are not organized for the object of putting down abolitionism, but are organized for the object of putting down Secessionism; and without organization, that as a confused mass all their patriotic efforts would be lost.

Indeed, it is confessed that too many of our reverses are attributable to the want of that perfect organization—that concentration of force, and comprehensiveness of command, would have indicated. This paper, therefore, I trust, will be happy to cooperate, and that under the guidance of the accomplished Hallowell, the advantages of better organization will be experienced. "Order is heaven's first law," and to suggest that the people at home can discharge their duty in the absence of the civil power, and thus put down Abolitionism without organization, is quite as fallacious as to suggest that our soldiers in the field can be effective to put down Secessionism without organization. It is, however, of the first importance that the people at home, in public assembly and danger like the present—in "the camp" for military purposes, and in the "assemblies of the people" for civil purposes—there should be all practicable unanimity of action.

Organization, however, being indispensable, remains only to inquire how can the friends of the Constitution and the Union best cooperate for civil purposes against their enemies? Before Heaven, I declare to be my most solemn conviction that the only organization in which such friends should rally, is that of the Democratic party. Point out a better organization to accomplish these ends, and with all my love, veneration for that glorious old party, that when in power, gave the chief of greatness to this country, still I should leave it and join that better organization. But, my countrymen, throw aside all bias of previous affiliations, and ask yourselves, with deep, patriotic solicitude, is there any other thoroughly loyal party in this State, at this time, except the Democratic party? Is there any other party here that has not the sympathy, at least as against the Democratic, of such Abolitionists as Sumner, Phillips, Greeley, Wade and Wilmot?

What is the character of that party in this State, whose representatives met at Harrisburg on the 17th day of July last? Look at their resolutions and see with what warmth they embrace Senator Wilmot, the Abolitionist. But how do they treat Senator Cowan, who although elected by a Republican Legislature, yet his course in the present Congress has proven him to be a patriot, and, of course, not an Abolitionist? Do they tender their embraces to stimulate and warm him to renewed efforts in his patriotic course? Not at all—not at all. Doubtless they felt that in not unreasonably endeavoring to have him "left out in the cold" he might politically perish.

"Vain conceits!" the patriotic fire that glows in the hearts of the people of Pennsylvania, is not so easily quenched. It is not so easily quenched as to warm the heart and invigorate the spirit of every patriot.

A word more, in conclusion, in reference to the war. I understand the position of the Democratic Party in the present struggle to be that it should be prosecuted under the Constitution for the restoration of the Union; that, according to the resolution of Congress adopted in July, 1861, it should not be waged in any spirit of oppression, for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the liberty, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease. A war of "conquest or subjugation" means eternal domination. It means the overthrow of the Constitution, the Union, it means anarchy and despotism.

DEMOCRATS AND OTHER LOYAL MEN SEEK TO LIMIT THE PURPOSE OF THIS WAR TO THE SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, AND THAT THE CONSTITUTION AND UNION SHALL NOT BE DESTROYED UNDER THE FALSE PRETENSE OF PRESERVING THEM. IT IS, AS I UNDERSTAND IT, THE FIRM PURPOSE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY TO DEFEND AND ASSIST THE OFFICERS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN ALL THEIR EFFORTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION TO PUT DOWN ALL THE ENEMIES OF THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. ALL DEMOCRATS, WHETHER IN THE CAMP OR "IN THE ASSEMBLIES OF THE PEOPLE," WILL SO TREAT THESE ENEMIES, WHETHER THEY BE KNOWN AS SECESSIONISTS OR ABOLITIONISTS.

A series of patriotic resolutions were reported by Mr. Hughes, and adopted with enthusiastic cheers.

The Democrats of Fulton county held their Convention, a few days ago, and nominated an excellent ticket. The Congressional and Senatorial Conferences were not instructed.

The Franklin county Convention will meet to-morrow—not on the 22d of October, as was erroneously stated in our last.

The Conferences for the nomination of Congressional and Senatorial candidates will doubtless be held at an early day. The time and place have not yet been fixed.

Berks County.—The annual meeting of the Democracy of this sterling old county was held on the 5th ult., and was numerously attended by citizens from every district.

Hon. J. Ghancy Jones, presided, and excellent speeches were made by Hon. Hester Clymer, Hon. S. E. Ancona, J. Lawrence Getz, Esq., and Hon. J. C. McKenny. The resolutions recite and reaffirm the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention. They are frank, outspoken, loyal, national and constitutional, and were adopted by acclamation. Old Berks will do her duty at the ballot-box, as she is nobly performing her duty to the country in the field.

The Democratic State Convention of Maine on Thursday week nominated a candidate for Governor. On the first ballot the whole number of votes cast was 414, of which Bion Bradbury, of Eastport, had 287; James White, of Belfast, 133; scattering 3. The nomination was made unanimous, on motion of Mr. White. Resolutions were passed, declaring the party for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is; that the Constitution was formed in a spirit of concession and compromise, and must be preserved by the same means, and not by military power alone. These were adopted unanimously, with the Indiana resolutions.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

Mr. Seward's letter to Mr. Hughes, though apparently sincerely patriotic, contains, it seems to us, one grand error. If, says the Journal of Commerce, a steamer is overtaken by a tempest on the lee shore, and driving fiercely, it would be the duty of a wise captain to place strong men at the wheel, and have sharp eyes on the look-out. But he would never have the engineer leave the engine, nor if the steersman and a look began to gain would he be a prudent man to neglect that danger because another and apparently a greater was demanding his attention. Every ordinary precaution for safety would be kept up with unusual vigilance, and the great danger would be quickened apprehensions of other dangers.

In this idea we see a complete answer to those who advocate a cessation of political discussion in the present times, so long as radical men continue it. If all parties, conservative and radical, would agree to suspend all differences, and to lay on the shelf all plans which are of a partisan character, they, indeed, it would be advisable to abandon every form of political strife. But when politicians of the radical sort take advantage of the national peril to press their schemes and policy on the country, schemes which we deem hostile to the country, wise men see in them a danger, which, though for the time less threatening, is in the end likely to be as fatal as the more manifest danger against which we are all earnestly striving.

If it is the first duty of the nation to put down the rebellion, it is the accompanying duty to save the Constitution, and to preserve the high and holy gift of the fathers. "Use every weapon, radical or conservative," says an enthusiast, "so you only destroy the rebellion." Be cool, old rash man, and the ship will be saved. But if because the fuel is giving out, and the steamer drifts towards the rocks, you seize an axe and hew through timber and plank for wood to feed the fire, and thus open a great hole in the ship's bottom through which destruction rushes in on you, you will regret in the moment of your agony that you relied in using "any means" to avoid a danger that should and could have been avoided by "wise means" while the ship was being saved from other perils as well.

Treason to the Government Openly Claimed—Will the Government Act?

These are the days in which much is said about treason and traitors. This is the daily theme of the Abolition press. Each attempt of the patriotic men of the country to rally the masses upon a sound, conservative platform, which, while it will give force and energy to the Government, will at the same time, protect the constitutional rights of persons in this section, is greeted with the cry of treason, and appeals made to mob violence, or Governmental interference, in order to crush it. Foremost in this movement of the Abolition journals and party, has been the Press of this city. That desperate sheet has used the most vile and unworthy means to carry out its designs upon all who differ from it, or dare to act in a manner not sanctioned by its conductor and his masters. No act was performed by a Democrat that was not treasonable, no word said that did not stamp the utterer as a traitor to the country. And yet in the Press of the 20th is the following language and declaration of principles, to which the serious attention of all men who are in favor of a Republican form of Government, is especially called.

The Press says: "Another principle must certainly be embodied in and disseminated from Government. The men who shape the legislation of this country, when the war is past, must remember that what we want is power and strength. THE PROBLEM WILL BE TO COMBINE THE PRINCIPLES OF A REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT WITH THE POWERS OF A MONARCHICAL GOVERNMENT."

There is certainly no mistaking the point presented by the Press. It is a plain declaration in favor of changing our form of Government from a Republic to a Monarchy, when the reorganization comes.—Constitutional Union.

A NEW BUREAU.—The Government has established an office which will have the drafting business under its entire supervision and control. Col. A. K. McClure, late Senator from Franklin county, has been appointed an aid to the Governor, with the rank of Colonel, and it is understood that he will take charge of the drafting bureau, the duties of which will doubtless last until the war is over.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

BATTLES AND SKIRMISHES.

From statements published at the Capital and in the Northern cities, it seems to be well understood that Gen. Pope has fallen back from his advanced position on the Rapidan and is now on the north bank of the Rappahannock. The movement across the last named river, which was effected Friday morning week—the advance having commenced moving from Culpeper Monday afternoon. The Confederates are reported to have a heavy force on the south bank, and skirmishing is constantly carried on between the opposing armies. The Confederate batteries extend from the Sulphur or Warrenton Springs to Fredericksburg—a distance of thirty-three miles all the way. On Catlett's Station seems to have been made the last stand of the Federal army. A number of forty or fifty prisoners were captured, and a number of wagons and carried off some two hundred horses. The Confederates, it is supposed, lost about a dozen men in the skirmish, while the Federal casualties were a little more than a hundred. On the same day a guerrilla camp, near Danville, was broken up and three of the men killed and eight wounded. It is stated that since the promulgation of the order to draft for the United States army, large numbers of men have left Kentucky to join the Confederates.

The Son of Friday says: The intelligence from the seat of war in Virginia is highly important. From the statements published it appears that the Confederates, instead of being driven back to the Potomac, have moved up a considerable portion of their army between the Federal force under Gen. Pope and the fortifications at Washington. Three battles were fought on Wednesday. At Bull Run a large engagement took place, lasting all day, between a brigade of Federal troops, under Gen. Sigel, and a superior force of the Confederates. The battle was for the possession of the bridge, which at the close of the day the Confederates still held. It is supposed that the fight was renewed yesterday. Gen. Hooker's division advanced to Bristow's Station, four miles beyond Manassas Junction, and there encountered a large Confederate force, and a battle ensued, which was kept up all day. The Federal force, on reaching Manassas Junction, the Federal loss in killed, wounded and missing in this engagement is estimated at about three hundred. At Manassas Junction another battle took place. The troops which were sent out to reinforce the Federal force, on reaching Manassas Junction, were opened on by a heavy fire of artillery and were compelled to fall back. General Taylor, the commander, seeing that efforts were being made by the Confederates to cut off his retreat, ordered his troops across Blackburn's Ford, the Confederates firing upon them as they moved. The loss of the brigade is believed to be severe. A skirmish probably occurred at Fairfax Station, and it is reported that a large portion of a New Jersey Regiment were captured by the Confederates at that place. It is reported that the Confederates are encamped twenty or thirty thousand strong between Manassas Junction and Gainesville, and that the great body of their army is massed at Fairfax Station, in Loudoun county, on the Manassas Gap railroad, forty-one miles from Alexandria. Gainesville is twenty-eight miles from Alexandria on the same railroad, in Prince William county. Confederate scouts have appeared at a church in Loudoun county, and are reported to be in the vicinity of Fairfax Station, and at Vienna, fifteen miles from Alexandria.

On Wednesday night the railroad bridge over Accotink river, ten miles from Alexandria, was burned by the Confederates, and the Station, founded in 1846, and a small body of Federal troops left their post at the appearance of a guerrilla party. The above is a brief summary of the news given to the public last evening by a Washington journal.

General Blunt with fifteen hundred men marched from Fort Scott, Missouri, on the 17th ultimo, to attack the Confederates at Lone Jack. The Southerners declined an engagement, and commenced to retreat, pursued by General Blunt, across the Osage river, with a loss of all his baggage, but a number of prisoners and arms.

Gen. R. W. Johnson arrived at Louisville on the 28th, and gave the particulars of his recent unsuccessful attack upon the rebels near Gallatin, Tennessee. He says he was compelled to surrender, because his force, after fighting bravely for some time, finally broke and fled, with the exception of several officers and about seventy-five of the men. The Federal loss was twenty-five killed and thirty-six wounded. The Confederates lost thirteen killed and forty wounded. The Federal prisoners were all paroled by Morgan.

A letter from Loudoun Co., Va., states that a dash was made early Wednesday morning by White's Confederate cavalry on Captain Means' company. In the town of Middleburg, and in the vicinity of the town, the most of the Federal cavalry under Captain Means. The captain made his escape, with some other. The greatest excitement prevails in Loudoun county in consequence of the appearance of guerrilla bands.

The following is the news received on Saturday. It is highly interesting. After a silence of eleven days an official dispatch concerning the movements of the army of Virginia has been received from Gen. Pope. The dispatch is dated Thursday evening, and explains the retrograde movement from Warrenton Springs to Fredericksburg, which was made in three columns. This movement was rendered necessary by the appearance of a large force of Confederates, endeavoring to turn the right of the army. Gen. McClellan and Gen. Sigel were ordered to march on Gainesville, and to be ready to meet the march on Greenwich, while Gen. Pope, with Gen. Porter's corps and Gen. Hooker's division, moved back on Manassas Junction. As the Confederates had reached Manassas Junction, the Federal force under Gen. Pope, by marching down from Gainesville from the Rappahannock, and Gen. Sigel's division, moved back on Manassas Junction, and drove back, to the west side, Gen. Longstreet's division, which had passed the Gap. On Wednesday afternoon, while marching towards Manassas Junction, Hooker's division, sent upon the Confederates near Kettle Run, and a battle took place, resulting in a defeat of the Confederates, with a loss of three hundred killed and wounded, and their camp baggage and many stand of arms captured.

On Thursday morning General Pope's command advanced on Manassas Junction, which was found to have been evacuated by the Confederates a few hours before, they retreating by Centerville to Warrenton. Six miles west of Centerville, at a late hour of the afternoon, a severe battle was fought, which only ended with the night, the Confederates being driven back at all points. Gen. Pope ends his dispatch by saying that Gen. Heintzelman's corps should move on to Manassas Junction on Friday morning.

A Washington paper of last evening states that heavy firing was heard from the vicinity of Fairfax Station yesterday morning, which probably proceeded from a renewal of the engagement. The paper states that the Confederates have disappeared from the line of the Orange and Manassas railroad, but yesterday morning occupied a hill at Lewinsburg, twelve miles from Washington and four miles from Manassas Junction. The Confederate force which advanced on Manassas is estimated to have been thirty thousand strong, composed of Gen. Jackson's army corps and Gen. Stuart's cavalry. During the movements reported by Gen. Pope, the army has captured one thousand prisoners, one piece of artillery and many stand of arms.

General McClellan, it is announced, has been appointed to the command of all the Federal forces in Virginia, and is now engaged in dispatching his troops around Alexandria and Washington.

Secession and Abolition, "git out!"

between Vicksburg and Little Rock and Providence, Louisiana, was but off. A portion of the force, with runs, entered the Yazoo river and captured a battery, the garrison not making any attempt to defend it.

A dispatch published in Southern papers partially confirms these statements, admitting that only five hundred stand of arms were captured on the transport, and stating that the guns taken on the Yazoo were unmounted.

A dispatch from Lexington, Kentucky, says that the situation of the Federal troops on occasion alarm to their safety. The army is well supplied with provisions. Another report, that Gen. Fremont repulsed a large force of Confederates on the other (eastern) side of Cumberland Gap, and also that the Southerners have fifteen thousand men in front of the Federal position, and that the Confederates are now commanded by Gen. Bragg, Floyd and Smith.

A skirmish with a guerrilla force occurred near Henderson, Kentucky, on Monday, resulting in the defeat of the Confederates, with a loss of five killed. The Federal casualties were a little more than a hundred. On the same day a guerrilla camp, near Danville, was broken up and three of the men killed and eight wounded. It is stated that since the promulgation of the order to draft for the United States army, large numbers of men have left Kentucky to join the Confederates.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.—The Littlestown Railroad was sold at public auction on Thursday last—a portion of the first mortgage bonds and others becoming the purchasers, at \$18,500.

ROBERT G. HARPER, Esq., of the Sentinel, has been appointed Assessor of the National Tax for this Congressional district. We congratulate our neighbor on his "good luck" in securing so large a slice of "popoila."

COLONEL SUMWALT.—The Governor has appointed Rev. C. E. Sumwalt, of this county, Colonel of the 14th Regiment, P. V. The Regiment is composed of two Companies from this county, (Capt. McCreary's and Capt. Walter's), three Companies from Montgomery county, four from Bedford and one from Bucks.—The Star says that Capt. McCreary's Company has been assigned the position on the right, (Company A) and that Capt. Walter's will be the color Company—both posts of honor. Dr. Wetherell, of Montgomery, presented the Regiment with a splendid flag on Friday. The Regiment left Harrisburg for Fort Monroe on Saturday.

Col. Sumwalt's appointment is highly gratifying to his numerous friends, especially since it is believed that there was a vigorous effort made to "head it off" in favor of some one else. He possesses capital qualifications, and the boys of the 14th will congratulate themselves on having so gallant a leader. He was educated at Charlotte Military Academy, near Annapolis.

THE ANDERSON TROOP.—The following is a list of men recruited by Sergt. Lashell in this county for the Anderson Troop. Twenty-eight left on Friday morning week for Carlisle Barracks, and another squad will leave in a few days. They are all picked men, and will do credit to their county when called into service:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| James S. Wely, | Thos. W. Gitt, |
| George Shields, | Wm. F. Bowers, |
| Charles Weaver, | George W. Kinter, |
| Samuel S. Wampler, | Geo. W. Hildebrand, |
| John M. Willard, | David Shaffer, |
| Joseph Meals, | Howard Becker, |
| Wm. H. Pierce, | John M. Martin, |
| Jacob Kitzmiller, | Chas. M. Brough, |
| Nicholas F. Weigle, | Wm. H. Small, |
| Batzer S. Henner, | David Taylor, |
| Beniah C. Snyder, | David Tawney, |
| Wm. G. Sheffer, | James Swisher, |
| John K. Marshall, | Joseph Sullivan, |
| John E. Henner, | Harry H. Brough, |
| Andrew E. Lewis, | Paul Hersch, |
| John W. Wierman, | Elias Deeter. |

The County Commissioners proceeded to Harrisburg on Tuesday last and paid the \$50 bounty to our soldiers in Camp Carlisle. They consist of the two companies of Capt. McCreary and Walter. From there they proceeded to Carlisle to "settle" with the men in the Anderson Troop.

We understand that the members of Capt. McCreary's Company have sent home to their friends, out of their bounty, the handsome sum of \$2,700. Capt. Walter's men have also sent home a large amount, as have those enlisted in the Anderson Troop. We have not heard the amount sent.

ROGUES ABOUT.—We learn that a few nights since, a number of hams, shoulders, &c., were stolen from the premises of Mr. Jacob Plank, on Marsh Creek, to the value of forty or fifty dollars.

On Wednesday night, the dwelling of Mrs. Barr, in this place, was entered by several villains, no doubt with a view to plunder. The family, hearing them in the house, made an alarm, when they scampered off.

The house of a colored man, named Fisher, near this place, was entered a few days ago, whilst the family was absent, and gold watch and over \$20 in money taken. Housekeepers must be watchful.

THE NEW CURRENCY.—The new \$1 and \$2 Treasury notes have been put in circulation, but only a few have yet reached this place. They are printed in red, black and green, and the \$1's have a likeness of Secretary Chase, and the \$2's one of Alexander Hamilton. The workmanship is very fine, and counterfeiting would be extremely difficult. The stamp currency has also made its appearance—but its scarcity as yet.

For several evenings past a Comet has been observed very nearly or a little North of the Zenith. It has not yet approached the earth sufficiently near to be well defined, by a little telescope, however, it can be readily observed.

NEW YORK.—The Democratic State Committee of New York have called a State Convention, to meet at Albany on the 10th of September, to nominate a State ticket. It is believed that the Democracy of New York will now show themselves far stronger than they have for years before. They can, and should, revolutionize the Empire State; for a marked change is occurring in public sentiment, and it is in their favor.

Franklin County.—The Republicans of Franklin county have nominated John Rowe for reelection to the Assembly, with instructions to support A. K. McClure for the U. S. Senate.

And this is the kind of stuff some persons call "Union," to gull the unwary into the support of Republicans. One distinguishing trait characterizes all these so-called Union conventions. They are all held by and under the auspices of Republican committees. The same dodge was exhibited in this county on the 4th of August.

John Rowe, like Busbey, acted with the Republican party during the whole of last winter, and now he receives instructions to support McClure, a leading Republican, for the United States Senate.

It is said, however, that Mr. McClure declines being a candidate for this position. Should he not be, we suppose that Rowe and Busbey, if elected, would vote for the notorious Abolitionist Wilmot, as he was endorsed by the Republican State Convention as a "true representative of the loyal sentiment of Pennsylvania."

In speaking of the Draft in Dauphin county, the Patriot & Union remarks: In connection with this subject, we may say that every Deputy Marshal should either publish a list of those he has enrolled, or if attended by an expense, he should copy his list and have it put up in some conspicuous place in his ward or district. By this means omissions can be attended to, and if any man is drafted, he has a clear right to know for what reason his neighbor is exempted from taking his chance along with the rest.