

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



The Union of Lakes—the Union of Lands—
The Union of States none could sever.
The Union of Hearts—the Union of Hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STARR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. ISAAC SLENKER,
OF TAMM CITY.

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

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Gen. A. H. COFFING, Somerset Co.
Senator,
WILLIAM McSHERRY, Esq., Littlestown.

Assembly,
HENRY J. MYERS, Esq., Tyrone, Pa.
District Attorney,
WM. A. DUNGAN, Esq., Gettysburg.

Commissioner,
JACOB EPPLERMAN, Butler, Pa.
Director of the Poor,
JACOB M. BOLLINGER, Union, Pa.

Assessor,
JOSEPH H. SHREMAN, Hamilton, Pa.
County Surveyor,
JOHN G. BRINKERHOFF, Gettysburg, Pa.



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 at the City of Harrisburg, Pa., on the 10th day of July, 1862, the following resolution was adopted, viz:
Resolved, That the Chairman call upon the loyal men of Adams County, through the Democratic Standing Committees of the different counties, to meet on the 17th day of September next, to celebrate the day of the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.
In pursuance of this resolution, we call upon and earnestly request all Democrats and other friends of the Constitution and Union, to assemble in Adams County, on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1862, at 10 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of commemorating the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.
JACOB BRINKERHOFF,
Chairman Democratic County Committee,
Sept. 1, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Adams County will meet at the house of Mrs. W. M. McSherry, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of SEPTEMBER next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—EVERY MEMBER IS INVITED TO PRESENT.
The following names comprise the Committee: **JACOB BRINKERHOFF,** Chairman; **JOHN G. BRINKERHOFF,** Henry Dugher, Henry Dugher, Joseph J. Smith, Isaac E. Wierman, Conrad E. Myers, Daniel Biesinger, Edward McSherry, William Frederick Wolf, Nathan Miller, Simon Harris, Joseph L. Shook, Aaron Wisler, Samuel A. Gilliland, Joseph Wolf, George Lutz, Jesse D. Newman, Joseph Lilly, Wm. S. Halberstadt, John M. Pittenger, W. Ross White.
Sept. 8, 1862.

THE CONSTITUTION!

SEPTEMBER 17TH!

Democrats and all other citizens of the county loyal to "the Constitution as it is" and the Union as it was, remember that WEDNESDAY NEXT, (September 17th), will be celebrated in this place as the Anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, by a renewal of our devotion to that sacred instrument—to the doctrines of Washington, Madison, and its other wise and patriotic framers—and to the Union, of which it is the only reliable bond and basis.

An Address appropriate to the day will be delivered by **WM. McSHERRY,** Esq., of Littlestown. Friends of the Constitution and Union, rally to this meeting, so that it shall be one in all respects creditable to our cause, and worthy of the purpose for which it is called. RALLY! RALLY!

"RUMORS OF WAR."

Considerable excitement prevailed here during the week. It was stated in our last that the rebels had entered Frederick. A few days after it was reported that they had moved off—supposed to have gone in the direction of Williamsport. Next day rumor had it that they moved back again, and subsequent accounts confirmed the report. Hagerstown was reported to be occupied by a large force of rebel cavalry. About 200 of them were out at Brinn's farm, on Thursday evening. This caused great excitement in Chambersburg. Many of the merchants packed up their goods and sent them on Friday, and families were leaving. On Friday morning, the bars were closed. None of the stores were open. On Saturday morning the excitement had measurably subsided under the supposition that the Confederates were crossing into Virginia at Williamsport. On Thursday several deserters from the rebel army arrived here. They reported 125,000 rebel troops in Maryland, and 75,000 on the Virginia side of the river. They deserted at Boonsboro, on Wednesday. Confederates were reported to have arrived here on Saturday. He is reported to have been a train was expected to go through from that city to Frederick on Saturday evening, by which many refugees would return to their homes. This is a good opportunity to quiet all these rumors.

PATRIOTISM AND POLITICS.

We take the liberty of appropriating to our own use a very good article, on this subject, which we find in the New York Argus. So much has been said by the Republican press in favor of their peculiar theory of no-partyism, that a few wholesome suggestions on the same subject, coming from the Democratic side, would seem to be not only proper, but both desirable and necessary. The hollowness of Republican professions has been very clearly illustrated by their actions; for, while they falsely claim to have adopted in good faith the no-party principle, their appointments to office, outside the military, have been almost, if not exclusively, from the Abolition and Abolitionist ranks, and their political nominations have been of the same unmistakable stamp. As well, therefore, to re-act upon their hypocrisy, as to put un-sophisticated Democrats on their guard against the wiles of these party-preachers, we give, from the Argus, the Democratic index of the only basis upon which the no-party theory can be practical and usefully carried out.

A great deal of gratuitous advice has been offered, since the beginning of the war, on the subject of subordinating politics to the demands of our country. The doctrine is a good one, and we think it will work well in practice as in theory. We are decidedly in favor of trying it in the approaching political campaign.

In putting in practice, however, so excellent a principle—a principle dictated by the highest consideration of public duty—we are not going to accept the dictum of the Republican leaders and abandon our own convictions of right, our own views of government, or our own ideas of the measures which are demanded to save the country from the fearful doom which now threatens it. We are not going to give up our adhesion to the doctrine that the present administration is inflexible, and that Democrats ought, therefore, to abandon their own organization and support it.

The true patriot is ever ready to subordinate partisanship to the calls of his country—especially when, as now, its very existence is endangered, and its authority set at defiance. He will forego mere partisan advantage for the higher and nobler purpose of sustaining the Government in maintaining the Constitution and restoring the Union. This every patriot is willing to do. The only question, then, which can divide us, is how can such a great and momentous work be performed?

The Republican leaders tell us that our duty consists in supporting and sustaining the administration, and giving in our adhesion to the principles of the party in power—not to support the Government merely—for that we all have done, and are doing with men and money, voice and pen—but to re-elect the members of the dominant party, or to fill their places with others of like views, and to perpetuate—so long as the war shall last—the reign of the present irresponsible and incompetent ruling-power. This, according to the radical Republican creed, is the length and breadth, and height and depth, in short, of patriotism.

With all respect for those who give us such advice, we repudiate the teaching, and reject, emphatically and totally, the invitation to abandon our principles—the principles upon which the country rose to greatness, prosperity and power, and to adopt those which have brought to peril, and which threaten with total destruction, the country.

If the country is to be preserved from impending ruin—if the Constitution is to be maintained and the Union restored, there is a high and imperative duty for all patriots to perform—a duty, indeed, above party and political advantage—involving the dearest rights and the noblest institutions ever possessed by man. The duty appeals not to Democrats alone, but to every true friend of his country, and it consists in the most powerful and determined effort to procure a return, in all branches of the Government, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, to the sound principles which governed the nation for almost three quarters of a century, during its unparalleled growth and success, but whose partial abandonment has speedily brought disaster and evil of the most appalling character.

The present is, indeed, a time for subordinating partisanship to patriotism—a time for all citizens opposed to the cruel and doctrine which have obtained practical sway in the administration of the Government, to unite their efforts and put forth all their energies to produce a change, and thus open, at least, a chance for the restoration of the Union. We do not insist that this great work shall be performed by Democrats alone. It is sufficient to demand the entire efforts of all truly patriotic citizens. If the Democratic party leads in the movement, it is because the Democratic organization is the only one with vitality and power sufficient to lift up the standard of restoration, and aided by other patriotic citizens, bear it aloft and onward to victory.

The destructive policy of the Abolitionists must be checked, and more rational ideas be brought to the administration of the Government. Now is the time to begin the work. We do not stop to inquire into the details of military management. It is sufficient to know that while the people have contributed of men and means ever flowing, the great principles of Republican government have been overturned, and the rights of the people disregarded, and the purpose to overturn and reconstruct our political system boldly proclaimed.

Let us not listen to the siren song of party abandonment when it proceeds from those who through that instrumentality would more effectually retain political power. The times demand self-sacrificing, high-minded action, not for the sake of party, but for the sake of our country and of constitutional government. Organized effort is required, and those who appear to us to abandon the Democratic party, plead only for a continuance of the policy which is hurrying us as a nation to irretrievable dissolution. This cannot, must not be, while the power exists with the people to avert it.

Major Gen. Reno has been assigned to the command of the third army corps. General McDowell having been granted leave of absence for fifteen days.

Colonel Thomas L. Kane, of the Bucktail Regiment, has been appointed a brigade-general for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

The Democratic Conference of this district met at the house of Mr. McDonald in Fulton county, on Thursday last, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Congress. On the first ballot, Gen. A. H. COFFING, of Somerset, received nine votes, and Hon. G. W. BREWER, of Franklin, six votes—whereupon, on motion of Mr. HANSELER, of Franklin, the nomination was made unanimous. The best feeling prevailed, and high hopes of the success of our nominee were expressed by all. The people, in all the counties of the district, are waking up to the importance of having a conservative man to represent them in the national council. Gen. Coffing will be found true to this sentiment—not only by his vote, but by his acts. He is heartily for the Union, for the Constitution, and therefore, free from all taint of Abolitionism. A sound lawyer, and an eloquent speaker, always fearless in upholding the right, the people have in him a standard-bearer upon whom they can rely with entire confidence, as proved that the cause of the country will find in him one of its most valuable advocates.

We shall allude to him again. The proceedings of the Conference will be given in our next.

SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

The Democratic Senatorial Conference, at Chambersburg, on Wednesday, unanimously nominated **WM. McSHERRY,** Esq., of Littlestown, to represent the counties of Franklin, Fulton and Adams in the Senate of the State. C. M. H. YESS, Esq., of Franklin, very gracefully withdrew in deference to the claims of Adams. We need hardly say that this nomination is eminently "fit to be made." There is not an unprincipled man in the county, of either party, but will concede to Mr. McSherry the most desirable qualifications for the post, coupled with the purest patriotism. No one can be more unexceptionably "above name him but to praise." Engaged to the law, but now engaged in the pursuits of agriculture, he is peculiarly the man for the place. He was not brought out by any effort of his own—far from it. His nomination resulted solely from a uniformly and heartily expressed preference by Democrats and other conservative citizens, throughout the entire county. If ever "the office sought the man," it did in this instance, and we cannot but believe that the people will endorse the selection at the polls triumphantly.

The proceedings of the Conference will be found in another column.

The Democratic Conference of the Twenty-third Congressional District, composed of Armstrong and Butler, and part of Allegany county, have nominated **JACOB ZIEGLER,** for Congress. The odds against his success is not desperate—and if any Democrat can carry the district, the Colonel is the man. He is one of that sort—never daunted, never disheartened. Zealous, intrepid, indefatigable in the pursuit of anything he undertakes, if Victory lures anywhere in the district he will find her and hold fast to her. Success is his!

Notwithstanding the fact that the enemy is along our very borders, there are Republicans in our midst whose patriotism is so bitter, that they still persist in denouncing Democrats as traitors and enemies of their country. This is a horrible course of these men partakes of the nature of the infernal that is a curse to all who see it. It is calculated to give "aid and comfort" to the rebels, and that its tendency must be to produce harsh feelings among our people? Every true patriot must turn with disgust from such reckless or thoughtless "disturbers of the peace."

Gen. McClellan—the Long Sufferer of Kentucky has unanimously elected the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Kentucky shall decline the restoration of Gen. George B. McClellan to the command of the Army of Virginia, and regard it as a high token that under his command the war will henceforth be prosecuted with the skill and energy necessary to bring it to a speedy and successful termination.

The duty of every lover of his country in this crisis, is to discountenance all idle and unprofitable talk, all speculations upon rumors which have no foundation in truth or common sense. It is from such materials that both newspapers and newspapers manufacture panics, and unfeminine for the plain, practical duties of the day and its developments.

Political Arrests.—A very sensible relief will be felt in the order of Judge Advocate General Turner, revoking the restrictions on travel, and annulling the wholesale power of arrest for "disloyal practices" heretofore given to marshals and police officers.—*Constitutional Union.*

There is something sublimely heroic in the calm faith with which Democrats look forward to the inevitable triumph of their principles. They know that their principles are eternal as truth, and must, therefore, prevail. The Albany Argus addresses these encouraging words to the Democracy of New York: They are as appropriate to us of Pennsylvania:

Follow Democrats, have patience, stand fast by your principles, calmly endure the sifting reproaches and misrepresentations with which partisan demagogues, or in any honest but weak and unstable political friends, assail you. When the storm of vituperation shall have passed, and the noisy pretentious patriots of the day shall have shrunk away from the dangers which now impend upon us, the last hope of the nation will rest upon our courage and firmness, grounded upon intelligent political faith, which will be equal to the terrible ordeal, and the salvation of your country will be wrought out by your own hands.

ARRIVAL OF CAVALRY.

Our town was greatly excited yesterday by the arrival of two regiments of cavalry—the New York First and Pennsylvania Eighth under command of Col. McElreath, acting Brigadier General. They left Frederick on Saturday, and wait outside here. These regiments have seen much service, having been with Gen. McClellan through the Peninsula campaign, and deserve to be classed among the veterans of the war—Officers and men, by their soldierly deportment, have made a most favorable impression upon our citizens. It is to be regretted that they stay among us will necessarily be brief.

They report that Gen. Burnside took possession of Frederick on Friday, charging upon the rear of the Confederates, composed of cavalry, as he entered, and capturing several.

It is supposed that the rebels will endeavor to cross into Virginia at Williamsport, but with what success remains to be seen. Cannonading was heard here during Saturday and yesterday.

P. S.—It is reported that Burnside is at Middleburg. Fighting all day yesterday—supposed to be between Burnside and Jackson. Gen. McClellan at Frederick yesterday. The cavalry leave to-day.

SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.

The Senatorial Conference of the District composed of Adams, Franklin and Fulton counties, met at Montgomery's Hotel, in Chambersburg, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., and adjourned, P. M.

On motion, Samuel Robinson, of Fulton, was appointed Chairman, and Wm. S. Stenger, of Franklin, Secretary.

The conference then proceeded to nominate candidates for State Senator. William McSherry, Esq., of Littlestown, Adams county, was nominated by J. C. Neely, Esq., and Calvin M. Dungan, Esq., of Chambersburg, by Daniel McKenzie.

The name of Calvin M. Dungan was immediately withdrawn by Wm. S. Stenger, who stated that Mr. Dungan felt it his duty to withdraw his name from the consideration of the conference, inasmuch as Adams county was undoubtedly entitled to the candidate. On motion of Wm. S. Stenger, Wm. McSherry, of Adams, was nominated by acclamation as the candidate for State Senator. The following are the names of the conferees—Henry A. Pickler, Dr. E. F. Shook and J. C. Neely of Adams; Dr. J. P. Smith, Samuel Robinson and George A. Letter, of Fulton; Daniel McKenzie, P. M. Shook, and Wm. S. Stenger, of Franklin; and W. S. Stenger, Chairman.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF ADAMS COUNTY.

It is to that party that I would address these few lines, as being a member of that organization myself. In my last number of the Compiler, I appealed to you to lay aside all party feelings and deposit your votes for honest conservative men.

We do not wish to detract from our friends what they have done, but merely to state what course we think it ought to pursue in this crisis. I believe you to be an intelligent and patriotic citizen of your party, and one who will do his duty. This we desire in any man, where his party is thrifty and capable of the principles upon which it was first based, and that one party has no more right to rule than the other. It will be a small matter in the cause, but every little helps, and if there be but a conscientious uprising of the people, in the aggregate, a powerful engine will be set working.

For Mr. Bushy will not vote. I cannot vote for him. I believe him to be an Abolitionist. It is said that he has expressed himself, and I would be pleased to see him prove to the contrary. I demand it of him.

Mr. Myers I know to be right upon this point, and I feel it my duty to support him. I hope you will do the same. Of course he is a Democrat, and opposed to us in politics, but shall we in these trying hours halt between two opinions, and let a man like Bushy, who has been a member of our party in the Legislature, be given encouragement to Abolitionism, which seems to have been the cause of our calamities. No, my friends. I will not do it.

I mourn the loss of our good and great, and true friend, Col. Geo. S. Brown. My friends, I have never to believe, and feel the fires of rebellion.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

HOME DEFENCE.—Active preparations for home defence have been in progress here for the last ten days.

The Zouaves have re-organized, under the following officers:
Captain, Wm. J. Martin.
1st Lieut., Wm. A. Duncan.
2d Lieut., Joseph Brodhead.
Orderly, John Rupp.

A new Company was organized on Monday with the following officers:
Captain, Dr. E. G. Fahehnstock.
1st Lieut., J. T. McElhenny.
2d Lieut., C. X. Martin.
Orderly, C. M. Dasher.

A third Company was organized on Wednesday—composed principally of older men—under the following officers:
Captain, S. S. McCreary.
1st Lieut., John Hill.
2d Lieut., J. L. Hill.

The Companies meet regularly for drill. In addition to the above, a Cavalry Company is being filled up. Perry J. Tate has been drilling them.

These preparations are entirely proper, and it is not doubted that they will lead to a high degree of proficiency in the military art. It is not needed, no harm will be done.

THE DRAFT.—Col. R. C. Swope advertises in the Republican papers that the Draft for each district and township of the county will commence on Friday, the 10th inst., for the number of men necessary to fill its quota, unless the district or township furnishes the men as Volunteers on or before that day. Each district has the privilege and can offer Volunteers to fill its quota on the day the Draft is made, and thus obviate the Draft entirely.

Non-combatants may be exempted. They are to pay such fees as the Legislature may fix, and subscribe to the following:
Before me, Commissioner of the State, for the purpose of exempting, personally appeared _____, who being duly sworn, depose and say that he conscientiously scruples to bear arms in defence of his country, or otherwise, while so covered.

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GEN. MCCLELLAN'S SILENCE.

Gen. McClellan has won respect for his character from all thinking men, by his speech, his brave and noble, and his noble speech, which has been so long absent from the "Opinion" and "The Philadelphia Press." His silence has not done more harm than good in the eyes of the Union, and I would like to see the "Opinion" and "The Philadelphia Press" resume their former position.

He long received and put at work all the negroes which came to his lines, yet was always accused of excluding them. His plans were thwarted by the intrigues of his enemies at Washington, yet he was made responsible for the failures thus caused. He never underrated the power of the enemy, yet he has required the bitter lessons of a twelve-month to convince the radicals that he was right, and during all that time the delay of preparation or of caution had been denounced as the delay of cowardice or timidity. His army was divided, yet he did not complain. His request for permission to attack Richmond just before he was ordered to leave the Peninsula was refused, and apparently his last opportunity of vindication denied him, yet he yielded without an open murmur. His army was withdrawn from under his command and given to another who has more than decimated it, and left all things worse than they were a twelvemonth ago, yet he did not resign. Indeed it is said that the other day when his command was a mere handful of men, he told the President that he would do his duty faithfully, but that had he and if those were withdrawn, or his resignation desired, he would give it gladly, but would then shoulder a musket and enlist in the ranks, since he had entered for the war and did not intend to leave it; it was ended. Though virtually deprived of a command, he did not seek to be relieved, but accepted the inferior service assigned to him, went about his business, and with the instinct of a soldier and the self-respect of a strong and noble character, at all times and under all provocations, still kept perfect silence.

Not one word of complaint, of explanation, or self-exculpation, or denial, of defense has ever passed his lips or pen. Nor has any one been authorized to speak such words for him. His apparent silence, which would have been allowed, has been a real silence, which was wise.

Political campaigns, by their bitterness and misrepresentations, which accompany our heated discussions, rarely fail to call out the candidate for office in self-defence. Bitterness and misrepresentation have been exhausted upon Gen. McClellan, but he has gone about his business and wasted no time in anticipating the justice of history. This is the more remarkable, for though politicians and public men, accustomed to abuse, in time learn to cover their sensibilities with an epidermis as thick as the hide of a rhinoceros, Gen. McClellan, always in private life, never can have acquired by such means such indifference. His silence is

LATEST WAR NEWS.

INVASION OF MARYLAND.
Battle at Harper's Ferry.—The Rebels Repulsed, with Great Slaughter.

Jackson Crossing into Virginia.
Important movements have taken place in the position of the conflicting armies in Maryland, the full consequences of which we do not at present know, and with the information in our possession, estimate. The primary fact is that the whole Rebel force at Frederick have moved away from the direction of Hagerstown, and that Frederick city is no longer held by the Rebels. The Rebel movement commenced early on Wednesday morning. The statement as to the strength of the Rebels continues so diverse that it is impossible to get a clear idea of the case. From an intelligent informant in Frederick city, the whole time of the Rebel occupation and their evacuation of the city through their way to Hagerstown, it is to be understood that the Rebels had about fifteen hundred men, including several companies of cavalry, and that the whole number of Rebels who passed through Frederick city, exceeded by a large number the number of the Union soldiers who were ordered to march into the city. It is reported that the Rebels had about fifteen hundred men, including several companies of cavalry, and that the whole number of Rebels who passed through Frederick city, exceeded by a large number the number of the Union soldiers who were ordered to march into the city.

Evacuation of Frederick and Westminster.
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HOME DEFENCE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Governor Curtin has issued the following order:
Headquarters Pennsylvania Militia,
Harrisburg, Sept. 10, 1862.

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 to be ready for marching orders upon one hour's notice, to proceed to such points of rendezvous as the government 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, first lieutenant, second lieutenant, eighty privates as the minimum, and ninety-eight privates as the maximum of each company.

Second. As the call may be sudden, it is deemed necessary that each company be organized in such a manner that they can assemble with at least sixty rounds of ammunition to suit the kind of arms in possession of the soldiers. Such persons as cannot secure and bring arms with them, will be furnished with the government arms after their arrival at the place of rendezvous.

Third. Each officer and member of the company shall provide himself with coat, shoes, clothing, (uniform or otherwise), boots, blanket, and necessary articles to go into camp when called into service.

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

Fifth. Organizations, when ordered to move, will be furnished with transportation by the government, and all members of the best arms they can secure, with at least sixty rounds of ammunition to suit the kind of arms in possession of the soldiers. Such persons as cannot secure and bring arms with them, will be furnished with the government arms after their arrival at the place of rendezvous.

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Seventh. Organizations, when ordered to move, will be furnished with transportation by the government, and all members of the best arms they can secure, with at least sixty rounds of ammunition to suit the kind of arms in possession of the soldiers. Such persons as cannot secure and bring arms with them, will be furnished with the government arms after their arrival at the place of rendezvous.

Eighth. Organizations, when ordered to move, will be furnished with transportation by the government, and all members of the best arms they can secure, with at least sixty rounds of ammunition to suit the kind of arms in possession of the soldiers. Such persons as cannot secure and bring arms with them, will be furnished with the government arms after their arrival at the place of rendezvous.

Ninth. Organizations, when ordered to move, will be furnished with transportation by the government, and all members of the best arms they can secure, with at least sixty rounds of ammunition to suit the kind of arms in possession of the soldiers. Such persons as cannot secure and bring arms with them, will be furnished with the government arms after their arrival at the place of rendezvous.

Tenth. Organizations, when ordered to move, will be furnished with transportation by the government, and all members of the best arms they can secure, with at least sixty rounds of ammunition to suit the kind of arms in possession of the soldiers. Such persons as cannot secure and bring arms with them, will be furnished with the government arms after their arrival at the place of rendezvous.

Eleventh. Organizations, when ordered to move, will be furnished with transportation by the government, and all members of the best arms they can secure, with at least sixty rounds of ammunition to suit the kind of arms in possession of the soldiers. Such persons as cannot secure and bring arms with them, will be furnished with the government arms after their arrival at the place of rendezvous.

Twelfth. Organizations, when ordered to move, will be furnished with transportation by the government, and all members of the best arms they can secure, with at least sixty rounds of ammunition to suit the kind of arms in possession of the soldiers. Such persons as cannot secure and bring arms with them, will be furnished with the government arms after their arrival at the place of rendezvous.

Thirteenth. Organizations, when ordered to move, will be furnished with transportation by the government, and all members of the best arms they can secure, with at least sixty rounds of ammunition to suit the kind of arms in possession of the soldiers. Such persons as cannot secure and bring arms with them, will be furnished with the government arms after their arrival at the place of rendezvous.

Fourteenth. Organizations, when ordered to move, will be furnished with transportation by the government, and all members of the best arms they can secure, with at least sixty rounds of ammunition to suit the kind of arms in possession of the soldiers. Such persons as cannot secure and bring arms with them, will be furnished with the government arms after their arrival at the place of rendezvous.

Fifteenth. Organizations, when ordered to move, will be furnished with transportation by the government, and all members of the best arms they can secure, with at least sixty rounds of ammunition to suit the kind of arms in possession of the soldiers. Such persons as cannot secure and bring arms with them, will be furnished with the government arms after their arrival at the place of rendezvous.