People's Union Convention. The Herald. Gen. Wilcox at Detroit. The Convention of the People's Union Par-This brave General, just returned with Col. ty, of Cumberland County, mot in Rheem's (now Brigadier General) Corcoran from his Hall, on Monday morning last, and organ- southern imprisonment has addressed his fel-CARLÍSLE, PA. ized by electing DAVID RENSHAW, of Hope- low citizens at Detroit, in a speech full of feelwell, President, and J. W. HENDERSON, of | ing words and full of significance beyond the Friday, Sept. 6, 1862. Carlisle, and CHAS. H. MULLIN, of South utterance of words. Let the so-called Demo-Middleton, Secretaries, the following dele. crats digest the following passage on the ab-S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., gates then presented their oredentials and olition question. O. 37 Park Row, New York, and ( look their seats : I have nothing to say in reference to the policy of the question of slavery; but I say State St. Boston, are our Agents for the HERALI those cities, and are authorized to take Advertise nts and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates. Carlisle-East Ward-J. W. Henderson, F. lardner Carlisle-West Ward-Jefferson Worthing-People's Union State Ticket. ton, Thomas Conlyn. South Middleton-Daniel M. Zeigler, Chas. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL Mullin THOMAS E. COCHRAN, North Middleton-Geo. M. Coy, A. P. Henrights of the States-I say that the political government now seeking to fasten itself on of York County. West Pennsboro'-James Greason, Edwin SURVEYOR GENERAL, Dickinson-John Morrison, Thomas Lee. WILLIAM S. ROSS. Penn-T. T. Tate, J. J. Smith. Newton-M. C. McCune, John Redig. of Luzerne County. Southampton-H. B. Hoch, Thomas Beatty. Shippensburg Borough-E. W. Curriden, COUNTY TICKET. Henry Hollar. Hopewell-David Renshaw. Newburg Borough-M. C. Sharp, W. W For Senator, for this war, with its thunder and its mighty Fiazer. Newville-J. B. Cobaugh, A. Bricker. JOHN T. GREEN, of Penn Twp. revolutions, is of itself crushing out slavery, and you need not say any more about it. (Subject to the decision of the Senatorial Confe Mifflin-Nath. E. Brown, John P. Hammer Frankford-Wm. Green, Jacob W. Fair. For Assembly. heers ) **HENRY SNYDER**, of Newville. Middlesex-George O'Hara, J. E. Coble. Hampden-Daniel Rupp, Thomas B. Bry-In another place he recommends the for-For District Attorney. J. M. WEAKLEY, of Carlisle. East Pennsboro'-Edward O. Dare, Daniel May. Silver Spring - A. May, S. S. Sollenberger. For Commissioner. DAVID RHOADS, of Carlisle. Lower Allen - Daniel Shelly, A. Dill. Mechanicsburg - Christian Kaufman, Geo. For Director of the Poor. means by which they have gained such una-Houck. HENRY B. HOCH, of Southampton. nimity in their cause. It would not hurt the Monroe-Geo. W. Leidich, Henry Bowman. loyalty of Carlisle, however much it might official dispatch, but it is one of the most seri-Upper Allen-Andrew Garret, Samuel Stouffer. For County Surveyor. GEORGE SWARTZ, of Lower Allen On motion the Convention then proceeded who was called on, last Sunday evening, in general who manages to effect it successfully the midst of the excitament and interse suc-For Auditor. o nominate a candida'e for the Legislature, the midst of the excitement and intense sufwhen the following names were presented to ferings of so many hearts in this borough, by he expected, it would have made no difference DANIEL MOSS, of Upper Allen. a friend to ask her to contribute what she in his operations. He would have been com-For Coroner, Samuel Diller, West Pennsborough, Jacob could of old linen, and if disposed, a helping hand, for the preparation of lint who are Rapidly as he marched, the enemy were far JACOB RHEEM, of Carlisle. Rheem, Carlisle. On the second ballot Henhand, for the preparation of lint, who anry Snyder received a majority of the votes, new Gen. McCall, of the Pennsylvania Re swered, that the Government would see to nd was unanimously declared the choice of serves, is to receive a splendid sword from the the convention. people of West Chester, and we learn from On motion, the convention then proceeded secession, that when it seizes on a man it the Chester County Times, that the General is to nominate a candidate for District Attorney, prostrates every sentiment of honor morality? now making his arrangements to return to when J. M. Weakley, Esq., was found to have and eradicates from the breast of womau every his command at the head of the gallant Rereceived a majority of the delegates on the sentiment of humanity? If the lady we refer serves. first ballot, and was declared the unanimous to had been in Dixie, and had answered their ----DESTRUCTIVE FIRE --- Columbia, Pa, Aug choice of the convention. application in such a way, the chivalry would 29.-A very destructive fire occurred in The convention then proceeded to nominate very soon have trotted her out of the town Wrightsville, York Co., 'last night Large a candidate for Commissioner, when David perhaps to try the deliciousness of a public quantities of tobacco, lumber, grain, &c., Rhoads, was nominated by acclamation. bath, or to a prison so vile as to be soon wore burned. The loss of P. A. and S. Small, Wm. M'Conkey, and Beidler and Gohn was For Director of the Poor, Henry B. Hoch, worse than that. of Southampton, having received a majority of the votes on the first ballot, was unanivery heavy, reaching perhaps in amount to Correspondence. nously nominated. CARLISLE. PA., Aug. 18612. To J. K. Moreherd, President of the Penn-\$75,000. But for the assistance of the Columbia firemen the loss would have been trebled. For County Surveyor, George Swartz, of sylvania Soldier's Relief Association, at ower Allen, by acclamation. Washington city :- The Agricultural Society of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, ap-preciating the benevolence which dictated The first day of September has been For Auditor, Daniel, Moss, of Upper Allen, fixed by the Secretary of war as the time for v acclamation. making the draft of three hundred thousand For Coroner, Jacob Rheem, of Carlisle, by militia called for by the recent proclamation celamation.

of President Lincoln. The manner of pro-The nomination for State Senator, was givceeding in the matter is fully detailed in the en to John T. Green. of Penn Township, withgeneral orders we published last week .-out a dissenting voice, and Messrs E. W. Wise, Probably two or three weeks will elapso be-Lower Allen, Alex. Cathcart, Carlisle, R. P. fore the military force thus drawn can be col-McClure, Shippensburg, were elected Seaatolected and properly organized for duty. It rial Conferees. will add an immediate reinforcement of three Wm. M. Watts, of Penn, Dr. Charles Howhundred thousand able-bodied men to our ar land, of Shippensburg, and Thomas B. Brymies now in the field. Nearly three hundred son, of Hampdon, were elected Congressional thousand volunteers have been raised within

Conferees, and were left uninstructed. On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed by the chair a committee on resolutions. They reported the following, which were unanimously adopted : Resolved, That this Convention, represent-

ing the loyal citizens of Cumberland County, without distinction of party, adopts and re-affirms the resolution adopted by a meeting affirms the resolution adopted by a meeting of the loyal members of Congress, at the Na-tional Capitol. July 12, 1862, as follows: "That we hold it to be the duty of all loy-al men to stand by the Union in this hour of "The transformation of the servants," at war has ceased-business has been started its trial; to units their hearts and hands in earnest, patriotic efforts for its maintenance against those who are in arms against it; to

this: here is a monster that has risen up in our midst and threatens, with its scaly folds, to crush out freedom, and its name is slavery. (Cheers.) I, a democrat, who have been always a democrat, who am a democrat this mo-ment, who am opposed to interfering with the the South is nothing more nor less than a monster, with slavery at the bottom and the scum of creation-Southern chivalry-at the bettim of creation—Southern chivalry—at the top of it. (Laughter and applause.) It is my firm belief that we, democrats and aboli-tionists, can now shake hands. (Laughter.) There is no more need of talking about meas ures to put out slavery, or measures to pro-tect the domestic institutions of the South;

mation of vigilance committees in every comunity, "to look after traitorious and dis logal persons in our midst." The suggestion s a good one. It is the thing the South did long before they began the war : and it is the

the kind offices which your Society proffer to the sick and wounded soldiers of Pennsylvania, at their late Harvest Home meet ing unanimously resolved to appropriate \$500 of their funds to promote the objects of your Association. By their direction I enclose to you a draft for that amount. I am very respectfully yours, &c. FREDERICK WATTS, President.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 26, 1862. Frederick Watts, Esq, President Cumber land County Agricultural Association : Sir :- We are informed by the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Pennsylvania Soldier's Relief Association of this city

that he has received from you the munifi cent sum of \$500, to be applied by us for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of Pennsylvania regiments within our care In behalf of our Committee, we cannot too.warmly express our thanks. And it will be our pleasure, beyond our duty, so to apply your appropriation, that no mite of it shall those for whom it was so gene rously tendered. Very respectfully your

> J. N. DICKSON, - A. W. KIMMEL

The Campaign in Virginia. We exclude much, other matter to make foom for the following editorial on the campaign in Virginia from the Phila. North American. The intelligent reader cannot fail to get from it a better idea of the recent operations there, and the present status of the war; than all the official despatches of a dozen Generals could convey. It is exhaustive of this all important subject, and we need not do more than ask for it a careful perusal :

The news from Pope's army in Virginia which we present this morning is of a character to enlist the earnest attention of all our citizens. From the meagre dispatches thus far received it is almost impossible to arrive at the details of the great movements, and by Banks at Cedar Mountain, by McDowell even the outlines are shadowy and indistinct. One point, however, cannot be mistaken. It ens. Not a single victory in the field attests is clearly stated in Pope's dispatch of the 28th his fighting qualities. He has cut off detachfrom Manassas Junction, which he begins thus : "A's soon as I discovered that a large force

of the court y was turning out right to wards hard fighting all day and marching off at night. Manassas, and the division I had\_ordered to 1 f he\_nnd\_Longstreet undertake to fight a take post there two days before had not yet pitched battle at Manassas against our who arrived there from Alexandria, I immediately roke up my camps at Warrenton Junction and Warrenton, and marched rapidly back in three columns."

This is a, key to the whole of the subsequent movements. It would probably have made only this difference had the single division ordered to Manassas reached there, that it would have been entirely destroyed, as Taylor's small detachment was. Hence, whateve may have caused the delay, it was certainly rather lucky than otherwise, for Jackson's army was very large and flushed with previous successes. The misfortune was in Jackson being able to turn Pope's right. This seems a very simple thing when narrated in the brief hurt its disloyalty. We know a certain lady ous events of e campaign, and stamps the

ahead of him, for they had managed to take Manassas and occupy all the old positions, so that. It was nothing to her! What is these that when Pope came up, with his army ex--who can tell ?--what is there in the viras of hausted by hard marching, he had before him the same task exactly that McDowell had when the first great battle of Bull Run was fought, exactly a year ago. Previous to this, however, considerable strategy occurred, the object of which, on both sides, was to cuts off letachments and prevent the consolidation of orces. Pope succeeded to some extent. He prevented the main rebel army, under Long-street, from uniting with those under Jackson. To understand this it is necessary to state hat the rebel army has usually moved in heavy bodies, one commanded by Jackson, one by Magruder, and one by Longstreet. Magruler is at the southwest now, and we only find Jackson and Longstreet mentioned. Jackson had, with his usual speed, reached Manassas by way of Gainesville. Longstreet was ap-proaching from the valley through Thorough-

fare Gap. The duty of preventing the junction was entrusted to McDowell, with his own corps and that of Sigel, supported by Heintzelman at Greenwhich, and he drove Longstreet back through the Gap. He must thereupon have immediately marched to Manassas or to join Pope, for he and his corps appear to have been in the battle at Bull run. The vanguard of Pope's army, marching towards Manassas, encountered and defented a detachment of the enemy at Kettle Run This fight was so disas-

trous to Jackson, that, taken in connection with the defeat of Longstreet by McDowell, it would have jeopardized his army. He therefore immediately evacuated Manassas, and three ours afterwards it was occupied by Pone. This, however, appears only to have been two corps of Pope's army, for this despatch men-tions those of Sigel, McDowell, and Heiutzel-man as being at other places. Ho specifies the forces he took to Manassas as being Porter's corps and Hooker's division, but we suppose the remains of the corps of Banks and Fremont must have been somewhere near. Jackson on leaving Manassas did so only to

form, a function with Longstreet for a com-bined atticks on Pope, He marched north towards Centreville, then turned west and south towards Warrenton, and thus escaped from the tolls in which Pope had him. Six

Miles weet of Controville Jackson was met by McDowell and Sigel and defeated, but as the Battle lasted till nightfall, he made off under

rapidity of movement and strategical ability oubtedly excels all the other rebol gen rals. He seems, indeed, to be a man of great To say that his successes arise resources. from his sudden and rapid movements and his knowledge of the country is a great mistake. It is his great fertility in expedients, his infinitely varied tricks and devices to appear and disappear, to attack, to retreat, to escape, to surprise, to turn a flank. His retreats are marvels of strategical skill. But once put him on a battle field, in a pitched battle against a powerful and skilled enemy, and he is pretty ure to be lienten.

He was beaten by Cadwalader at Falling Waters, by Shields at Winchester, by Milroy in the mountains, by Fremont in the valley. by Porter and other generals in all the severe battles during the seven days before Richmond last week near Centreville, by Pope at Manasnis ngating qualities. He has cut of detach-ments, surprised posts, and done wonders in that way: In fact he has very little tactical skill, and his ideas of a battle are confined to hard fighting all day and marching off at night.

army he will lose it, unless Lee or Davis should happen to be in the field to direct the manoeuvres, as we suspect they were on Saturday. Pope seems to be alive to his duty, and to be active, vigilant and brave. He is not so quick in his movements as Jackson, nor, in-

deed, do we know of any general in the na-tional cause who is so. They are all a deal too slow, too cautious, and too deliberate. Pope is an adept in superior strategy, but he appears to underrate the mental resources of Jackson and Longstreet, presisely as Wellington, in the beginning of the Peninsular war, did those of Massena and Soult. These two great French generals fought steadily on, losing battle after battle, but never daunted, never at a loss for a line of operations, never without a retreat which led to more great tattles. Now Jackson is not Sou't, nor is Long street to be compared with Massena; but if our generals expect to win the campaign, they

ring in Virginia, it is impossible for Halleck to direct the movements of the army from killed and wounded, and 7,000 prisoners. to direct the movements of the army from kined and wounded, and 7,000 prisoners.— Washington, except in a general way. Nearly From the appearance of the field the enemy lost at least two to one. The engagement was conducted on our side by the army corps of Heinzelman, McDowell and Sigel, against a command of the army be master of his own position, he must move in a very ineffective manner. Neverthelessit is obvious that Pope, free to act for himself as his judgment dictates is much stronger for having a great intellect like Halleck, at Washington, studying the p'ans of the campaign, commanding all the resources, and communicating with him by telegraph. Carnot, the celebrated war miniser of the French Republic, was thus at Paris vice. framing all the plans for immense campaigns, and did it with memorable success. In the Hungarian war Klapka was made war minis-and that they have forced Gen. Pope to reter by Kossuth, and drew up masterly plans,

but the egotism and vanity of the generals in the field broke them all up, so that in disgust he resigned, and Gorgey was made general military director. Being in the field, distrac-ted by complete insuble ted by constant troubles, he could not prop orly direct the distant armies, and the war re sulted disastrously. There is but one way to reach a triumphal

termination to this war, and that is, incessant action. If our generals be deficient in strategy quickness, we must accumulate men to make up for the lack of talent, since the best position in the world cannot resist overwhelm ing numbers and determined courage. upon this principle that Halleck acted in the expeditions he sent to Forts Donelson and lenry, and to New Madrid and Island No. 0, and also when he returned the enemy's attack at Shiloh by the siege and capture of Corinth. Incessant activity and persistent fighting will wear out the enemy. In the hances of buttle some of their best generals may be lost. Sidney Johnson fell at Shiloh terrible wound he received at Williamsburg, and Beauregard is an invalid at the Virginia Springs. Action may also develope new tal-

officers.

WAR NEWS.

General Pope states that as soon as he learn. The prisoners taken from General Pope's ed that the Rebeis had turned his right wing

Col. Mason, who so disgracefully surren dered at Clarksville, Tenu., with a number of subalterns, who undertook to paliate his cowardies, have been dismissed from the ar At a fater hour, having some doubt as to the report made to him, he is supposed to have walked out into the woods himself, and was shot by some of the enemy's scouts. my for cowardice. He was missing during the night, and this morning his body was sent in by General Lee, under a flag of truce. It is now here, along with those of Colonel Fletcher Web-The accounts of the dispersion of guerilla

bands in Missouri continue encouraging. Major Lepperts, with a battalion of Illiaois troops, has thoroughly defeated a party of three hundred beyond Bloomfield. ster and General Stevens, being embalmed The news by mail from the Southwest is for transmission to their families. The whole number of killed and wounded more cheering. General Morgan is nearly surrounded with Rebels at Cumberland Gap, but thinks he can hold his position against an attack of fifty thousand men. At last acin all the battles up to the present time does not exceed 11,000. In the first battle on Friday at Bull Run the loss on the federal side did not exceed 4,000, although General counts, General Buell was operating successfully in Northwestern Alabama. Pope announced it at 8,000. What the loss

The banks and insurance companies of St. Louis have subscribed \$24,850 for volunteers enlisting for the war and their families. The known List of the subscribed \$24,850 for volunteers their prominent officers have suffered, is not both and the war and their families. The total subscriptions reach near \$200,000. It is determined that Missouri shall remain in known. It is, however, believed to be equal It if not greater than ours. a in In conversation with the wounded who are the Union.

In conversation with the wounded who are constantly arriving here, I find that they have no faith in Gen. Pope's capacity to command a great army, and ridicule the pretentious announcements he put forth at Louisville despatches say that Gen. R. W. Johnson (Union) who was compelled to sur-render near Gallatin on the 21st, has been paroled, and has arrived at Louisville. In the commencement of the campaign, with "headquarters in the saddle," etc. They the engagement spoken of, our loss was twen ty six killed and thirty three wounded; Reb-el loss, twelve killed and forty wounded. complain of bad generalship, and say that the whole campaign has been without a plan or strategy, and that he has walked into Morgan had eighteen hundred men, finely

Morgan had eighteen hundred men, nnely equipped and well mounted. The fighting in the vicinity of Fairfax General Pope's command is highly com-deneral Pope's command is highly cominended. It is not true that General McClellan has President can no longer resist. Not only

been appointed in command of the forces in Virginia Major General Halleck is the sommander in chief. General Pope's late official dispatch had to Suffice is to say that those fighting under

General Pope's late official dispatch had to be carried from Alexandrin to Washington, on account of the telegraph wires between the two places having been cut by some of our two places having been cut by some of our own people. General McDowell telegraphed on Saturday that he had gone through a second battle of Bull run, on the identical field of last year. Bull run, on the identical field of last year.

He says the victory is decidedly ours. In the battle near Gaines' Mills, Va, on demoralizing tendency.

nust make up their minds to march a little more rapidly, to keep their men more on the denly and with better skill. In the only and with better skill. In the only and with better skill. In the rapid changes which are now occur. rival of Fitz John Porter's corps from Manards Manassas before the party could be in-tercepted. They secured the whole train, assas. Our loss is not less than 8000 men So soon as this raid in the rear of our army at Centreville was known, the necessity of "looking to the rear" again became appa-rent, and at noon the whole army of Virginia had abandoned Cantreville, and was massed this side of Fairfax Court House. Last eve-ning they again took up the line of march, and at five o'clock the advance was in sight of

Musson's Hill. The enemy's cavalry fol-lowed them in the distance, but made no at tack, and the whole movement was being sc-complished in excellent order. At noon yeshas been transferred up the Potomac for serterday, Gen. McClellan, at the request of the President, rode out to meet the returning column, and was received by his troops with the

treat to Centreville, where he was joined by Franklin's division. Gen. Sumner also marched to his support. Hundreds of convalescents of the various

hospitals in Washington vacated their quar-ters on Saturday, and will be sent from the city to make room for patients from the re-

sent battle field, who are arriving. Between five hundred and a thousand gov-rnment clerks, at the request of the War Department, repaired to the battle field on Sat urday, to attend to the dead and wounded. Large supplies of stimulants and hospital stores for the wounded were sent from Washington on Saturday, to Manassas. İt was

All the backs in Washington have been ta ken possession of and sent to the battle field. to bring the sick and wounded to the city. The battle field at Bull Run presents a sorrowful spectacle. Army surgeons and nurses are needed. Free passes will be furnished and all expenses paid to those who will go and care for the sick and wounded soldiers. The cannonading in the direction of Bull Johnson lins never recovered from the Run, on Saturday, was distinctly heard in Washington.

The bridge across the Rappahannock will completed, it is expected, about the close ents in our army, as it has among the rebel of the present week. The Bull Run bridge already finished.

A large corps of physicians and surgeons, properly supplied and equipped, have left Harrisburg for Washington.

be commenced over again. The rebels may now reiterate their assertion with some show of plausibility "that the South cannot be conquered." There cannot be said to be any panic here, but the mortification is great and

At four o'clock yes erday morning, a train

and doubtless fared sumptuously to-day .---

most enthusiastic demonstrations of gratifica-

This state of affairs has of course caused

considerable excitement here, and has doubt-less led the order which virtually places Gen-eral McClellan in command. To the great

mass of our citizens there is safety in this mass of our citizens there is shiety in this change of commanders, and by the military it is hailed as an omen of success. All begin to feel that the time for trifling has passed,

and that there can be no succes to our arms unless the men who are to do the fighting

The works for the defence of Washington

are all in excellent condition and strongly

manned by experienced artillerists, so that no fear is entertained of an attack on them; but

it is supposed that the enemy will strike at some line on the Potomac this side of Har-

per's Ferry. General McClellan has already seen to the strenghtening of these points, and

there is no doubt that we shall again have a

long siege of Washington and an indefinite

have confidence in their commander

tion and pleasure.

the disappointment so deep that every man seems to carry his feelings in his countenance.

prolongation of the war. The return of the army to Washington is a great mortification in military circles, and it will doubtless be one of equal mortification to the whole country. After fifteen months' of toil and bloodshed we have now returned to the starting point, and the whole work has to

n real earnest. ....

The Probabilities Against a Draft. Harrisburg last evening, we learn that it is very probable that a draft will be avoided in this State, and that the authorities at Harrisburg are busily engaged in making ar rangements for furnishing the State's quota in volunteers, if it can possibly be done. This will no doubt be good news to many of our young men who are averse to being drafted, and yet feel desirous of serving as volunteers. The Telegraph says Gov. Curtin confidently

the last month, and many of them are al

ready on the march to the seat of war. In a

month from the present time our forces will

muster a total of not less than a million of men

-an army that no earthly power can with-

stand. Against this tremendous armament the

rebe's cannot hold their own-they dars not

meet the shock that impends over them. One

million of soldiers in the field will save thou-

sands of lives and bring the war to a conclu-

sion in the shortest possible time. Playing

expects to make arrangements to allow each district in the State a reasonable time to furnish its quota of troops in volunteers, and thus obviate the draft entirely .- As soon as the enrollment is completed and returned, the quota of each county, township, precint and borough will be ascertained, together with the credit each is entitled to for men in service. Having ascertained the number of men to be drafted from each subdivision of this end we will hail every indication that counties, an opportunity and reasonable time will be given to furnish the quota in volunteers. The draft was postponed to the 15th of September to afford ample time for the arrangements. It is expected that the quota of each county and sub-division can be ascer tained by the 3d of September.

Address of the Union State Central Committee.

The address of the Union State Central Committee to the loyal citizens of Pennsylva. nia, which we publish to-day, is a document which none can read without profit, and having a cowardly guerilla enemy in their which deserves to be applauded for its high, loyal character, temperate tone, and true sin cerity of purpose. It is not a partizan document. We find in every paragraph abroad, national spirit, beyond the reach of party platforms or political pronunciamentos. In In this spirit we rejoice to see the campaign opened by the Union State Central Committee who in earnestly inviting the co-operation of all loyal citizens, without reference to obselete party lines, have the complete assur- people; and that in Hon. THOMAS E COCH ance of their success at the ballot-box in the coming election. The candidates, Hon. Thomas E. Cochran for Auditor General, and Hon. Wm. S. Ross, for Surveyor, are both hands the public interests will be secure. gentleman of tried ability, and unwavering devotion to the Government. In their representative character, as the only candidates who faithfully represent the loyal sentiment approbation of their course, and do hereby of the State, they will be universally support- assure them that if more need be required ed against the adversaries of the Government, even supposing their personal fitness for the offices named should be ignored. The loyal sons left ready and willing to hasten them men of Pennsylvania must make themselves felt in their holy efforts. at the ballot box equally as forcible as they are T. B. Bryson, be conferees of Perry and York felt on the battle field. If the secret enemies of counties, to nominate a suitable candidate the Union are permitted to triumph at the for Congress

ballot box, there will be little hope for those who are now so nobly struggling in battle, amid carnage and death, for the defence of at Wilmington, Del., yestorday which denoun. the Union. These are stern facts, and on ced Gov. Burton, of that State, as a traitor these the Chairman of the Union State Cen. and the tool of Senator Saulsbury A comtral Committee bases an argument at once mitte was appointed to place the proceeding unanswerable and eloquent."

Let no man fail to read the address, and Secretary of War. lot all be admonished by its appeals, to increase the already noble efforts of the people peals to the loyal women and child be to of Pennsylvania in behalf of the Union and make lint and send it to various designated the Government .- Reading Journal. United States Surgeons. George E. Cooper,

FOUND.—A sum of money, which the ized to receive contributions. owner can have by proving property, and pleaseff Washington, on Saturday evening, for this notice. Inquire at this office. for the battle field.

sustain with determined resolution our patri otic President and his Administration in their From a gentleman, who returned from energetic efforts for the prosecution of the arrisburg last evening, we learn that it is war, and the preservation of the Union against enemies at home or abroad; to punish tors and treason with fitting severity, and to crush the present wicked and causeless ro bellion, so that no flag of disunion shall ever be raised over any portion of the Republic: and to this end we invite the co-operation of all men who love their country, in the endeavor to rekindle in all the States such a patriotic fire as shall utterly consume all who strike at the Union of our fathers, and all who sympathize with their treason or palitate their guilt.'

Resolved, That in ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the President of the United States, we have an in-telligent, upright and faithful public officerthat we approve his foreign and domestic pol-icy, and will stand by him in all his efforts to assert the nation's authority, preserve its tor Francis flughes. dignity and rights, and maintain this unity and indivisibility of the Republic.

Resolved, That this rebellion must be

vice required of us. Resolved, That Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN,

y his unremitting devotion to the soldiers of Pennsylvania, and his ability, and zeal and intelligence in the cause of the nation, has caused the respect and confidence of the RAN, of York, and Hon. WILLIAM S. Ross,

of Luzerne, the Union candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, we have Resolved, That we citizens of Cumberland

County hereby tender to our gallant friends and brothers who have gone forth to the to sustain them in supporting and sustaining the old Flag, old Cumberland has yet

100 An indignation meeting lately was held Illinois Exempt from the Draft.

of the meeting before the President and The Surgeon General at Washington ap. the other two thousand will not be long want-

> The Grand Total. The total appropriations made by Congress

four million nine hundred and seventy-two dollars 🕷 . . . 

Important Correspondence Between

Square on Saturday last, with the request

they may stimulate, or serve to promote, a policy on the part of the Administration "to Trom Alexandria, and would soon join him. put down the demon of Abolitionism " The Hon. Secretary responds in the following pith letter, which "in those days would have been considered rather a good thing" on the trai-

Response of Secretary Seward.

and indivisibility of the Republic. Resolved, That this rebellion must be crushed at every hazard, and no matter what may perish, the nation must live; and to the war is to be urged sharply, vigorously and severely until the conspiracy against the Government utterly broken up and crushed, and the Union restored. Resolved, That we abhor and detest those recreants in this and other communities who decry public credit, undermine public con-fidence, create and stimulate party feeling in this great crisis, misrepresent the Gov-ennment and spread falsehood among the people. Such conduct is an outrage which only a greatand benficent Government would tolerate, is an insult to our brave soldiers in the field, who are thusmade to meet an open, armed enemy in their front, while having a cowardly guerilla enemy in their rear. Resolved, That this war, commened by Secessionists and Rebels, cannot stop while there is a force in arms, and our gedge "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor," to the Government for any sacrifice or ser vice required of us. Resolved, That Gov. ANDREW G. CURNIN, by his unremitting devotion to the soldiers reas. Resolved, That this war, commened by Secessionists and Rebels, cannot stop while there is a force in arms, and our pledge "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor," to the Government for any sacrifice or ser vice required of us. Resolved, That Gov. ANDREW G. CURNIN, by his unremitting devotion to the soldiers reas. Resolved, That Gov. ANDREW G. CURNIN, by his unremitting devotion to the soldiers reas. Resolved, That Gov. ANDREW G. CURNIN, by his unremitting devotion to the soldiers reas. Resolved, That Gov. ANDREW G. CURNIN, by his unremitting devotion to the soldiers reas. Resolved, That Gov. ANDREW G. CURNIN, by his unremitting devotion to the soldiers reas. Resolved, That Gov. ANDREW G. CURNIN, by his unremitting devotion to the soldiers reas. Resolved, That Gov. ANDREW G. CURNIN, by his unremitting devotion to the soldi

you have arowed. You will allow me to say that this nation is now en-tion a point in a political cauvas between opposing par-tice about questions of civil administration, but is a civil war, carried on by opposing armies on an issue of national life or death.

civil war, carried on by opposing armies on an issue of national life or death. If the revolution prevail there will be no questions of administration left to settic. If it fail there will be time enough to settle all such questions. I am not to dicite a course for others to pursue in this orksis. But I must say for myself, that noither as a puble officer, nor as a clizon, can I know with favor or disfavor, parties among the supporters of the United States, any more than I can make a distinction be-tween factions which units in aiding the liebellion. A nation; like an individual, can be only one thing effectually at one time. It cannot wisely turn said from the chase of the festful demon of disunion, to pur-sue any inferior demon, whether imaginary or real. T think that the wrangles which occurred among the Orusaders about their respective creeds, when they sat down to the slogo of Jerusalem, were junt as rational and just as wise as discuss about Abolition would now be in the Army of the Potometin, for of likh-mond. What is unwise in the campat such a moment of the goople.

and the variable of the call of the assomblies of the poople.
Tam occupied here either in mediating between
I am occupied here either in mediating between
differing parties and jealous seets, or else in watching and counteracting the intrigues of traitors in Europe. But I sometimes think that if, instead to being charged with these duties, I were at liberty, as you seem to be, to serve the country in my own way. I could make an size helders in behalf of our distrated country that would bring the whole poople at one under arms, and sond trasson its duties it do know that if I were in your place, I should be, but I do know that if I were in your place, I should be, but I do know that if I were in your place, I should try. I am, very respectfully your odd't gervant, Witham II. Sawand, with the servant, with the servant.

Illinois has raised fifty thousand out of her quota of fifty-two thousand for the two calls, consequently there will be no draft there, as

ing.

during its late session for war and other purposes amount to eight hundred and ninety-

remaining and and

cover of the darkness. He then joined Long-street or else got reinforcements - most proba-Francis W. Hughes, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Com-back to Manassas, where meantime Pope,

furious battle ensued. In this latter contest that they should be read by the Secretary, and the hope is express by the author that by superior numbers, and fell back to Centreville, where it was reinforced by Franklin's

> As to the prospect of the contest there at present, it is probable that the public gene-rally will misapprehend it. Pope's retreat to Centreville became neccessary in order to form i junction with the remainder of McClellan's forces, and at the same time to cover Wash-

ngton, which might otherwise have been gaging him at Manassas. The mode of doing this would be to send a cavalry division or flying corps to Leesburg, cross the Potomac plan has been in the minds of the rebel generais from the beginning of the war, and it is obvious enough from the nature of the country. Thus the campaign is going back to precis If the points where it began. Manasas is occupied by the rebels, who in due time will send their detachments to all the old points. To prevent this, Pope must be heavily rein forced, and a general pitched lossible must again be fought at Bull Run, where we have lready fought two great and desperate bat-

The enemy's forces are in the old posi tles. tion, and ours are at Centreville, from whence McDowell's army originally moved to the at tack a year ago. While McClellan's army remained at Alexandria and the vicinity, it afforded a sufficient protection to the capital. It is true that had it been at Manassas the loss of that important strategic point might have been averted. But in that case the rebel operations would have been different. They would have endeavored to throw their whole army between Pope, McClellan and the capi-tal, and so have cut off their communications and compelled them to fight a decisive battle

-When we speak of threatening Washington it must be understood that there is no real danger to the capital, for while we have a large army in the field, strong fortifications to defend the city, and immense reserves to draw upon, it is idle to think of its loss. Nevertheless, in these important strategical movements, it is of the highest consequence to menace the capital, because thereby troops are kept from reinforcing the army in the field, and are thrown into the oity. It would field, and are thrown into the city. It would take an army of two hundred and fifty thousand men and a long siege to capture Wash-ington as it now stands, and the men wasted y the rebels in such an effort, would be so

atal a loss to the rebel cause that upon the retreat of their army from Washington they would easily be beaten in the field. Schalk, in his Summary of the Art of War, fights an in all summary of the Art of war, lights an imaginary icampaign in Virginia, which cor-responds singularly with the present, but on carrying operations to the present point he makes the mistake of abandoning Washington, and carries our army and that of the rebels, retreating up the Potomac and through the mountaints the Abio struer in order to der mountains to the Ohio river, in order to draw off the rebel attack from the great northern nities. There is no Vecasion for this, as will e seen by the events. Moreover, the abandonment of Washington would be a fearful blow to the national cause, and one from which it gould not recover. The enemy cannot possibly take the place, and it would be suid We mention this fact for the to abandon it. information of those who anxiously ask, on all occasions of a reverse, whether Washing-

ton is in danger. From what we have said the reader can draw his own inferences as to the manage-ment of the campaign and the comparative merit of generals. Jackson is hardly ever letin of army news will soon be issued from successful in a battle, and as a fighting generate the War Department. It is needed more now ral herseems to be of no great account, but in | than at day time during the war.

there had not arrived, (General Sumner's Division, detained by the late storm at Old Point, is the one probably referred to,) he immediately broke up his camps at Warrenton the Democratic State Central Com-mittee, and Secretary Seward. Mr. Hughes enclosed to Secretary Seward copies of both his recent addresses, and the form of the call for the mass meeting of the Democratic party, held in Independence Democratic party, held in Independence ing between the Rebel force at Manassas and the main body of the Rebel army, whilst the second column was in close supporting dislance. General Hooker's Division, advancing owards Manassas, encountered the Rebels on Wednesday afternoon and routed them com pletely, killing and wounding three hundred, capturing their camp and baggage, and many stand of arms. On Thursday morning the command pushed rapidly to Manassas June tion and found that Jackson had retreated from there three hours before. He retronted towards Warrenton and was met six beyond Centreville by McDowell and Sigel threatened by a portion of the large rebel late in the afternoon. A severe fight ensued army, while Jackson and Longstreet were en- in which the rebels were driven back at allpoints until night closed the engagement. General Heintzelman was to move on him at flying corps to Leesburg, cross the Potomae daylight yesterday morning from Centreville, and General Pope expresses the opinion that the enemy cannot escape without serious loss. Altogether in these two eugagements we captured a thousand prisoners, many stand of arms and one piece of Artillery. General Pope thus again in direct communication with Washington, and the Rebel plan of turning the right wing of the army defeated

The following is Gen. Pope's official despatch of his movements up to Saturday morning:

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Va., Aug. 28, 10 P. M. To Major General II. W. Halleck, General in-Chief :

As soon as I discovered that a large force of the enemy was turning our right towards Manassas, and that the division I had ordered to take post there two days before had no yet arrived from Alexandria, I immediately broke up my camps at Warrenton Junction and Warrenton, and marched rapidly back in three columns. I directed General McDowell with his own, and General Sigel's Corps and General Reno's Division, to march upon Gainesville by the Warrenton and Alexandria pike, Reno and one division of General Heintzlemen's Corps to march on Greenwich, and with General Porter's Corps and Gen. Hooker's Division I marched back to Manassas Junction "Gen. McDowell was ordered to interpose

between the forces of the enemy which had passed down to Manassas through Gainesville and his main body, moving down from White Plains through Thoroughfare Gap. This was completely accomplished. - Longstreet, who had passed through the Gap, being driven back to the west side.

The forces sent to Greenwich were design. ed to support Gen. McDowell in case he met too large a force of the enemy. , The division of Gen. Hacker, marching towithin the area of territory under his juris diction.

wards Manassas, came upon the enemy near Kettle Run in the afternoon of the 27th inst., and after a sharp action routed them com-pletely, killing and wounding three hundred, capturing their camp and baggage, and many tands of arms.

This morning the command pushed rapidly to Manassas Junction, which Jackson had evacuated three hours in advance. He retreated by Centroville, and took the turnpike towards Warrenton. He was met six miles west of Centroville by Gens'. McDowell and Sigel late this afternoon. A severe fight took place, which has terminated by darkness. The eneury was driven back at all points, and As far as I can learn here the history of the thus the affair rosts. Gen. Heintzleman will move on him at daylight from Centreville, and I do not see how the enemy is to escape without heavy loss. We have captured a thousand prisoners,

many arms, and one piece of artillery. JOHN POPE, Major General.

It is intimated that an impartial daily bul-

army are treated precisely as former prisoard Manassas, and that a division ordered pers have been treated. Mayor Whitman, accompanied by a number of persons to attend to the sick and wounded, together with hospital stores, left Boston, last evening, for Washington.

A sharp engagement took place on Sa-turday, beyond Richmond, Ky., in which the rebels were driven back beyond Rogersville, leaving one gun behind. On Saturday the fight was renewed, when our troops were forced to retreat to Lexington. Gen Nelson was wounded. The enemy's forces numbered from 15,000 to 20,000. Our forces engaged onsisted of seven regiments. The loss in killed and wounded on both sides is heavy, but the number is not yet known.

A Severe Battle near Chantilly, Va. Generals Kearney and Stevens Killed.

HEAVY LOSSES

The Rebels Driven Back-Our troops Occupy the Battle field.

Washington, Sept 2 -Generals Kearney and Stevens were killed in a severe engagement which took place, last evening, near Chantilly, about 10 miles north of Fairfax Court house, between a portion of Gen. Pope's army and Jackson's forces.

Our loss was heavy, but the rebels were driven back more than a mile, and our troops occupied the battle field until 8 o'clock this morning. Gen. Stevens was killed with a Minie Ball,

which entered his brain while he was leading his men into action, bearing the colors in his hand, the color sergeant having been slain. His son, acting as Assistant Adjutant of the rigade commanded by his father, was wound-

Gen. Philip Kearney was also killed last

-THE BATTLE OF MONDAY.

orrespondence of the Baltimore American.]

dence of superior generalship on the part of the rebels that is now on the way to Alexan.

dria, mourning the loss of many gallant

officers and men who have lost their lives.

or are suffering from wounds and exhaus-tion, many of them in the hands of the re-

bels. By the time this letter reaches you the whole command of General Pope will

have fallen back upon the entrenchments

As far as I can learn here the history of the

past three days has been a succession of small

disasters both in the front and rear. Last

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, A. M.

night. His body was taken ppssession of by the enemy, but afterwards delivered into our lines under a flag of truce.

The War in Virginia. THE ARMY AT MUNSON'S HILL-DEATH ing the town to the mercy of the Indians. WANT OF CONFIDENCE IN GEN. POPE Indians were in the fight. INCOMPETENCY OF GEN. M'DOWELL

seize all horses and means of transportation necessary, on giving receipts to their owners. The massacre does not seem to be con-fined to one locality, but spread over a vast

two persons killed at Lake Shitik, 60 miles of Washington was generally predicted to mean that before twenty four hours should elapse the whole Army, of Virginia would be probably supposed to be killed.

> . WAR NEWS .- A large portion of the paper this week is given up to a somewhat detailed account of the late war news. This is the topic of the day, and we need offer no excuse for giving it more prominence than any other.

> SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.-The meeting of the Senatorial Conference for this district, will be held at Newport, Perry County, on Tuesday Sept 9th 1862. The members of the conference from this county, will please

night there was a series of skirmishes along the whole front, in one of which Brigadier PATRIOTIC LADIES .---- The ladies in and General Isaac I Stevens was killed. His about Boiling Springs, South Middleton the evening General Kenrney sent out a scouting party in a piece of woods, who re<sup>5</sup> wounded-God bless them.--We will give ported that there was no enony in sight, their names in our next.

There is also rumors here this evening of a change in the Cabinet, but I think they are at present unfounded. Yours &c., X. NEWS ITEMS.

Meeting in Boston.---Speech of General Fremont.

Boston, Aug. 28.—The meeting to-night to hear General Fremont was one of the greatest demonstrations ever known in this city. T e Tremont Temple was crowded an hour before the time, and when the General appeared, the waving of hats and hand. kerchiefs and cheering were long continued. The meetings in the lower hall and street were held at the same time, to each of which

General Fremont was presented. In the course of his speech he said he was in favor of the abolition of slavery solely as a measure to crush out the rebelli

John Ross en route for Washington The Indian Outbreak.

CHICAGO, August 28 .--- Jonh Ross the chief of the Cherokee Nation, and his retinue of fifty persons, passed through here last night, en route for Washington, where he goes to lay his grievances before the President, and to urge the sending a body of troops to clear

the territory of hostile tribes and rebels. A despatch from Des Moines to day says that arrivals from Fort Dodge bring reports of the destruction of Springfield on the Min-

Emanual and Dicinson counties are re-ported in danger, and the settlers are fleeing south to Fort Dodge and other places for safety.

From Minnetsota---Fight with the Indians at New Ulm.

ST PAUL, Minn., August 28 - Ten whites were killed and fifty.one wounded, at the fight on Saturday. The Indians fought bravely and recklessly. Their loss was considerable.

On Sunday our small force under Major Flandrew, finding that they could not stand another attack, withdrew to Maukets, leav-It is reported that between 500 and 600

Colonel Sibley's command probably reach

ed Fort Bidgely yesterday. The Adjutant General of Minnesota issu-ed an order to the commanding officers to Washington city was last night in a state of great excitement, and not without most

ubstantial cause. Crowds were at all the hotels discussing and speculating on the fuamount of territory. It is reported that 46 families had all but ture, and the announcement that Gen. Mc-Clellan had been assigned to the command of all the troops assembled for the defence southwest of New Ulm, but these reports

Cown and County Matters. The facts are that the Army of Virginia has been outgeneralled, outflanked, and so disheartened by the daily and hourly evi-

take notice.

color bearer having been struck down he took the flag up himself and was leading on took the ting up himself and was beauing on his troops when a minnie ball, pierced his forehead and he instantly fell dead. During lies, shirts, baudages &c., for our sick and We will give

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