-CARLISLE, PA. Friday, Sept. 12, 1862.

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People's Union State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York County. SURVEYOR GENERAL, WILLIAM S. ROSS, of Luzerne County. COUNTY TICKET. For Senator, KIRK HAINES, of Perry co. For Assembly, HENRY SNYDER, of Newville. For District Attorney, J. M. WEAKLEY, of Carlisle. For Commissioner. DAVID RHOADS, of Carlisle. For Director of the Poor HENRY B. HOCH, of Southampton For County Surveyor, GEORGE SWARTZ, of Lower Allen, For Auditor, DANIEL MOSS, of Upper Allen. For Coroner, JACOB RHEEM, of Carlisle.

The Congressional Question. In another column will be found a communication, 'touching the policy the People's Union Party should pursue in the ensuing congressional contest. The many complications of the question, and the different phases it has assumed thus far, render it nearly impossible to discuss it at present. We give the views of our contributor for just what they are worth, without expressing any opinion upon the subject matter of it; while at the same time we offer the use of our columns | rebel associates are making a great noise over to any courteous refutation of his sentiments.

The next Legislature. The legislature to be elected this fall, will have duties to perform, more important probably, than any other, since the formation of our State Government. To the end that there duties be performed with the single purpose of putting down rebellion, and maintaining the character and dignity of our State, it is of the very first importance that we send men there who will bring to the work the highest and best attributes of patriotism and intelligence. To accomplish this purpose, we must place before the people, for their suffrages, men tried and true, who have no stain upon their garments; and men whose votes and ut-

terances have been of no uncertain sound. The Union loving people of Perry county seem to have a just appreciation of this duty, and have placed in re-nomination for that position our former joint member Jesse T. Kennedy. As a member of the last House. Mr. Kennedy earned golden opinions from all partles, except the semi-tritors, for his unswerving fidelity to his duties as a legislator. flagitous wrong. His defeat at this time, by and comfort to his bandits, whenever they flourished there but a single year ago. might succeed in accomplishing their meditated invasion of Pennsylvania. Read what the loyal press says of Mr Kennedy.

For the Legislature, we have Jesse Kenne dy, the true, the honest, and the reliable man: He served us a year faithfully and honestly, and we point to his record with pride. He makes no promises to serve his "party," or any 'party," as his opponent has done; but he will honestly reflect the voice of the loyal people of Perry Co. - Perry County Advocate. The people of Perry county have done Jesse Kennedy for the Legislature. He was a member of the last House of Representatives. During that session, no man in that body gave more incontestible proof of integrity and ability than Mr. Kennedy, and no representative more faithfully discharged the duty due his constituents. As a legislator, he was liberal, compresensive and just, look. ing beyond the local claims of his immediate constituents on his services, to devote himself to the interests of the Commonwealth, by supporting such measures as would best promote its prosperity. The loyal men in other districts hail such nominations as that of Mr Kennedy, as a surety of the material which is to compose the approaching legislatupe .-Harrisburg Telegraph.

The Enforcement of the Laws. and bad, upon this topic of enforcing the

"We have never objected to the utterance of line upon line, precept, upon precept" all tending to a full recognition of this cardinal doctrine. A country without laws is not so good as the savage, but a country with laws, if they be left unenforced, is even worse. It is impossible to conceive of a state more deplor able. We have always, therefore, advoca ted the thorough enforcement of all the laws.

We have been led to make these prelimi nary remarks because of the state and condition of things as they now exist in the

There seems to have come a very sudden change over the spirit of the dream of some of these blatant advocates of this principle of the enforcement of the laws. All at once many of them have become mum The to a sudden pause.

While it simply meant the enforcement of the fugitive slave law, it was all well, and they could harp loud and long upon its strinthey could harp loud and long upon its strinhere, border war along the line. aggression and intrigue on the part of the South! She gent application in every instance. Indeed, they are much pleased at such exhibitions of the enforcement of this law as was recently witnessed in New Orleans. They go also, for the thorough carrying out this law every of that soil hunting-ground for the poor contrabands from Maryland. But when the President is urged to carry out the conficastion act, as we have already said, a change comes over the spirit of their dream. Some display a mighty indifference; others do not know about it, as it will affect unfavorably the border State lovalists; and others actually oppose it, and say the law the President will pay no attention to this

of the enforcement of the laws to cease their prosition to the confiscation laws, and to go in on the oft-repeated and fundamental Rev. E. Purcell addresses himself as follows dogma of their creed, and urge with us the to the Irish Catholics of Cincinnati and the thorough carrying out of this most humane State: and necessary statue of giving liberty to the Let all the laws be enforced, but especially in the South where our army has the power to free the slaves of rebel masters, in accordance with the law of Congress, signed by Mr. Lincoln himself.

The Free Black Colonization.

Professor Brownson addressed a large as semblage at Washington City on Monday evening of last week, expressing himself ar dently in favor of the President's Free Black Colonization scheme. Apart from this, however, he regarded emancipation as a necessa. ry war measure. The two races should be geographically separated, for there could be no equality among them, nor did he desire it. So far the defence of the country has been a voluntary act, but he advocated a draft, because it would thus be made a duty, the foundation of true nationality.

A nation is never lost till manhood is extinguished. He regarded this war not as a udgement, but as sent in thercy. We should not despond, but ever remember that we have a country which shall be maintained against whatever foes may be combined to overthrow our Government. It should be upheld by boldness and energy, for timidity false position that this article has been writis worse than treachery. It should be said ten. to our defenders, "There is your work-go and do it and sweep away the Rebels from the land of Washington and Jefferson." Sacrifices for the country will render it dear er to its inhabitants.

Professor Browson is a prominent memmer of the Catholic Church, and is a Democrat. His remarks were applauded through-

A Democratic General on the Negro. The rebel chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, Frank Hughes, and his freeing the negroes.

We give a full and fair answer to these miserable traitors, and it is from General Daniel E. Sickles, who has fought so bravely in our late battles. He is a red mouthed Tammany Hall Democrat and he says that we will never see peace until Slavery is .ds-

troued." Read as follows from General Sickles :

"Now I have a word or two to say to my ellow citizens, and especially to those who have hitherto done me the honor to concur with me in my views of public affairs. In the event of the result of the war terminating n emancipation, I wish to say that men's ninds should at once be disabused of any false notions they may have conceived. The laboring men of the North need enot suppose that the freed men of the South will ever terfore with or become competitors with them in the labor warket of the North. It must be borne in mind that, since this great convulsion of the country, the South has not been able to produce enough of rice, cotton, tobac. half of their usual crops have been produced. which threaten our free institutions and to Andremember, the demand is always increasand his unqualified condemnation of every ing for all the staples of the South produced the Government by the use of all the means by negro labor. Remember there is more cotton land and rice and sugar land now unhis Vallandigham opponent would be bailed cultivated in the South than there has been by Stonewall Jackson, as an earnest of aid hitherto cultivated by all the planters who member that this demand must go on continually increasing and the supply be greatly diminished for years to come before capital

can resume its former channel. "Cannot every man see it, that when peace shall be restored, the demand for negro labor in the South will be so increased that all the blacks throughout the country will be drawn by attraction towards the South, and there be entirely absorbed? So that, so far as the abor of the blacks ceasing to be in demand on the cessation of war and the restoration of peace, the demand for the great staples of rice, tobacco, sugar, and cotton-which will and must be scarce—will call the service of every black laborer into instantaneous and to the cause of truth and righteousness, all continuous requisition, and a new impulse will be given to every branch of productive industry. The prosperity of the North, meanwhile, is not to cease. Capital, enterprise, thrift, are still here among us, and will be then as now; and we will not on'y have the same demand for labor with liberal wages, and the same reward for enterprise and in-dustry, but, in my humble judgment, every branch of trade and commerce and domestic industry will rise into new life when the Union and the Constitution shall be vindicated and peace restored."

tary Seward's late letter, in which he invokes European emigration to the United States to There has been much preaching, many fill the vacuum created by the enormous conloud harangues on the stump, and a very tribution of our white men to the army of the large amount of editorial scribbling, good Republic, bears with signal significance upon this question. The freed slaves of the South will be required to till the Southern cotton, to the Old World will be demanded to occupy the give him offence by withholding our votes, void in the various mechanical and agricultuand thus endanger his stability. And, void in the various mechanical and agricultural walks of the free States. These propositions stand like an impregnable battlement, and prove conclusively that the white men of that the South must perish forever, if not cultivated by these enfranchised blacks.

General Sickles closes his observation on this head with another philosophical argument, which is closely connected with the above proposition I have commented upon. There can be no peace that does not close out stavery on this continent:

"There is to be no peace on this continent, as I believe, until these thirty States are united. You and I may live to be seventy years old; we shall never see peace on this conticonfiscation act seems to have brought them | nent until we see one flag from the Lakes to the Gulf, and we shall never see it until slavery is eliminated from the institutions of these States. Let the South go to-morrow, has lived with us for seventy years, and kept us constantly in turmoil. Exasperated by suffering, grown haughty by success, the mo-ment she goes off, is such a neighbor likely to treat us any better, with our imaginary live between us, than she has treated us for in city of Washington; that is, for making seventy years while she held the scoptre?-The moment we ask for terms, she counts it of all party feelings and animosities in such victory, and the war in another shape goes a time as this are most devoutly to be de-

nineteen or thirty-four states, on a peace lard, and the Hughes', Buchanau's, Black's footing, until slavery is destroyed."

Bigler's and Baker's, are warring against in This speech was pronounced at Brooklyn, in Pennsylvania, surely such a consummation cannot be near. Nor would the election New York, on the 15th of August. Gen. Sickles was a Democrat of the pro-slavery of General Bailey, by the aid of Republican school, but he has not read the book of the ought not to be enforced, and they hope. Peninsular campaign without making a note or two for his own use.

Generals have been placed under arrest, but tutions, it is far from our belief that the

Resisting the Draft. In an excellent article on the Draft, the

"If you are drafted, go you must. slaves of rebels. Unless all their former professions and apparent zeal is to be set down as so much hypocritical pretense, they must show their consistency by their works.

Let all the leave of giving liberty to the have heard of some foolish, some very foolish men, protesting that they would resist the draft! Let them try it, and they will find that the war is no child's play. Let them try that game, and they will soon be brought to their proper senses. The man who takes of their proper senses. The man who talks of resisting the draft deserves scant mercy. It let liberty be given at once in every district is the same as if your house was on, fire and in the South where our army has the power your neighbor would out the hose, so that ne water could not reach the burning building. Our whole country is in danger-our liber ties are in danger—and you will resist the draft, will you? If you do, you will forever

regret it.
"We have it said, also, that some Irish citizens in the interior of the State, misled by unning politicians and other persons, have leclared that they would resist the draft. -We do not believe it. There must be some mistake in this. We sre engaged in a war which may be said to be an Irish war because it is a war of slaveholders against white labor. It is an Irish war, because it is every day reducing the power of England, desiroy ing her trade, filling her cities with pauper and threatening her with irreparable ruin. "We have captured already her best iron built mercantile navy, and she dares not de-

clare war. The capture of Cannada will soon follow-it must follow as a necessity, and England can do nothing. And it is said that Trishmen will oppose a draft to save our country from destruction, and put us under he feet of the British and cotton aristocracy " Are you better than other men, that vo assume the right to oppose the draft? Ar you better than the American fathers and mothers whose brave sons have fallen on the battle-field in defence of your rights? When you talk of resisting the draft, if it should come, you make yourself not only rediculou but oriminal; and it is to save my Catholic brothern from being placed in such a very

Senatorial Conference.

it ought to be applicable to no one

In pursuance to previous notice the sena In pursuance to provious notice the sena-torial conferees of the People's Party, for the district composed of the counties af Perry, Cumberland, Juniatta and Millin met in Denna ree's Hall in Newport, Perry Co. on Tuesday Sept. 9, 1862, and organized by electing A. Catheart of Cumberland President, and G. W. McBride of Mifflin and J. A. Gallacher of Juinita secretaries. The following gentlemen resented their credentials and took scats as

Cumberland-E. W. Wise, R. P. McClure, Perry-Hon. Martin Motzar, Lewis Potter, J. Heisey. J. C. Stuart, J. A. Gallacher,

Samuel M. Adams.

Mifflin-M Buoy, G. W. McBride, R. S. Gem-Numination of candidates next in order. R. P. McClure nominated J. S. Green of Cumberland, John A. Gallscher nominated S. O. Evans of Juniata, C. Heisey nominated Major Kirk Haines of Perry Co., after which the onference proceeded to ballot 1st. Ballot-J. T. Green 3; S. O. Evans 3, vithdrawn, Kirk Haines 6.

2d. Ballot-J. T. Green 3; Kirk Haines 9 On motion, the nomination of Kirk Haines made unanimous: After the passage of a series of resolutions,

the conference adjourned sine die.

Communication. For the " HERALD. Monday of last week, being the day fixed or the meeting of the Republican delegates in County Convention, to form a ticket for the support of their voters at the ensuing general election, your readers will perceive co, corn, sugar, and the other simples for that the work has been done; and so far as which she is so tamed. The demands of the ticket is complete, I think it has been world have been great, but she could not meet | well done. The men composing the ticket For more than a year not more than are loyal—thoroughly aroused to the dangers Remember there is more constitutional or otherwise, that are essential to that end.

This is saying all that need be said to ommend them to the support of loyal voters; and yet it may be added with equal truth, that they are nominations fit to be made because of the sterling worth of the nominees. In the selections thus made, we understand he convention was harmonious-but not so in regard to the joint action of the counties embracing the Congressional district as to the propriety of nominating a Republican candidate for Congress-one portion comprising nearly the half of that body being in lavor of such nomination, while the other believed it to be expedient to unite in the support of Joseph Bailey, the Democratic nominee. I regard this as unfortunate. ways a fruitful source of party disorganization, and especially mischeivous in a question whether a loyal people shall be forced into the support of a man to represent them in the national councils who is identified with all the schemes of evil, concocted by the leaders of the rebellion in our past history, and of which we are now reaping the whirlwind; or whether we shall attempt to elect a man whose views and sympathies are with the Republican party, and whose truth and fidelity are assured by years of toil and labor These are words of weighty wisdom, and and reproach in a common cause. For ourthere is no successful reply to them. Secre | selves, and for those who have been overborne in our views of what is right, and manly, and becoming in this matter, we say No! Away with expediency. Give us fair

play by giving us a candidate for whom we can vote.

But it is said we cannot elect such a man and it is better to give our support to one, bacco, and sugar fields, and the emigrants of of the war that he cannot retreat, than to m reover, that by thus withholding our votes we aid an odious faction of his former polit ical associates in their attempts to defeat his election. Be it so. My answer to all this the free States need not fear an exodus of the is; we cannot know what we are able to do free or disfranchised blacks of the South, and in this respect until we try-that we shall be no worse off if we fail, inasmuch as we shall still have Mr. Bailey in the event of the defeat of a better man-and that if the stability of Mr. Bailey is of so frail a texture as to be broken by the ingratitude of the Republican party, his loyalty is not now re-

The occasion is not one in which Whigs and Republicans can be expected to forget the evil alliance against which they have so long struggled—abuegate all the associations of past years, and enter into fellowship with General Bailey and his party adherents, be cause of his refusal to place himself on the records of Congress in undisguished hostility to the Government at a time when all its energies are required to preserve its nation. ality. Public virtue is at a low ebb and the end of republican government is not far off whon reasons of this kind-are-recommenda-tions for public trust. Why, we ask, make General Bailey the subject of all this magnanimity? Why not let Commission Scobey and Representative Rhoads come in for a share? No one doubts their loyalty.
Assuredly the union of all hearts in support of the union of all the States, the abnegation on. You and I are never to see peace, we sired. But while Davis, Breckinridge, Cobb, are never to see the possibility of putting the and Floyd are arrayed in arms against the army of this nation, whether it be made up of Republic in the fields of Virginia and Mary Bigler's and Baker's, are warring against it

votes, in my judgment hasten its approach.

I make these remarks in sorrow, that in such a crisis of national affairs there hould be a necessity to speak of these mouthed advocates for the enforcement of all the laws have suddenly been exposed, and their hue and cry in this behalf seem to to be a more, shallow pretext.

The National Intelligencer states that should be known or named at such a time. So it is, however, and while I take pride in that to which we belong and caim for it presminence in its reverence for free institutions. It is far from our belief that the tutions, it is far from our belief that the more harm than good. The recognition of lowed to pursue their vocations without infifty volunteers to fill her quota of three year's measured with soon be syngmasses known by other designations are our independence, the raising of the block-We now call upon these whilom advocates are with their respective commands masses known by other designations of

wanting in love of country. There are ade, and alliance, offensive or defensive, with In the beginning of the month, several many exceptions it is true—but the shining offerings of life and fortune recently heaped on the bleeding alters of the nation are proofs that loyalty is not peculiar to the control the other. That General Bailey is

patriotic I do not question—that he is equally loyal to his party is shewn by years of trial. He is thus in the condition of a servant having two masters and cannot serve both. It is a mistake to suppose his quan-dam party friends oppose him for his loyalty—it is personal altogether, and because of the advantages that accrue to position. Of-ficial position, as all of us know and daily see, gives to its holder an influence and power which better men cannot exert. It is not so much to this as a wrong or an

abuse that the rival aspirants of General Bailey object; but, as I suppose, and believe, to the channel, through which it runs—and this as I understand the quarrel, is the source of all the dissension that exists—a mere effort to turn the current into a new reservoir. Taking this view of the difficulty, do not see how the Republican cause could be dimaged or dishonored by an appeal to the malcontents for aid in the election of a purely

Republican representative.

These observations, hastily thrown together, are not made in any feeling of resent-ment or unkindness toward General Bailey; neither are they the offspring of any spirit of fault-fading with his Republican friends—He is, in my estimation altogether as good a man and a safer representative than any of his democratic predecessors: and they, his (re-publican friends I mean.) have the unquestioned right to cast their ballots for whomso ever they please-all that is asked is that others not having the same confidence in General Bailey, having the same right may have the same opportunity ; that republican voters may be allowed to follow the standard that led them to victory in 1860, and that they may not be forced into the Kansas di if the runor refers to Forts St. Philip and lemma and thus be compelled to vote Lecompton with all its enormities, or not vote at all As we read the signs of the times, clouds and darkness overcast the horizon; in every direction; Heaven and earth are to be moved It refers, fortunately, to very few, but in the next six weeks to' reinstate the ascendancy of a party in Congress adverse to the authorities now in power. Indeed its nucleus is already there, striving in the per-sons of Vallandigham and his Wickliffian followers, to cripple the government in its ef-forts to put down the rebellion by the power of the Sword—and ready at any time to take ne conspirators, recking as they are with the lood of our sons and brothers, into their em. has been relieved at his own request. race, provided they can restore the Constiution and Government to what they were un

Letter from the Pennsylvania Re-

er the benign and happy sway of Buchanan

Musson's Hitt., Sept. 6, 1862. The Division laid for a day or two on Ar

lington Heights, but we were subsequently moved to this place with a view probably to some kind of a permanent camp, for our men need rest and recuperation for the long weary marches, and tiresome service which we have already passed through. In the meantime, should the enemy feel disposed to attack Washington at this point, they will find us ready to meet them. But I think he has got quite enough—these apparent victories to him. I'refer to our falling back from point to point, were more disastrous to the enemy than they were to us; and I also venture to say that had we had a loyal general on the left on Sat-urdy and one that understood his business the army would not now be in the immediate neighborhood of Washington, but the rebels uld be far beyond the Rappahannock. But McDowell was not the man to give that re-

The country on this side of the river four drattibuted omong the bordes of savages in and country on this side of the river lour distributed omong the hordes of savages in miles around, is covered with our troops and Dacotah Territory and along the western boundary of Minnesota.

After they all dome in they will be brigaded.

The stream of troops setting this way from the North continues unabased. The badges der I opine, different auspices than the first. Capt. Porter i regiment lies at Chain Bridge; ome of our boys have been over to see them. and report them coking well. &c. They will be surprised on seeing us-for our clothes are not as bright as theirs, nor our skin so white—nor do we live in tents, but sleep out of doors—in fact we are the unmitigated wild men," and every one can tell an "old reserve" at first sight. From Ger. Reynolds lown to our eighth corporal, we all present he same appearance.

We are all well, but feel stiff and weak afer our last marches.

WAR NEWS.

We have nothing later in relation to the advance of the rebels in Kentucky. The Legislature of the State has removed to Louisville and is considering measures for calling out fifty thousand men for the defence of the The excitement continues both in Louisville and Cincinnati, and preparations

are urged forward for the defence of those The announcement that Baton Rouge had been burnt by Gen. Butler is not confirmed. It has been abandoned by the military, but is still held by the gunboats. Another attempt to take it by Breekinridge had been repulsed by the navy, and notice sent to them and the citizens that it will be destroyed rather than allow it to fall into the hands of the Rebels. Governor Cartin of Pennsylvania, js about to issue a proclamation to arm the entire State for defence. Great fears are entertained that in case of a Rebel raid across the Maryland line they will strike for Harrisburg. The announcement of the wreck of the Uniwho by a single vote and speech has so ted States steam sloop of war Adart induck is committed himself to a vigorous prosecution a real disaster. She was one of the finest vessels in the navy. We have no particulars as to her loss, with the exception that the crew

were all saved. The foreign news which we present to day is interesting: Garibaldi is somewhat quiet, while organizing his army. When this is completed he will be heard from again. We publish some interesting extracts from our leading English exchanges, giving the views of intellect foreigners upon American affairs,

in liqu of stirring news.

The capture of the noted Rebel guerilla leader Poindexter is announced from St. Jo seph, Missouri. By this capture a very wicked robber and murderer, but a man of

some genius, is secured from making any further depredations. Colonel Berdan is not dangerously wounded, but was sturned by a piece of shell and considerably bruised. He is still with his regi-

There is a good reason to doubt the truth of the report of a grand battle at Chattanooga, what purports to be some details of which we copy from the Chicago Times. General Buell was at Nashville on the 2d inst., and made no mention of having won a great battle. The guerillas are committing great outrages in Dekalb county. Tennessee, and are sending a number of Union citizens South.

They, however, meet with considerable resistance, and were routed in a recent fight at McMinniville. Our advices from Washington report no special change in the aspect of military affairs in front of the capital. Gen. McClellan has ssued a general order announcing that he has assumed command of the combined army assembled for the defence of the Capital. Commanders of corps are directed to report "what progress has been made in obedience to orders

already issued to place their commands in condition for immediate service." Gen Mo-Ciclian does not design remaining idle long. The guerillas in the West do not appear to have matters all their own way. Col. Shack leford, of the Eight Kentucky Cavalry has killed and captured a number of A. R. John

France or England, would but exasperate and anite the North, and thus strengthen her and and its vicinity. The rebels were worsted induce us to relax our exertions, and thereby, weaken us. No one Power in Europe can

uccessfully invade the North " Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania. has issued a proclamation recommending the immediate formation throughout the State of volunteer companies and regiments in conformity with the militia act of 1858; also that, in order to give due opportunities for drill and in-struction, all places of business be closed daily at three o'clock in the afternoon so that all persons employed therein may, after that hour, be at liberty to attend to their military A special despatch from Cincinnatti says

that it is believed that there is no Rebel force of any considerable size between that city and Lexington, notwithstanding rumors to the contrary effect are in circulation. The organization of the troops in Cincinnatti and violnity still continues.

The Wheeling Va 'Intelligencer, of the Su

inst, states that a despatch from Gen. Kelly dated the 2d inst., says that he was attacked by the Rebel guerillas Colonels Jenkins and Imboden, the same who made the raid on Buckhannon and Weston, and that he defeated them, killing and capturing several of their number.
Bolivar, Tenn., is reported invested by

arge Rebel force under Gen. Price, and Gen. Villipique is said to have crossed the Hatchie river on Monday night and is moving on Boli The gunboat Essex is reported by the Grena-

Bayou Sara on Sunday morning, and to have sent a boat's crew ashore in the afternoon and burnt all the buildings in the place. The same paper talks about the destruction of the forts below New Orleans by "the Rebel gun-

The report that a Robel iron clad steamer, supposed to be the Ovieto, but now called the Florida, had arrived at Cardenas, is confirm-Three Federal gunboats were off Carde nas waiting for the Rebel steamer

Our chire loss in the recent battles in front of Washington it is state I will not exceed six thousand in killed and wounded, and two thousand captured. Captain S. P. Lee, of Virginia, has been appointed Acting Rear Admiral in command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, in place of Rear-Admiral Go deborough, who

The steamer Haze, from Newburn on the 1st inst., arrived at New York on Thursday. The town was occupied by five thousand troops Of such a state of things, it becomes all under the command of Gen Foster All wa who love their country whatever may have quiet at Beaufort. Reports from the interior been their past-party designation to beware. eeling which was said to exist there. The health of the troops was generally good. The people of the cities and towns of Penn

sylvania in pursuance of the recommendation of the Governor are organizing en masse fo the defence of the State. Business is to be suspended after 3 o'clock each day and seve ral hours devoted to drill.

The Rebel papers state that our mortal boats had renewed the bombardment of Vicks

burg.
The savage war in Minnesota appears to e about over. Lieutenant Governor Donel y has furnished to Governor Ramsey a break, a list of the killed, so far as ascertained (of which the total is 382), and some pursued. He thinks they should be pursued, compelled to relinquish their plunder, and driven beyond the possibility of any future trouble. This should be done at once, for, trouble. e says, if time is allowed to pass in inaction, they will unite with the Sioux of the plains, they will exhibit their vast quantities of plunsponsible position to—and in disregarding Sigel's order not to attack the enemy on the ett. compelled Pope to the steps taken. Now a long and desperate war. It must not be if we can keep Jackson out of Maryland I forgotten that they have in their hands, ac

tions are that during the whole of the pre-

Summary of the Daily Intelligence. Stanton tendered his resignation to the President, and it was accepted, Gen. Hal-

fees for passports. Gen. Pope, at his own request, has been relieved from the command of the Army of

All the troops at Harrisburg and a num. ber of regiments from New York and the East, are to be immediatly forwarded to the entrance of the Cumberland Valley. The late army of Gen. Pope has been con-

placed under the command of Gen McClel-The rebel force which invaded Maryland said to have consisted of a battalion of

eavalry and four pieces of artillery.

Frederick, Md., has been occupied by 5000 rebe's, under General Hill, consisting of cavalry, artillery and infantry.

Major General Pope has been assigned to he command of the Department of the

Northwest. Gov. Curtin has messengers extended all along the southern boundary of the State, and is in constant communication with them. A considerable portion of the consolida ted army are already in motion, and will have a battle with the rebels as soon as they can e reached.

The stringent restrictions on travel have een removed by the War Department. General Evans, of Colorado territory, who is now in Chicago, says that, as a people, the citizens of Colorado are quite as loyal and law-abiding as those of Illinois or any other loyal State.

The gunboat Octorora had captured

large neutral English steamer off Charles on, loaded with saltpotre, arms and ammu ition. The Richmond Whig of the 1st inst cen

sures Jeff Davis and his Cabinet for the inliscreet appointments of the clerks in all the departaments of the state. Over one hundred of the seven hundred ebel prisoners who were sent last Wednesday to Fortress Monroe en route for Aikin' anding, took the oath of allegiance and

vere discharged. 400 rebel cavalry have been defeated at Martineburg, Va., with a loss of fitty prisoners and a number of arms. We lost two killed and ten wounded. The land ten wounded. The land ten wounded. The land ten wounded. The land ten wounded. ield on Saturday at Osgego and Susquehan-

places, because the people are filled with the Gov. Morton, of Indiana, has ordered all nale citizens, between 18 and 45, residing in the border counties, to organize themselves into military companies to rebel inva-

na. N. Y. There will be no draft in these

ion.
The following Penusylvania officers have been dismissed from the service of the United States; Lieut. John Simpson, 99th regiment; Major J. C. Austin, and Capt. John Sherry, the recent battles, excepting a few of the

severely wounded, have been taken to Richters at Covington, for the purpose of organizing the troops of the town and vicinity into

killed and captured a number of A.R. John son's band, at Morganiteld, and is pursuing the remainder. It is reported that the Rebel Forrest and his entire force were taken at Alexandria, near Lebanon. Tenn. by a joint expedition from MoMinaville, Murfreesboro' and Lebanon.

The Richmond Dispatch, discussing the subject of intervention by soveral of the dead, has been authorized in Cincinnatti. Druggists, manufacturers of Breadstuffs, provision dealers, railroad, express and transportation companies, persons consolidated with the public press, and all persons deading Powers of Brace will do our cause doing business for the government, are allowed to pursue their vocations without in lifety val

skirmishes took place in Union county, Ky. in each engagement except the last, which was fought on Geigar lake, with 600 robels. In this battle the ammunition of our men giving out, obliged our forces to retreat. According to rebel estimates of their num

bers in the late series of engagements, they had not less than one hundred and twenty thousand men, with forty batteries of field pieces, most of them being rifled cannon, An officer of the Army of Arkansas, wri ting on the 30th ult., from Helena, says:-"During the past year we have marched 48-00 miles, lost four men, been in 13 skirmishes and two regular battles, and we are now here fortifying, expecting to whip them as we have done every time

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

The War Department has issued an order concerning supplies to the drafted milita. The camps of rendezvous in a part of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, will be supplied by Col. Crosman, Deputy Quarermaster General, Philadelphia. The camps near Harrisburg will be supplied by requisi-tions upon Captain E. C. Wilson, A. Q. M. at Harrisburg, and those near Pittsburg by Major A. Montgomery, Q. M., U. S. A., at Pittsburg.

No more nurses are to be enlisted at Washington for hospital purposes, the large number of citizen nurses who have gener ously offered their services to meet emergency having proved sufficient to meet all immediate wants. The rebels feel confident of getting into

Maryland, and expect to raise 50,000 recruits for their army.
On the 1st inst., at Jackson, Tenn., two Illi-

iois regiments had an engagement with the rebels, who were in overwhelming numbers. The enemy routed with a loss of 110 killed and about 250 wounded. Our loss was 5 killed and forty wounded.

The town of Spercer, Roane county, Va. has surrendered to the rebels. Gen. Bragg is advancing from Chattanoogs on Nashville

On last Wednesday the rebel Jenkins entered Ravenswood, Va., and in the evening crossed the Ohio, where he killed one man, wounded two, and stole twelve horses. then recrossed the river at Wolf's Bar. Athens, Alabama, has been burned

our troops.

The "New Merrimae" was reported on Fri lay to have come down James river from Richmond. Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island, has resigned his position as U.S. Senator

State Legislature has elected Lieut. Gover nor Arnold to fill his place. The funeral of General Philip Kearney took place at New York on Saturday. The remains were entombed at Trinity Church'

INVASION OF MARYLAND.

The invasion of Maryland by the Rebel Army is an accomplished fact. variously stated at from 20,000 to 50,000 men, during Friday and Saturday they cross ed the Potomac at points above and below engthy report, giving a history of the out the Point of Rocks and pushed for Frederick city, taking possession of that on Saturday. first division that cros ed was under suggestions as to policy which ought to be Gen. Hill, and was followed by Gen. Jackson. Our small force at Frederick, after destroying the stores there, excepting those left for the men in the hospitals, evacuated the place. The Rebels on entering the town | leave the limits of their Military Department es ablished a provost guard, and the notorious Bradley Johnson made a speech pro fessing that they had come as friends, to re ieve Maryland from oppression; that private rights would be respected and noncombat. ants unmolested, and much more to the same effect. The rebels are buying cattle, horses, &c., paying for them in U. S. demand notes firwe can keep Jackson out of Maryland I forgotten that they have in their name, as think our cause is as far advanced as before. He may probably wake up some morning to of ammunition, part of the spoil taken from the may probably wake up some morning to of ammunition, part of the spoil taken from the agencies. It is easy to estimate the amount of evil this alone could produce if beyond the taking up of some rails near hamsville. Their purpose is to invade Penn-

> them away from their source of military The Government has been promt, and sent week there will be continuous arrivals there is now between Baltimore and the rebels an army sufficient to stay their advance by the enemy, will be considered as regularly in that direction.

sylvania. Every step in that direction takes

It is said that on Thursday-Hon. Edwin a doubt that Stonewall Jackson is either in sight of, or at that place. The telegraph operator there had cut his wires and left for leck being appointed his successor.

It is said that the Department has issued

Chambersburg. Great excitement prevails in the appointment of the property of It is said that the Department has issued in the upper end of our valley, and fears are entertained of a raid in this direction. From reliable source we hear the following theory of Jackson's appearance so near us. His plan was to have marched by way of Fred erick into Pennsylvania, to reach the North-ern Central Railroad at Hanover Junction, York county. The forces of McClellan and Burnsides having succeeded in cutting him Monroe, off at New Market, rendered this movement The late army of Gen. Prope has been con-solidated with that of Gen. Burnside, and all solidated with that of Gen. Burnside, and all solidated with that of Gen. Burnside, and all that he turned about, took the other track, Lower Allen, and is now doing his best to escape back | East Pennsborough, into Virginia by way or Hagerstown and Silver Spring, Williamsport. His march by this route will Hampden, be stubbornly resisted, and before the close | Middlesex of the week Jackson may be defeated and North Middleton, his army captured.

The State to be Armed.

Proclamation of Gov. Curtin.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ss. In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew | Shippensburg Borough, G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, in the present position of affairs, t is expedient that measures should be taken o arm and prepare our people for defence Now, therefore, I do carnestly recommend the immediate formation, throughout the Commonwealth, of volunteer companies and regiments, in conformity with the militia act 1858 Arms will be distributed to the

organizations to be formed.
It is further recommended that in order to give due opportunities for drill and instrucon all places of business be closed daily at 3 o'clock, P. M. so that persons employed therein may after that hour be at liberty to

of Pennsylvania have hitherto given themselves to the service of the country has ressed heavily on her military resources am reluctant to ask her people to assume further burdens; but as their safety requires they should do, it is in their behalf that I put forth the recommendations herein contained and urge a prompt compliance with

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harris (the year of our Lord 1862.

By the Governor, ELI SLIFER, Sect'y of the Comwl'th.

Sufferers from Scrofula and Scrofulous affections, clean up! Why wear your lists in the service of his country he should Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores? Why have more respect for himself and the unit have the life twisted out of you by Dyspep. form he wears than to act the rowdy and sia, Rhumatism and Gout? Why suffer blackguard. There are some young men in 106th regirent.

All the Union officers taken prisoners in Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases to rot the the Buell Body Guard, who, we are sorry to. bones in your body, or the flesh off your say, are quite unable to take care of thembones? Why let your sluggish blood drag selves and seem to make a business of insul-

Headquarters Pennsylvania Militia, Harriburg, Sept. 10, 1862. GENERAL ORDER,)

No. 35.

In view of the danger of invasion now threatening our State, by the enemies of the government, it is deemed necessary to call pon all the able bodied men of Pennsylva. in to organize immediately for the defence of the State, and be ready for marching orders, upon one hour's notice, to proceed to such points of rendezvous as the Governor nay direct.

__It is ordered.__

First, That Company organizations be made der the laws of the United States, to wit:

1st Lieutenant. 2d Lieutenant, 80 privates as the minimum, and 98 privates as the maximum standard of each com-

pany. The company officers to be elected by each organization ad. As the call may be sudden, it is desirable that the officers and members of each company provide themselves with the best arms they can secure, with at least sixty rounds of ammunition to suit the kind of arms in possession of the soldier. Such persons as cannot secure and bring arms with them, will be furnished by the government after their

arrival at the place of rendezvous.

Third. Each officer and member of the company shall provide himself with good stout clothing, (uniform or otherwise,) boots, blanket and haversack, ready to go into camp when called into service.

Fourth. Each company organization to be

perfected as soon as possible, and report the name of officer in command, the number of men and the place of its headquarters, to the headquarters, in order that they may be promptly notified to move when their service Fifth. Organizations when ordered to move.

will be furnished with transportation by the

government. Sixth On arrival at the place of rendezvous, they will be formed into regiments or such other organizations as the Governor, Com-mander in Cheif of Pennsylvania, may direct. Seventh. So far as practicable and as may be found consistent with the interests of the

public service, companies from the same lo-calities will be put together in such larger or. ganizations as may be formed.

Eighth. Organizations formed under the recent proclamation are earnestly requested to adopt without delay such measures as may be

necessary to comply with this order.

Ninth. Organizations called into the field under this order will be held for service for such time only as the pressing exigency for sta'e defence may continue.

der of A. G. CURTIN,

Governor and Commander in Chief. A. L. Russell, Adj't Gen. Penn.

Important Army Orders. Through the courtesy of CAPT. D. H. HAS-TINGS, we have been furnished with early copies of the following important orders. General Orders,)

No. 114. WAR DEPARTMENT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. Washington, August 21, 1862.

I. No officer of the regular army or of volunteers will hereafter visit the city of Washington without special permission. Leaves of absence will not be considered as including the city of Washington, unless so stated; and leaves for that purpose can only be given by the authority of the War Department, through

the Adjutant General. II. Officers on leave of absence will not without special permission. By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

General Orders,)

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. Washington, August 22, 1862.
Commissioned officers and enlisted men of the discharged three months' volunteer regiments who have been exchanged or released on parole by the enemy, and not yet discharged the United States service, are

hereby mustered out and discharged from this II. Officers and men of the forces aforesaid stered out and discharged the service of Since writing the above, intelligence from the United States from the date of their ar-

rival in a loyal State. By order of the Secretary of War: E. D. TOWNSEND. Assistant Adjutant General.

Town and County Matters.

Cumberland County Enrollment. Carlisle, East Ward, West Ward, -355 Mechanicsburg, 439 36 37 102 72 25 20 264 386 429 219 256 Frankford, 267 25 92 434 West Pennsborough $\frac{280}{299}$ Dickinson, 394 173 81 64 Newton. Newville. Hopewell, 25 52 Southampton 140Newburg Borough, 40

1479 6854 There are enrolled in the regular army 33. Teamsters 58.

THE RESPONSE.—On Friday morning of last week, there appeared in the Harrisburg Telegraph, the Proclamation of Gov. CURTIN, announcing the danger of this valley. and State from armed incursions of the rebels. In the same proclamation the Governor earnestly recommended the immediate formattend to their military duties.

The cheerful alacrity with which the men he would forward arms and ammunition at once. Just one short week has elapsed, since that proclamation was issued, and we have alre dy four full companies in Carlisle, an equal number in the adjacent townships, and we feel quite confident that an entire armed and equipped regiment will be formed before a fortnight. Should Stonewall Jackson, with his traitorious legions, be so fool hardy, as to attempt an invasien of our quiet and beautiburg, this 4th day of September, in | ful valley, he will meet with a reception quite. as warm as the most affectionate could desire.

BLACKGUARDISM.-When a man cn-

Gen. Wellace has been released from du and scatter its distempers through your ting ladies in the streets. Young men just ty at Cincinnatti, and has taken his headquar veins? - AYER'S COMP. Ex'T of Sarsaparilla escaped from behind counters in some of tha cures these complaints, and cleanses them | city stores, have never been away from home out of the system. Use it faithfully and you before, and are verdant enough to imagina brind to society a healthier, cleanlier, and that nobody knows anything in the country far more acceptable member.—Democrat, and that they can act as they please. We do not mean to say that all of the troop are of. In consideration of the number of this description, (the rowdies are the excepolunteers furnished already by Kansas, the tion) there are many gentlemen among them

Government will not order a draft in that who we are pleased to have among us, and we Vermont only requires one hundred and would advise them to look after the others, or