CARLISLE, PA. Friday, Oct. 10, 1862.

s. M. PETTENGILL & CO., TO. 37 Park Row; New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the Beralin base cities, and are authorized to take Advertiseits and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rages.

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 Carlislo. 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 MAUST, of Upper Allen.

UNION MEN ATTENTION! WARD MEETINGS.

For Coroner,

JACOB RHEEM, of Carlisle.

Ward Meetings of the People's Union Party, will be held at Hannon's Hotel for West Ward, and at Hiser's Hotel for the East Ward, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is requested as business of importance will be transacted. MANY.

READ THEM.

Wempean the two addresses of the People's Union State Committee. If after an intelli gent perusal of those documents, you can vote for any man upon FRANK HUGHES' TRAITOR PLATFORM, we envy not your devo tion to the Union.

TICKETS, TICKETS.

We have printed a full supply of tickets, and are prepared to supply our friends. Call at the office and get them.

SPURIOUS TICKETS.

This somewhat stale election cry, has a peculiar significance this fall; for we are asbogus tickets. Be careful that yours is si mon pure.

VOTE EARLY.

See that you deposit your vote early on Tuesday morning, and then see that you devote your time to getting out the vote of every laggard.

Vote for Haines and Snyder. For every vote cast against them is a vote in favor of sending THE SECESSIONIST, FRANK HUGHES, to the U S. Senate.

Vote for the Entire Ticket-Because it is a good ticket. The men com for the Union. Could as much be said of the

Actions Speak Louder than Words.

The Harrisburg Telegraph has the following truthful commentary upon the Senatorial Canvass in our district. How any Democrat, pretending to be loyal to his country and the larger portion of them pretend to be such can hesitate, as to this matter, we fail to see. They must, if at all consistent with their professions vote for HAINER.

In the last State Senate, Dr. E. D. Craw ford was regarded as among its ablest mem bers, and while he was in the opposition to sented by the state and national administration, he never torgot for a moment that he owed a duty to his country, from the dis charge of which no party mandate or caucus dictation could intimidate or restrain him. When the resolution instructing our U. S. Senators to vote for the expulsion of the miserable spy, informer and traitor, Jesse D. Bright, was before the State Senate. Dr. Craw. ford urged, and voted for its passage. This incensed the whippers in for his district, and on account of this Dr. Crawford was rejected, when he was actually the choice of twothirds of his party for re-nomination. His sin was too great for forgiveness. He had voted for the humiliation and disgrace of a traitor, and that was an insult-an outrage to Democracy. Hence his rejection.
George H. Bucher is the candidate nomi-

nated over Dr. Crawford. Bucher was opposed to the expulsion of Bright. Hence his nomination. This is a bitter pill for the independent men of Cumb rland, Perry, Juniata and Mifflin to swallow.' Of course the attempt will be made to administer it. Kirk Haines, who is the loyal Union candidate, and is withal a man of sterling good parts and excellent qualifications, will be made the Senator from this district.

## What the Soldiers think.

The following excerpt from the army correspondence of the Phila. Press, is a very fair evidence of how our country's armed defenders esteem Frank Hughes and his party. When reflected from a loyal mirror, they make no enviable shadows.

Fresh from Pennsylvania, where the apathy of the people in regard to the development of this treasonable purpose impressed me as being very singular. I was surprised to see so many manifestations of feeling. To the soldiers in the field, or at least to all with whom I have had any intercourse, the Democratic organization, with Francis W. Hughes at its head, and such men as Messrs. Ancona, Biddle, and Randall, in its ranks, is an object of loathing and contempt. "Talk about Horace Greeley, and the Abolitionists," said a soldier of the line, yesterday, as we were conversing in front of a regimental hospital. "I have always been a Democrat, and I'm a good deal of a one now, but I would as soon vote for Jeff Davis himself as for that Hughes, or any one on his ticket. That's the way we all

A LAST APPEAL.

Tuesday next is the day for the final adnow having their final hearing in our county of and State. As this is our last opportunity of conversing with our readers, we think it not ment—may release this commonwealth to a

We have presented to us this fall, a conest as novel as it is important. A great civil war is threatening the life of the nation, and the contending armies are in the death grapple for existence. The most chershed principles of free government are on trial before the world, and all Europe is breathlessly awaiting the verdict of the can- when occasion offers to bind together the bronon. All questions and issues of minor importance have been swallowed up in this one great struggle, and the nation is gathering its forces and measuring strength for the final and decisive blow.

Strange to say, in a crisis like this, when every patriot is nerving his arm, to strengtheh and maintain the government, we have here in free Pennsylvania, a reckless and dangerous faction, who with FRANK HUGHES at their head have dared to raise the tory standard of opposition to its war policy. This, at first insignificant cabal, has succeeded by the most infamous chicanery, in obtaining the control of a great party, the masses of which if left untrammeled by traitorous emissaries, and rading politicians, would have remained steadfast in their loyalty. But which has been luped by this iniquitous combination into the the country, and of consequent comfort to the common enemy, than a dozen defeats of our Union armies. In this emergency, the friends distinction of party, have endeavored to de. feat and countervail the treasonable machinations of these conspirators, by asking the support of the people, for a ticket composed of men, known to have the single purpose of restoring our government to its original genius of liberty and equality. To elect this ticket is at once to strengthen the hands of our government and our armics, and to strike such terror into the hearts of its enemies, as to render the ultimate triumph of liberty swift and certain. It is a duty incumbent upon every man who feels that he has a country and a government worth supporting to turn out and contribute his entire energies to the election of Countain and Ross, and our entire

this time would prove the direct calamity. On the congressional question we believe we speak the sentiments of the honest masses, when we say that Mr. Bailey the nominee of the Union Democrats, for Congress has by his patriotic course in Congress, on the vital questions presented for the consid. eration of that body, placed himself olearly on the platform of unflinehing hostility to treason, and has thereby earned the support of every voter who feels that earnest, corsured that the county has been flooded with dial devotion to the Union, in these days of recreancy, déserves recognition.

District and County tickets. Its defeat at

Of our senatorial, legislative and county ticket, we we have already spoken at length. We believe additional argument is not needed to insure for it the most active and car nest exertions of the Union loving men of sult will more than repay your efforts. Here

## DOMESTIC TREASON.

Our readers have seen the resolution, drawn Pennsylvania into the rebellion. It was so nonstrous a proposition that, when its author read it to various members of the Democratic State Convention, to which it was to be prehim and his resolution out of the window, if he dared to offer it. In fact, the indignation was then so great that Hughes deemed it prudent to withold it. But, nevertheless, the matter got bruited abroad, and, being now well proven against him, he unblushingly avows it over his own signature. This man is not only the Chairman of the Democratic the great principles which are now repre- State Central Committee, but he is the most prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination to the U. S. Senate, in case his party should carry the majority of the Legislature This is his platform : " The secession of Penn sylvania from the Union, and her league with the rebel States." It is his platform as we now know from his distinct and emphatic avowal. His mouth piece in this city says the Phila. North American, takes up his declaration and approves each sentence in detail, and accepts the whole as the platform of the Democratic party in Philadelphia. Any vote, therefore, castat this election for a Democratic candidate for the Legislature, however it may be intended, will practically be a vote for-the rebellion of Pennsylvania against the national government-a vote for the secession of the State from the Union, and for the acceptance of the yoke of the revel oligarchy of the cot-

> We showed yesterday, by the proceedings of a Democratic meeting held at National Hall on the 16th of January, 1861, that the resolution of Hughes was identical with the position then deliberately assumed by the party. In order that there might not be any doubt on that point, the preamble to the resolutions adopted by that meeting began with the announcement of the authority adopting them, as "the Democratic citizens of Philadelphia" who were "in general mass meeting assembled," and it went on to say that they deemed it. their duty to announce to their fellow citizens of the nation their deliberateljudgement, Nor did even this emphatic statement satisfy no letter was received from, nor communithem, for they further, said: "We meet as a ence as a body, or by the individual Condistinct political organization;" and that there ferees. Mr. Baily, has so far as we know, might be no doubt as to who composed this | made no pledges or promises whatever."

"political organization" they added." "We are a part of the two hundred and thirty thousand electors of Pennsylvania who, by their votes and co-operation, meant to express complete and thorough sympathy with our southern brethren, and recognition, in the most absolute and extended form, of the rights of the south as claimed by southern statesman, and affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States."

Thus this meeting was no accidental nor irresponsible assemblage. It represented the large quantities. Town and village Relief public securities, either in the shape of bonds Democratic organization, spoke authoritively | Societies are requested to make arrangefor it, and its declarations stood, and still ments for paring, cutting, and drying by value of property, constituting a legal tender stind, on the record uncontradicted by the their members, and such volunteer assistance in the payment of debts, and passing from

policy, or a fratricidal war thus to be inaug-

"Twelfih. That in the deliberate judgmen udication of the great political questions of the Democracy of Philadelphia, and, so far amiss to give them a word of counsel and large extent from the bonds which now conneot her with the confederacy, except so far as for temporary convenience she chooses to submit to them, and would authorize and require her citizens, through a convention to be assembled for that purpose, to determine with whom her lot should be cast, whether with the north and east, whose fanaticism has precipitated this misery upon us, or with our brethren of the south, whose wrongs we feel as our own; or whether Pennsylvania should stand by herself, as a distinct community, ready ken Union, and resume her place of loyalty

and devotion." These declarations were not, as might be olution distinctly says, "we express the fixed opinion." They are identical in senti ment with Hughes' secession resolution, in which he attempted to delude Pennsylvania

into joining the rebellion, as follows: "She cannot, then, refuse to perceive that she must either take her place in some northern fragment of a once glorious Union, and rest content to be shorn of the greater part of her manufacturing industry, and of her export and import trade—to hold a secondary and helpless relation to the northeastern metropolis, except through the waters and be-fore the forts and guns of a foreign nation, support of a ticket, the success of which would and thus practically (for want of ability to prove more disastrous to the best interests of protect) be made to yield up all reliable di-

rect foreign trade.
"Or she may, if a member of the new con federacy, become the great manufacturing Union armies. In this emergency, the friends of the Union and the government, without ally \$300,000,000 worth of products and manufactures from and imported through the northern States; her cities become the great commercial depots and distributing points for this confederacy, and her wealth, population and glory be promoted in a degree unparal-leled in the history and prosperity of any peo-

The principal organ of the party here yes terday endorsed allethese treasonable declarations. This is what it said:

"If the abolition to which we have referred to make the issue now, whether or not Penn sylvania, in the event of a disruption of the Union, (produced by the joint efforts of abo-lition and secession advocates.) shall, or shall not, become subject to the Yankee States, and dependent upon their senconsts for communi-cation with Europe, we believe that the Democrats and all other conservative men in the their chances on the result of the ballot box

"What evils may yeth results from the ef ects of their 'pressure' upon the President, inducing his ill judged proclamation, and the inlawful prosecution and imprisonment of loval citizens of the north, and from what they may hereafter do, or cause to be done, we cannot fortell; but that all they may do will nave an evil tendency we cannot doubt may bring the very result contemplated in Mr Hughes' resolution. They have done much in this direction, and will doubtless do much more. If they succeed, then the people of Pennsylvania will be called on to consider he words of that resolution '

Here the issue is squarely presented to the people in order that they may fully comprehend that if the Democrats succeed in the oligarchy of the south. These are the men all parties. Rally to its support, and the re- who have been for seventeen months swag- which have sanctified the Union to the hearts gering over the assumption that Democrats we leave the question in your hands, with have filled the armies and fought battles of strong commercial and sectional and disloythe closing injuction that you go to work the republic in this war. These are the men at once, and leave no stone unturned to accomplish the triumphant election of the enthe confidence of the soldiers, and who now tion of the Chairman of the Breckinridge " our interests are with the south "up in 1861 by F. W. Hughes, to precipitate Mr. Vincent L. Bradford, at the same meet-

ing, said also for them: "To the howl of the demon of civil discord, for military coercion, for chains and slavery manufacturing workshop for a people now If they will not obey, then let their slaves to be fastened on subjugated kindred, this sented, they were aghast at his treason, and sylvania, will, I doubt not, utter in tones of in the resolution committee of that convention one man, at least, threatened to throw shall be peace, not war-constitutional conshall be peace, not war-constitutional con-cessions, not military coercion"

There can, therefore, be no dodging this issue. The Democratic party arrays itself, as a party, distinctly against the maintenance of the national Union. It declares its vehement letermination not to sanction the enforcement of the laws, not to fight the south, not to alow the loyal States to fight the South, and generally to uphold the south at all hazards Can any loyal man support the candidates of such a party?

We have been requested to publish specified therein!

To the Editor of the Democrat:

DEAR SIR .- My attention has just been called to a communication, signed "A Looker On," in the York Gazette of last week, in which the writer declares that he happens to know that a letter was read in Republican Congressional Conference ield at Bridgeport, on the 25th ult., from Mr. Bailey himself." I now declare upor my honor, that I did not write a letter to said Conference or to any single member of it, or to any member of the Republican na ty, or any other party, on the subject of the Republican nomination for Googress. It therefore brand the declarations of "A Looker On" as wilfully and maliciously false. I shall forward a copy of this letter to each editor in the district, requesting its

publication. Very respectfully, JOSEPH BAILEY. NOT Since the receipt of the above card from Mr. Bailey, we see published in the York papers, a card by E. C. Parkhurst, and C. A. Klinefelter, the Republican Conferees from York county, in which they say that

the assertion of the writer in the Gazette in false in every particular, and add: As Conferees, present during all the deliberations of that body, we desire to give the above statement the most emphatic and inqualified denial. No letter whatever from their hopes, their fears and their intentions." Mr. Bailey was read in the Conference, and

APPLES FOR THE HOSPITALS CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION. Washington, October 2d, 1862. The inquiry frequently made whether the Commission wishes to receive apples for the use of the wounded, it should immediately be

General Secretary. | to pay the interest, or prevent the evidence of |

TO THE LOYAL PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The recent and formal admission of Chairman of the Breckinridge State Central Committee that he prepared and was ready to present to a State Convention of his own friends a resolution contemplating the dismemberment of these States at a period when the cotton States had seceded, and when all American patriots were agonized between doubt and fear, imposes upon the National Union State Central Committee an imperative duty. We do not address our fellow citizens as alarmists—we make to them no partisan appeal-when we declare that this admission, immediately before an election for members of Congress and for other representative, judicial and muncipal officers, demands not only rebuke and repudiation, but such measures of precaution and prevention as will defeat the design now fuldisclosed to tear our great old State from that national family circle of which she has charitably supposed by some, that mere propositions of men desiring to effect a compromise tiful adornment. The Breekinridge organiof the troubles at any price, for the ninth res- zation in Pennsylvania cannot escape the solemn accusation of being entirely committed to this design. The terrible alterna tive coolly contemplated by their chairman had been previously suggested at a so-called Democratic meeting, held in the city of Philadelphia, at National Hall, on the 16th of January, 1861. The resolution there adopted was as follows:

"Twelth That in the deliberate judgement of the Democracy of Philadelphia, and, so far as we know it, of Pennsylvania, disso lution of the Union, by the separation of the whole south—a result we shall most sin-States, with no outlet or approach from the cerely lament-may release this common ocean for her great eastern or great western weath to a large extent from the bonds which metropolis, except through the waters and be now connect her with the confederacy, except so far as for temporary convenience she choses to submit to them, and would authorize and require her citizens, through a convention to be assembled for that purpose, to determine with whom her lot should be castwhether with the north and east, whose fanaticism has precipitated this miscry upon us, or with our brethern of the south, whose wrongs we feet as our own; or whether Pennsylvania should stand by herself, as a distinct community, ready when the the ocand resume her place of loyalty and devo-

In order to prove the treasonable purposes of the leaders of the party of which Mr Hughes is the representive, it is only neccessary to state that nearly all their acrs and words from January and February, 1861, down to the present time, have been so many proofs of their conviction of the justice of the views contained alike in the resolution adopted at National Hall, Philadelphia, in January, 1861, and in that prepared purposed to be offered by Mr. Hughes to a Democratic State Committee in Febru- in favor of sustaining the public credit against Sinte will meet them on that issue and take ary of the same year. They may not in express terms have endorsed the suggestion to drag Pennsylvania out of the Union, but in the whole country against the rebels and trainearly every county convention they adopted tors who have feloniously conspired, and with the general Administration, which is always the embodiment of the government, and never more so than in those deals and never more so than in those deals are the control of the government and never more so than in those deals are the control of the nation. This is no time for mere party organizations; let us stand by the government until it has crushed out this control of the nation. ver more so than in these dark and trying hours; and so to prepare the way for that devastation and ruin which must result from the separation of the Republic, so earnestly desired both by the armed and unarmed foes

of our common country.

Regarding, therefore, the resolution now admitted and affirmed by the Chairman of the Breckinridge State Convention as the real platform of the Breckinridge leaders it is our right and our duty to discuss its remedies for our national difficulties. This resonant faction as truly disloyal and even more present State election, they purpose, if they | lution offers to Pennsylvania no inducement can, to make an effort to take Pennsylvania to remain with the Free States, but attempts out of the Union and unite her to the slave to bribe her to join the revolting and slaveholding confederacy. It contains few words that appeal to those immortal memories which have sanctified the Union to the hearts suffer the consequences of their crime. They of all our people, but it designs to present al reasons, as so many temptations to away avow that if they could they would lead them over to the ranks of the rebels. Mr. Wharton said for them, at the National Hall meetshorn of the greater part of her manufacturing industry and of her export and import trade,"\* \* "or she may, If a member consuming annually three hundred millions' meeting, and very soon the masses of Penn- worth of and manufactures from and imported through the northern States; her cities her wealth, population, and glory be promoted in a degree unparlicled in the history and prosperity of any people." And then Mr. Hughes, the Chairman of the Breckinridge State Committee, says "that it will be the right and duty of her citizers" (that is, the people of Pennsylvania) "to consult their tous, and decide the LAWFUL ALTERNA-

Loyal men of Pennsylvania, these alternatives are now presented to you; it is for you to decide at the election, on the 14th of October, whether you will go for the old Union and the old Constitution, or whether stitution; he loves the torrid temperature of he following letter in refutation of the charge | you will accept the bribe offered by the sympathizers with secession, and commit your to the infamous experiment of a wintry sleet and storm. slaveholding Confederacy. This great issue has not been precented by the National Union Committee, but by the representative permitted to abide greatly exceeding that of of the opposition to the Administration and We submit it to our fellow citizens, and trust their verdict at the ballot box will show that they are not unmindful of this ago that the Legislature of Maryland, pregnant and suggestive admonition,

CYRUS P. MARKLE, Chairman of Union State Central Com. GEORGE W. HAMMERSLY, } Secretaries. W. J. HOWARD,

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYL-VANIA.

The State Committee appointed by the Un-

ion State Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg on the 17th day of July last, deeply impressed with the important consees which are dependent on the result of the general election to be held on the 14th instant, again address you. In the midst of military excitement, and the peril of actual invasion by the armed forces of the rebels who have risen against the just authority of the government—a peril which has been provented by the gallantry of our troops and the enthusiastic rally of our people at the call of our Governor—the considerations connected with the action of the voters at the polls have been largely lost sight of, and failed to impress the public mind with a due conviction of their importance. While the movements of our armies in the field are full of the deep. est interest, and absorb popular attention, no less importance is connected with the decisions of the people at their annual elections. It they fail there to sustain the government with a sentence of approval its main support will be withdrawn, and the public credit, which is indispensable to the support of military ope-

rations, must suffer and be impaired, if not

entirely destroyed. The country has present

ed during its pending troubles an example unprecedented in the history of nations.— Without resorting to appeals for pecuniary aid from foreign capitalists, the government has received from the people ample supplies of published, as widely as possible, that dried means, and every man in the community has apples cannot be sent to its depots in too an interest in maintaining the value of the or treasury notes, which compose a large por tion of the circulating medium, measuring th one on his ticket. That's the way we all think about here. We have too much to do with Secessiff Therefore, when the man of the cornection of the We have too much to do with Secessiff Therefore, which seems that we have a proposed the here thing will be Stonewall Jackson for the terms of the Mere to dear thing will be Stonewall Jackson for the terms of the Republican party, and the Democratic bellines in Virginia all indicate that their army is on the retrent toward Richmond.

The terms of the Republican party, and the Democratic bellines in Virginia all indicate that their army is on the retrent toward Richmond.

The terms of this city. We have too much to do Democratic committees or leaders in this city. What, then, was it that the Democratic party is they can enlist, and to notify farmers that they will receive such good fruit as they may be disposed to offer and are unable themsives to properly prepare. Dried apples may be disposed to offer and are unable themsives to properly prepare. Dried apples may be disposed to offer and are unable themsives to properly prepare. Dried apples may be disposed to offer and are unable themsives to properly prepare. Dried apples may be disposed to offer and are unable themsives to properly prepare. Dried apples may be disposed to offer and are unable themsives to properly prepare. Dried apples may be disposed to offer and are unable themsives to properly prepare. Dried apples may be disposed to first they will receive such good fruit as they can enlist, and to notify farmers that they as they can enlist, and to notify farmers that they are the prepared to first they will receive such good fruit as they can enlist, and to notify farmers that they and the constant of the wages of abor. This currency, based upon the faith they will be disposed to offer and are unable themsives to properly prepare. Dried apples may be dividual citizen.

its indebtedness from depreciating in the tribute of sorrow for another of the heroic To withhold support and withdraw confi

dence from the government now is to put all these interests at hazard. To allow its opponents to obtain even an apparent advantage at the election, is to startle the always sensitive market in which these securities are negotiated, and to cast a suspicion upon the value of the currency which has

lately been introduced. The success of the political opponents of those who are charge I with the administration of public affairs, who are already ominously and craftily stirring up popular discontent against the payment of the taxes necessarily imposed for the preservation of the public credit, and who would not hesitate, for the accomplishment of their partisan nims to excite a feeling in favor of the repudiation of the public indebtedness itself, would icopard all the great interests to which we have referred, and sap the foundations of the government. In emergencies like the present, it will not do to mince matters, or to close our eyes to the perils which surround. Government and roperty are alike involved in the issue. The purpose avowed by the Convention which constituted this Committee was to give an earnest and unqualified support to the government in its present difficulties, to sustain t by the free expression of opinion, to encourage our armies in the field and cordial cooperation of the people at home and to uphold the public credit by sauctioning every means which is required to sustain its financial op arations.

Such is not the policy of those who have ranged themselves in political opposition to the measures of the government. Their course tends directly to the subversion of the power of the Administration to maintain the contest and overthrow the rebellion. Should it be so hampered and crippled as to fall in this, what have we to expect? The leaders of the rebellion proclaim that it is their intention, if they can succeed in dictating terms, not only to divide the Union and set up an independent govern. ment over that portion of its territory which they claim, but to impose upon the remaining States and their people the burden of paying all the expense of the war incurred by both parties. Who can calculate the unascertained hundreds of millions of dollars which constitute the liabilities incurred by their mad and wicked endeavor to overthrow the govand where endeavor to overthrow the government established by our fathers, and to divide and destroy the patrimony which they bequeath to us! Who is willing to assume the intolerable burden? The resources of the nation, broken, dissevered and degraded, would be wholly unequal to the offort, and universal bankruptcy, as well as national dishonor and disgrace, would involve every interest in the

country, and sweep away its entire property We appeal to you, therefore, fellow-citizens, o bear steadily in mind these important considerations, and let them be a motive to induce you to see that the ballot box gives no uncertain or doubtful expression at the ensuing election; but let it be full, clear and explicit every attack-upholding the value of every public security, and maintaining the cause of then we can talk of compromises, party issues and organizations. But let us never talk of compromises with a traitor while he has knife at the throat of the government. Not let your judgment be perverted by the sug gestions of the political demagague, that this war, waged to preserve the national existence, is to bring about an interference of the labo of an oppressed and enslaved race, with the labor of the tree white people of the northern dangerous than the rebels who have arrayed themselves in arms against the government of the wicked leaders and their delude are triators, and forfeiture is the legal penalty of treason. They discard and contemn the Constitution which guaranteed their possession of that which they claimed to be property in man, and they cannot with the one hand thrust off the great charter obligations imposed upon us and they alike, and at the same time claim to enjoy rights in pursuance of its provisions Tacy have the choice to return to their alle-giance and obtain its protection, or to persist in their rebellious resistance, and forfeit to an offended government and outraged people the possessions which accrued to then they were yet faithful and regarded the duties which they owed to the laws and Constitution the bondmen who do their work, earn their bread, support their ragged forces in the field, and their dependent families at home, and free, with their chains struck off, and permit ted to appropriate to their own advantage the fruits of that labor which has hitherto pampered the pride, made the wealth, and supplied the necessities of a haughty, ambitious dictatorial and traitorous aristocracy. emancipated slave will fly to no northern clime. Down-trodden and oppressed, he yet has his domestic ties-his love of home and his attachments to birthplace and familiar scenes are as strong as animate any human heart nothing but the aspiration after freedom has ever induced him to leave them. Give him liberty in the south and he will never come north; its climate is not congenial to his conthe tropics, and thrives beneath its burning sun, but shivers amid the northern ice and The vast free colored population of the southern States themselves, where they are

both of their local attachments and their climatic preference. It was only a few years an intense negrophobia was raging, entertained the project of expelling her nearly eighty abandoned it when they reflected that they would thus deprive themselves of the mos valuable part of their productive labor, and their land would run to waste for want of cultivation, and poverty would pervade her borders. Let southern traitors persist in their enormous wickedness until the decree of emancipation go forth, and the strength of their rebellion will be destroyed by the abstraction of the support it now receives from slavery, and then instead of fugitives wending their way north, an exodus will take place in the opposite direction, and thousands and tens of thousands of the free negroes of the north will gladly turn their steps to those regions where the sun sends warmth through under its friendly beams.

he shivering frame, and where they can thrive People of Pennsylvania! be not frightened from your propriety by imaginary evils, nor seduced from the calm determinations of a cool and sound judgment by the arts of the political demagogue, nor shaken in your firm devotion to the cause of your imperilled country, at whose throat the traitor aims his felon steel, in the authoritative tones of the ballot-box, your unfaltering purpose to save the national life, to overthrow an atrocious rebellion, and to punish its leaders and abettors with the penalty incurred by felons. Rally to support of the local, legislative, Congres-sional and State candidates nominated by the unconditional friends of the Union, who discarded mere party and party names, and taken the higher, ground of patriotism, and thus prove that this great commonwealth is indeed the Keystone of the Federal arch. holding it together firmly and indissolubly, to bless mankind with the noblest example and fullest experience of human liberty and happiness.

CYRUS P. MARKLE, Chairman of Union State Central Com. GEORGE W. HAMERSLY, W. J. HOWARD

Captiain John R. Smead. At a meeting of the officers and employees of the Coast Survey Office, held on the 12th ult., to give expression to their sense of the loss sustained by the death of Brig. Gen. I. I. Stevens, U. S. Volunteers, and Captain J. R. Smead, U. S. A., both of whom had long been connected with the Coast Survey, the following addresses prepared by Prof. Bache. who is absent from the City, were read, and the

subjoined resolutions passed: My Eriends :- Let us not part without the inth has been repaired.

dead—the gallant Captain Smead of the Uni-ted States Army, one of the first volunteers for the defence of Washington City, during her darkest days. The war found him in charge of one of the divisions of the Coast charge of one of the divisions of the Coast Survey Office, a charge in which his duty was most creditably and acceptably performed. The first tap of the drum aroused him; and placing himself at the head of volunteer citi-zens of Washington, he soon converted them into well organized soldiers, and led them into active service. When the first emergency was past, he returned to his position in the regular army and was constantly in the field. He served with distinction with the Fifth Regment of U. S. Artillery, and laid down hi life for the defence of the Capital of the Na-

tion in the bloody-fight of Saturday, August Resolved; That in the death of the brave Captain Smead. United States Artillery, we have cause to mourn the loss of a recent associate whose amiable character and manly bearing had endeared him to us. His devo tion to the cause of his Country had been fol lowed with admiration, and we now grieve for the natimely death which has closed a career that promised varied usefulness in the public service. Resolved, That we offer our sympathy to the bereaved family, and that a copy of the above resolution be transmitted to them.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting held by the members of Company A. Capt. Wm. M. Porter, Commanding, Of the 130th. Regiment P. V. the following procedings were had: A committee of three were appointed to

pay the last tribute of respect to t'e memory of our deceased Comrades, Joseph P. Weaver, Andrew F. Brownewell, and Win E. Greason, who reported the following pre amble and resolutions which were unani mou ly adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All Kind Pro ridence to remove from our midst three of our fellow Companions in arms, who fell in the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17th. while bravely defending the Flag of their Country against the assault of trai-ors. Resolved, That we, as a Company, deeply regret our loss, while we sincerely hope may be a gain to them.

Resolved, That although we shall never see their faces nor hear their voices in our camp, yet they shall ever live in our memo-ries and the Company mourn its first loss. Resolved, That to the afflicted families of our deceased comrades we tender our sinceregret in their sad bereavement. Resolved, That these proceedings be sent to the Editors of the Carlisle papers for pubication, and that a copy be sent to families

of the deceas d. A. B. Beiseig I MASONHINER, | Committee .: C. D. HALL,

WAR NEWS. THE GREAT BATTLE NEAR CORNITH.

The Enemy Repulsed with Great Slaughter.

Enemy. From 700 to 1000 Prisoners Taken General Ord Overtakes the Rebels.

Gen. Rosencrans Pursuing the

200 PRISONERS TAKEN. OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6. The following dispatches have been receied at the headquarters of the army;

Gen. Grant's Headquarters, Jackson Tenna Oct. 5.=8 A. M. To Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander in-Chief-Yesterday the rebels under Var Dorn, Price and Lovell were repulsed from their attack on Cornith, with great slaugh-ter. The enemy are in full refreat, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. t it bears no comparison with that of th

Gen Hackleman fell while gallantly lea ding his brigade. General Oglesby is dan gerously wounded. Gen. McPherson reachd Corinth with his command yesterday.

Gen. Rosecrans pursued the retreating enemy this morning, and should they attempt to move towards Bolivar he will follow them to that place.

Gen. Harlburt is at the Hatchie river with 5,000 or 6,000 men, and is no doubt with the pursuing column. From 700 to 1,000 prisoners besides the wounded are left in our hands.

U.S. GRANT, (Signed) Gen. Grant's Headquarters, Jackson, Tenn., Oct. 5. To Major General Halleck,

General in Chief U. S. A. Gen. Ord, who followed Gen. Hurlbert and took command, met the enemy to day on the south side of the Hatchie river, as I inderstand from his despatch, and drove them across the stream and got the heights with our troops. Gen. Ord took two batteries and about

General Rosecrans' forces were at Cher-At this distance everything looks most favorable, and I cannot see how the enemy are to escape without losing everything but

their small arms. I have strained every thing to take into the fight an adequate force, and to get them to the right place. (Signed) U. S. GREEL, Major General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, October 5 .- Official information has teen received here that the rebels, under Van Dorn, Price and Lovell, yesterday ttacked our forces at Corinth, but were de fented with great slaughter, and retreated

eaving their dead and wounded on the field

Our forces are in full pursuit. CHIOAGO, Saturday, October 5.—Despatches from Cairo to night say that a battle has been raging in the vicinity of Corinth since yesterday morning. At three o'clock this afternoon, which is the date of the sately from Bethel, the cannonading was still heard. The communication is now cut off at Bethel, consequently we are unable to obtain any particulars. Bethel is twenty miles this side of Corinth.

CAIRO, October 5 .- Glorious news has been eccived from Corinth, Mississippi. The rebols have been completely routed and are re-treating. Their loss has been very heavy.— Our loss is also very large. General Dodge sent a message from Colum-

bus to prepare for a very large number of Generals Price, Van Dorn and Lovell were n command of the rebels, who numbered 40,

Our troops are said to have, behaved nobly. THE LATEST.

CAIRO, October 5 .-- We can get no distinct account of Friday's battle at Corinth. On Ssturday Price attacked Rosecrans' right, and Van Dorn and Lovell his left. The assnult was made with great determination. At one time our centre was penetrated, and the rebels reached the Corinth House, near the centre of the town. They were driven out at he point of the bayonet.

Van Dornsled his column over an abattis on the left to within fifty yards of a ditch, exand canister, and was driven back by a charg of the 27th Ohio and 11th Missouri. tle lasted till half past 11 o'clock, when the rebels commenced a retreat towards the Hatchie river. The number of killed and wounded is not known. The rebel loss is reported much larger than durs. We have between seven hundred and one thousand prisoners, not including the wound-

General Hackleman, of Indiana, is killed. Gen. Oglesby is dangerously wounded. Col-onels Gilbert, Smith and Mower are wounded. The Mobile and Ohio, railroad is not seri-

Gen. Hurlbut marched on Saturday to the outh side of the Hatchie river, with a large orce, thus cutting off Price's retreat. Gen. Resecrans moved early this morning to renew the attack. Cannonading was heard to-day in the direction of the forces. Price is in the forks of the Hatchie, beween Hurlbut and Rosecrans' forces.

LATER FROM CORNITH. Continued Pursuit of the Rebels, THE ENEMY TOTALLY ROUTED

Rebel General Martin Killed WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 The following additional dispatches from the south west have been received at the

EVERYTHING THROWN AWAY

headquarters of the army. Headquarters of Gen. Grant, Jackson, Tenn, Oct. 6 12 20 A M. Maj Gen'l H. W. Halleck Gen'l in Chief U. S. A .- Generals Ord and Hurlburnt came upon the enemy yesterday, and Gen. Hurlburt having driven in small bodies the day before, alter seven hours hard fighting, drove the enemy five miles back across the Hatchie towards Corinth, capturing two batteries, about 300 prisoners, and many small arms.
I immediately apprized Gen. Rosecians of these facts, and directed him to urge on the

good work. The following dispatch has just been received from him dated.

CHEVALLA, Oct. 6. To Major General Grant : The enemy are totally routed, throwing everything away. We are following the

[Signed] W. S. ROSECRANS Under the previous instructions of General Hurlburt, is also the following: General McPherson is in the lead of Gen-The rebel general Martain is said to be

U. S. GRANT,
Major General Commanding

FROM MISSOURI.

Attack on the Rebels at Newtonia. The Enemy Badly Whipped.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 7. Dispatches received at headquarters, bring ntelligence to the effect that on Saturday morning Gen. Schofield advanced upon the rebel at Newtonia, a small town 54 miles south west from Springfield, and after two hours engagement the rebels broke and fled in all directions.

Our loss was triffing.
Despatches intercepted after the fight, advised General Shofield of the intention of the enemy to concentrate their whole force at a point twelve miles distant from Newtonia, to which point he was pushing rapidly with the expectation of renewing the fight on Sunday.

No particulars have been received of the subsequent operations.

## Town and County Matters.

CLARET WINE .- Now that the heavy war tax upon wines and liquors, is being assessed and collected, the additional cost of those articles is beginning to make purchasers careful, as to the quality of the beverages they pay so well for. Claret is one of the most healthful, and invigorating of wines, and Mr. Edward. Showers, in our fumble judgment, keeps about the best brand of it that is to be had in our town. We know, for we have just finished a bottle of it.

CONCERT OF THE ANDERSON TROOP -Twelve young gentlemen of this troop have been rehearing for some time, with the purpose of giving a concert in Rheem's Hall, for Gen. Rosecrans telegraphs that the loss the benefit of their sick and wounded brethren s serious on our side, particularly in officers, in arms, now in the different hospitals of the country. We have been present at several of the rehearsals, and feel that we do not risk our critical reputation by saying that the character of the entertainment both for chastity and musical excellence generally, will fully equal, if not surpass anything of the kind, that has visited our town, for a long time. The disposition to be made of the proceeds alone, ought to insure a full house .--Turn out, and give our country's maimed de fenders a generous benefit. The concert will come off on Tuesday evening. Tickets at most of the stores in town.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS .- The Pennsylwania Railroad company has been peculiarly unfortunate in running its trains upon the Cumberland Valley Road. During the short time that the U. S. Government was running the road, no less than three considerable accidents have occurred, resulting in the killing and maining of no less than thirty persons. A fourth occurred on Monday morntwo hundred prisoners. A large portion of | ing last, near Carlisle, at the point where the State road crosses the Railroad. The train coming down encountered a bull upon the track. The engine struck him throwing the hody upon the bank at one side. Mr. Bull rolled back upon the train just in time to come in contact with the latter end of it, causing the smashing into fragments of half a dozen of them. No further damage was done.

> MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE. -- While taking our morning walk on Sunday last, our attention was attracted by a crowd collected around something lying on the ground in a vacant lot in the rear of the College. On going over we discovered an ancient mare just about breathing her last. Poor animal, the passed away calmly, aided and abetted by starvation, and the axe and knife of a sympathizing negro. She died, not with the harness on, for her razor-like bones would have cut any leather tanned by mortal man; her last sighs were wafted to-well some where; and she could no longer stir her stumps. An inquest was held by Constable FAGAN assisted by Policeman Hugues, who brought in a verdict in accordance with the facts. She was carted away by the tender-hearted African, and we departed thinking to ourselves "Lay her i' the earth;

And from houfair and unpolluted flosh May violets spring!'

THE COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL TAX. - Important Instructions to the Collectors: The collectors appointed under recent actof Congress, to collect the National tax, have already commenced operations and will be "around" next week In view of this, the following important regulations issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Wash ington, are of vital interest to our business community, and we give them this place in our local column that all may know exactly how they are affected by the bill: 1. All mechanics, except those who mere-

ly do repairs, must be registered as manufactuers, and must take out a license as such if their annual sales amount to \$1.000. 2. But Mechanics and other manufactu-

ers who sell their own manufactures at the place where they are produced, are not re quired to take out an additional license a traders. This does not include rectifiers, who must pay both licenses.

3. If manufacturers have an office, depot, store room, or agency, at a place different from the place where the goods are made, or if they sell the manufactures of others, in addition to their own, they must pay a trariously injured. The telegraph line to Cor- ders' as well as a manufacturer Thus, a tobacconist who both make cigars