

CLEARING UP.

After a silence of two weeks, the HERALD again makes its appearance. We greet our readers to day in a new dress, with our forms enlarged, and appearance generally improved and beautified. Our first side was regularly printed for our usual weekly issue on Friday the 26th ult., when JENKINS' rebel brigands stepped in upon us, and called a halt upon our labors. We reckon, however, that Gen. MEADE has so well done for him and his compatriots that we can safely promise our readers immunity from any further interruption on their account. The glorious intelligence from the army of the Potomac and Vicksburg will gladden the heart and brighten the eye of every patriot. Never since the fall of Sumpter, has our cause looked so bright or our arms been so unqualifiedly successful. The army of the Potomac, after two years of marching and fighting unparalled in the history of nations, has at last achieved such a signal and fruitful victory as entitles it to the proudest position among the arrives of the Republic.

In the fall of Vicksburg, we see what steady, persistent, undaunted bravery will accomplish. GRANT, after a series of most brilliant victories, drove the enomy to his last stronghold, where that enemy boastfully proclaimed that he could laugh at all storms and sieges. But our brave captain heeding neither menace nor missile, steadily batter ed away until the blatant rebel was glad to surrender to him. All hail to our victorious armies and the bright days surely coming.

THE INVASION. Rebel Occupancy of Carlisle. BOMBARDMENT OF THE TOWN. INCIDENTS, &c.

We are under obligations to S. K. Donavin, Esq. for the following report of the doings of the Rèbels in this place, which has been furnished by him for the press of this place.]

The ten days just past have been the most eventful and interesting in the history of our Valley. An immense rebel army has marched through our midst, wasting our substance, devastating our fields, robbing our granaries and warehouses, searching our dwellings, and visiting on us many othercalamities of war. For the purpose of giving a connected and intelligent account of the events, it will be necessary to revert back to the time of the occupation of Hagerstown.

THE FIRST ALARM. Last Monday three weeks intelligence was received of the defeat of Milroy a Winchester, and the advance into Maryland of the rebel hordes. The arrival on Tuesday morning 56 the train of Government wagons, and the soldiers who accompanied them increased the excitement, but very little apprehension was felt for this portion of the Valley; inost of the community believing that a mere raid, such as had been made by Stuart last fall. Measures of precaution however, were taken by onr merchants and the second of the second s and a number of them sent them to the Eastern cities.²⁷ After the robels had vis-ited Chambersbürg, and again evacuated that town confidence awas restored, and all the merchants.⁴¹ with but one or two exceptions, brought back their goods .--This quiet was not destined to be of long duration. The goods were not yet on the shelves, when information was received that the entire rebel army was advancing, Chambersburg was re-occupied, and the advance was threatening Shippensburg. To those not willingly blind, it was evident that it was no longer a mere raid, but on the contrary, the threats so often made by the Southern papers were to assume reality Southern papers were to assume reality and the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania were indeed to be made the battle-fields. The 8th and 71st regiments of New York Volunteers, who had been stationed at Ship pensburg retreated to this place, and steps were immediately taken by Gen. Knipe, the officer in command, which indicated that a stand would be made by our troops.

to where they were stationed and informed Capt. Sharp of the condition of affairs.— Before removing either his company of his pickets, Capt. Sharp went to town to learn the particulars of the movement, and finding that the retreat had really taken place, returned to his command and ordered it to town. Then accompanied by the officer of the Guard he visited all the picket stations and withdrew those on duty. Failing to find the pickets of Lieut. Marshall, and concluding that they had already been re-moved, (which was a mistake, that officer and his command remained on duty all night,) he started for town, where he arrived at one o'clock in the morning.

THE SKEDADDLE OF CITIZENS.

The information that the rebels were upon us, seriously affected the nerves of some of our citizens. Many of our prominent ones, and many not so prominent, conclud-ed to leave town, and conveyances of all kinds were in great domand. Some unable to procure vehicles, started on foot for Harrisburg and other points. The females, of course, were much alarmed and a scene of confusion and excitement ensued, which we will not attempt to describe. A number of citizens from the upper end of the county, had stopped in and near Carlisle with their stock, and they were soon burrying on their way, thronging the roads, greatly increasing the confusion and alarm.

A DAY OF QUIET.

The residents of our town retired to bed on Thursday night under the full conviction that the rebels would occupy the town be-fore morning. But day dawned and the old town was more than usually quiet. Citizens met each other with a smile and talked about the "big scare." Scouts arrived and asserted positively that there was not a rebel nearer than Leesburg, three miles east of Shippensburg. There was a langh all a-round, and the militia discussed the propriety of again going on duty. Friday passed one of the most cheerful days. On Saturday morning at an early hour the rebel force was again said to be within a few miles of the town, but it was very difficult to find any one willing to believe the report. There had been too many "scares," and the peo-ple were absolutely exhausted with rumors and reports. A degree of unconcern, had settled down on them and they were unwilling to listen and give credence to the "cry of wolf." when it was reality. The morning hours passed discussing the truth of the ramors and the people could scatcely believe their senses when it was definitely settled that the rebels were within a quarter of a mile of town. Capt. Boyd's cavalry fell back through the town and announced the fact. The feeling of alarm which had seized on the entire community the night previous was no where to be found. There was calmness amounting almost to indifference, and a resigned courage that was more than virtue prevailing everywhere. If it was necessary that the town should be sacrificed, those most interested were willing to make the offering. If it was essential that this beautiful valley should be offered up to destruction, so as to save the Army of the Potomac, or give its commander time to mass his forces, it would have been offered. Thus was a manly courage exhibited by citizens which will ever reflect credit upon them.

THE ENTRANCE OF THE REBELS.

When the rebels neared the town, several citizens proceeded out to meet them, among whom was Col. Wm. M. Penrose, and Robert Allison, Assistant Burgess. In response to questions asked by Gen. Jen-kins, commander of the forces, Col. Penrose stated that there was no force in the town, and that no resistance would be made consequently it would be useless to charge through the streets, which could only have the effect of seriously alarming the women and children. Gen. Jenkins said he had no disposition to do so, and would much rather prefer to enter the town as quietly as possible. Accordingly about eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, the rebel advance entered the town from the west end of Main-street. Their horses were at a walk and the general conduct of the soldiers number, mounted infantry, and every man carried his gun in a position to use it on the instant, with his hand on the hammer. They passed down Main street to the junc-ture of the Trindle Spring and Dillsburg tardly work, and an outraged public will

pation of the State of Maryland they expect-ed to recruit their forces at least thirty thousand which would make their army invinci-ble, and the march to the city of Brotherly Love, would be a holiday amusement. the Militia, asserting that they would pass through an ocean of them, and nothing would afford them a finer opportunity of replenishing their wardrobes than to meet an army of them.

GEN. EWEL'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

The Requisitions.

Gen. Ewell passed through the town to the Carlisle Barracks where he established his head quarters, occupying the dwelling used by Capt. Hastings. His staff numberused by Capt. Hastings. His staff number-ed over twenty-five, and they occupied the adjacent buildings. Soon after fixing his headquarters he despatched one of his aids to town with a demand on the authorities for supplies, medicines, amputating instru ments, &c. This demand was ridiculous in its character. Among the many articles was one for 1500 barrels of flour, when there were not 200 in the town; another for four cases of amputating instruments when there was not one set in the Drug stores. Immense quantities of quinine, chloroform, and other drugs were called for, far beyond the capacity of the Druggists to supply. Prominent citizens were present when the demand was made, and they informed the officer of the utter impossibility to comply with the re-quisition. The Borough authorities were informed that unless the articles were forth. coming at a certain hour the stores and dwellings of the town would be searched. is the military were confident the demand could be met. The requisition was so out rageous that the authorities determined not to attempt to fill it, knowing the atter inability to do so, and feeling certain that in any case, the town would be thoroughly searched.

THE CONDITION OF THE TOWN ON SATURDAY

NIGHT. Before dark on Saturday the entire command, which consisted of Rhodes' Division of Ewel's Corps, had passed through the town and encamped in and around the military post. They had but few tents and the soldiers slept on the ground, very few of them had blankets, and in their naked and exposed condition spent the night. Guards were placed on the corners of the principal streets, and during the night excellent order prevailed. The guards would not allow any soldier to pass unless he had a written

GEN. EWEL SENDS HIS CARD. On Saturday evening Gen. Ewel sent his ard, with a note, to several families, assuring them that the strictest discipline would be maintained in his command, and that no act of ontrage or violence would be com-mitted. He also offered them special protection to alkey any lears which they might Ilis assurances were fully realized, have. and while his command were here the citi-

zens felt satisfied that they would be protected. SUNDAY MORNING-THE SEARCHES, The authorities having failed to meet the

requisitions, on Sunday morning, squads of soldiers, each accompanied by an officer, appeared on the several streets, and commenced the search. All the stores and warehouses were visited, and such articles as were needed by them were taken. They were not fortunate in gaining very large supplies, and in some instances refused to take things which could have been made of use to them. Nothing was taken from dwellings except such articles as were evidently on storage. The officers command-ing the squads were gentlemenly and polite

and performed their work in as mild a manner as possible. THE FILOTERS. There can be no doubt that there were

some persons in our midst who acted as piots, and pointed out where goods and produce were secreted. It would have been utterly impossible for them to have known where the articles were, with such accura-cy, unless they received information from some of our own citizens. The squad would move directly to a house where the goods were stored half, name the articles. ind demand that they should be produced. Some few persons, are known, it is said, who lent themselves to this villatious, dastitutes and their friends did not consider anything sacred, and despoiled and ravaged the premises. The blank leaves in the ledgers were torn out, and the papers generally scattered in any direction. Clothing, blankets, and apparel of every kind were carried away. Furniture was destroyed and all kinds of marauding committed. The place was made thrice more desolate by this advent of thieves.

THE SLAUGHTER FIELDS. The rebels captured during (their course

down the valley several hundred head of cattle, which they brought with them and pastured in a grain-field adjoining the post. Some 90 head were killed while they were here, to feed themselves. The slaughterhouses were the open fields, and the offalt and hides presented a most offensive scene. Some of the citizens carried away the hides and sold them. TUESDAY.

On this morning the people congratulated themselves that they were clear of the eno-my. An unusual good (celing prevailed and our town had assumed its wonted appear-ance, save that the places of business were all closed. As yet there was no communi-cation with Harrisburg. The Robel pickets thronged both the pike and the Trindle Spring road; although none of them were near Carlisle. About two o'clock P. M. however, a cavalry force, over four hundred in number, made their appearance on the Dillstown road, and soon after entered the town. They were under command of a Col. Cochran, and it very soon became evident that they were not under the same discipline which characterized those which had been here. They had not been in town half an hour until they were riding wildly through the streets. By some means and at some place they procured liquor, and this exciting drink appeared to madden them. They tore through the streets, curs-ing and yelling, and playing the demon, as demons only can play it. The feeling of safety which prevailed while Ewel's command was here ranished, and the entire community felt the utmost alarm, As twilight approached terror increased. A number of citizens visited Col. Cochran at his encampment near the College and asked that he might restrain his men. He assured them that he would carry out Gen. Ewel's orders, and that no outrage should be committed. This partially quieted the fears of our people, but the disorderly conduct did not entirely cease.

SECOND ARRIVAL OF JENKINS.

About eleven o'clock at night Gen. Jenkins' command, which had been doing picket-duty-between Carlisle and Harrisburg, to cover the movements of Ewel, returned to the town. Their arrival was really hailed with joy. The outrageous conduct of Cochran's men, made the arrival of any other command desirable, and as Jenkins had acted well he was preferable to Cochran.-The result proved that the citizens were right in their estimates. As soon as he learned the conduct of the drunken demons be sent squads of men in search of them and had them all gathered up. Quiet was again restored, and the people retired not to sleep, yet in much more peacefulness than they would have done had they remain-ed at the merey of Cochran's men. During the night this body departed, and morning found the town deserted by them.

WEDNESDAY-THE ARRIVAL OF THE UNION TROOPS.

At sunrise on Wednesday morning Captain Boyd's efficient command entered the town. It was hailed with shouts of joy .--A few minutes only elapsed until the public square was filled with citizens, all auxious to learn news. But there was none? Captain Boyd had been in front of the enemy all the time, and, had no other news than that his men word hungry. This announco-ment set the people flying to their homes and in a few minutes the market place was filled with catables. As soon as Captain Boyd had fed his men and horses he started tireless, has main with much of this community. During the day regiment after regiment arrived and took Sociality on the public squares. A battery of artillery also arrived and took position along Hanover street. MANOTHER ALARM.

About threa clock in the atternoon

news was brought to town that the rebels were advancing on the Baltimore pike from

rebel officer with a flag of truce entered the town. He was conducted to General Smith's headquarters on Hanover street op-posite the Volunteer printing office. He informed Gen. Smith that it was General Fitzhugh Lee's command of cavalry, three thousand strong, and he was authorized to demand an unconditional surrender of the towh. To this Gen. Smith gave a decided refusal, when the rebel officer informed him that the slielling would proceed. To which Gen. Smith replied "shell away."-No time was offered for the removal of the women and children from the town. The purpost of the flag of truce was soon spread abroad and a scene of confusion and consternation ensued beyond description.---Families seized with terror rushed from their houses, and, in a' few moments the streets presented a sad and lamentable picture. Mothers carrying their babes, while their little ones clung around them, weep-ing and moaning. The sick, scarcely able

to walk, borne along by abler friends, old age and infancy side by side, trudging along towards the open country north of the town. It was fully expected that time would be given to remove the women and children, but this was a vain expectation.that District which knows no section, but be-Scarcely had the flag of truce time to reach

the rebel command when the SECOND SHELLING COMMENCED.

It was terrific, fiercer, heavier and more devilish than at first. The streets at the time were crowded with those who fleeing from the scene. But the dastard who commanded the force was not only lost to pity but destitute of humanity, and the shells' flew thicker and the grape and canister raked the streets incessantly .--The women and children ran into the dwellings and secreted themselves in the cellars, where they in terror listened to Those who had succeeded in getting to the country, gathered their little ones around them and, in the mud and wet, through the long, terrible night, waited in the mos intense anxiety the cessation of the storm of fury. To add terror to the scone the Rebels fired the board yard near the gas works and soon the flames were leaping up against the lurid sky. The fire commun cated to the stable and dwelling connected with the yard and soon they were enveloped in flames. This increased the consternation and those people living in the eastern sec tion of the town fearing that the torch would be applied to their dwellings, and not being aware that our militia still held their positions near the bridge and other points, fled wildly from their dwellings, and amidst the iron rain, hurried into the fields.

THE DURNING OF THE BARRACKS.

About ten o'clock the torch was applied to the barracks, simultaneously to each row of buildings, and by eleven o'clock a great sheet of flame spread over the sky in the north east, turning, the terrible scene into sublimity. The hungry flames shot their red tongues high into the Heavens, and their mad fury could be heard amidst, the roar of the artillery. At this stage of the proceedings a stoical calmness had settled down upon the people. Just when this scene of fire was grandest the artillery ceased,-and-a-flag-of-truce-bearer entered the town, and proceeded to Gen. Smith's headquarters, where he renewed the demand or a surrender. It is said that General Smith's response was more decided than courteous, requested the bearer to inform Gen. Lee that he would see him in a hotter climate first. As soon as the truce bearer returned the

THIRD SHELLING COMMENCED.

It did not last as long as either of the others, and it is supposed that from a want of ammunition and not of desire, this monster Lee ceased the humbardment. Br this inhuman and most brutal act this man Lee/ hrs written his name in history a nich higher than that of Haynan, the Austrian woman whipper. If he should ever fall into the hands of the Union soldiers, as we most devoutly hope houndy; let mercy such as he showed, be meted out to him. About three o'clock on Thursday morning he fired three shots, and remarked to Mr. Edward Inhoff, whom he had captured in the evening that he "merely sent them into the town to them know that he was still about." The fiend with his command then left by way of -the Boiling-Spring-roady-thence--to-Papertown and then edross the mountain. Thus closed the most momentous incident tened, doubtless, by the fear that its meni in the history of Carlisle. As if by special Providence not one of our citizens were in-jured. Some eighteen of the soldiers were vounded but none killed.

censed by a battle field whereon it has writen in its own joyfully-rendered blood one of he brightest chapters in American History ! -were as false as they were discreditable.be not wickedly squandered + that the sacriice be not wholly in vain. The North may now look the West proudly

n the eye. Hitherto, while the regiments ernment, and against every measure for composing the Army of the Potomac were prosecuting the war! nearly all from the old Free States, its Comnanding Generals have in good part been

longs equally to every part of our country.some will deny that it has fought brave digt been lavis in vain.

The Army of the Pol the child and hampion of the Loyal has at last ound the road to victory. opened that oad with its cannon. Le dcubt that it will abvance firmly and thereon t the final overthrow of Rebell, ba I Treason N. Y. Tribune.

President Lincoln on Arbitrary Arrests.

President Lincoln has written a letter ad-Iressed to Hon. Erastus Corning, President of the Vallandigham sympathy meeting which In this letter, the President calmly gives his reasons for sustaining the arrest of Vallanligham; and at the same time conclusively proves that an occasional suspension of the writ of habens corpus in time of rebelion or invasion may not only be necessary, but by the words of the Constitution itself, is per-

fectly Constitutional when the public safety requires it. To show how the arrest of a mischief maker in time of war, may be humaneas well as just, the President cites an illusration that must address itself with concluive force to all candid men. The President

ays: " Must I shoot a simple minded soldier bor who descris, while I must not touch a hair of a eily agitator who induces him to desert ?- This is none the less injurious when effected by getting a father, or brother, or triend, into public meeting, and there working upon ha dier boy that he is fighting in a bad cause, for a wicked administration of a contemptible government, too weak to arrest and punish bim if he shall desert. I think thest in such a case, to silence the agitator and save the boy is not only constitutional, but withal a great nercy.

-This is putting the argument in so clear a ight that every stickler for the largest freedom of speech must see that arrests are some times necessary. The reference to the course to be good authority with all true Democrats. The letter should be sirculated everywhere,] trying time and test.

..... LOF THE COPPERMEND STATE CONVENTION same evening, -its proceedings being has- market.-GEN. ROSECRANS.

The resolutions of the Vallandigham Convention at Columbus; Ohio, begin, continue The incessant prefenses that this n oble and end in menace. The Democratic Party Army was demoralized-that it had lost -the preamble says-asks nothing but its neart-that it was afraid of the Rebels-that rights and it will have them. Not the rights t would only fight under a particular leader of the people, but the rights of the Democratic Party. It does not desire to precipitate It is the right arm of the Republic, and not anarchy, but let those who desire to avert it he plaything of any man's ambition. Joy see to it that they do not provoke the Demofully giving its life for the salvation of its | cratic Party to do it. And what are the country. it has asked only that the treasure rights which the Democratic party is going to maintain at all cost, is interpreted by the course of Vallaudigham-the right to stir up sedition in a time of civil war, and to instigate and organize armed hostility to the Gov

The Vallandigham Platform.

The treason they call "the right to discuss public measures"—"the right of public and

private liberty." Under these names they supplied by the West. It has fought at length assert their right to carry on a revolutionary under a General from the East-a citizen of conspiracy in the north, and declare their determination to precipitate rebellion if it is interfered with.

There can no longer be any question as to ne will deny that it has fought brave the nature of those who now control the De-th and that its brod, poured out in mocratic organization. The Columbus Convention has thrown off all disguise. Vallan digham is its embodiment : and hostility to the Government in every form, to end in separation, the establishment of the Confedera cy. the disintegration of the North, until it is subjugated in detail by the Confederate military despotism, is its platform.

The War Democrats are kicked out of the party as unceremoniously as they were by the Fernando Wood meeting at New York. The Copperheads have revolutionized the party, discarded its platform pledging a support to a war conducted according to the Constitution, and have taken for a leader a man who declares that any war to maintain the Union is unconstitutional, and that secession is a right. The Columbus Convention has set up a diviof the Valiandiguam sympathy meeting which met at Albany, N. Y. a month or so ago, by side is the party of secession, on the other, way of reply to the Resolutions of that meet- all who will support a war to maintain the ing, which were presented to him in due form - National Union. This is the only party line that will divide the people of Ohio in the coming canvass.

What a Union General thinks of the "Peace" Men.

"Whenever' they (the rebels) have the ower, they drive before them into their ranks the Southern people, as they would also drive tus, and destroy us without mercy. ABSO-LUTELY ASSURED OF THESE THINGS, I AM AMAZED THAT ANY ONE COULD THINK OF "PEACE ON ANY TERMS." HE WHO ENTERTAINS THE SENTIMENT IS FIFONLY TO BE A SEAVE: HE WHO UTTERS IT AT THIS TIME IS. MOREOVER, A TRAI-TOR TO HIS COUNTRY, WHO DESER. YES THE SCORN AND CONTEMPT OF ALL HONORABLEMEN."-...

What a Democratic General thinks of Slavery.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

Slavery is doomed, and those who would sow uphold it will be held up in a very short time to public adium and exceptation. statesman will vindicate it, no friend of hu-man progress will stretch forth a hand to break its fall, no lover of humanity and religion will grieve for its overthrow. I have lived long enough in the South to see its workings, its disgusting feptures, debasing the higher principles of our nature. war of General Jackson, under circumstances far ring with religion, and patronizing vice and less pressing is also in point, and cannot fail immorality. Almighty God has certainly to be cond mithority with all true Democratic ordained its destruction in this country, wher it has been more offensive and im orat-than in any other, and metil, it is utby logal tengues, so that every man in the terly extinct this dar cannot, from the nacouptry may see the President's calm and dispassionate vindication of his course in this trying time the second se President's Proclamation. This State was made for white people and free labor, and when Slavery no longer blights its borders we met at Harrisburg on Wednesday the 17th ult. | may expect to see the church and the school at 11 A. M., and adjourned at an early hour the house, take the place of the slave-pen-and

A REBELLION AGAINST A REBELLION : Deserters who have arrived within our lines at Newbern, N C., concur that the long smouldering fires of revolution are breaking out in nor WITTE, nor CESSNA, got the nomination for the interior of North Carolina, and that the Governor. On the 9th ballot, it fell to Hon. disaffection has reached a point far beyond even the significant intimations of the journals of the State: Several thousand armed refudate. Chief Justice Lownie, whose term on gees from the conscription have been for weeks intrenched in the mountains with artillery, successfully defying the Confederate Of Judge Woodward, the Philadelphia Bul- authorities. The Raleigh Standard bitterly letin says :- "He is an able lawyer and a gen | complains that while the rebel conscription act has not been enforced in Georgia and Misocratic nominees. He is, however, a bitter sissippi, North Caro ina "has been raked as and bigoted Democrat, and in the beginning with a fine tooth-comb." Is appears that in the battle of Chancellorsville twenty-nine ment of his sympathy with the South. He Narth Carolina regiments were placed in the front to resist Hooker's advance, sustaining ever his opinion may be." As his term in an immense slaughter, while the South Caroling and Virginia troops were held in reserve. cember, 867, he would, if elected, have to The massacre of North Carolinians is boldy resign his Judgeship, and appoint his own and freely denounced, and the Confederacy is charged with gross injustice and bad faith. The numerous and studied indignities pub upon this State and her people are keenly re-

THE MILITIA TURN OUT.

The New York regiments were removed from their camps, and took positions, the 8th on the Walnut Bottom road, and the 71st on the turnpike, about two miles west of town. At this point a barricade was e rocted across the road, slight defenses thrown up, and rifle pits dug. Everything indicated that resistance would certainly be offered, and as soon as this was understood the militia of our town commenced organiz ing. Companies were formed by Captains Martin Kuhn, John S. Low, A. Brady Sharp, David Black, and Robert B. Smiley. On Wednesday morning the companies proceeded to the scene of operations on the turnpike. The compan were composed of the hest'elements of the town, and among the members were several gentlemen over sixty-five years of age.-The Revs. Mr. Olerc, pastor of the Episco-pal church, and Mr. Phillips pastor of the German Reformed Church, had shouldered muskets and were in the ranks. A degree of earnestness was exhibited, worthy of all and a determination which could not taken. The companies were placed pickets thrown out a mile in and it was fully expected that a take place either during the day take place either during the day or was taken. The pickets were taken were taken advanced, the were taken were taken advanced, the were taken were taken were taken were taken advanced, the were taken were taken advanced, the were taken were taken advanced taken were taken were taken advanced taken were taken were taken were taken advanced taken were taken were

CAPT, YD'S CAVALRY.

Capt. Boyd, who had under him about two hundred of the New York 2nd Cavalry ploketed the read extween Carlisle and Shippensburg. Ho was driven slowly in, and at evening reports. the enemy within about four miles of Carlisle. This officer. by the boldness and colority of his movements, his turners ing energy, his tireless de-votion to duty, has won au enviable roputa-tion, and merits high reward for his servi-

THE RETREAT. About nine ololock at night, Gan. Kmpe. received information that the enemy work within two miles of his command in overwhelming force. He considered that it would be folly to offer resistance, and isno order directings the troops to tail The New Yorkers received their or-and all the milita, with the exception of captain Sharp's and Lieut, Marshall's commands. They were in utter ignorance of the real condition of affairs, until after the New York regiments had retreated through town. Lieut. Col. John Lee, learning that the two companies word still on duty, rode things were to be gained. With the occu

left, snd proceeded to the Garrison. The remaindor ------ed to the town, and stopped in the public

squares offer

nortion of them filed to t

stal shout; REQUISITIONS. Gen. Jenkins asked for the Borough authorities, and Chief Burgess Andrew Zieg-ler, Esq., accompanied by several of the mbers of the Town Council were conducted to him, when he demanded fifteen hundred rations, to be furnished within one hour and deposited in the market house.---The Burgess and a number of citizens went through the town informing the people of the domand and requesting each family to furnish a proportion. The request had to be complied with, and was done with alacrity, as Jenkins had threatened that on a failure to furnish his men would help themselves. In less than an hour the stalls of the market house were piled with all kinds of eatables, and considerate, hungry secessers wore lining-themselves with good food. Their horses were picketed along the pavements faring equally well with their mas-ters, the corn having been procured at the crib of Mr. John Noble. After dinner the rebels rode up and down the different streets, visited the Garrison, Gas Works and other places of note, and conducted themselves, generally speaking, with deco-

rum. ENTRANCE OF EWEL'S ARMY.

At five o'clock in the afternoon the sound of music appounced the entrance of Ewel's Corps. It came by way of the Walnut Bottom road, down South Pitt street to Main street, thence to Bedford street, and thence to the Garrison. The Band at the head of the column playing "Dixie" as it passed down the streets, and the emotions awak-ened by the incident, were of the most-humiliating character. The men of the command presented a sorry appearance. Many were barefooted, others hatless, numbers of them ragged, and all dirty. But they ex-hibited a cheerfulness which was indicative of great spirit and endurance. They had marched twenty-miles on that day, yet none of them appeared to be fagged or tired .-along shouting, laughing, and They wen singing "Dixie" and other camp airs. A ew by their manner showed insolence, but the reins of discipline were drawn so tight upon them that they could not gratify the latent desire which they no doubt felt, to inflict injuries on those whom they asserted were the authors of their troubles.

WISHED TO BE LET ALONE.

An hour after their arrival the town was filled with officers, who througed the hotels. and rode quietly through the town. The most of them were gentlemen in manners avidently educated, and carefully guarded against any expression calculated to evince the real bitterness which they felt for our people. Occasionally one was to be found who laid aside his restraint and was unmeasured in his abuse of Northern people; their manners, customs and habits It was only necessary to use the slightest insinuation that they were intruders to elic-it a glowing, in some instances eloquent, description of the desolation which had swept over parts of the South, and the sufto speak of Butler, Milroy and one or two other Union Generals, and without exception threatened instant death to either of them, should the fortunes of war throw them into their hands. All asserted that they were tired of the war and were only fighting to be "left alone." They were under the conviction that this campaign would end the contest, and spoke exiltingly of the certain capture of Hooker's Army. This was to be followed by the tail of Baltimore

certainty hold them to a strict accountabil ity They were worse than the rebels.

Several of the Churches were open on Sunday, and services were conducted. The attendance was very small, among which was a few rebels. The day passed quietly and the night also. MONDAY.

About ten o'clock on Monday morning our citizens felt much relieved when they learned that an order had been issued for he entire force to leave. The officers and privates who were in town hurried to their camp and it was very evident that some powerful influence was operating on the For two days all communicacommand. tion with Harrisburg had been cut off, and our community was in total ignorance in regard to events transpiring anywhere except in our midst: A painful anxiety was felt by all, and the most anxious solicitude manifested to learn what was transpiring on the south side of the mountain. There were a thousand rumors afloat. The very air was heavy with them, and the people with a patience that was a virtue, suffered and waited. The commotion among the rebels subsided about one o'clock, and the estion in every one's mouth was "how

long will they remain ?" JOHNSON'S DIVISION.

Johnson's Division of Ewel's Corps, had encamped near Plainfield, on Saturday.-On Monday about noon they received marching orders, and were soon under arms. They marched to a point above Stoughstown, where they encamped, and on Tuesday morning they resumed their march and proceeded to Shipponsburg where they took the road leading over the mountain by way of Fayetteville. This division committed a great many outrages.-What had been left by Rhodes' Division, not through mercy, but from want of infornation, was swept away by this horde .-Every barn yard was visited, and poultry and in fact everything which would furnish a mouthful of food was taken. Cavalry ode-through-fields of grain ripe for the sy cle, and the growing corn was trodden down by acres. The foraging parties were in reality maranders, and destroyed what they could not make use of. We hear of one case where the person of a Miss Wolf, of Frankford, was outraged by one of the scoundrels.

RHODES' DIVISION LEAVE.

About three o'clock on Tuesday morning the runibling of wagons announced a move ment of the enemy. At that haur the trains of Rhodes' Division commenceed to move and a continuous stream of men poured out of town. Brigade after brigade passed until about eight, o'clock the main army had disappeared. It took the Baltimore pike leading to Gettysburg, and the last of the column passed Mount Holly about eleven o'clock. About two hundred cavalry were left in town doing provost duty, and they remained here until Tuesday night, when they left. .Gen. Ewel was stationed at this post some years ago, and while here formed many desirable, absociations. It was his intention on his arrival here to destroy the barracks, but at the earnest solicitation of some ladies who were formerly his friends he agreed to spare them, and with the ex-ception of the unavoidable litter, and filth which attended his occupation of the posttion; no other damage was done. CITIZENS PLUNDER THE POST.

After Ewel had gone hundreds of persons hurried to the Garrison, to see the coudi-tion of affairs. Among the number were a great many loyd and depraved women and men. These latter immediately went to and Washington, where a harvest of good plundering. The Rebels had not disturbed any of the records of the post, but the pros-

Papertown. The soldiers did 'not appear to pay any attention to this, but the Company of Capt. Sharp, under command of Lieut C. Kuhn, proceeded out the pike, about two miles, when they met two citizens of Carlisle, who had como directly from a point within a few miles of Peters-burg, who asserted that there was not a rebel this side of the mountain. The Company then returned to town, and a laugh

was had at the scare. ARRIVAL OF GEN. SMITH.

At half past six o'clock Gen. Smith arrived, preceded by three regiments of in-fantry, and about one hundred cavalry.--Lieut Frank Stanwood, who has been doing invaluable service, and who has been under fire seven times within the past two weeks, with his small command of regulars, was of the force. Gen. Smith was cheered by soldiers and citizens as ho entered but paid no attention to the compliment. He proceeded on in his carriage for the purpose of selecting a prominent position for his artillery. Scarcely had the infantry filed into Main street and stacked arms when another alarm was raised, and this time with entire truth.

THE REBELS INDEED.

The infantry which had occupied our town during most of the day had failed to throw out any pickets, and the cavalry force under Capt. Boyd were operating in the rear of the main body of the rebels. A bout sev-en o'clock a body of cavalry made their ap-pearance at the junction of the Trindle Spring and York roads, and at first it was generally supposed that it was a part of our force. They were within two hundred yards of the town, and sat in their saddles, gazing np the street at the stacked arms of the infantry. It was thought impossible that they could beyrchels. The effrontery and boldness which they exhibited was well calculated to create a disbelief. A few minutes only were necessary to convince all that they were rebels indeed.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIGHT.

As soon as their character was determing ed there was a call to amas, and the infantry flew to their positions. The members of Capt. Low's, Capt. Kuhn's, Lieut. Kuhn's, Capt. Black's, and Capt. Smitoy's Companies of the town militia, each man on his own account, hurried to the eastern section of the town, and selecting secure positions, opened a very felling fire on the force, which compelled them to fall back. A portion of our cavalry dashed down Pomiret street, but on crossing the bridge a detachment of the robels who were secreted in bushes in an adjoining field opened on them and they were compelled to retire.---After a few shots of musketry had been exchanged the

SHELLING THE TOWN

commenced. At this time no demand had been made for a surrender. The people not anticipating such a thing-not even knowing the streets. The first announcement was the whizzing of shells and the terrific report of their explosion. The utmost alarm and consternation ensued. This most brutat and inhuman action convinced the people that the force under whoshever command they might be, were embadd with a spirit of demonism which has no parallel in history. For more than half an hour this bombardment was kept up, and finally, as if not satisfied with the amount of destruction which shell and round shot were doing, and apparently anxious to slanghter women and ildren, they opened upon the town with grape and canister. Main street was raked with these duath dealing missiles. THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

Just about dusk the firling ceased and a unmerited trials have at length been recom- Bryan's Wafers-20 ots, and hote their effect. something may be learned.

THE PRINCIPAL SUFFERERS

The principal sufferers were Messrs. Lyne and Saxton, Hardware dealers; Haverstick and Elliot druggists; Robt. Moore. Shoe dealer; J. W. Eby, M. Myers and Halbert & Fleming, Grocers; R. C. Wood ward, Hendelson & Reed and A. Singiser forwarding merchants. Messrs, James and John Bosler, blacksmiths, Mere absolutely robbed. Their shop was entered and their large and varied stock of tools stolen. Every thing except their bellows and anvil was taken. This is one, if not the most serious of the losses, and these worthy mechanics are ill able to bear it.

Beni Foote is also a sufferer in the way of lead, &c. E. Showers lost heavily. ______

The Army of the Potomac.

For our Country's sake, and for that of lumanity, we bless God for the heroic valor, the glorious achievements, of the Army of the Potomac in the protracted struggle around Gettysburg : but we are hardly less grateful for its triumph because of the Army itself.

Never before was a great and gallant host so tried, so decimated, so sacrificed, by in competent or unworthy leadership; as that Army has been. Had it been even edecently concentrated and handled, it would have won the first battle of Bull Run ; bad it been tol erably commanded, instead of months of stag nation in the face of a foe scarcely one third its numbers, it would have routed the Rebels from Centreville and Manassas like chaff in the Autumn or early Winter of '61, avoiding the shameful sacrifice of Ball's Bluff, and

clearing both the Potomac and the Baltimore and Onio Railroad of Rel el obstruction and molestation. ... Had it started for Richmond in the Spring of '62 with no-General at all, we believe it would have planted its colors in triumph on the defenses and spires of that city before the end of May. Had it been ably and fearlessly led at Fair Oaks, it would have then gone into Richmond on the heels of the flying foe. With Mende or Rosecrans. or Grant at its head, it would have been massed to meet the attack on its right wing at Gaines's Mill, and would have out the Rebels off from Richmond, southered them toward the Rappahannock and gone into the city-over

the remains of their right. It would never have repulsed the enemy's repeated attacks yet, in the same breath they declare that the during the susceeding days only to resume its discussion of the merits and demerits of slave. June 18th, was sent to Gen. Cameron by a ratrent, and its decisive victory at Malverb ry is treasonable and caused the war. Their gentleman of that city yesterday: Hill would have been followed up with orushing vigor instead of having a further retreat for its lame and impotent conclusion. Its second Bull Run was a perfectly needless disester, whether caused by incompetency in Pope, or something worse in Fitz John Porter & Co., or a combination of the two; and it would have smashed the Rebel host after

Antietam, or defeated it at Fredericksburg, or scattered it at Chancellorsville, if it, had but been manævered and impelled as it deserved.

bers might be conscripted' by the National and State authorities to fight against the cause of Jeff Davis. It will be seen by refererence the proceedings, that neither CLYMER, GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of the Supreme Court, who has been but little talked of as a candithe Supreme Bench will expire next December, was nominated for re election. tleman, which cannot always be said of Dem-

of the secession troubles made no concealhas recently kept quiet on the subject, whatthe Supreme Court will not expire until Desuccessor. The people will take good care,,

however, that this does not happen. The platform adopted by the Convention sented. consists of a string of resolutions full of condemnation of the National Administration ---But the " peace" orators did not dure to offer "peace" resolutions, and the platform emphatically denies that the party would ever

ment of the Union. It is worthy of note, and yet perfectly consistent with Domocratic policy, that the resolutions contain not a word of condemnation of the Rebels; no allusion to the fuct that at the moment they were adopted the sail of the State was actually descenated by the ground that Abolition is the object of the them ; nothing to excite detestation of treason and rebeltion ; no expression of regret for the miseries the way has brought upon the country ; not a single syllable of sympathy or encouragement for the soldiers who are offering is popular in England ; therefore Roebuok artheir lives for the Union. They are made up of mere partisan abuse of the Administration and the measures it has adopted against the lies of Roebuck seek to thrill their followers Robels, plainly showing that the sympathy of | with assurances that the war is not for the

than with the Government of the Union. FREE SPRECH .- .- The copperhead convention which nominated the convicted and condemned felon Vallandigham for Governor of Ohio, de

olared in favor of free speech and free press platform stales for free speech to resist the

would uphold, the latter they would suppress you authorize me to contradict it ?". and punish. Such is the madness of the copperhead party in their efforts to serve Jeff Davis and overthrow all freedom.

PUT ONE IN YOUR MOUTH. These damp mornings and evenings are very prejudicial Thank God dint it has at last found a leader | to your lungs, Sore throat and hoarseness is worthy of its courage and its devoted loyaliy; a common complaint, but one little wafer can,

THERE AND HERE : Roebuck the great rebel sympathizer of England, in a speech at a mass meeting held in Sheffield, stated that Mr. Lincoln was not an honest Abolitionist, consent to a peace involving a dismemberbecause the Emancipation Proclamation does not free the slaves in the border States, and he gave this as a reason why England should not sympathize with the National Government. On the other hand the robel sympathizers in war. These parties are equally dishonest .---desire the success of the rebels, and in look. ing about for a pretext to suit their case, they hit upon the negro question. Abolitionism gues that the Administration is not honestly opposed to Slavery. In this country the althe Convention was with the South, rather | Union, but for the destruction of Slavery .----It is amazing that people professing to be intelligent, should be led away by leaders whose dishonesty is as easily discovered as the sun at noonday in a clear sky.

> A CONTRADICTION FROM GEN. CAMERON .----The following dispatch, dated Philadelphia,

"It is reported that, you advised taking the laws, inaugurate civil war, and overthrow the command of the State troops from General Government, but no free speech upon the ques. | Couch, and giving it to either Gen Franklin tion of human slavery, The former they or Gen. McClellan. Is this true? . If not will The following answer was received : " Your telegram of yesterday was handed to me late last night. I authorize you to say. that 1 made no such proposition.

"SIMON CAMEBON."

ner-Only two sorts of persons are worth being intimate with-those by whom somethank God that its persistent morifices and fix it: Call at S. Elliotts, and try a bix of thing may be got, and those from whom an ing panganan ang panganan ang