

Incendiaries and thieves no more violate the recognized rights of others when they burn houses and commit robbery, than do Abolitionists, when, by the underground railroad, or other devices, they deprive the slaveholder of the South of that property to which the Constitution and laws of his State, as well as those of the United States, guarantee protection. If in the attempt to commit arson or robbery, life is taken, it is murder in the first degree; so too it is murder of the same degree to take life in the unlawful attempt to deprive the owner of his rights in the services of his negro. And here, too, we will remark that the present war, if Abolitionists should succeed in diverting it from its proper purpose of upholding the Constitution and Union, and prostituting it to their cherished object of freeing negroes by killing white men, would become an atrocious, murderous war, that would justly subject all who give it such direction to the penalty of the law imposed against the highest of crimes.

The policy of Abolitionism, therefore, is not only unsupported by any tenable ground, even for its palation, but judged by its objects and its effects, it is in the highest degree criminal and disloyal. By eradicating Abolitionism, we remove not only sectionalism from the North, but the cause of sectionalism in the South.

The fall of Abolitionism, we verily believe, would in a short time be attended by the fall of Secessionism. Although the imaginary advantages of a Southern Confederacy, entertained by many in the revolted States, has secured for it unconditional supporters, yet the desolation that has already attended upon their efforts at separation, the continued pressure of our arms, and the recollections of the blessings of the Union, will, upon the removal of the cause of Southern Secessionism, revive their sentiments of national unity.

We believe that upon the substantial extinction of Abolitionism, the Union certainly can be restored, but that without such extinction it never can be. It is, therefore, quite as essential that the energies of the loyal men of the North be directed against the Abolition foes of the Union as it is against Secession foes. It remains, therefore, only to inquire in what way can these energies be most effectively directed to accomplish the desired purpose? We only reply, by supporting the organization of the Democratic party. There is no other thoroughly loyal party in the land; it has always been national; it is the only party that has no affiliation or sympathy with sectionalism—North or South—it is the only party in Pennsylvania, that is not in the sympathy or support of such fiends as Wade, Sumner, Greeley, Phillips, Lovejoy, and Wilmot.

The national men who supported Bell and Everett in the late Presidential canvass, we believe, may now be counted in the ranks of the Democratic party. The only other political organization in this State, is the enemy of the Democratic party, who has rallied once more under the designation of the "People's Party." This party held their Convention at Harrisburg on the 17th inst., and their true character is abundantly shown that in their resolutions they enjoin and sustain Senator Wilmot while they condemn Senator Cowan, both by the homage paid to Mr. Wilmot, and by refusing to Mr. Cowan even the meed of a "faint praise." The distinguishing feature in the political course of those two Senators, it is well known, is that Mr. Wilmot has supported the extreme Abolition measures of the present Congress, while Mr. Cowan has won the admiration and confidence of every Union-loving patriot in the land by his honest and fearless opposition to these measures—measures that tended to make disunion perpetual.

Can any loyal man in the State, therefore, hesitate which of the two political organizations is entitled to his support? The standard bearers selected by the Democratic State Convention are in every respect deserving of your confidence.

Isaac Stenker, Esq., our candidate for Auditor General, is a gentleman of distinguished ability and spotless reputation. He is a native of York county, Pennsylvania—born of German parents, and who were tillers of the soil. The early political course and well-earned integrity of Isaac Stenker, is known to many of the people of Pennsylvania. In 1834 he was elected to represent Union and Northumberland counties in the Senate of Pennsylvania; and while too many Senators yielded to the influences that were employed by the late Bank of the United States to obtain its charter from a Pennsylvania Legislature, Isaac Stenker, with eleven others, as honest men, resisted the influences, and won the reputation of faithful among the faithless. He was upon the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and took active part in the revision of our civil code. At the expiration of his senatorial term, Mr. Stenker returned again to the practice of his profession as a lawyer, and since then has been out of public position, except that in 1856 he was one of the Presidential Electors on the Democratic ticket in this State. Mr. Stenker is a gentleman of commanding abilities; highly exemplary in his habits of life; of great industry and purity of character.

Col. James P. Barr, our candidate for Surveyor General, is the editor and proprietor of the Pittsburgh Post, a newspaper that since Mr Barr's connection with it, has ever been the advocate of sound national principles. During the present civil war the Post has ably advocated the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the preservation of the Constitution and the Union. At the same time it has been unsparing in its hostility to that disloyal party or combination that has sought to prostitute such war to the mere purpose of negro emancipation, and to that policy in conducting it that necessarily tends to make disunion perpetual, and to permanently destroy our republican form of Government. Mr. Barr, like Mr. Stenker, is a Pennsylvanian by birth, born in the county

of Westmoreland—is a practical printer—has raised himself to a proud political position by his industry and energetic character, and is a gentleman of promptness and integrity in all his private and political relations.

While our candidates have great reason to entertain a just pride that they have been selected as the standard-bearers of a great national party, struggling to maintain the Union and Constitution against dangerous and insidious assaults of their enemies, still, that party may congratulate itself that it is so worthily represented in its standard-bearers.

Fellow countrymen, a great issue is before you—it involves the momentous consideration, whether our Constitution and Union shall be preserved; or whether Abolition foes North, or Secession foes South, shall destroy them! Every patriot in the land should know and feel that the only chance for the preservation of our present Government, its Constitution and the Union based thereon, is in the success of the Democratic party in the free States at the next election! If we fail, then all is lost, and the hitherto glorious fabric of our once great Government will fall into the abyss of anarchy, or else upon its ruins a despotism will be reared.

In either event our future will be marked in desolated homes, ruined fortunes, the deprivation of personal liberty and personal security, and very possibly our soil and our streams be reddened with the blood of our own people.—In such circumstances we appeal to every loyal Pennsylvanian to do his duty, by giving his energies, his influence, and his vote to insure the success of the nominees of the Democratic party.

By order of the Committee,  
F. W. HUGHES, Chairman.

**WHAT IS TREASON.**  
From certain indications, which have gone to the world within a short time past, we are led to ask: What is Treason? Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune publishes the following:

"We have repeatedly said, and we once more insist, that the great principle embodied in the Declaration of American Independence, that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, is sound and just; and that if the slave States, or the Gulf States only, choose to form an independent nation, they have a clear moral right to do so.

"Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, we will do our best to forward their views."

Is this Treason?  
Greeley utters it, and is permitted to roam at large and defame the Government and the Democratic party.

A meeting of the Abolitionists was recently held at Boston, where several speakers boldly avowed their hostility to the Union, and Parker Pillsbury spoke as follows:

"Half a million of the sons of the North have gone to that worse than Ganges crocodile that inhabits the rivers of the South, and now 300,000 more are demanded. Why did not a voice go up from the United North that not another soldier should go until the war was turned against slavery? (Great applause.) Abraham Lincoln, formerly called the slave hound of Illinois, has increased and enlarged his former tendency."

Is this Treason?  
Pillsbury utters it, and is unmolested, and is at liberty to preach his Disunion doctrines wherever he can get an audience to listen to them.

Wendell Phillips, who was taken upon the floor of the United States Senate in disregard of the rules of that chamber, and is honored and fawned upon by Vice-President Hamlin, has proclaimed himself the open enemy of this Union for years, and says that not one man should be permitted to leave the States until President Lincoln has declared a principle and states what we are fighting for.

Is this Treason?  
Senator Chandler vilifies and abuses Gen. McClellan and the President in such way as to give aid and comfort to the rebels, and they print his speech in their journals with approval.

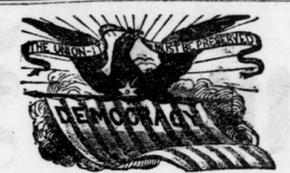
Is this Treason?  
An officer of the army publishes a long letter in one of the public prints, which is copied by a large number of papers in the service of the Republican party, proposing to raise—not a company, nor a regiment of negroes—but an army of 150,000 negroes, and take them to the field.

Is this Treason?  
The Adjutant General of the State of Rhode Island has issued an order for the enlistment of a regiment of colored volunteers, and says the Governor will lead them in the field.

Is this Treason?  
A leading Abolition-Republican of this borough denounces General McClellan as "a d—n coward, and a d—n traitor."

Is this Treason?  
Some one connected with the office of the Harrisburg Patriot and Union printed a handbill, calling a meeting of the negroes of that city in the Market Square at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; that the great Gen. Lane would address them; that they would be armed and equipped, &c., as white soldiers, "and no distinction would be made." This bill was issued as a joke by some of the boys; it might be said, with great truth, as a practical comment upon the sayings and teachings of leading Republican orators and newspapers, who have long advocated the arming and equipping of the negroes: This joke was practiced upon the Abolition brawlers by a Democrat, and therefore is Treason, and the editors and proprietors are arrested and hurried off to Washington and imprisoned.

Where is Senator Wilson now to raise his voice against illegal imprisonment in Washington? But we forget—these men are white—those he was so particularly interested in were negroes. Is it Treason to state this?—Er.



# The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.  
TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,  
ISAAC STENKER, of Union County.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL,  
JAMES P. BARR, of Allegheny Co.

PLEDGES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

RESOLVED, That neither the Congress of the United States, nor the people of the government of the non-slaveholding States have the Constitutional right to legislate upon, or interfere with slavery in any of the slaveholding States in the Union.—Resolution of Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, passed February 11th, 1861.

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so. \* \* \* There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions. \* \* \* No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." It is scarcely questionable that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves; and the intention of the law-giver is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution, to this provision as much as any other. To the proposition, then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause, shall be delivered up, their oaths are unanimous.—President LINCOLN'S inaugural address March 4th, 1861.

"Test there should be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government toward Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say, it will be his purpose, as ever, to be guided by the Constitution, and the laws; and that he will probably have no different understanding of the powers and duties of the Federal Government relative to the rights of the States and the people under the Constitution than that expressed in the inaugural address."—President LINCOLN'S Message to the Extra Session of Congress, July 4th, 1861.

"RESOLVED, That this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and the rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."—Resolution of Hon. JOHN J. CANTRELL, passed, July 22nd, 1862.

The news by the last night's mail confirms the rumors for the past week that Harrison's Landing was to be evacuated by McClellan. That post has been left by our army, and it is supposed for the purpose of forming a junction with Pope and Burnside, preparatory to a dash at Richmond from the N. W.

We to-day publish the patriotic address of the State Central Democratic Committee, to the loyal and conservative citizens of Pennsylvania. This address deserves and should receive the careful perusal of every man in the land. It is a calm and dignified appeal to the reason of men. Its arguments are irrefutable. Its history and exposition of the causes that lead to the present unhappy condition of affairs now upon the country, has now become a part of the history of the country and must strike every reader as candid and truthful. Let every man read and re-read it, until its truths and arguments shall be indelibly fixed upon his mind. As before said it is addressed to the reason of men; the passions which our opponents are seeking to inflame, are but poor guides in an exigency like the present.

**THE ONLY SOUND DOCTRINE.**  
The firm and steady support given to the Government by the Democracy in all the loyal States, strikingly contrasts with the factious efforts of the Greeleys, McMichaels, Beechers, Forneys, and other radicals, to sow dissensions, and by creating distrust and embittered feeling, render impossible the work of restoring our once glorious Union. This contrast is not more evident in Pennsylvania than in Ohio, where Judge Ranney, the Democratic candidate for the Supreme Bench, of that State, is in company with the Hon. Thomas Ewing, stumping the State, appealing to the people to volunteer for the suppression of the rebellion. The Judge's speeches are sound and sensible. The last one he delivered was at Chillicothe, from which we select the following patriotic paragraphs:

Whether we voted for the present Administration or not, we are equally interested in preserving the Government. Administrations are but for a day. Thank God, this country is ours. We had better expend all we have in preserving it, and leaving it to our children, than to leave them anything else.

We are under obligations as citizens to bear arms in defense of the Government, and to do so voluntarily. Should we wait to be forced into the field, we would not be doing our duty; and the moral effect of popular support would be lost to the Government. This call is addressed to us all. Do not look around you for a poor man who may be obliged to go. Let him who is in a situation to enlist step forth, and say to others, come! It is a great matter with us to know that we are right.—"Thrice armed is he who has his general just." Without discussing the past, I say to you that this rebellion was produced by ambi-

tion men in the South, without reason or excuse. We do not deny the right of revolution, but those who undertake such movements can be justified only by such reasons as our fathers had—such as are recorded by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence. But there is no shadow of excuse for this atrocious attempt of the rebels to overthrow our Government.

Remember the toils of our fathers, who settled this country, and the heroic struggle of the Revolution, the wisdom of the framers of the Government, the mildest and best in the world. All that has been gained for us in the past the rebels seek to wrest from us. They seek to sever an immense section of our country, and to accomplish this, they, in their desperation, would sell that section back to Old England, from whom our fathers conquered it. It is for us to say whether this shall be done. The people can prevent it; but if we would prevent it we must rise in our might; we must show some of the spirit of our forefathers, while we say to the Executive: You are acting as our agent, and we hold you responsible for the preservation of the Union. We must also say, we are here ready with men and means to enable you to perform your duty. It is idle to call for the suppression of the rebellion unless we make the needful exertion to suppress it.—Constitutional Union.

**HUNTER'S NEGRO BRIGADE DISBANDED.**  
The accounts from Port Royal, which are to the 10th inst., will prove a source of real mortification to the Andrews, Greelys, McMichaels, and other negroites. A letter to the New York Times says:

The Negro Brigade organized by General Hunter has proved an unmitigated failure. Out of eight hundred contrabands on the muster roll, there were some five hundred who "skedaddled," and many of the remainder felt so uneasy under military control and discipline, that they watched for opportunities to escape. Those who have deserted have mostly joined the rebels.

On Saturday morning last, a rumor prevailed around Hilton Head that the famous negro brigade would be disbanded that afternoon. The rumor of the disbandment proved correct; for General Hunter had despatched an Adjutant and several officers to Elliott's plantation where the brigade was in camp.

On the arrival of these officers their purpose soon spread through the camp creating the wildest joy among the "soldiers." The fragmentary remnant of the brigade soon fell in line, and were officially disbanded. They were "delighted, but not more so than the white troops. The ex-soldiers rushed to and fro, and were soon busy in making preparations for their homes in Beaufort and other places.

A short time since five deserters from the negro brigade were captured while sailing with arms, ammunition, &c., in a boat at Seabrook Ferry towards the main land, occupied by the rebels. They were placed in irons, and are now confined at the Rips Raps.

A letter to the Herald says:  
The experiment of negro soldiers has been tried they will not answer the purpose for which they were created. Whether General Hunter's course was adopted with a view to strengthen the army or to benefit the contrabands, or to build up popularity for himself it has certainly proved unsuccessful; and so, with less ceremony than attended its beginning, it has been abandoned. The conservative policy of the Administration has not been without its effect in closing the military career of the negroes; but I nevertheless believe that General Hunter had become thoroughly convinced that they would never be of any benefit either to him or his command. Placing them on a level with white soldiers, who came hither from their comfortable homes to fight for their country at thirteen dollars a month, had no good effect upon the volunteers. The negroes, before insolent and supercilious, became more so as they were elevated; and instead of being treated kindly as they had formerly been, the spirit of dissatisfaction begotten by their gay uniforms and fine airs vented itself in smug and divers kicks and cuffs and jeers, which kept both whites and blacks in and unpleasant and continual ferment. Now that the negroes are returned to the plantations and to the work-shops where they belong, and the work of ending the rebellion is recommitted to the hands of white men, we may hope for a better state of feeling, not only in this department, but throughout the country.

Among the many lessons which Democrats have learned under Abolitionized Republican rule, is the mode of getting rid of political opponents. Democrats have always considered that the Constitution of the United States secured to every citizen, as well of the party out of power as of those belonging to the party in power, the freedom of speech and of the press, and acting upon this belief have already tolerated the largest liberty to their political opponents. This has been so in times of war as well as in times of peace. During the war with Mexico, the then Democratic administration was assailed at every point, by the party out of power. Many of those who were then the loudest in their denunciations, are now occupying high places, and are at least disposed to allow to others what they so long enjoyed under Democratic rule, viz: The liberty of speech. Democrats have always acted upon principles well known and recognized, and they were ever willing to submit their action to the unrestricted criticisms of their opponents, and to meet them in full, fair, and free discussion. But the present Abolitionized Republican Administration have inaugurated a very different rule. They have ignored all the guarantees of the Constitution for securing the liberty of the citizens, instead of meeting their opponents in open, free discussion. Every doubt which may be expressed as to the policy or expediency of any of their measures is denounced as "disloyal," and the author is arrested and hurried off to some Government Fortress. This is certainly a

very easy and convenient mode of getting rid of our political opponents, when they become troublesome, and may suit the party now in power. But how will they relish the application of this new rule to themselves, when the conducting of the Government shall be, as it most assuredly will be, placed in the hands of the old Democratic party? "Do unto others as you would that others would do unto you." is not the rule by which the party in power appear to be actuated, but they may be made to feel the effects of the precedents which they have set with terrible retribution.—Mt. Holly Herald.

**ARRIVAL OF COLONEL CORCORAN.**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Colonels Corcoran and Wilcox, Lieutenant-Colonel Bowman, and Major Vodges, arrived here this morning, in the steamer Henry Burden, accompanied by Adjutant-General Thomas.—This afternoon, while Colonel Corcoran and his friends were at dinner, a regiment marched to and halted at his quarters.

The band having played an air of welcome, cheers were given and also calls for his appearance, both by the military and the large crowd of civilians. Col. Corcoran in response, expressed an ardent wish that the wicked Rebellion should be speedily crushed. New York and Pennsylvania, and, in fact, all the States, must vie with each other to put down the traitors.

As for himself he was ready to see in his hand either the sword or the musket, and prepared at once to take any position to serve his country. He would not indulge in lengthy remarks at this time. He simply appeared to bow his acknowledgments, but he would soon take an opportunity to say a few words to his fellow citizens.

He thanked the officers and men before him for their kindly greeting. Nothing had done his heart so much good as to hear these cheers, expressing the cheers which he heard, when a prisoner, at the Union celebration in the ancient town of Salisbury, North Carolina, on the 4th of July last.

The Colonel of the 9th regiment, briefly and appropriately responded, when the military resumed their march and Colonel Corcoran retired amid enthusiastic cheers.

A magnificent reception is to be given to the officers just named to-morrow evening. The Hon. Alfred Ely is now in Washington, on official business. Being the old friend and fellow prisoner of Col. Corcoran and the other officers, he has been selected to make the opening speech. Colonels Corcoran and Wilcox will respond to Mr. Ely. Senators Harris, of New York, Chandler, of Michigan, and Sumner, of Massachusetts, now here, are expected to speak in welcome of the distinguished prisoners.

The old Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, formerly under the command of Col. Corcoran, is ordered up to Washington, to be present at the reception. This afternoon and evening, the room of Col. Corcoran was crowded with friends.

**DELEGATE ELECTIONS.**  
The Democratic electors of the several Townships in Wyoming County and Tunkhannock Borough, are requested to meet at the several places, for holding elections in their several election Districts on Saturday, the 30th inst., between the hours of two and five o'clock, P. M. and elect Delegates to represent them in County Convention, to be held at Tunkhannock, on Monday, the 1st day of September, 1862.

**COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE.**  
Bainbridge—Joseph Fox, Wm. Neigh Chas. Keeney.  
Clinton—Benj. Thomas, Pardon Knapp, John Baker.  
Eaton—Geo. Ney, Hiram Bodle, J. N. Pilgrim.  
Exeter—Simeon Gay, Tho's. Heady, Ashbel Lee.  
Falls—Amos T. Dewitt, Joseph Daily.  
Forkston—Calvin Robinson, B. H. Hobbs, P. McQueen.  
Lemon—Nat. Keim, George B. Camp, Miles Avery.  
Mechopony—Richard Lott, Benj. Kintner, George Henning.  
Meshoppen—P. O. Dunlap, Clark Burr T. F. Ballard.  
Monroe—E. Thompson, J. J. Schooley, Jasper Parrish.  
North Branch—Daniel Collins, H. Champion, W. Burgess.  
Northmoreland—Aaron Whitlock, E. R. Halleck, Gordon Pike.  
Nicholson—W. Osterhout, Elijah Ball, E. N. Bacon.  
Overfield—Isaac Latzer, Lewis Ager, W. D. Reynolds.  
Washington—J. W. Crawford, Charles Place, Tho's Stemples.  
Windham—J. G. Fassett, Wm. Taylor, C. F. Champion.

Tunkhannock Tp.—G. Osterhout, John Flummerfelt, P. Decker.  
Tunkhannock Boro.—C. P. Miller, F. G. Osterhout, G. D. Williams.

The Delegates to be elected at said Delegate Elections, are requested to meet in County Convention, at the Court House, on Monday, the 1st day of Sept. next, at one o'clock P. M.

**RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS, &c.**  
1. The democratic electors of each election district in this county, shall annually, on the last Saturday in August, meet at the place of holding their General and Township elections, and elect three suitable persons to serve as a Committee of Vigilance for the ensuing year, whose duty it shall be to superintend the next election of delegates to the County Convention, and also to call and superintend all other meetings of the Democratic electors of their district.

2. At the same time and place, shall also be elected two delegates to the County Convention, who shall, on the following Monday, meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Tunkhannock, and after organizing by electing one of their number for a President, and two Secretaries, shall proceed to nominate such District and County Officers as are to be

voted for at the ensuing General Election—elect Conferees for such District officers as they shall nominate—appoint Delegates to the next State Convention and a Standing Committee for the County.

3. All County Conventions shall be held with open doors.

4. All candidates for nomination shall be voted for *via voce*; and the one receiving a majority of all the votes polled, for any office shall be declared duly nominated.

5. The Convention shall keep a journal of all its proceedings, which shall be duly published in the Democratic paper or papers of the County; and any nomination not made in conformity with the foregoing rules shall be declared void, and the vacancy or vacancies so occurring, shall be supplied in the manner herein after provided.

6. The Standing Committee shall consist of nine Democratic citizens of the county, who shall hold their office for one year from and after the date of their election; and it shall be their duty, during that time, to call all County Conventions, Mass and other meetings of the party—to fill all vacancies in the Ticket; occasioned either by the declination of nominees, by a want of conformity to the foregoing rules, or where the Convention shall have failed to make a nomination, and also to call special elections, where the necessity for holding County Conventions—and to fill vacancies in the Committees of Vigilance, occasioned by removal, death, or failure on the part of the citizens to elect them.

7. The Standing Committee shall annually, hereafter, in issuing the call for the election of Delegates to the County Convention, cause a copy of the foregoing rules to be published in connection therewith.

8. These rules may be amended, or new ones added thereto by a general meeting of the Democratic citizens of the county called for that purpose by the Standing Committee, or if the same shall pass two successive County Conventions without amendments, and not otherwise.

R. R. LITTLE,  
Chairman of Standing Com.

## War News

**THE ATTACK ON BATON ROUGE.**

The Rebels Repulsed—Death of General Williams.  
New York, Aug. 17.—The steamer Trade Wind, from New Orleans, with dates to the 6th inst., arrived here to-night. Her passengers report that Breckinridge attacked Baton Rouge on the 5th, but that the Rebels were repulsed.

Gen. Williams had his head shot off by a cannon ball.

**FROM HARRISBURG.**

Officers to remain at Camp—Newspapers Interdicted—Examining Surgeons—Regiments Departed.  
HARRISBURG, Aug. 16.—General Wool, in a special order, has forbidden the officers at Camps Curtin and Simmons to visit town except on business connected with the transportation of troops or supplying them with arms and equipments. This is certainly a very good order, inasmuch as it will keep the officers with their men, who need constant drill-instruction to prepare them for the active part they, as soldiers, will soon be called upon to take in this our National life struggle.

Hitherto it has been too much the practice among many of our military officers to sport their tinsel uniforms and blazing shoulder straps on promenade nearly all the day long in some place of amusement, sleeping at the "best hotels," and enjoying costly liquors and wines, while their men have been neglected. It is but justice, however, to remark that most of the officers of the new requisition are punctual in attendance to their camp duties.

Admission to camp has been denied to newsboys with copies of the Patriot and Union for sale or distribution.

The duty of appointing examining surgeons in every county in which a draft will be made devolves upon the Executive of the State. I see on the list of applicants for these positions the names of some of the most eminent surgeons in the State.

More regiments left for the South to-day, one of them, the Easton Regiment, under command of Col. Jacob G. Frick. The Dauphin county regiment is under orders.

The following is the order issued on Friday evening by Major-General Wool:—  
HEADQUARTERS 8TH ARMY CORPS,  
HARRISBURG, Aug. 15, 1862.  
Special Order, No.—. The Major General Commanding has learned with regret that it is too frequently the case that scarcely an officer is found in the Camp attending to his business of preparing the men for departing for Washington, which is of the first importance.

Hereafter, no officer will leave the Camp and come to town, except on business connected with the mustering of troops and supplying them with arms and equipments.

Whenever the order is given for the transportation of troops, whether by regiment or company, it is absolutely required that each and every officer shall be present to attend to his duties, especially to superintend the loading up of baggage in camp and at the cars.—No surplus baggage will be allowed.

It is hoped that the General Commanding will not be obliged to remind the officers of the prompt execution of this order.

J. E. WOOL, Maj-Gen'l.  
—Inquirer.

**KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.**

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will find this without injurious effects. One can contain the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

**KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,**  
The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY  
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,  
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets, Phil'a.  
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.