# BEDFORD GAZETTE

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, ::::::: OCTOBER 3, 1862.



### DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

HON. ISAAC SLENKER,

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. JAMES P. BARR,
OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

A. H. COFFROTH, Somerset co.

JOSEPH B. NOBLE, S. Woodberry

JOHN CESSNA, Bedford Borough

SAMUEL KETTERMAN, Bed. Bor

JOHN PALMER, Bedford Bor

COMMISSIONER ANDREW CRISMAN, Napier tp

POOR DIRECTOR,
SOLOMON REIGHARD, S. Spring tp.

JOHN H. BARTON, E. Prov. tp.

The Carlisle Presbytery will meet in the Presbyterian Church of this place, on next Tuesday evening, October 7th, at 7 o'clock. The opening sermon will be preached by the moderator, the Rev. I. N. HAYS. The

### Death of Maj. S. H. Tate.

It becomes our mournful duty to record the death of Maj. SAMUEL H. TATE, of this place, which occurred at his residence on Wednesday morning last, after an illness of about four days.

In the death of Maj. Tate, our county has lost a useful citizen, the poor and distressed a ved husband and father.

"No farther seek his merits to disclose,"
"The bosom of his Father and his God."

## A Brace of Proclamations.

The President of the United States, on the 22d and 24th days of September, issued consecutively two proclamations, both of which will be found in this issue of the Gazette. The first proposes to free all the slaves in every state in rebellion against the Government by the first of January next, the test of loyalty being representation in Congress by the actual vote of a majority of the people. This arbitrary, unnecessary and Quixotic decree of the President, is not founded upon, nor does it execute, as some suppose, any clause of the Confiscation Act passed at the last session of Congress. That law relates to all the property of rebels in any state, while this proclamation refers expressly and exclusively to all the slaves of the States in rebellion. Besides there is great legal difference between freeing slaves and confiscating them to the use of the Government, for the lifetime of the owner, which is the utmost limit of time to which confiscation can be extended under the Constitution. Hence this ukase of Mr. Lincoln is as clear and undeniable a usurpation of pov er, as bold and undisguised a trampling under foot of the paramount law of the land, as much an act of rebellion against the written charter of our Government, as any thing yet done, in regard to the promised "economy" and "betwithout force of arms, in any of the insurrectionary States of the South. But its unconstitutionality and its assumption of a power which tionary document. Its effect upon the country. both North and South, cannot fail to be other wise than disastrous. It will weld together in a perfect white heat of hatred against the North. all the slave-holding interest of the Border as well as of the Cotton States. It will give the sinews of war to the Rebel Army and nerve with the unrelaxing vigor of a most direful and deadly desperation, the soldiers enrolled under the at the North with regard to a cordial support of were coiled within it. To descend from the the Administration. And should it be possible, figurative to the practical, there are a few fa-(if the rebellion be not suppressed by the first of natics who would have sober, sensible, patriotic into the rebel states to release the slaves or en- thought and feeling in the North is against it. senses at the contemplation of the scene! Wo-men and children butchered in cold blood, fire posed to it. Every man on the Democratic and rapine ravaging the homes over which we county ticket, from Congressman to Auditor, would fain extend the benign protection of the disapproves of and opposes it. No man can be Constitution, the carnage and diabolism of a a Democrat who does not repudiate it. Be

sable Sepoys shall have ended on the plantations of the South, bloated with booty and drunk with blood, they will make the fair fields of the North, where they have been taught that color is no badge of distinction, the desire of their hearts. The white laborer will be crowded from the plough, the axe and the spade. Starvation will come, and the grand but bloody finale will be a war of races, with what result it would not be hard to predict.

The second proclamation of the Presiden makes a military district of the whole North, by declaring the writ of Habeas Corpus sus pended in regard to all persons arrested during the rebellion, or who are now, or hereafter shall be, imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison or other place of confinement, by any military authority, or by the sentence of any court martial or military commission. This edict establishes the military despotism, which has been so long predicted, and now it only remains to be seen whether the American people can be made slaves by a single stroke of the pen of Abraham Lincoln. It only remains to be seen whether freemen will not resent at the ballot-box (the only place where they should do so) this outrage upon the white race and the American name, this proclamatory liberation of the negro on the one hand and enslavement of the white man on the other.

Compromise. Do not be startled, dear reader, by the caption of this article! We do not mean to say any thing that will settle the war in thirty days, for that would subject us to a trial for treason by a drum-head court martial. We do not mean even to propose an armistice, with a view to make possible a peaceful settlement of our national troubles, for that would defeat the darling project of the Abolitionists and would, therefore, send every man in favor of it to a dungeo in some Lincolnitish Bastile. What we do propose to say, is, that if we are to hope for offers of compromise or settlement from the South, we had better see to it that we elect a Congres to which the Southern people will be inclined to make such offers of compromise or settlement. Owing to the ultra enactments of the present Congress and the well known sectional, anti-Southern, anti-slavery position of the "Republican" party, we believe that no terms of settlement will ever be offered to our Government, church will also be open, Providence permitting, for services next Sabbath morning. litical complexion of Congress is not materially litical complexion of Congress is not materially changed. The animosity existing between the "Republican" leaders and the Southern insurrectionists, is deadly and unmitigable, because it is personal, political and sectional. But the

conservatives of the North, though largely represented in the armies engaged in the effort to put down the Southern rebellion, do not entertain such bitter and implacable hatred for the sympathising friend, and his family a kind and Southern people. They regard them as misguided and erring men, whose leaders deserve to be punished, not malignantly nor revengefully, but tution; and, therefore, they do not hate them, or bear them malice. This is well known to leadership? the Southern people, and what little Union feeling yet exists among them, has inspiration from this very fact. Now, then, if we wish to disintegrate and break up the secession organization, so that eminent leading men may be indu- attend to it and see that your neighbors are asced to come out from its ranks and advocate an offer of reconciliation to our Government, would it not be wise to elect men to Congress whose well known conservatism would be calculated to encourage such an advance on the part of South-

ern men? Most assuredly. Therefore, let us be certain in casting our votes at the coming election, that we do not give them for a candidate for Congress to whom the Southern people will never propose terms of reconciliation and reunion. We of the North look to the South for the first advance toward a restoration of peace and doing so, we should take care that we place no impassable barrier in the way of those from whom we expect such an advance to be made

Why doesn't the Bedford Abolition organ publish the great speech of the Hon. Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, exposing the corruptions of Lincoln's administration? Mr. Dawes is a good Republican and deserves to be heard. Some of the readers of the organ might be enlightened ter times" of their party by a perusal of this speech. Mr. Dawes says that more money has

Dawes' Speech.

been stolen from the public treasury in one year the people of the Union never dreamed of giv- during the present administration than it cost to ing to their Chief Magistrate, are not the only carry on the Government during the four years objectionable features in this startling revolu- of Mr. Buchanan's administration! Shall Dawes be heard through the columns of the organ?

Full-blown Abolitionism.

The black poppy, Abolition, whose opiate seeds are the deadly Hasheesh upon which the people of the North, have, alas! too long been feeding, has at last opened its dark leaves in full-blown maturity to the astonished gaze of the deluded populace. There are still infatuated leaders who call upon the people to follow them and pluck ner of rebellion. It will divide, nay, it has this forbidden flower. Others urge the people already irrecencilably divided, public sentiment to shun it as they would if a serpent's sting January) to carry its provisions into execution, people endorse the Abolition Proclamation of should it be possible for our armies to march the President. But the great preponderance of rage them to servile insurrection, what would The whole Democratic party and many conserbe the result? A creeping horror steals over the vative oppositionists are against it. In our own new San Domingo purpling with human gore and blackening with ashes, the soil of once happy. Americal Then, when the carnival of these Lincoln poppy.

## Hon. Jos. B. Noble.

It is well known in this county that Judge Noble did not seek the nomination for the office for which he is a candidate. On the contrary he was solicited by men of all parties to allow the use of his name in that connexion, on the ground of his occuliar fitness for the position owing to his sterling integrity as a man and as a citizen. He has not been in office for elever years, nor does he now ask the suffaages of the people as an office-seeker. He comes forward at the call of his fellow citizens, to bear aloft the standard of Conservatism, the true Union flag, under which alone our country can be restored to its pristine happiness and prosperity He comes forward as the representative of the sober-minded, earnest thinking men of the country, who desire to rid the halls of legislation of the harpies and plunderers that have well night drawn the life-blood out of the body politic He comes forward as the friend of good and liberal government and the enemy of monopolies and grasping corporations. To our Huntingdon friends we would say that Joseph B. Noble was and is an uncompromising opponen of the repeal of the Tonnage Tax, and if elected will not play false to them on this great question. We make this pledge for him fairly and honestly and without any reservation of any kind. At the same time Judge Noble is an earnest and sincere friend of local enterprise, and and will, if elected, do as much for our county's interest, as could be expected from any man We put it to the people of Bedford county can you send a better man to the Senate than honest Joseph B. Noble? Answer, ve who know him, and answer in accordance with your candid convictions.

## Rally! Rally!!

Democrats, the prospect of ousting from place and power the plunderers of the public treasu ry, the destroyers of our country's weal, is brightening every day! You cannot, must not, dare not, fail now to do your duty, if you would rescue yourselves and your posterity from the ruin which is impending! Rally, Rally, Rally! Let every voter turn out to the election! Let every Democrat be a committee to see that his neighbor goes to the polls. We must and will be vice torious! Now's the day and now's the hour Close your ranks! No straggling! No half-heart ed work! But charge the enemy in front, and flank and rear, and never, never yield till the day shall be won. "Up, Guards, and at them!"

A Wet Blanket. The last great proclamatory efforts of Abra nam, trampling under foot the Constitution liberating the black man and enslaving the white fell like a wet blanket on some of the "Repub licans" in this neighborhood. Of course, th avowed Abolitionists, such as the ostensible editor of the Inquirer and a few others, swallower it like so much manna dropped from a naradise mistead their party, or will the rank and file, for once, have the independence to repudiate their

## Be Assessed!

Saturday next is the last day on which you an be assessed as a legal voter. Be sure you

The children of the Presbyterian and Lutheran Sabbath Schools have recently had their annual picnics. Happy youth, whose pastimes are so full of innoceace, whose "ways are ways of pleasantness and all whose paths are

J. G. Fisher, Esq., has been appointed a clerk in the Prothonotary's office. A first-

## Acceptance of Gen. Coffroth.

The following correspondence between the committee appointed by the late Democratic Congressional Conference, to inform Gen. Coffroth of his nomination by that body, and that gentleman, has been handed us for publication:

McDonald's Hotel, Fulton Co., ) Sept. 11th, 1862.

GEN'L. A. H. COFFROTH: Sin: The undersigned appointed a commit tee by the Democratic Congressional Conference for the district composed of the counties of Adams, Bedford, Fulton, Franklin and Som-erset, to inform you of your nomination by that body as the Democratic candidate for Congress in said district, beg leave herewith to make known to you such nomination and to express the hope that you will accept the same. With our best wishes for your success should you con-sent to be the standard-bearer of the Democracy of the District, we remain

Yours Truly, GEO. M. STENGER, G. H. SPANG, H. G. SMITH.

Somerset, Sept. 20, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 11th, informing me that I was nominated for Congress by DemocraticCongressional Conference for this

District, has been received. In this note, accepting the nomination, I will say, that I am for the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was," and, if elected, will sustain the Government in all the requisite measures to bring to a speedy close the present unfortunate war, and in doing

Yours respectfully,

A. H. COFFROTH.

To G. H. Snang, H. G. Smith and Geo.

M. Stenger, Esq'rs., Committee.

At least two-Blair and Seward-and it is believed three members of the Cabinet were opposed to the emancipation proclamation of the President. In consequence, resignations are looked for shortly.

### COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. MEYERS: As a quiet citizen of old Napier, I have thought proper to trouble you with a few thoughts and facts which passing events have called me to notice, and which I consider that the Democrats of Bedford county generally should

I by accident happened to see the two last numbers of the Bedford Inquirer, and having heard it stated that my neighbor and friend, Mr. Andrew Crisman, had been spoken of in that paper as being anything but an honest, upright man, I was induced to read the filthy sheet to see what the editor knows about Andy, as he calls him. The Inquirer of the 12th inst., asks the question, "Is there a man in Bedford county personally acquainted with Andy Crisman, who knows him to be a loyal man?" I have been a resident of Bedford county for fifty years, and have been intimately acquainted with Andy Crisman ever since I was a little boy, and I have never heard his 'loyalty", or good character as a citizen doubted until he became a candidate for County Commissioner, and only then by the Editor of the Inquirer, for I am confident that no honest man in the county who is as well acquainted with Crisman as I am, has ever had the slightest cause to doubt his loyalty in any way.

The Inquirer again asks:-Is there a man in the county who knows that Andy Crisman was not at the meeting specified?—Andy was at a meeting referred to by the Inquirer, but not for the purpose which he (the editor) would fain have the people believe was the object in view, for there was, in reality, no meeting there, unless the coming together of a few citizens who met together at a place and talk over the "passing tidings of the times" can be called a neeting, for there was no organization, and they were not in any house that night for the pur pose of holding a meeting, and I know that Anpose of notang a meeting, and developed a development in any meeting contrary to the laws of the land. But the editor says:—"We do know that he was at the meeting." "We do know that he was there!" We know, too, that he has been one of the leading elements of resistance?' Now I would like to know where the editor of the Inquirer was at the time of that meeting, that he knows these things; he certainly must have been very close, or he could not know, for unless he saw Andy Crisman there, he cer, tainly could not know that he was there, and I would like to know what the editor of the Inquirer would be doing, or what business called him to the West side of the Chestnut Ridge, at that time in the day.

In the Inquirer of the 19th inst., I find the

In the Inquirer of the 15th list, I had the following sentence in an article under the caption of "Andy Crisman." "We know he is a terrible subject, so is Jeff Davis, and there is quite an analogy between them." Now permit me to ask the editor of the Inquirer when and where did you become acquainted with Mr. Crisman? I doubt very much whether you ever saw the man, much less become acquainted with him. And I know that you are unac-quainted with him, or you would not make the statements respecting him that you have made. No man can be acquainted with Andrew Cris-man and not respect him, for his uprightness and good citizenship will make him esteemed by ev-ery honest man, and the tengue of the slanderbrought before the public as a candidate for of-fice, his character was without a blemish, but have no knowledge of his virtues. But let them go, their reports cannot injure Mr. Crisman in the parts he is known, and I trust the people of Bedford county have too much respect for virtue, to be led astray by any assertions which the editor of the Inquirer may make. I should have thought it useless, Mr. Editor, to notice the Inquirer at all, but being a neighbor of Mr. Crisman's, I thought it no more than my duty to let the people know the true character of the man at home. For many years Mr. Crisman and I were opposed to each other in political views, but then, as now, we were true "loyal" friends, and if I am spared until the 14th of next month, I intend to vote for my neighbor, let the Inquirer say what it will, and I think that the vote Mr. Crisman will receive in Napier township will convince the people throughout the county that the Inquirer man kno but little about him. NAPIER.

Sept. 29,1862.

Proclamation by the President of the

AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It has become necessary to call into service, not only volunteers, but also portions of the militia of the States, by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States; and disloyal persons are not ade quately restrained by the ordinary processes of the law from hindering this measure and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the nsurrection; Now, therefore,

BE IT ORDERED.

First-That during the existing insurrection, be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by courts martial or military commissions.

Second—That the writ of habeas corpus is any court martial or military commission.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my

so, restore peace and harmony to the people. hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed Done at the city of Washington, this twen

ty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State,

## ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

In Camp, Near Fairfax Seminary, Va., Sunday evening, September 21, 1862.

MEYERS: There is a number of the mountain boys of Bedford county, who, for the past year have been residents in the camps of Mars, from whom their friends at home but seldom receive tidings, except through occasional private letters, and who, perhaps, are not unworthy a passing no-tice in the columns of your paper. Various have been the inquiries made by fathers and mothers as well as other friends, interested in the welfare of their sons and former companions. the welfare of their sons and former companions. It is now about one year ago, that, led by their gallant Lieutenant, W. W. Anderson, of Bedford borough, they left their homes and those they loved to engage in the service of their country. Remaining at Camp Curtin a short time, they were ordered to Philadelphia, and attached the the second Carlon Paginary, P. V. College P. V. College Paginary, P. V. College Pag ed to the second Cavalry Regiment, P. V., Col. Price commanding. The regiment did not receive its full quota of horses until it arrived in Washington City. Being ordered into Virginia they were encamped a few weeks near Cloud's Mills, below Alexandria. Since leaving there we have not been idle, but have encountered all the arduous duties and hardships of the cavalry soldier. Attached to Gen. Buford's cavalry brigade, we accompanied it in the advance of Gen. Pope's army in his recent bold but unsuccessful movement toward Richmond, enduring our share of the hardships, we were the first to tread the banks of the Rapidan, from whence we were driven back to the main body of the With the army during the recent battles on the Rappaharmock, Bull's Run, &c., and its retreat, of which enough has already been written, a short time since we found ourselves once more on the banks of the Potomac. Tho' not permitted to participate in the recent battles in Maryland, when we expected our homes to be invaded, yet our hearts and sympathies were with our brothers in arms. After resting our horses a week or two at this place, on Wednesday last we were again ordered to prepare for a two days march, and towards evening the bugles pealed forth to us the then welcome sound of "Boots and Saddles!" The regiment, lessened by hospital inmates, paroled prisoners and want of horses, lost recently, were soon in line. Company E, commanded by our Lieut. Anderson, was represented by thirty-two men, rank and file. Marching but a short distance, we fastened our horses to the bushes along the road side, made our simple and rude beds in the sandy highway in war of our keeper our saidles. dy highway in rear of our horses, our saddles, as usual, serving for a pillow, we retired for the night. By dawn we were again in the saddle, and penetrated the country to within three mile of Thoroughfare Gap. Here we came upon a detachment of the rebel Gen. Ewell's body guard, three of whom we captured. They were escorting Gen. Ewell, who was wounded in the recent battle, to Richmond. A number of wagons, and thirty prisoners were taken, among whom were several rebel officers, three of them being members of Ewell's staff. The distance traversed was eighty miles; all of which was accomplished in eighteen hours, we returning to camp on Friday afternoon. We rode all night and saw no signs of the enemy between Arlington and Thoroughfare Gap, except those spoken of above. We came near taking Gen. Ewell himself; he only escaped by being driven off at a rapid rate in an ambulance. Company E had the honor of capturing a rebel Major, one Lieuwell except Perry Hite and Andrew Frederick, well except Perry Hite and Andrew Frederick, the fice, his character was without a blemish, but no sooner than his name is announced, his character is assailed, and that, too, by men who have no knowledge of his virtues. But let them to the proofs cannot in the state of the rebel farmers losing considerable horse flesh, poultry, &c.
In the raid last week he was fortunate enough to capture a carriage, having two mules attach to capture a carriage, naving two manes academent of the tit, and two or three prisoners. He says, "Horses are cheap in Virginny, humph! we might as well have them as the Greybacks, humph?" He is a terror to farmers who have

horse stables, chicken roosts or spring-houses. Lieut. Anderson, in all his intercourse with us, has proven himself a courteous gentleman, kind to all and ever anxious for our welfare. Lieut Col. Brinton is now in command of the regi-ment. There is a rumor that we will soon move There are many of the soldiers weary of this war, and wish it was ended. Many is and out of the army still think that the war can only be terminated by an entire emancipation of the negroes. If I thought that that was the object, I would not willingly shed a drop of my blood or draw my sabre, for I think the slave is better off where he is, unless he can be sent to the land of his fathers. If the South choose to ride to hell on the back of their negroes, let and speedy return to their homes, and the arms of the fair ladies they love, but left behind them, (sorry I have none.)

ne.) I remain yours, &c.,
BEDFORD BOROUGH. Abolition Proclamation by the President Washington, Sept. 22.
By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION. I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim First—That during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting willing dealer are with the states and the people thereof, in which States that relation abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice, affording aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the United States, shall the people thereof, in which States that relation the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed. That it is my purpose upon the next meeting of Congress against the authority of the United States, and and each of the States and accelor the States and accelorate and accelorate accelorate and accelorate accelor to again recommend the adoption of practical measures tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all slave states, so called the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted on Second—That the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now, or hereafter, during the rebellion, shall be, imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison or other place of confinement, by any military authority or by the sentence of by any military authority or by the sentence of the persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent or elsewhere, with the present of the consent, and when a suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now, or hereafter any voluntarily adopted, or who are now, or hereafter, during the rebellion, shall be, imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, and when a suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now, or hereafter may voluntarily adopted, or who are now, or hereafter may voluntarily adopted, or who are now, or hereafter may voluntarily adopted, or who are now, or hereafter may voluntarily adopted, or who are now, or hereafter may voluntarily adopted, or who are now, or hereafter may voluntarily adopted, or who are now, or hereafter may voluntarily adopted, or who are now, or hereafter may voluntarily adopted, or who are now, or hereafter may voluntarily adopted in the persons of the persons are now or hereafter. States may then have voluntarily adopted, or persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent or elsewhere, with the pre-viously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued; that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all per-sons held as slaves within any State, or designated parts of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free and the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military authority and Naval authority thereof, will recognize and main-

them in any efforts they may make for actual freedom; that the Executive will, on the first freedom; that the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation designate the States, and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein the majority of the qualified votes of such Stateshall. jority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall in the absence of countervaling testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States. That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress, entitled an act to make an additional article of war, approved, March 13, 1862, which act is in the words and figures following:

Be it exacted by the Senate and House of have participated, shall in the absence of coun-

which act is in the words and ngures following:
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That hereafter the
following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the good of the army of the All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States, are prohibited

val service of the United States, are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor be claimed to be due; and any officer, who shall be found guilty by a court martial of violating this article, shall be dismissed from the semi-

Section Second, And be it further enacted that Section Second, And be it further enacted that this act shall take effect from and after its passage. Also to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes approved July 17th, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following; Section Ninth, And be it further enacted that all slaves of purposes who shall have fixed.

all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, and captured from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the con-trol of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on or being within any place occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by forces of the United States shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude and again held as slaves.

Section Ten, And be it further enacted that Section Ien, And be it further enacted that no slaves escaping into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, from any other State shall be delivered up or in any way impeded or hindred of his liberty except for crime or some offence against the laws unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner and has not borne arms against us in the present rehellion, nor in any way given aid and present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto. No person engaged in the mil-itary or naval service in the United States shall under any pretense whatever assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or sur-render up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon, and order all persons engaged in the Military and Naval serenforce, within their respective sphere of ser-vice, the act and sections above recited; and the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, hall, upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their re-spective States, and the people if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed, be com-pensated for all losses by acts of the United

States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States

Done at the City of Washington this twentysecond day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Terrific Battle at Antietam. On the crest of a hill this side of Sharpsburg the enemy were discovered in great force. troops had been brought down from Hagerstown, to ride to hell on the back of their negroes, let them rip, it matters not to us. But possessing but the rude pen and rough hand of a mountain but the rude pen and rough hand of a mountain Longstreet, Hill, and all the best generals left United States.

The Writ of Habeas Corpus Suspended farmer, perhaps I have no right to meddle with politics or write for a newspaper. Hoping that troops. Except occasional artillery contests, the armies faced each other in quiet during the Monday. On Tuesday there was no movement on our side till toward night rebels had kept batteries in position, but their infantry was withdrawn from view, and it was still uncertain whether they were retreating or

reinforcing.

About four in the afternoon of Thursday, About four in the afternoon of Thursday, Hooker was ordered to cross Antietam creek, at the upper ford on the right, with his whole corps, attack the enemy's left and occupy a position on their flank. He crossed without opposition, sent forward cavalry skirmishers who were speedily driven back, and then, advancing with his whole force about six, took possession of strong ground, close to the rebels' left, and of strong ground, close to the rebels' left, and immediately became engaged with artillery and infantry. Darkness ended the fight with slight loss on either side, Hooker carrying and holding the woods from which the enemy's fire first came

There were constant alarms during the night, the hostile pickets being close to each other all along the line. Early in the evening the rebels took to fighting among themselves, and several heavy volleys were delivered before they discovered their mistake.

At daybreak the fight was renewed suddenly and vehemently, both sides opening fire together.

The rebel line was formed on a crescent-shaped ridge, which in front slopes down into an undulating valley, irregularly broken by connecting ranges of hills. Behind the crest the rebel forces lay in uneven and strong positions, sheltered by ridges and hills, and especially strong on the flanks. Antietam creek, a stream too deep to Antietam creek, a stream too deep to be forded, except in very few places, sweeps by the base of their position, and protected it from assault.

McClellan's forces were first formed in front,

tain the freedom of such persons and will do no in his front, and Doubt day with his guns, held act or acts to repress such persons or any of front against a heavy casenade. Meads act-