



"I know of no man in which a loyal citizen so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the flag of the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every administration, regardless of party politics, against all assaults, at home and abroad."—STEPHEN A. DODD.

THE NEWS.

The war appears to be more strongly concentrating in the Southwest—Corinth is again filled with soldiers, and Sherman's advance, under Osterhaus, has had a sharp engagement with the enemy, who are said to be under General S. D. Lee, General Roddy, and others, contesting his junction with the forces of Hooker, now at Stevenson, Ala. The rebel general Long was reported at Granada, Miss., ready to dispute the expected advance of McPherson's corps. The remainder of Longstreet's forces are said to have been despatched to General Bragg.

We have a special despatch that on Saturday a strong force of rebel infantry crossed the Rappahannock and suddenly attacked and drove back Gregg's cavalry, subsequently engaged two infantry brigades. Major C. F. Taggart, of Philadelphia, was killed. The enemy's left now extends from Beverly to Stafford, and crosses the railroad at Beaton.

The destruction of the railroads between General Lee and the Army of the Potomac, and the transmission of further reinforcements to the army under Bragg is said to be the rebel explanation of the recent forward movement, and accepted by our own generals. Rebel papers state their losses, at the battle of Bristoe, at about fifteen hundred, among which are three brigades, wounded.

GEN. WARREN, of the Army of the Potomac, has, according to rumor, made another considerable capture of rebels belonging to Hill's corps. An important raid by General Burnside, in Southwestern Virginia, is rumored. His late operations are detailed in a rebel despatch from Lynchburg. Our forces struck the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad between Bristol and Abingdon, destroyed five bridges, threw one engine from the track, tore up half a mile of track, burned the crosses and bent the iron, and burned two engines, and five cars loaded with salt.

An advance of the forces under Weitzel, near Vermillionville, Louisiana, had a brief engagement, in which the enemy were driven. The village of Morgantia had been occupied by our forces, and was destroyed by fire before leaving it, not a house being left standing. The army was consolidated, and General Banks was in command, in person.

DISASTERS from Louisville on the 25th, state that the rebels burned the trains laden with forage, between Murfreesboro and Chattanooga, which were proceeding South. The guerrillas are actively endeavoring to obstruct the movements of our forces in the Southwest.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—A special despatch to the Gazette from Chattanooga, dated the 24th, gives the following information: General Grant arrived here yesterday. Deserters report that Breckenridge's and Hindman's corps are withdrawing. The rebels are moving in large bodies to our left to-day, but their objects are unknown. Rumors are afloat that Rome and Atlanta have been attacked in the rear by our forces. The river is high and rising. The weather is cold and the roads are in bad condition. All is quiet.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 22.—General M'Pherson on the 15th came up with the enemy near Canton, Miss. After a short fight the enemy retreated, leaving 200 prisoners in our hands. General M'Pherson occupies Canton. The rebel infantry lately there has gone to Bragg.

Curtin's Official Majority 15,325. This will do, taking into consideration the frequent assertions of the bogus Democratic leaders that Woodward's majority would be overwhelmed. If all our soldiers had been at home—or if they could have voted wherever they were on the day of election, Curtin's majority would not have been less than 50,000. 15,325—that will do until we have another opportunity to do better.

Judge Woodward has determined since the election to remove from Philadelphia back to Wilkesbarre. The society in Philadelphia is too loyal to him. It is a pity he had not resigned his seat as Judge—if he had, he would now be a retired gentleman.

HARD TO PLEASE.—The last Monitor is a very fair specimen of what the traitor sheets generally are. Its reading columns are filled with denunciations of the Administration and every measure proposed or acted upon to put down the unwholy rebellion—but not a word can be found in that traitor sheet against the rebellion or the scoundrels who are at the head of it. A blind man cannot be mistaken as to where the editors of that sheet would be found if they had the courage to take up arms to defend the cause their feelings are with. And yet they claim to be Union men. As well might the rebels in arms, who are a far more honorable enemy of the Government, claim to be in favor of "the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is."

If those traitor leaders of the bogus Democratic party were honestly in favor of defeating the rebellion, they certainly could find something to say to encourage loyal hearts, and something to say to discourage those who are in arms against our Government. They even go so far as to attack the President's proclamation ordering a day of thanksgiving, as if we as loyal people had received nothing to be thankful for. We should be thankful that such traitors as the editors of the Monitor have not had an opportunity to receive with open arms in Pennsylvania soil, their rebel brethren of the South. We should be thankful that the rebels of the North have not yet been able to raise an army of bogus Democrats to help the South to destroy our Government. We should be thankful that the loyal people, the good citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, and other States, have disappointed the expectations of Jeff Davis and his friends North and South. We should be thankful, that, surrounded as we are by sneaking, slimy, cowardly rebels, we are able to say we still have a Government. If the bogus Democracy cannot think of anything to be thankful for, loyal men can, and we hope they will not forget the day named by the President for thanksgiving and prayer.

THE SOLDIERS.—A howl has gone up all over the State from the traitor sheets, because a few soldiers from the hospitals, and other points not in danger of being disturbed by the Southern rebels, came home and voted at the late election. It is not true that Meade's or Rosecrans' armies were weakened by men leaving them for the purpose of voting in this State. Thousands of them were anxious to come home to enjoy their rights, but they could not and did not. We think our soldiers have a right to vote, and we were glad to see some of them come to give the enemy in the rear a slight whiff of how the "boys" in the army would have voted had not Woodward deprived them of that right. Some of the traitor sheets go so far as to say that enough soldiers voted to give Curtin the majority he has. If this assertion of the traitors is true, Curtin may well be proud of that majority. We would sooner have the vote of a single soldier than any number of votes from the deserters who hid themselves in the mining districts and voted for Woodward.

THE TRAITOR SHEETS could find nothing good to say of the conscription act, and now that the President has issued a proclamation calling on the country for volunteers, the same traitor sheets find fault with it. The call comes either too soon or too late—the President must revoke certain enactments before "Democrats" will volunteer—certain members of the Cabinet must be removed—and many other changes must take place before the traitor bogus Democratic leaders will agree to defend their country against the attacks of their rebel friends, and a foreign enemy. The President need not expect to please such men—he can't do it—they were pleased. They are fighting for power—for the success of their party—and any measure proposed by the President to cripple their friends in the South, will be opposed by them. They will not say anything to induce a "Woodward Democrat" to volunteer—not they—they want all such to remain at home to do the voting.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR SENATOR. The following is the official vote in this Senatorial District for Senator—Counties. Bar. Householder. Huntingdon, 2221 3200. Bedford, 2712 2497. Somerset, 1843 2057. Total, 6776 8578. Householder's majority, 1797. This is slightly different from the programme put up by the leaders of the bogus Democratic party. Huntingdon was to give Householder only from 400 to 500 majority—Somerset from 300 to 400—and Bedford was to give Bar from 1000 to 1200—this would have elected Mr. Bar by a small majority, but the slight mistake in the calculation made by Mr. Bar's friends leaves him at home to comfort himself as best he can.

THE EVENING JOURNAL, a bogus Democratic sheet, published in Philadelphia, has gone dead. It lingered in great agony for some weeks, but the weight of treason it had to carry to please its masters, finally crushed it out.

UNION VICTORIES. Ohio.—The home majority for Bragg will be 62,000! The soldiers' vote will probably increase this to 100,000! Iowa.—The majority in this State will reach from 25,000 to 30,000! INDIANA.—Union majorities in 48 counties, 3,166. Opposition majority in the same last year 4,046. Union gain in half the State 7,812. The entire Opposition majority last year was 9,543.

BALTIMORE.—Baltimore, on Wednesday last, held an election for City Councils, resulting in the success of all the unconditional Union candidates. The good work goes bravely on. Three Hundred Thousand More.

The President has issued his proclamation, calling on the Governors and people of the several States for a new levy of three hundred thousand men, to supply the places of those whose term of service expires next year. The call is for volunteers, and until the 4th of January is allowed to complete the complement required from each State. Any deficiencies after that date are to be made up by a draft. The late draft, it now appears, has not furnished, by two-thirds at least, the number called for; hence the effort is required to be made to fill up the ranks which will be so largely depleted the coming year by the expiration of the term of enlistment of the soldiers in the field.

The rebels in the South are filling their armies with conscripts, taking all the male population between the ages of 16 and 60. As the recent elections have decided that the people demand of the government the most strenuous efforts to put down the rebellion by force of arms, President Lincoln has promptly responded to the demand, and it will be to the interest, as it is certainly the duty, of every citizen of our country, to use every effort to further the object of the government in early putting the new army into the field.

Gov. Curtin and the people of Pennsylvania will, we are certain, come up to the mark. They have never failed to do their full share in times past, and they will do so now, and whenever again they may be called upon in the name of the Union. There is but one thing to be done, there cannot be more than one government in the country, and therefore, if it takes every man and every dollar, the traitors in arms must be put down.

A conscription law, which has proved to be so lamentable a failure.—"Monitor." Not so much of a failure after all.—It succeeded in taking from the pockets of two of the editors, Speer and Caldwell, \$600 they honestly made in furnishing horses for the Government. But now that there is another opportunity to fill up the army with volunteers, the public are anxious to know how many of the half dozen able-bodied editors of that paper will volunteer.

The 300,000 MORE.—It is not yet known what number of men Pennsylvania will have to furnish her quota to make up the number called for by the President. It is expected that Governor Curtin will issue his proclamation this week, when the fit and drum will again be heard in every direction rallying the patriotic young men to the defence of their old flag.

We hear a rumor on the streets that the bogus Democratic leaders intend to try to upset the late election. They say Curtin will be fairly elected.—Perhaps they will succeed and start a mining districts where deserters congregated, with Woodward as their President. Poor devils, they die hard.

MAJOR, editor of the Perry County Democrat, was defeated for the Legislature by one vote. Served him right—he was a bogus Gazette, should have been defeated also—he is as near being a rebel as it is possible for a Northern man to be. We did think there were loyal men enough in Bedford county to defeat him, but secess was too strong. One winter at Harrisburg will, however, lay him on the shelf high and dry, to report of his sins.

Election News from Liberty Prison.—An Election was held in Liberty Prison, Richmond, on the 18th, by Pennsylvania officers held as prisoners. The vote stood, for Curtin 95, for Woodward 18—Curtin's majority 77.

CONSERVATION.—The grounds set apart near Gettysburg, for the Soldiers' National Cemetery, will be consecrated to that purpose on Tuesday, the 10th day of November next, by solemn and imposing ceremonies suitable to the place and the occasion.

Gen. S. Miles Green has lately received a letter from his son Joseph, dated Liberty Prison, Richmond, Oct. 16th, informing him that Capt. Harry Gregg and self were well, but dirty, naked and hungry.

THREE communications were received yesterday, (Tuesday), but too late for this issue, to be published by sending their communications in no later than Monday morning. Secret Winter.—The weather prophesies that the people may look out for the hardest winter seen for years.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS. MAJORITIES FOR GOVERNOR.

Table with 4 columns: County, Curtin, Foster, Union. Lists majorities for various counties like Allegheny, Berks, Berks, Bradford, etc.

Gov. Curtin's vote, 280,476. G. W. Woodward's vote, 254,171. Gov. Curtin's majority, 15,325. Daniel Agnew's vote, 207,197. W. H. Lovrie's vote, 254,889. Agnew's majority, 12,908. Curtin leads Agnew 2,299 and Lovrie leads Woodward 718.

THE OHIO ELECTION. Votes of the Union Soldiers and Rebel Prisoners—Suggestive Comparisons.

Table with 4 columns: County, Union, Rebel, Total. Lists votes for various counties like Adams, Allen, Anderson, etc.

Majority for Bragg, 23,681. This is an army glory enough for one day! Copperhead soldiers in the army are scarcer even than Copperhead voters in the strongest of the Union States.

By way of contrast, and as a looking glass for Vallandighamites with long faces, we append the official vote of the rebel prisoners in Camp Chase on the second Tuesday in October:

Table with 4 columns: Regiment, Union, Copper. Lists votes for various regiments like 2d, 4th, 5th, etc.

The following is the vote of the Iowa soldiers from Iowa regiments, and about Corinth, Mississippi: Regiments, Union, Copper.

The Burlington Hawkeye, of Saturday, says: "From the returns now received we believe that upon the home vote the copperheads will have eight, no more, out of the ninety counties composing the State. Counting the soldiers' vote, they will, probably, lose every county except Dubuque, but may possibly carry two more. The majority for the Union ticket will reach 16,000 in the home vote, and 25,000 to 30,000 in all."

THE RESULTS.—The slaveholders rebellion is converting all Southern Union men into Abolitionists.

The Late Campaign in Virginia. Full Details of the Movement.

(Correspondence of the New York Times.) ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WARRENTON, Oct. 22.—In order to be able to draw any just deductions from the events of the past fortnight, it will be well to take a glance at the salient features of the campaign as a whole. On Friday and Saturday, the 9th and 10th of the current month, the designs of Lee to execute a turning movement on the right flank of the position along the Rapidan began to be suspected. The geographical configuration of the region of the Rapidan peculiarly favors a secret manœuvre of this kind on the part of the rebels, for while on the north side of the Rapidan, occupied by us, the face of the country falls down to a wide extended plain, on which every movement on our part could be seen with the greatest ease—the south side, occupied by the rebels, presents a series of high ridges, which in order to learn the design of the enemy sent out cavalry reconnoissances, the details of whose operations you have already published, and having satisfied himself that Lee was actually making a movement northward from Madison Court-house, the army was on Sunday drawn back from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock, passing the latter river at Kelley's and the upper ford.

General Meade was still, however, in great doubt as to the real proportions of the rebel demonstration, so on the following morning, Monday, the 12th, at 11 A. M., the 2d, 3d and 6th corps were sent back across the Rappahannock to the Rappahannock, passing the latter river at Kelley's and the upper ford. In the meantime, where were the rebels? From Madison Court House Lee had pushed directly north to Sperryville, and on Monday night, while the army at the position just indicated, the rebels were advancing across the fords of the Hodgeman River.

This far the rebels had clearly the advantage of us. We had lost a day by the counter movement. This was clear gain to them. They had the shorter line, whether to Washington or any point between them and Washington. Accordingly, for the next two days—Tuesday and Wednesday—it became a regular race between the two armies which should first reach the heights of Centerville.

The 2d corps marched all Monday night up to Fayetteville to guard the rear, and stayed there till the whole army passed. On Tuesday both armies were pushing forward as fast as they could, parallel to each other, and separated by a half mile or more.

The rebels passed through Warrenton, and citizens here told me that they occupied the whole of Tuesday in doing this, their trains being extremely long. We passed some miles to the right, crossing Cedar Run at a place named Auburn, five miles east of Warrenton.

A Warrenton Co. Lee formed the bold design of sending one of his corps (Hill's) by a rapid route to seize the heights of Centerville, while his other (Ewell's) should fall upon our flank and rear.

It was on Wednesday morning, when our whole army passed Cedar Run at Auburn, Gen. Warren's corps (2d) bringing up the rear. To this commander was assigned the duty of covering the trains of the army, which were not delayed in the crossing by the pontoons.

The occasion was now an extremely critical one, Ewell had been pressing severely on our rear, and already on Wednesday morning, when the rear guard became engaged with a portion of his force. A double necessity was upon General Meade; first, he must move with extreme celerity to reach Centerville in advance of Hill, who had the start of him, and was on the shorter line; secondly, he must have the enemy from his trains in the rear.

The army having passed Auburn, pushed rapidly on toward Centerville. A couple of miles beyond Auburn Warren received a message from Gen. Meade to hold on to give him time for his trains. The 2d corps accordingly, for two hours exhausted all the resources of tactics to keep back the enemy, by forming line of battle, skirmishing, shelling the woods, &c., the enemy making vigorous demonstrations all the while. The task was boldly and bravely and effectually performed by Gen. Warren.

About noon we reached Centerville and began our retreat toward Bristoe. The latter place was made at 2:45 P. M. on Wednesday.

Hill's corps had reached Bristoe about simultaneously with Warren—in fact, had just got ahead of him sufficiently to form a line of battle, which he did perpendicular to the rail road. The position was the most perilous one in which a column can be placed—marching by the flank and met by the enemy in line of battle. Gen. Warren was equal to the emergency. The troops were brought up at the run—the 1st division (Galdwell's) having come up thus for a mile and a half, laden with eight days' rations.

The troops which had been marching on the left of the railroad were brought up over to the right, and all he could in this view. Gen. Warren, seeing that the enemy had neglected to occupy the cut and embankment of the railroad, on the instant jumped his men, unseen into it. More prudence on the part of the rebel commander, or less sagacity on the part of the Union commander, would have proved the destruction of that corps.

The rest of the army had all gone ahead. The 1st corps (Newton's) was the 1st division (Galdwell's) having more than one—the would take the lead, but Warren's, namely, the 5th (Sykes), passed beyond Bristoe, simultaneously with Warren's coming up, and just as he got engaged with the rebels, he received from Sykes the comforting intelligence that he "was moving off slowly and in good order."

Gen. Warren had formed his troops under cover of the cut, the embankment of the railroad constituting the flank, when suddenly the troops under cover rose up, and at close range poured volley after volley of deadly fire into the advancing and presently retreating rebels.

After twenty minutes fight the enemy was glad to make off leaving a thousand dead and wounded and five hundred prisoners in our hands! It was well that night came on as it did for just as the sun set, Ewell, who had been following in Warren's rear, came up, but had only time to form line of battle when the darkness interrupted further operations, and the rear guard was able to pass on and join the main body of the army.

The repulse at Bristoe completely disconcerted Lee's plans, so far as they embraced the view of getting on the communications of Gen. Meade, or reaching Centerville before him. Hill proved slow and feeble, and instead of striking the head of the Union column, he struck its rear, and got badly handled in consequence.

From this moment Lee abandoned all purpose of giving battle, and now advanced the main body of his army much beyond Bristoe. Detachments were, however, sent to follow up the Union force and make demonstrations. On Friday at 11 o'clock A. M., the enemy appeared in front of Blackburn's and Mitchell's fords, and made a violent attack on our skirmishers, but were promptly driven back. Stuart's cavalry, meanwhile, was sent by a detour round northward and westward; but being checked and repulsed in all their efforts, they gave up the attempt. The rebel army was now set to work to destroy the railroad and the effectual manner in which they did their work has already been mentioned. Thursday, Friday and Saturday seem to have been employed in this manner, and then Lee began his retrograde movement—the rebel army passing through Greenwich on Sunday and Warrenton on Monday, and thence down across the Rappahannock, their rear covered by the cavalry.

The rebel army, the Union army lay at Blackburn's Ford, Bull Run, Chantilly and Centerville, awaiting the development of the enemy's plans. Headquarters were on the Bull Run battle field itself, by the woods through which the regulars made their charge. On Monday, the 19th, the forward movement was begun, the army crossing Bull Run on pontoons. The 2d corps took the road toward Auburn, the 6th, toward Warrenton, the 3d toward Centerville, the 1st and 5th toward New Baltimore. Tuesday, 20th found the army on the line indicated; the line of Cedar Run. It had been expected and hoped that we should meet the enemy, but they were far ahead, and nothing but small cavalry parties appeared. On Wednesday, our cavalry returning gave the intelligence that the rebels were all across the Rappahannock and the Rapidan. In this emergency, pursuit was, of course, hopeless, and has for the present, been given up.

In passing judgment upon the conduct of this campaign—even if that be possible at all at this time—we must weigh duly all the elements that enter into the problem. Had Gen. Meade been free to operate with no other consideration in view save those of a military order, a blow might have been struck at the audacious invaders that would have proved their death-blow. When Lee's force was massed at Sperryville, and Meade's on the Rappahannock, the Union commander was already practically on the rebel line of communications, and an advance on the part of Gen. Meade direct on Gordonsville he would have brought Lee promptly back to attend to the more needed safety of the rebel capital, and he might have, in a strong position, given the rebel forty thousand battle with double that force.

The statement, probably best possible, of the brilliant strategy of Turreau, when his opponent, Montecuculi, crossed to the left bank of the Rhine, to invade Alsace, himself passed to the right bank, and thus brought Montecuculi hurriedly back to look after his own communications. Turreau had no Washington to look after. Meade was on all hazards, to cover the Capital, and could not possibly afford to risk a battle with his face to the Potomac. The conduct of General Meade was prudent, and, under the circumstances, probably the best possible, but, in a purely military point of view, a line of action was open to him which was not only prudent, but, in an extraordinary degree, bold and decisive, which is oftentimes the best kind of prudence.

As to the imputation that General Meade was, during the retrograde movement, trying to get away from Lee, and manufacturing throughout, to avoid a battle, it is utterly false. He tried repeatedly to get a battle, and would have fought the rebels at Sperryville, or anywhere else in which he could have brought his army into position, had not the wily strategy of Lee, and his own exceedingly defective information as to the position of the enemy balked his designs and desires. Referring last night as we sat around the camp-fire, to his disappointments at not having been able to get battle out of Lee, he said, to report literally his own pungent expression, that it "was like pulling out his eye teeth not to have had a fight!" Whether a man of a different stamp would not have been able to compel a battle I know not; but Meade was not only willing but eager to bring such a result about, and did all he could in this view.

If the whole truth must be told, it must be confessed he was too little aided by the Corps Commanders. Too many of them are possessed by the more spirit of routine, by an unwillingness to go beyond the mere letter of orders, (whatsoever change of action circumstances may dictate, and to do nothing without orders. It is not that they do not do what they are told, but that they lack zeal. There is hardly more than one—the would take the responsibility and do on the moment what the highest duty requires. The conduct of that Corps Commander, who, when Warren became engaged with one corps of the enemy at Bristoe and the other rebel corps was coming

up close behind, sent word, as the booming cannon played with him to return and aid Warren to engage the enemy, and make the action decisive, that he "was moving leisurely off," is an illustration of the spirit of the conduct of too many of these General officers.

Our losses in men during the campaign have been inconsiderable, and in material very slight; but the horses have suffered severely. General Pleasanton, Chief of Cavalry, tells me that the number of killed, wounded and broken-down horses during this campaign will reach thirty-five hundred.

I conversed on the way back, with several citizens who had seen and talked with Gen. Lee. They say he never looked so well. Gen. Ewell was with him, looking cadaverous and wasted with long sickness. Through minus a leg, he rides his horse, and a mounted orderly attends him with a crutch for his use when he dismounts. The citizens report that the rebel army appears in fine condition, physically and morally—being as a general thing, well clothed and fed. The cavalry and battery horses are, however, in a wretched plight, being almost universally utterly broken down. The rebels in passing through the country took everything they could find in the way of forage and subsistence, and corn fields belonging to Virginians, which our troops had protected, were unceremoniously stripped by the rebels.

The rebel army started out with fourteen days' provisions, and the heavy rains of Saturday had carried away the railroad bridge over the Rapidan, thus endangering their supplies. Gen. Lee accordingly sent all round to hunt up everything in the way of food and forage he could find.

Should Jeff Davis Arm his Slaves? Under this question the Nashville Union says: It seems to us that it would be a perfidious expedient for the South to arm 200,000 or 300,000 slaves, and give them their freedom, when a populous and powerful hostile nation would be forever hovering upon her border, fired with revenge, and ready at all times to prompt the black army to crush the white traitors under foot. But to waive this point, on which so much might be said, we think the effort of the slave aristocracy to deceive the slaves into their defence by the pledge of freedom would be fruitless. The slaves could not be deceived by this sudden and complete change of base on the part of their old tyrants. They would place no confidence in a promise extorted by necessity. The fact is that slaves have no confidence, and no love for, their masters. This is no assumption on our part; we know the fact. The mass of slaves hate their masters, and are forever bitter against, and look upon them as their natural enemies, whom they must fight from the cradle to the grave. Let Jeff Davis, then, summon his darky battalions, and arm them as soon as possible. We pray God that he may; the quicker the better. And we would stake our lives that the first time that they are brought into battle against the Federal army, they will desert the pirate flag of the Southern Confederacy, first raised to perpetrate their own bondage, and rush with eagerness to the national standard.

The Removal of General Rosecrans. Reported Reasons for the Step. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The removal of Rosecrans is the subject of much and contradictory comment. The more correct understanding of the causes that led to it is that charges were preferred against him by Gen. McCook and Crittendon of unofficer-like conduct on the battle field, of a panoply attack on the field of Chattanooga, while the battle was in its crisis, and of his unsoldierly and mischievous conduct in "publicly reporting, on reaching Chattanooga, to both officers and men, that the day was lost. Subsequent to this is alleged Governmental orders of his disobedience of positive orders not to risk a general engagement by advancing beyond Chattanooga before he was reinforced; also, his impatience of his disposition and handling his troops on the field.

The reputation for courage that he won at Stone River is placed in jeopardy by this imputation of cowardice in his abandonment of the battle ground, and his friends attribute it to a mistaken impression that his army had been wholly whipped, and was wholly on the retreat. The repetition to this that such a mistake is a complete disqualification for command.

The statement acquiring growth that he had an attack of epilepsy during the battle, and that he was subject to that disease, is untrue; but that he was constitutionally and by education subject to fits of religious depression of the profoundest character, is correct, though he was an austere Roman Catholic, as is well known. In connection with this it may not be unsuitable to add that it is understood that the fourth specification of the preferred charge is an excessive use of opium.

The relations between Gen. Rosecrans and the General in Chief, Halleck, have been bad. A sharp correspondence took place between them after the battle of Chattanooga, and before that, the Government had found fault with his military conduct on several occasions, and he had retorted by charges of neglect by the Government, and removal of support.

His removal has been in contemplation for some time. Elections yet to Come. Elections are yet to be held this Fall by the following States, on the dates named, viz: New York, Tuesday, November 3. Wisconsin, Thursday, November 5. Maryland, Wednesday, November 4. Delaware, Tuesday, November 3. Minnesota, Tuesday, November 3. Massachusetts, Tuesday, November 3. Missouri, Tuesday, November 3. New Jersey, Tuesday, November 3. Illinois, Tuesday, November 3.

In Maryland, Delaware, and West Virginia, Congressmen are to be chosen under the first call of 1863 for troops, no draft will take place. There is an excess already of men credited to her quota on the new call.