

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: ISAAC SLENKER. UNION COUNTY. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: JAMES P. BARR. ALLEGANY COUNTY. FOR CONGRESS: MYER STROUSE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Our Candidate for Congress

By reference to the proceedings of the Conference of the Democratic Conferees of the Tenth Congressional District, it will be seen that Myer Strouse, Esq., of Schuylkill county, was nominated as the candidate of the true Union and Constitution electors of the district for Congress.

Mr. Strouse is an unwavering and life-long Democrat, and has received several important positions from the hands of his fellow citizens of Schuylkill. His general popularity and the hold he possesses upon the confidence of his party, is proven in the fact that he was recommended by the Democratic Convention of his county for Congress, over several able and influential Democrats.

He speaks both the German and English languages admirably. Taking him all and all together, Mr. Strouse is just the man to represent this German, labor-loving, honest, straightforward Tenth Congressional District. He hates Abolitionism as he does Secessionism. He would never have voted for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and forcing the loyal people of the North to pay an enormous price for a parcel of good-for-nothing negroes; neither will he vote for any of the contemplated schemes of "compensated emancipation and colonization;" but on the other hand, he will oppose, with all his power, all such ruinous schemes. We place him before the people, confident that he will be elected by such a majority as will make the voice of the people of this district of some consequence in the settlement of the unhappy troubles of the country.

Let the people now go to work and elect him. He is in their hands. His opponent, Mr. Campbell, a radical of the bitter kind; one who was never found wanting in voting in the last Congress for all the nigger schemes that occupied the attention of Congress during the last session. The lines between the two candidates are distinctly drawn, and the people can vote understandingly.

Leesburg is again in our possession. A party of our troops drove out the rebels last Wednesday, with trifling loss. Hon. Horatio Seymour has been nominated by the Democracy of New York, as their candidate for Governor. He will be elected—sure.

Our War Debt is immense, but when will the People get through paying taxes should the Republican candidates for Congress be elected and succeed in their proposition to free the negroes? The work of Negro Emancipation is stupendous, the expense enormous. The result: the North filled with contrabands, our white laborers will suffer by their competition; our jails will be filled with the degraded and our poorhouses with lazy negroes!

Col. Childs, of the 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, acting Brigadier-General, was killed in the battle of last Wednesday. Capt. Weidman's company of cavalry is in Col. Childs' regiment. We have not learned whether it was in the battle.

While every loyal and patriotic heart was beating in hopes of victory for McClellan last week, in his terrible battles in Maryland, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, the leading Republican organ in the West, was putting forth the doctrine that "McClellan ought not to be allowed to win a victory in Maryland, and that the blow which he will deal the rebellion, will set us back six months, politically." A depth of disloyalty deeper than this, it is hopeless for any man to attain.

This is certainly a dark day in the history of our republic when rebels are assailing our very capital; when the party in power hope that our Generals and army may be defeated on the field of battle; when those whom it was supposed were the President's nearest friends and best supporters are hatching conspiracies to depose him from his office. [On the latter subject see the article on the first page, headed "Abolition Radical conspiracy against the Government."] We may well ask: What hope is there for the country if not in the arms and hearts of the ever true Democracy?

Col. Joseph F. Knipe, who was wounded at the battle of Cedar Mountain, a few weeks ago, was again wounded in the battle of last Wednesday.

Mumfordsville, Kentucky, has surrendered to the rebels. It was garrisoned by about 5,000 Union soldiers, and ten pieces of artillery. After a gallant defence it yielded on last Wednesday to Gen. Bragg and about thirty thousand rebels. Our loss was about 50 killed and wounded.

Let the People Choose.

Most of the nominations for Congress in Pennsylvania are now made. The Republicans have placed on the track for re-election many of their most ultra men, and where they made new nominations they took the bitterest radicals they could find in their organization. Hence, we find Stevens heading their ticket in the Lancaster district; Landon in the Bradford, Campbell in the Schuylkill and Lebanon, Kelly in the 4th Philadelphia, and so on. These nominations are made for the purpose of testing the people. If the people re-elect all or any of the men named it will be claimed as a verdict in favor of abolitionism and emancipation, as well as an endorsement of all the rascality, corruption and profligacy that has characterized the administration of our affairs since the present party is in power. It will be saying, "Go on, we approve of all you have done; do in the future as you have done in the past." The administration will have to take it for granted that the people want them to persevere in the course they are pursuing, because, do they not send back who are responsible, next to the rebels, for our present troubles.

If the people, however, defeat these abolitionists, as well as their candidates for every other position, whether county, state or national, it will be a condemnation of the policy and misdoings of the past, and the verdict will have to be respected. This is a matter that rests entirely with the people. The ballot-box is the only weapon they hold, and as they wield that weapon this fall so will their destinies be decided for generations to come. It is no political question, but a personal one. They have the last eighteen months before them; if they like them they will vote against the Democrats; if they do not, but prefer the happy days of Democratic rule, they will vote for the Democrats.

Practical Niggerism.—In the last Abolition Republican Convention held in Massachusetts, there was a Negro Preacher, a delegate from Hon. Charles Sumner's ward, in Boston. This "brack brother" took quite a prominent part in the proceedings of the Convention, and enlightened the white delegates with more than one speech, done up in the Sumner style.

The gallant General George A. McCall, commander of the Pennsylvania Reserves, has been nominated by the Democrats of Chester county, as their candidate for Congress. We should have liked to have seen him elected unanimously, but the Republicans, true to their party instincts, and in disregard of their "no-party" professions, have nominated and will support John M. Broomall, a political lawyer of their stripe.

The Pennsylvania State Fair has been postponed until next year, "owing to the unhappy military condition of the country."

The Government has taken possession of the Cumberland Valley Railroad for transportation purposes. On the first page we publish an article from the New York Herald, relative to a conspiracy on foot to depose the President. Such astounding disclosures, wearing the air of probability as they do, should awaken the attention of the President, as well as of all loyal and law-abiding people, to the danger threatening us, not only from the traitorous South, but the still more depraved traitors of the North.

These very fellows had an object when they denounced, outraged and abused the patriotic Democracy. It was to draw attention away from their own hellish schemes. Have we any "Roundheads" in this locality.

Our Democratic friends of Lancaster county nominated the following excellent ticket last week. It would be worth an army in the field to the Government if Gen. Steinman would defeat that arch-demagogue and Abolitionist—Thad Stevens, and we are glad to learn that the prospect is quite flattering that he will do so.

Among the killed in the battle of Sharpsburg, on Wednesday last, is Capt. Wm. H. Andrews, of Reading.

If the Republican candidates for Congress are elected and succeed in procuring the emancipation of all the negroes, they suppose that labor will be cheaper than it now is. Negroes then can be hired for ten or twenty cents a day. How will our volunteers feel, if these radicals succeed, when they find their places occupied by negroes?

THE BATTLE OF LAST WEEK.

SUNDAY OPERATIONS.

Battle of Antietam Mountain.

Boonsboro, Sept. 15, 1862.—The battle of Antietam Mountain was fought yesterday resulting in a complete victory to the Army of the Potomac. The battlefield was located in a gorge of Antietam mountain, on the turnpike road between Middletown and Boonsboro.

The loss on both sides was heavy, estimated at 10,000 on our side and greater on that of the rebels. Our wounded were immediately carried from the field, and the best possible attention given them. When Gen. Hooker fell, Gen. McClellan immediately proceeded to the right, where he was enthusiastically received, and by his presence added much to our success in recovering the ground lost. He was in the center and on the left, anxiously watching the progress of the battle, and giving directions as to the manner of attack. He was in his tent Wednesday night for the first time since leaving Frederick.

We took some 1,500 prisoners during the day, while the enemy obtained but few. The following officers were killed or wounded: Gen. Hartung, wounded. Gen. Duryea, wounded. Col. Childs, of the 4th Pa. cavalry, killed. Col. Kingsbury, of the 11th Connecticut, seriously wounded. Lieut. Col. Parvison, of the 57th New York, killed. Capt. Audenreid, aid to General Sumner, wounded. Major Sedgwick, killed. Col. M. Neil, of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, and Lieut. Allison, were killed. Col. Polk, of the second United States sharpshooters, wounded. Major Burbank, of the 12th Massachusetts, wounded. Col. Beal, 10th Maine, wounded. Col. Coleman, 11th Ohio; Col. Paxen, 57th N.Y.; Col. Goodrich, 60th N.Y.; Capt. Forbish, 10th Maine—all killed. We might add a long list of killed and wounded officers, but cannot spare room.

More about the Battle of Wednesday. I am satisfied now that all is right with the Army of the Potomac. I have just had a conversation with a gentleman who left the battle field at 9 o'clock on Wednesday night. He confirms the statement of the special correspondent of the Associated Press, published this morning, in every particular. He says we occupied the position chosen by the enemy at the commencement of the battle, who were driven back a mile and a half at all points, except on the extreme right, which they still held at the close of the day.

My informant was all day within a hundred yards of Gen. McClellan, and says that the result of the day was regarded by him and his staff, as a glorious victory, though not final. There was no faltering at any point of the line, and the whole army was exultant at the results of the day's fight. Gen. McClellan was in high spirits. His opinion, and that of those around him, was that the final result would depend on who got up reinforcements first. He says nothing was heard on the field of the capture of Longstreet or the killing of Hill, and there is no truth in either rumor. "20,000 more reinforcements were expected to reach the field yesterday from Harrisburg. He thinks the enemy's loss is fully equal to ours. The gentleman from whom this information is derived, (who is one of our most intelligent citizens,) expresses the opinion that whilst the battle on Wednesday was not a decisive one, it was a contest in which all the advantages were with McClellan, who occupied the field of battle at the close of the day.

Thursday was occupied in burying the dead and caring for the wounded. The rebels sent a flag of truce in the morning asking permission to bury their own, which was granted. At daylight on Friday morning it was found that the enemy had changed their position. Whether their whole force had crossed the river, or taken up a new position near the river was not known at the time.

FRIDAY'S OPERATIONS. The latest intelligence from the army in Maryland, up to Saturday noon, is the following:

Early on Thursday night the rebels commenced crossing the Shepherdstown bridge, and two fords above and below it. During the night McClellan advanced a battery and shelled them from the surrounding hills. The dead and wounded found this morning evidence the ability of our signal officers in directing the fire of the guns. On discovering the movement of the enemy, Gen. Pleasanton was despatched in hot pursuit, with two batteries and two regiments of infantry, through a gap of high hills, and he succeeded in cutting off a large amount of their ammunition, supplies, &c., besides a small portion of Gen. Marcy's South Carolina brigade. Gen. Pleasanton shelled the enemy with effect as they passed through the ravine. The last seen of the enemy they were flying in the direction of Winchester, and it is supposed they would retreat precipitately to Richmond. Our entire army has crossed Antietam creek and was massed between Antietam creek and the Potomac, opposite Shepherdstown, and there was every evidence that McClellan would cross the river. The loss of general and field officers in our army is so large as to be unaccountable. Rebel deserters represent the loss of the enemy's officers as equally severe. It was understood that Gen. Burnside has crossed into Virginia via Harper's

The Battle of Last Week.

rebels knowing that if they lost this ridge the complete rout of their army would be a result. They fought with great desperation. Darkness now overlooked the two armies, and hostilities ceased as though by mutual consent. The conduct of all troops, without exception, was all that any general could wish. Several regiments of new troops, who were in action for the first time, behaved admirably. The loss on both sides was heavy, estimated at 10,000 on our side and greater on that of the rebels. Our wounded were immediately carried from the field, and the best possible attention given them.

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The Siege of Harper's Ferry

THREE DAYS' FIGHTING.

Our forces at Harper's Ferry numbered from eight to ten thousand infantry and cavalry—most of the latter, of whom there were about three thousand, making their escape before the surrender of the place. The rebel force which first advanced upon Harper's Ferry was about twenty thousand, under the command of General Hill. Colonel D. H. Miles, Acting Brigadier General, was in command of our forces at Harper's Ferry, and made a good fight, notwithstanding the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. He retained the command until eight o'clock, Monday morning, when he was mortally wounded by a piece of shell, in the left leg. After this General White, who was present and engaged in the contest throughout, took the command. On Saturday morning the rebels commenced an attack on our batteries on the Maryland Heights and our forces there, with artillery and a strong force of infantry. Fighting continued at this point through the day, and there were a good many killed and wounded on both sides. About 4 P. M. the rebels were largely reinforced, and were then in such overwhelming numbers that we were obliged to abandon the Maryland Heights and retreat across the river.

During the day the rebels made their appearance upon Loudoun Heights, upon the Virginia side of the river, with their signal corps, which attempted to commence their operations from the top of the Block House. They were shelled from Camp Hill, and at the third shell disappeared. They were shelled from Bolivar Heights, but did not return the fire. Saturday night passed in comparative quiet, our forces lying on their arms. At daylight on Sunday morning skirmishing began on the Charlestown pike, but without serious results on either side. Our forces maintained a firm front, and gave way not an inch before the advance of the rebels. At about 2 o'clock, P. M. the enemy succeeded in getting their batteries in position on Loudoun Heights, on the Virginia side, and opened on our position. Batteries were also opened upon our forces from the Maryland Heights, but rather weakly, and also from the direction of the Charlestown pike. The cannonading from this time was terrible. Our batteries from Bolivar Heights, Harper's Ferry and Camp Hill were in full play in response, and the very mountains, rocks and valleys seemed to alive with the detonations of heavy artillery. The rebels were in very strong force—not less than fifteen thousand men—and the engagement was desperate and continuous until about sundown, when the enemy, repulsed and beaten, withdrew from the fight and retired to a position out of range.

After sunset the contest was suspended, and quiet reigned through the long night. During the night the rebels were not inactive, and at daylight on Monday morning they opened with terrible power from seven or eight different points. In fact, our works and force were completely surrounded by their encircling fire. All our batteries replied except our large field pieces, the ammunition of which was completely exhausted. Our fire was exceedingly effective, and many of the rebels were killed, while a few of our men were also placed hors du combat.

During this engagement Colonel D. H. Miles received a fatal wound in the calf of the left leg, from the explosion of a shell, which tore the fleshy part of the leg entirely off, and caused a profuse and exhausting loss of blood. His leg was amputated from the knee by the surgeon of the Eighth New York Cavalry, and the Colonel placed in as comfortable position as possible. A short time only intervened before the white flag was raised, and the surrender of the strong position, with its brave defenders and immense stores of ammunition, tendered the enemy. The surrender was made at 10 A. M., and to General Hill, commanding one of the divisions of General Jackson's army. For an hour after the white flag was raised, the rebel batteries on Loudoun Heights, Maryland Heights, and a small battery on the banks of the Potomac river, continued playing as an excuse for this gross violation of the rules of war, that they did not observe that we asked a suspension of hostilities. Fortunately, but little damage was done by the rebel practice.

General Hill received the surrender of the place, and shortly afterwards the famous Stonewall Jackson appeared on the parade ground, and fixed his headquarters there. His first question, after glancing over the eight thousand infantry drawn up unarmored in line before him, was, "Where is all the cavalry you had?"

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Blair, Centre, Clifton, Jefferson

Excelsior, Forest, Potter, Sullivan

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