

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: ISAAC SLENKER. UNION COUNTY. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: JAMES P. BARR. ALLIANCE 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.

stands their interests, and is always ready to stand by and defend them. 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, is Mr. Campbell, a radical of the bitterest 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 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 NIGERISM.—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 brudder 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?

All the Pennsylvania militia at Chambersburg had been sent to Hagerstown and Boonsboro. A company from Philadelphia refused to go over the State line, but being told by General Reynolds that they would be disgraced forever if they refused, they finally marched along.

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 for the Army of the Potomac. The battlefield was located in a gorge of the mountain, on the turnpike road between Middletown and Boonsboro.

During the forenoon, the firing was by artillery, endeavoring to ascertain the rebel strength and position. About twelve o'clock, the corps under General Reno was ordered to ascend the mountain on the left, and make an attack on the enemy's flank. At three o'clock Gen. Reno's troops got into action. The rattle of the musketry for about half an hour was terrible, when the enemy gave way, leaving our men in possession of that portion of the ridge.

The loss on both sides in this action was considerable. We had not a field or general officer injured at this point, excepting Major General Reno, who was killed by a Minnie ball passing through his body.

Gen. Hooker, commanding McDowell's Corps and the Pennsylvania Reserves, ascended the mountains on the right, with the purpose of making an attack on the rebel position, and drove the enemy about two hours before sundown.

Here, as in the case of the other ridge of the mountain, our troops were successful, driving the enemy before them with great slaughter. The rebels suffered more here than at any point of the battle-field. Gen. Hatch, commanding a division under General Hooker, was wounded in the leg.

General Gibbons' brigade, composed of the 2d, 6th, and 7th Wisconsin, and the 19th Indiana Regiments, were ordered to move up the gorge of the mountain. This brigade did not get into action till after dark, which lasted till nearly nine o'clock. This brigade lost about one hundred and twenty killed and wounded. Among the dead is Capt. Caldwell, of the 2d Wisconsin. The rebels were driven back for about a mile, when Gibbons' brigade was relieved by a portion of Sumner's corps, who held the position during the night.

The rebels troops engaged were Longstreet's, D. H. Hill's, and A. P. Hill's corps. Had our troops had two hours longer of daylight, the greater portion of the rebel army would have been taken prisoners, as they were surrounded on three sides, the only mode of escape being a narrow defile in the mountain, which the artillery would soon have made impassable.

Among the rebel officers known to be killed are Gen. Garland, of Leesburg, and Col. Strong, of the 19th Virginia. The latter's body was obtained to-day by a flag of truce.

Our loss in killed and wounded will probably reach three thousand. We lost but few prisoners.

MONDAY OPERATIONS.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 16.—After the battles of South Mountain Gap and Burkettsville Gap, fought respectively by the forces of Burnside and Franklin on Sunday, the enemy having been driven from their position, fell back rapidly to Boonsboro, and thence southward to Sharpsburg, and began crossing the Potomac above and below Shepherdstown.

The pursuit by our troops was rapid, Hooker following by way of Boonsboro, supported by Sumner and Banks and capturing one thousand prisoners during the morning. The enemy broke fast at Geedysville, three miles from Boonsboro, but our cavalry soon drove their rear guard from that place. Porter's and Reno's corps took a shorter road over the mountain, and arrived at Sharpsburg at sundown, capturing hundreds of prisoners on the way.

Franklin's corps, supported by Couch's division, passed through Burkettsville Gap, which he captured so handsomely, striking the road leading direct from Boonsboro to Harper's Ferry, and thence moving in the direction of the latter place, gaining Elk Ridge mountain, which flanked the enemy's position, and brought them within good range of our artillery. Franklin's corps fought a brilliant battle on Sunday evening, at Burkettsville Gap. The enemy were terribly repulsed, though having great advantages in position. Hancock's brigade made a charge up a hill and captured a battery of six pieces, Howell Cobb and nine hundred of his Georgians. Cobb is wounded and a prisoner. The 16th Virginia Regiment was taken entire, and fragments of many other regiments.

On Sunday Longstreet marched back from Hagerstown to reinforce those troops fighting at the Gaps. He arrived in time to join in the rout. Brigadier General Garland, of Virginia, Colonel Strange, of the 19th Virginia, and Colonel James, of the 3d South Carolina Battalion, were all killed at South Mountain Gap on Sunday evening. We have taken since Friday last, about six thousand prisoners, with less than the usual proportion of officers.

The mountains are full of straggling, starving, and demoralized rebels, who are giving themselves up as fast as they can find their way into our lines. On Thursday last Jackson crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, and marched towards Harper's Ferry, which place he invested. On Saturday he captured Maryland Heights on the north, and Loudoun Heights on the south side of the river. On Sunday he attacked the Ferry, but was repulsed. On Monday morning at daylight he renewed the attack, and the place was surrendered to him. This disaster will enable the rebels to cross the Potomac with the greater portion of their force.

Yesterday evening, previous to this news, McClellan and Burnside were rapidly making such dispositions as would have resulted in the complete defeat or capture of nearly the en-

tire rebel host. Our troops pressed their rear hotly last evening, and the prospect was most brilliant, until we learned that Harper's Ferry was no longer ours. About three o'clock the pickets of General Howe's brigade captured one of General Staut's aids, who was on his way to General Lee's headquarters with a despatch from Jackson announcing the capitulation of the place yesterday morning. The enemy having got mainly across the river and into a strong position, a great battle will probably be deferred several days, until a new combination of movements is resolved upon.

The Union army is in splendid condition. The men are in light marching order, with buoyant spirits over their success. Several regiments of new troops were in the fight of Sunday, and behaved with great bravery. The 17th Michigan, out only two weeks, fought till their ammunition was exhausted, then retired to the wagons in good order, refilled their boxes, returned, and made a terrible charge over a stone wall and into the timber, almost annihilating Drayton's South Carolina Brigade. Our total loss will probably not exceed twenty-five hundred in killed and wounded, with a very small proportion of killed. I can learn of few field officers killed. The death of General Reno is mourned throughout the whole army.

day and Wednesday.

All accounts concur in representing Tuesday's battle as a terrific, and Wednesday's as still more so. The rebel line of battle appears to have been formed on the west side of Antietam creek, between Sohierville and Sharpsburg. The Hagerstown correspondent of the Philadelphia Press furnishes these particulars, under Wednesday's date: A battle has been raging furiously for the past two days on the Antietam creek.

The rebels, cut off from the iron bridge at Harper's Ferry by the advance of General Franklin's corps, and fearing to cross the Potomac at any of the fords, with Gen. McClellan pushing down hard upon them, took this creek for a line of defence.

During yesterday the battle raged with great spirit, and the firing on either side was very heavy until towards sundown, when the rebels were flanked by Hooker and Porter, and were being severely punished. Their firing became desultory, and it was evident that their ammunition was giving out.

This morning, the battle was renewed by the rebels with redoubled vigor; they acted as if they had been reinforced and furnished with fresh ammunition.

The battle lasted until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the rebels retreated, leaving Gen. Longstreet and the remnant of his division in our hands as prisoners of war.

Our victory is sure, but it has cost us many officers and men. Major General Hooker was wounded in the foot, by a Minnie ball, while leading a second brilliant bayonet charge today, and General Mansfield is either killed or taken prisoner. He fought most heroically during the entire affair to the time he was missed.

The loss of the rebels was much greater than ours. Longstreet's division of ten brigades can not muster seven thousand men.

The entire rebel army will be captured or killed. There is no chance left for them to cross the Potomac, as the river is rising, and our troops pushing them continually, and sending prisoners to the rear by scores.

Stonewall Jackson is now in command of the rebel forces in Maryland. Six batteries of artillery, belonging to Longstreet's division, were captured yesterday and to day; and it is said we have taken nearly fifteen thousand prisoners since Sunday.

Jackson's army, with Lee and other distinguished wounded officers, will be forced to surrender in a day or two, at the farthest.

Our immense army is all in motion, and our Generals are certain of ultimate and decisive success.

Stores for our army are coming by way of Hagerstown and Baltimore. Gen. Burnside has taken possession of Harper's Ferry, and is advancing on a special mission with his corps.

Every one here is jubilant over the news, and people talk about seeing the "beginning of the end."

BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY.

The battle of Wednesday exceeded, in extent and severity, any battle heretofore fought on this continent. At dawn of day Hooker and Sumner, commanding respectively the right and center, commenced the battle, and after a terrible contest of two hours drove the rebels about a mile. They, however, rallied, and regained most of the ground, but at a great sacrifice of life. At this time Hooker was shot in the ankle, and Gen. Richardson was severely wounded.

The command then devolved on Gen. Sumner, who immediately ordered an advance, and not only retook the lost ground but drove the rebels a quarter of a mile beyond. In this action Gen. Mansfield was shot through the lungs and soon after died.

rebels knowing that if they lost this ridge a complete rout of their army would be the result. They fought with great desperation. Darkness now overlooked the two armies, and hostilities ceased as though by mutual consent.

The battle lasted from five o'clock in the morning until seven at night, without a moment's cessation.

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.

When Gen. Hooker fell, Gen. M'Clellan 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 centre 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. Duryc, 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. BALTIMORE, Sept. 19. 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 M'Clellan 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. Pleasonton 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. Pleasonton 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 M'Clellan 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

Ferry, and is moving on the enemy. Deserters report that the recent movement of the rebels in escaping into Virginia was entirely conducted by Stonewall Jackson, the other chief officers, Lee, Longstreet, &c., being either wounded or too much fatigued to be efficient.

They also state that it was believed in the rebel army that a force of Union troops had passed through Thoroughfare Gap and intercepted their advance, and they supposed this movement was under the direction of Sigel, of whom they stand in great dread.

LATER. On Friday afternoon the 4th Michigan, with a few men from Sykes' Brigade, crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown for the purpose of making a reconnaissance.

They met with a stout resistance from the enemy, but succeeded in reaching the river, and again with four pieces of artillery captured from the rebels, with but slight loss. The occupation of the Virginia shore was attempted again on Saturday morning with less success. Col. Barne's brigade, a portion of Sykes' Brigade, with some cavalry and two batteries of artillery, crossed the river and took a position on the Virginia shore. Shortly after the troops had been placed in position the enemy emerged from under the cover of the woods with a line of infantry nearly a mile long.

Both troops soon engaged, when the order was given to retire, which was done in good order, the enemy following closely behind. When the enemy came within range it was opened upon by twenty pieces of our artillery, posted on the Maryland bank, with such effect that they were forced to retire out of reach.

Their loss from our artillery fire must have been heavy, as the explosion of our shells were seen to make large gaps in their lines. Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners will reach about 150. The troops safely returned to the Maryland shore, bringing with them several pieces of our artillery captured on Saturday of the "traitorous" Harper's Ferry by the Rebels.

Information was received on Saturday of the "traitorous" Harper's Ferry by the Rebels. Potomac last night, and it is believed that the army is falling back in the direction of Charlestown and Winchester.

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.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Amount, Total. Includes names like Forest, Potter, Sullivan, Jefferson.