PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. O. GOODRICH.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, October 2, 1862.

Notes from My Knapsack.

Co. F., XIIIth REGIMENT, The intelligence flashed over the telegraphie wires, that the rebel horde under LEE and Jackson, were preparing to invade the State of Pennsylvania, reached this county, on Friday, 10th inst. The appeal of the Governor for aid, startled and aroused every citizen. A public meeting was at once called at this place, and arrangements made for conveying the intelligence to other sections of the County, inviting volunteers to defend our State from invasion. The proper committees were appointed. and James Macrarlane Esq., despatched to Harrisburg, to learn the true condition of affairs, and ascertain what was needed. On Sunday he returned, with an urgent request from the Governor to forward all the men ready, with their arms, ammunition and equipments. By Monday morning a Company was ready, rifles gathered, bullets cast, and powder prepared. At noon, the Company was organized, provided with several days provis-ions, and started for Harrisburg. The fol-

Captain-E. O. GOODRICH. 1st Lieutenant—James Macfarlane. 2d do.—A. J. Trout.

NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

1st Serg't—W. T. Bishop, jr. | 2d do—Manasses N. York, 2d do—Jenj. F. Taylor, | 3d do—John Whalon, 3d do—Benj. Moody, | 5th do—R. H. Patch, 5th do—Chas. H. Allen, | 1st Corp't—J. Val. Geiger, | 7th do—James Simmons, | 8th do—Mrchield Eorbes. 8th do-Archibald Forbes.

meon K. London,

Henry Mercur, C. A. McAslin, Wm. W. Moody, William Mehan, John Maley, William H. Morgan, W. F. McCabe, Robert Northynn

W. F. McCabe, Robert Northrup, D'Alanson Overton, Joseph Post, W. M. Quigley, Wm.P.Rockwell,

Wm.P.Rockwell,
Thomas Ross,
Chas. H. Rose,
I. W. Rippart,
James Sweet.
Seymour Smith,
J. S. Seeley.
Timothy Sullivan,
Geo. W. Shores,
C. H. Spalding,
J. M. Spencer,
James Schultz,
Joseph Talliday.

Albert Mabee, Joseph C. Mitchell, Thos. F. Madill, Surgeon,

lowing is a perfect muster roll of the Company:

PRIVATES. Joseph H. Allen, Stephen O. Allen, A. L. Buffington, H. H. Bowman, Franklin Biles,

William Berry,
S. G. Barner,
J. L. Biles.
Wilson F. Blenn,
William M. Cox.
A. E. Chamberlin,
B. F. Carsier,
F. G. Coburn.
Patrick Costello,
L. S. Case,
James Calligan,
Z. P. Corson.
Charles Darant,
Charles Dimmock,
B. F. Edwards,
Geo. W. Ennis,
Jacob H. Ellis,
J. H. Elliott,
N. C. Elsbree,
Andrew Forbes,
E. O. Gillespie,
W. S. Green,
G. W. Green,
Silas F. W. Hines,
M. H. Himman,
C. N. Harding,
Clarence H. Jones,
Clarence H. Jones,

Theodore Kramer,

James Schultz.
Joseph Talliday,
William Thompson,
Frank W. Towner,
Wayne Towner,
J. W. Taylor,
Daniel Vandercook,
Charles Williams,
David W. Warner,
C. L. Ward,
James Wood,
Webb. J. Kilmer, George Kirby, James Laughlin, C. Webb. Whole number of officers and privates—91

At Troy the Company was mostly quartered for the night in Long's Hall, and the members had their first night's experience in campaigning. The exuberant spirits of a portion prevented much rest, and at 5 a. m., the Company was marched to the depot to take the cars for Harrisburg. During the night, a Company from Pike and Wyalusing commanded by Capt. Stephen Gorham arrived bound for the same destination The accommodations provided by the R. R. Company were open cars, upon which seats had been made, with no covering to protect the volunteers from the rain storm which impended. However, without grumbling the men took their places -Upou the train, we were gratified to find a Company from Athens, commanded by Capt.
1. N. Evans, which numbered amongst its members most of the business men of our neighboring village. At Granville, Alba and Cauton, still another Company turned out, under command of Capt D. Wilcox, making in all four Bradford Companies, containing in the aggregate about 350 men, who had without concert, at a moment's notice, turned out in response to the Governor's proclamation.

At every station along the Railroad, we found the country thoroughly aroused, and the utmost enthusiasm displayed. The train lengthened at every stopping-place. At Northum-berland, awaiting our arrival, were companies from Scranton, Carbondale, Bloomsburg, Danville and Catawissa. The inhabitants of every town turned out to welcome us, as we progressed. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs from the farm-houses, and the urchins threw up their hats, and mingled their shrill treble with the general welcome.

At 4 p. m., we reached Harrisburg, the long train, packed with the minute-men, was slowly drawn up to the depot, the companies disembarked, formed into line, and marched to the Capitol grounds, where they were halted, until the Commanding officers could report, and ascertain what disposition was to be made of the men for the night. After a short delay, the Bradford Companies were marched to the Methodist Church, in which they were quar-

In the morning, we were notified that a regimental organization had been made of ten companies from the north, and the Captains were ordered to meet for the election of field officers, in half an hour, then to proceed to the arsenal and procure muskets, ammunition and equipments, and be ready to take the cars, at a moment's notice. The regiment was numbered Thirteen of the Pennsylvania Militia, and its organization was as follows :-

Colonel-James Johnson, of Philadelphia. Licut. Col.—John H. Means. of Bradford. Major—S. H. Newnan, of Bradford.

A—Captain Winner, Montour.
B—Captain Potts, Columbia.
C—Captain Nichols Luzerne. -Captain CLARK, Columbia. -Captain WILCOX, Bradford. —Captain Goodbrich, Bradford. —Captain Gornam, Bradford. H—Captain Evans, Bradford.
—Captain LANGSTAFF, Luzerne.
K—Captain YOUNG, Montour.

At the arsenal, the rifles were exchanged knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, and blankets and alacrity, although they were provided with engaged in collecting and burying the rebels. many instances their rations, which appeared

train moved slowly across the river, and took the retreat of the rebels across the Potomac, shot in the head. the Cumberland Valley R. R. track. The re- and that their army had succeeded in crossing. ception which awaited us, in our passage down | The orders to the regiments were countermandstarving and brutal horde of Jackson and vously disappointed that they were not allow-Lee, whose longing eyes had looked upon this ed, at least, to form in line of battle. fertile valley as the place where they were to protection. Wild huzzas rent the air, as the

we supposed to be our destination. But af- ing ground at Hagerstown, where they staid mostly recognized by their acquaintances, but ter a long delay, the cars moved onward, and all night. Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, the of course there was no means of ascertaining the next stopping place, was Hagerstown regiment was again in motion, on the Green-Maryland. It was daylight, Thursday morn-castle turnpike Each man carried his musing when we disembarked, and were marched ket, knapsack, haversack and canteen, making to our camping ground. The spot we occu- a heavy load, to those unaccustomed to bearpied was in the suburbs of the town, and had ing such burdens. Five miles of the road was dead had all been gathered; one vast trench by proclaim and declare that hereafter, as hereon the previous Sunday been occupied by the on the macadamized turnpike, which ends in had just been filled, and beside another partly tofore, the war will be prosecuted for the ob-Rebels for a like purpose. The men stacked a little village called Middlebury, at the State | dug lay a row of | dead rebels at least fifty in their arms, unslung their knapsacks upon the line. The line was known by the termination number. Dead horses detted the field, with ground, and pitched into the rations farnished of the turnpike, and as the regiment passed occasionally a broken artillery wheel. The people thereof in which States that relation is, with a zest heightened by long abstinence.

ground was found in a beautiful grove, with an abundant supply of excellent water. This previous by rebel cavalry.

we were intended to be useful as well as ornamental, and if any one had come on an expedition which he supposed was to be unattended by danger, he had more than he bargained

lic buildings were converted into hospitals and course. pose of caring for the wounded. To the mil-

its gloomiest and bloodiest aspect. war, on Wednesday, both armies were resting on their arms, and that the enemy had been pushed from his position, and it was uncertain whether he would attempt to cross the river near Williamsport, or advance into the interi-

Those who understood the true position of affairs were aware that the rebels were between McClellan and the Penpsylvania Militia, and that the latter were to be disposed so as to dispute his passage up the valley should it

That McClellan was apprehensive of an interior movement, would appear from the fol lowing dispatch :-

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 19, 1862 }
Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, Gen. in Chief—But little occurred yesterday except skirmishing. Last night the enemy abandoned his position leaving his dead and wounded on the field. We are again in pursuit. I do not know yet whether he is falling back to an interior position, or crossing the river. We may safely claim a victory. GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN,

Major-General Commanding.

At this time the rebels had fallen back to Williamsport, which is but 6 miles from Hagerstown. The former place they occupied in force, and their cavalry were reconnoitering down the Hagerstown turnpike for some distance. On Friday afternoon the rebels shelled Williamsport, and their intentions were yet enveloped in mystery. The militia had been ordered to the Williamsport turnpike and were stationed from Hagerstown a distance of some three miles along the turnpike. A number of regiments on Friday night were ordered into line of battle about 2 1-2 miles from Hagerstown, stretching across the turnpike. The turnpike presented an exciting spectacle. Or-

derlies were galloping in every direction in hot haste. Cavalry came tearing along, and regiments passed on the "double quick,"-while artillery rattled up the turnpike to take position in the advance. From the direction of Williamsport came frightened men, women and children, bringing with them their household goods, and fleeing from the impending danger. The engineers were busily engaged in leveling fences and preparing a road parallel with the turnpike, and about four rods distant, to permit the passage of artillery trains. Every preparation was made for a conflict, and to the inexperienced the prospect for a fight seemed good. The family occupying the dwelling upon the grounds where the 13th was en-

night, from the probabilities of a rebel advance. to turn out in line of battle. The order should tridge boxes, etc., etc., covered the ground. kinds and colors. They have no tents, but have reached us some hours before, but was The blood-stains upon the ground, denoted bivouac wherever night overtakes them, and delayed. It is but justice to the men, to say where some life had ebbed away. The Union subsist mostly by foraging. The haversacks

belief that it was not safe to stay through the

the Cumberland Valley, was that of the wild- ed, and they were ordered to remain in their in imminent danger of an incursion from the turned in for the night, many of them grie-

their scant stores. The population according the militia had been called out was successfully hailed with joyous welcome, the patriotic ly accomplished. That the presence of so large were placed side by side, to the number of from citizens of other parts of the State who had a force gathered to protect the State had pre- twenty to fifty. A file of men dug a trench left their business and homes, to rush to their vented invasion—that the enemy had fallen at their heads, the dead were placed therein battle field were converted into hospitals, and train swept by ; the ladies smiled their sweet- to Pennsylvania had been averted, for the es which had been filled and a shingle placed est welcome, and displayed their whitest pock- present, at least The emergency having pass- at the head. One read as follows :-et handkerchiefs to testify their gratitude to ed, the militia were to return to their homes those who were ready to face death for their as speedily as transportation could be found. Orders were at once issued for the militia to The train made slow progress, as the track march to Greencastle, 12 miles distant from is a single one, and the detentions consequent. Hagerstown, in Pennsylvania, and await transly frequent, and it was toward the "wee small portation. The 13th struck tents Saturday er, as far as known, are marked so they can hours" when we reached Chambersburg, which afternoon and marched back to the old campinto Pennsylvania, each company testified their muskets had been gathered, and placed in piles Tents were furnished the day of our arrival, gratification and their love of our noble oid rods in length. Shells, broken and unexploded, my purpose, upon the next meeting of Conand Thursday evening, we all slept on the Commonwealth by hearty cheers. The re- cartridges, canteens, cartridge boxes, were to gress, to again recommend the adoption of a ground, with a canvass covering. Friday maining distance was over an ordinary road, morning, came orders to move on the Williams- upon which the dust lay for inches deep, not- which the rebels had rallied, was riddled with port turnpike, when tents were struck, and withstanding the clouds raised by regiments balls, and the ground covered with all the horthe regiment marched about one and a half ahead us. The sun poured down its hottest rid testimonials that death had sped his shafts miles towards Williamsport, where a camping rays upon the long line-but notwithstanding the heavy load, and dust and heat, but few in spot, also, had been occupied but three days when we filed from the road iato a grove one mile from Newcastle, where tents were pitched are the Canton and Troy companies.) By this time it had become apparent, that and some of the "free soil" got rid of in an

adjoining rivulet. camp was somewhat relaxed, in view of the On Wednesday had been fought the great battle of the Antietam. The battle field was out at 4, p. m. on Monday and Tuesday for bill our troops were exposed to a severe and people whereof shall then be in rebellion against United States, shall be subject to martial law, distant but eight miles from Hagerstown, and dress parade, and received universal commen- galling fire from the rebels who fired from the United States, shall be then thenceforward and liable to trial and punishment by courton Thursday morning, the booming of cannon dation for presenting the best appearance of top, and then retired out of sight to load .- and forever free, and the executive government martial or commission or military commissions. told that the fight was still progressing. Early any regiment which attempted a dress parade. As the Union forces gained the top they were of the United States, including the military 2. That the writ of habeas corpus is suspendin the day, the wounded began to arrive at The boys killed time with eating, drinking and Hagerstown. Long trains of ambulances, car- foraging expeditions, from which they returnriages, and vehicles of every kind brought in ed with sundry fowls, loaves of bread, pies, the wounded of the previous day. The pub canteens of milk, etc., etc., all paid for, of

Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock the was issued by the Provost Marshall that all rived, and the regiment embarked. A slow places of business should be closed, and the and tedious ride all night, brought us to Har- In a very small space, over three hundred of States, if any, in which the people thereof citizens repair to the battle field for the pur- risburg about daylight. Marched to the Capitol grounds, stacked arms, and dismissed until itia, fresh from the quiet scenes and peaceful 8 o'clock, at which time the regiment was occupations of home, it was presenting war in formed in solid square, and addressed briefly by the Colonel and by Professor McCov, in a The tidings from the battle field were that stirring and eloquent address. Cheers were after the fiercest and bloodiest fight of the given with a will for the field officers, for the Governor, and almost everybody else until the throats of the men were hoarse with their efforts. Our arms and equipments were then returned to the arsenal, rifles retaken, the regiment marched to the depot and at 11 1-2 o'clock we were on our way to our homes -At Northumberland we gave a parting cheer to our companions in arms from the North Branch-at Canton we parted with Captain Wilcox's company, at midnight found ourselves at Troy, from which place in the morning we separated for home. Such is a necessarily brief narrative of a week's campaign in Maryland, which if embellished, contained romance and adventure enough for a volume.

The commanding officer of Co. F takes this occasion to return his sincere acknowledgements to the members of his Company for the readiness manifested by all to obey orders, and their willingness to share the dangers and burdens which were presented. Though not no doubt, from the disposition manifested that much anxiety as if he was a friend instead of they would have proved themselves equal to a rebel. any emergency, and returned home with unstained reputation.

The Company is also under obligations to Mr. C. L. WARD, for his generosity displayed in various ways, and his zeal in looking after ing in the sun. The forest groves showed the the interests not only of the Company, but of the Regiment. He was indefatigable in his trees were cut down, their branches torn off. efforts to promote the comfort of the men, his exertions and liberality enabling them speedi- balls. The farm houses showed the marks of to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and ly and comfortably to reach their homes.

Mr. WARD, Lieut. Col. MEANS and two Phila delphians, we visited the battle field, passing forded protection to the rebel forces. Arriv- ing :over the turupike from Hagerstown to Sharpsburg, and consequently through the scene of the fiercest of the conflict. We will not at wagons and cavalry. We finally found a hotempt to give any account of the battle, nor tel, the occupants of which had returned but of the United States, or who shall in any way describe the ground, as that has been done two hours before. Opposite stood a tall pole, give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from very minutely and accurately by the newspa- which had been struck by a ball, about midper correspondents. About 9 miles out we way from the ground, and on the corner oppo- of the army, and all slaves captured from such came upon the evidences of the fight. The site, a hotel had a huge hole in the roof. Most persons, or deserted by them and coming un-Then came to view the unburied rebels lying dead beside the road and in the cornfields and on our return to Hagerstown. We were stopwoods. The spectacle was revolting and hor- ped in the street by a long train of wagons, rible in the extreme. In a corn-field to the artillery and infantry, the latter guarding 450 left, the dead rebels were lying almost a man rebel prisoners. The rebels were ragged, dirto a hill of eorn. As we drove along, in the ty, and many of them shoeless, as were all the turnpike lay their bodies, as they had fallen rebels we have the opportunity of seeing. All camped, left on the evening of Friday, in full in battle. In one group we counted twenty- accounts represent the rebel army as being in seven dead rebels, some lying across the bodies distress for want of clothing, shoes, and proof others. The turnpike was strewn at every visions, and that their men fight desperately step with evidences of the fight. Muskets, in hope of relieving their necessities. They are About 10, p. m., the 13th received orders overcoats, hats, knapsacks, haversacks, car- clad in a dirty grey uniform, with hats of all

was also provided with one box of ammunition. them had never before seen a cartridge. Soon field, exposed to the sun and storm. They pork. The regiment was then formed in the rear of after the order was issued, it was learned at were enormously swollen in limb and features, the Capital grounds, and marched about one headquarters that the demonstrations made and their faces blackened. We could see, as

Passing along the turnpike, we came to the brick church or school house, often mentioned, near which Jackson's batteries were stationed. est enthusiasm on the part of the inhabitants. camps. Before the regiment was under arms. It was completely riddled with shot. In the It had been but a few hours since they were came the second order, and the men again beautiful grove adjacent hundreds of men had been slain, and the soldiers were then gathering their bodies for burial. Men with rails approached a dead rebel, a rail was placed By Saturday morning it was definitely known under his knees and another under his shoulgratify their brutal instincts, and replenish at headquarters that the purpose for which ders, when the men at each end of the rails

> " HERE LIES 39 DEAD REBS. Killed in Battle, Sept. 17, 1862."

The places of interment of the dead, howevbe found by friends. The Union dead were

the names of the rebels. Leaving the turnpike at the church, we

djoining rivulet.

Meagher's Irish brigade made their charge.— or elsewhere, with the previously obtained control the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aidser we remained until Tuesday night, In front, the plain ends in a hill, which is sent of the governments existing there, will be ers and abettors, within the United States awaiting transportation. The discipline of the quite steep, and difficult of ascent. The whole continued; that on the first day of January and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistrebel line, in fact, was posted upon the brow in the year one thousand eight hundred and ments, resisting military drafts or guilty of termination of the campaign, and of our im- of a crescent shaped ridge, and in a most ad- sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any any disloyal practice affording aid and comexposed to the fire of batteries posted near the and naval authority thereof, will recognize and ed in respect to all persons arrested, or who turnpike, which fired over the heads of the maintain the freedom of such persons, and are now, or hereafter during the rebellion rebels snugly ensconsed in a corn field and a will do not act or acts to repress such persons, shall be imprisoned in any fort, camp, arseroad, which answered admirably as a rifle-pit. They were dislodged by a bayonet charge, leaving the road filled with dead, and the corn- will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by sentence of any Court-Martial or military field trodden down, and strewn with slain .- proclamation, designate the States and parts dead rebels were counted. In the road which respectively shall then be in rebellion against skirted the corn field, and was washed by the the United States; and the fact that any action of rain to the depth of from two to State, or the people thereof, shall on that day four feet, were the most abundant evidences of be in good faith represented in the Congress earnage The road was literally paved with of the United States by members chosen therearticles of clothing and equipments, and at to at elections wherein a majority of the qual every foot was seen the dark stain where the lified voters of such States shall have particisoil had drank the life blood of warriors. The pated, shall, in the absence of strong counter bodies had been removed, but we were told vailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evi by those who had assisted in removing them dence that such State and the people thereof that the road was covered with dead rebels, have not been in rebellion against the United and in places filled up with their bodies.

The morbid curiosity which led us to this turned with disgust from the sights which met us at every step. One incident alone, served to relieve the horrid aspect of the scene, as if to show that the kindlier instincts were not all obliterated by battle and blood. As we came of slain, who was still breathing, not withstanding he had lain uncared for three days. With the tenderest care, his wounds were dressed and every effort made to save him. He had been shot in the top of the head, the ball passing around the skull, and out at the temple. Half an hour afterwards he was still alive and called upon to face the enemy, he entertains those around him were watching him with as

Going back to our wagon, we passed on the

two miles dead rebels lay in their grey uniforms, sleeping the sleep of death, and putrefy effects of shot and shell and bullets. Large passage. or marred by the effects of cannon and musket battle. The stone fences on both sides of the confiscate property of rebels, and for other pur On Saturday, 20th ult., in company with turnpike had been battered by cannon balls. Several buildings had been burned, which af lections are in the words and figure following at Sharpsburg, the town was filled with soldiers, and the streets jammed with trains of all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be

first notification was an intelerable stench. of the houses in Sharpsburg had been injured. It was nearly dark when we left Sharpsburg

On our return to Hagerstown, we could define with accuracy the line of battle by the mile to the cars. It was 5 P. M, when the at Williamsport, were only a feint to cover we rode by, that most of the dead had been fires burning where the soldiers were burying the dead. From right to left, all along the front, the battle field was lighted up, by these fires kept up to enable the burial parties to pursue their labors. Along the turnpike and in the groves thousands of stragglers had built their watch-fires. The scene was highly picturesque if it had not been marred by so many horrible features. But beside the road, as we passed still lay the unburied dead, while in the fields by the light of the fires we could see lying the rows of dead rebels, or the busy carried him to a convenient spot, where they plying of shovels as the soldiers heaped the dirt upon what was soon to be dust.

The houses and barns in the vicinity of the back across the Potomac, and that all danger carefully, and covered. We saw several trench- were filled with wounded, mostly by the seriously wounded, who could not bear removal. The horrors of those extemporized hospitals, the maimed bodies, the amputated limbs, we had no desire to see, and contented ourselves with the accounts of those who visited them.

Proclamation by the President.

ALL SLAVES IN REBEL STATES TO BE FREE AFTER JANUARY 1, 1863.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1862.

I. Abraham Lincoln, President of the Unitpassed to the front, over the plain where the ed States of America, and Commander-inheaviest of the conflict took place. Here the Chief of the army and navy thereof, do hereject of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and the or may be, suspended or disturbed; that it is be found at every step. A rail fence behind practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to tions of the militia of the States by draft, in the free acceptance or rejection of all the slave order to suppress the insurrection existing in States, so called, the people whereof may not the United States, and disloyal persons are then be in rebellion against the United States, not adequately restrained by the ordinary profast and thick. A soldier pointed out where the 132d Penna, had stood during the fight. adopted or thereafter may voluntarily adopt and from giving aid and comfort in various. the regiment fell behind. It was 2, p. m., He said they fought like veterans. (This is a the immediate or gradual abolishment of slanew regiment of nine months' men, in which very within their respective limits; and that the efforts to colonize persons of African de-Passing along, we came to the ground where scent, with their consent, npon the continent

> That attention is hereby called to an act of dreadful place, was soon satisfied, and we Congress, entitled " An act to make an additional Article of War," approved March 13. 1862, and which act is in the words and figure

> following :-Be it enacted by the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the United States of Amer near the road we have described, the soldiers ica in Congress assembled, That hereafter the brought in a wounded rebel found in a heap following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the Army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such :-

ARTICLE. - All officers or persons in the military or naval 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 lalabor who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found turupike to Sharpsburg. Along the road for guilty by a court martial of violating this article shall be dismissed, from the service.

SECTION 2 .- And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its

Also to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled "An Act to suppress insurrection, poses," approved July 17, 1862, and which

Section 9 .- And be it further enacted. That

engaged in rebellion against the government such persons and taking refuge within the lines der the control 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 the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captured of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves

Section 10 .- And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any of the States, shall be delivered up or in any way impeded or hindered 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 for muskets, and the necessary number of that they prepared to obey it with willingness dead had all been buried, and regiments were we saw upon the battle field, contained in is his lawful owner, and has not been in arms against the United States in the present re-

for such as were unprovided. Each company but ten rounds of ammunition, and many of The dead had lain for three days upon the to be a few hard biscuits and a piece of salt bellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the milttary or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the service or labor of any other person, or sar-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 service of the United States to observe, obey and enforce within their respective spheres of service 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 shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective States and people, if the relation shall have been suspended or disturbed) be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the

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

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

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

By the President: WILLIAM H SEWARD. Secretary of State.

A Proclamation,

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEREAS, It has become necessary to call into service not only volunteers, but also porways to the insurrection :

Now, therefore, be it ordered: 1. That during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing

commission.

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

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixtytwo, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventb.

ARRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President,

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, The threatened invasion of Penns sylvania by the rebel army has been arrested by the prompt and patriotic response of loval men of the State, and the signal victory achieved by Gen. McClellan's army on the Antietam.

And whereas, The alacrity with which the people in every section of the Commonwealth rushed to the rescue of their brethren on the Cumberland Valley border, is worthy of the highest measure of praise. Although not required by the terms of the call to pass the oorders of the State, our brave men, unused to the rigors of war and untrained in military movements, not only entered Maryland, but held Hagerstown against an advancing foe. pressed forward to the Potomac, and resisted the threatened movement of the rebels upon Williamsport until troops in the United States service arrived and relieved them. Their timely and heroic action has saved the State from the tread of an invading enemy, whose necessities made even military strategy subordinate to plunder

Now therefore, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, GOVernor of the Commonwealth do hereby order that the troops called into the service of the State by General Order No. 36, be discharged. and that they be sent to their homes as rapidly as transportation can be furnished, and in the name of our mighty State, and in behalf of our threatened people on the border, I teader them the grateful acknowledgments of a rescued Commonwealth.

And I recommend, that, the companies hereby discharged from active service, should take prompt measures to preserve and perfect their organizations, and that new ones should be formed in every county, so that they may at all times be ready to answer the call of the State should their services again be required. Arms will be issued to them as soon as they can make regular requisitions in ac cordance with law, and the companies lately in the sor vice of the State, will be preferred to others, should the supply not be equal to the demand It is confidently expected, be, wever, that all the organized men of the State can be prompt. y and properly armed. liven under my hand and the Great Seal

of the State at Harrisburg, this Twentyfourth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commor wealth the Eighty-seventh.

BY THE GOVERNOT (Signed)

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth