THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1862. VOLUME LXXV---NO. 270.

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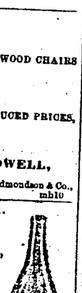

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TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30.

The Reported Shooting of General Nelson.

A brief dispatch from Louisville, under our telegraphic head, announces the painful fact that Major General Nelson was shot this morning, at the Galt House, in that city, by Brig. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, of Indiana. The following paragraph from the Indianapolis *Journal* throws some light upon the difficulty that terminated in this tragical manner:

"General Jeff. C. Davis, of this State, has been suspended from his command by Gen. Nelson, and ordered to report to Gen. Wright. By a letter from Louisville we learn that the cause of the removal was rather less than no cause at all. Gen. Davis reported to General Nelson that he had the brigade assigned to his command, by the citizens of Louisville, ready for service, and desired to know if he could get arms for them.

"How many men have you?" asked Gen. Nelson. "About 2,500." "*About* 2,500! *About* 2,500!! You a regular officer, and report *about* the number of men in your command. Don't you know sir, you should give the exact number?" "But, General," replied Davis, "I didn't expect to get the guns now; I only wanted to learn if I could get them, and where, and having learned that, I would ascertain the exact number needed, and then draw them." "*About* 2,500!" persisted Nelson. "I suspend you from your command, and order you to report to Gen. Wright, and I've a d—d mind to send you out of the city with a Provost Guard." And so another Indiana General was suspended for nothing. It is pretty nearly time this sort of thing was ended.

A Rebellion Against the Rebels in Louisiana.

In the New Orleans *Delta*, of Sept. 18th, we find the following story:

"The chivalry of Assumption parish, comprising, of course, all the cowardly sugar lords of that section, wishing to give to the country a mark of their devotion to the cause of treason, not long ago prevailed on Thomas O. Moore to despatch to their assistance a troop of guerrillas, in order to force their poor fellow citizens into the ranks of the Confederate army. Accordingly, a few hundred guerrillas, the flower of the Red River Banditti, were sent there, and in a very short time all the fighting men up Assumption were herded in a camp not far from Napoleonville, and placed under the despotic sway of a rascally militia colonel.

"No longer able to brook the tyranny of their commander, about 150 men in the camp, having previously provided themselves with several rounds of buckshot, one morning about ten days ago chose out of their number a leader. Having loaded their guns, *they declared they would no longer fight against the United States Government, and took possession of the camp, driving out all their officers*, many of whom came very near losing their lives. During two whole days they held possession of the camp, ready to fight any force sent against them. But no one dared to approach them. On the third day they left for their homes.

"The great Moore, it is said, has ordered to Assumption a large force of guerrillas, in order there to murder all the citizens loyal to the Union."

Naval Activity.

Our special dispatches from Washington state that the work at the Navy Yard was going on all Sunday—an indication that that Department is hurrying up something of which we may expect further particulars by and by. Others, too, have observed this activity, and have got a hint of what it means. A correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post* says:

It is rumored here that there will soon be a naval demonstration that will astonish the "rulers of the waves" across the Atlantic, and show them what our iron-clads can do. Thus far the navy has accomplished wonders, and, comparatively unsupported by land forces, and greater triumphs may be near at hand.

THERE was an important error in the President's emancipation proclamation, as transmitted by telegraph. It occurs in the following passage:

"The fact that any State or people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof *have not been* in rebellion against the United States."

In the official copy, published in the *National Intelligencer*, the words above italicised, "have not been," read *are not then*.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION IN THE ARMY.—A letter from Gen. Franklin's Headquarters says:

The President's late proclamation is well received in Gen. Franklin's Corps. I have heard Major Generals, and there are several in the corps, speak well of it, and think it not any too severe for the times. One of these Generals has not been, and I am not aware that he is now, an admirer of the political principles of the President, but he said, to-day, that he was in favor of anything and everything that would in the least tend to crush this rebellion.

THE news by the Ariel, from Central America, is important:

By order of Mosquera, the priests and nuns of Panama have been banished, and the church property advertised for sale; but it was expected that these measures would weaken the cause of Mosquera, and hasten the outbreak of a counter revolution. The treaty recently concluded between Ecuador and the Conservative party of the United States of Columbia will render the ultimate success of Mosquera very doubtful.

GEN. BUELL.—We fervently hope that the telegram from Indianapolis to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, stating, on the authority of an army officer just arrived at Indianapolis from Washington, that Gen. Buell has been ordered to Indianapolis, to organise paroled prisoners into regiments may be true. No act could more emphatically indicate a determination at headquarters to prosecute the war more vigorously.

THE Richmond *Examiner*, of the 23d, discredits the report that the Confederate army had recrossed the Potomac, but pleased itself with a rumor that Lee was pursuing McClellan in the direction of Frederick. It complains of the "cold and sinister reception" the rebels received from the people of Maryland, where they expected fifty thousand fresh recruits.

THE New York *Times* says: It is understood that the President's Emancipation Proclamation has been well received by the soldiers, especially among the volunteers.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1862.

Nothing I can say will add a jot to your just appreciation of the President's Proclamation. Let us thank God and take courage. It would have been more efficient if issued when Gen. Fremont made his order at St. Louis, but it has come and all true men say *Amen*. You will undoubtedly ask how the promulgation of that message was received here? I may say, very quietly; for it was looked upon as a foregone conclusion. It was not in human nature or in common sense, but only in "Democracy" that the real cause of the war should be the only thing uninjured by it! Our uncle Abraham could not but see that hitherto, human chattels constituted about the only earthly possession in the United States which was not taken and used in prosecuting the war! Mules, but not slaves! Carts, but not their drivers! Horses, but not their grooms! Bloodhounds perhaps, but not the bleeding victim in which they may have reddened their sharp and gleaming fangs.

All this is changed or to be changed. "God Bless our President. Slow, but sure." Such were the exclamations of all loyal men. A general desire was expressed to indicate the gratification which Republicans here felt, and the method adopted was a serenade. This was a very decided success. An immense crowd assembled in front of the White House. Mr. Lincoln, like a sensible man, did not, as is almost always the case with generals and the like on similar occasions, keep the world waiting an hour or two. After the tones of music had ceased, he quietly raised a second story window, under the main portico, and in a voice so clear and distinct that, I think, ten thousand people could have heard every syllable, he pronounced the neat and appropriate little speech you have already published. It was then announced that Secretary Chase would be found at his own mansion—a "magnificent distance" away, and thither the crowd hied, and heard him and Clay, and then to Secretary Bates, who administered the literary desert—a few raisins of rhetoric and a few nuts of logic not hard to crack.

But are there no "carpers" here at the proclamation? You may be sure of it. I heard two lieutenants discussing it last night in the crowd at the Executive Mansion.

"Don't you think it would be bad in this way—law examples: if the nation should be divided, you know, wouldn't it be wuinous to both pawts?"

"Of course: that is maw opinion exactly. I think it would be vewy"—here I lost the result of the cogitations of military statesman No. 2 and I fear the world will be none the wiser for an utterance that might have illuminated all the future.

The secesh on all the street corners foretold dreadful things. One said, "there was a panic in the New York stock market. He was shown a dispatch to the contrary, whereupon, he predicted there would be one.

THE REAL EFFECT.

But, after all, what has this proclamation accomplished! Has it made free a human being? If it has not it doubtless will; IT IS IT. Sooner or later this great nation no longer stands in the midst of these great events, fighting against God. Nay, America has drawn her sword of Justice and taken her place in the ranks beside the heroic nations of the earth. Though bleeding at every pore, she stands with her upturned eye, and extending her yet mighty hand pronounces the word that strikes the fetters from millions, breaks from their necks the heavy yoke and gives them after the long night of centuries to behold the joyful day—spring of a glorious hope!

"Not in vain the distance beckons. Forward, forward let the great world spin forever down the ringing grooves of change.
Through the shadow of the globe we sweep into the
Younger day:
Better fifty years of *Freedom* than a cycle of Cathay."

But a yet more important effect of this proclamation is to give us a direct, general, straight-forward policy. And this has been as much needed at home as abroad. Pro-slavery generals can now resign if their happiness renders it necessary for them to be slave-catchers so long as they wear shoulder-straps. Abroad, it cannot be said any longer that the position of the Government is ambiguous on the slavery question. Moreover, it wrests from rebel hands a dangerous weapon they might in their desperation have wielded against us. Suppose *they* three months since had declared emancipation and called upon France and England for recognition! Suppose that card success fully played, on what side would we have found ourselves fighting! This proclamation is *right*; it is *politic*; it is *heroic*. It marks a great day in our history. Generations yet unborn will bless the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Youthful lips of a redeemed race shall lisp his praises when the memory of the wicked and corrupt men who openly declare or secretly entertain hatred of him shall be sunk in oblivion as deep as the bottomless pit of Tophet. Amen.

THE VICTORY.

How much it has cost, but how little it has purchased! All quiet along the Potomac! Only a loss in the battle of Antietam is not less than 13,000. Our hospitals are full with the wounded and the suffering—enough, it would seem, to have brought a rout to the rebel army lying before our victorious host with a river in their rear. But, as near as I can arrive at the facts that hard fought battle decided nothing. The hungry, lousy Falstaffian fighting rebel horde, drew sullenly back, disputing every inch of ground, and losing little. Some 300 prisoners, a few old muskets, but no cannon, no baggage. The telegraphic rumor about spoils taken, may be received *cum grano salis*. We are sure, however, that Pennsylvania is safe, and, perhaps, Louisville. But the enemy stand in battle array just across the Potomac, as stubborn as ever. They point us to the traitorous surrender of Harper's Ferry as a full off-set for their ill-success in the Maryland campaign.

An attempt is making to clothe the dead Miles in the robes of some hero—what one I do not know. It will never do. The soldiers who were bartered like sheep in the shambles will never believe Miles of Harper's Ferry to be other than Miles of Bull Run, and their opinion is public opinion. But let us leave the topic. It is hoped that the court-martial in what is left of the actors in that surrender will have such justice meted out to them as Miles failed to receive after his Bull Run escapade.

GEN. MOOREHEAD

Has been here. He was at the various hospitals visiting and comforting our sick and wounded, and doing everything in his power in this behalf, so long as he remained. No man has made a more honorable or more desirable public record than our representative. I am rejoiced that he is to be returned without opposition, for as I understand it there are but few secessionists in Allegheny county—certainly not enough to make even a show of opposition.

Miss Mary Moorhead is here laboring most faithfully in the hospitals. One meets her wherever the misery and distress are greatest, moving about like an angel of mercy. The worn and suffering soldier smiles at her approach. The government, recognizing her self-sacrificing toil and her valuable assistance, has granted her transportion for supplies for hospitals, and passes to all parts of the army. Mr. Stanton is just as vigilant in looking after the comfort of the wounded soldier as in hunting down the rascality of contractors. He immediately recognized the importance of such aid as Miss Moorhead's. She, and such as she, do much more *real good* in the hospitals than an army of hired servitors, whose labors God forbid I should undervalue. But these representative women exercise a wholesome controlling influence, the value of which, in a hygienic point of view, cannot be overestimated. For such women let us be thankful. They act as a counterpoise to many gay and useful butterflies who flit through life, always in the sunshine, shutting their eyes to the misery and to almost every thing else in the world, except their looking-glasses.

THE WOUNDED.

W. J. Croswell, Jas. Rogers and Thos. H. Punter, all of Co. A, 9th Regiment, who were in the capitol, wounded, have been sent to York. Capt. Owsten's finger got worse, and he was obliged to have it amputated. He is not at all able to go to his company, though very anxious to do so.

FIGHTING ON THE RAIL.

It is reported here this morning that a train load of rebels came up yesterday on the Orange and Alexandria Railway as far as Bull Run bridge, where we had a gang of men at work making repairs. There the secesh disembarked and drove off our workmen, scattering them right and left. But Alexandria is "safe."

VISITOR.

Gen. Curtis on the War.

The citizens of Keokuk, Iowa, without distinction of party, recently tendered Gen. Curtis, who had left them as a Colonel and returned on a brief leave of absence as a Major General, a public reception, which he declined. In his letter he says that we prosecute offensive war, thrusting our forces into the enemy's lines. He never gives battle except where he has superior numbers or choice of position, and yet the enemy has gained no decisive victory, and we have no cause to despond. The progress of our arms through the strongholds of rebellion has shaken it to the foundation. The path of hostile armies everywhere is a wide field of desolation. These disasters in the South are enhanced by cotton burnings and conscript laws, and general mutiny of the slaves. Slavery has received a death blow. The so-called Confederacy has resulted only in anarchy or despotism. Wide-spread ruin and wretchedness follow the flag of rebellion, and the people feel that it is, like lightning, the emblem of storm. The inhabitants of the Southwest were deceived or coerced into the field. They sadly deplore their lost liberty and security. The only power that governs in the South is military power. To-day it may be the Union army, to-morrow the rebel force that sways their destiny. The unarmed, peacefully disposed citizens cannot control their own affairs. They are obliged to yield obedience to the dominant powers, and do yield. But shifting and changing as our forces are, they dare not, they cannot avow absolute, unconditional attachment to either, and must shift and change with the force. They all desire that one or the other shall prevail and become permanent; and a large portion, probably a majority of the whole South, convinced of the fallacy of Secession, hope the power of the Federal Government may predominate and prevail. Pride of character and dread of humiliation, and hatred of Yankees, cannot much longer deceive and delude the masses. The power of the old Government, pressed with unflinching, undivided force, not against geographical sections, but against rebels everywhere, will secure its ultimate success. *Break down the rebel armies, confiscate the property of their supporters, deprive the rebels of their slaves and their subsistance*, prostrate foes and elevate friends, and the Union men in thousands, who now tremble in the presence of the apprehension of its return, will proclaim their devotion to our Government and unite with us heartily in restoring peace and prosperity in our once happy country.

Horrible! Horrible!

A surgeon, at work on the battle-field of Antietam, writes a most harrowing account to a Baltimore paper, of which the following is an extract:

"It is impossible to exaggerate the frightful sufferings now endured by thousands within some sixty or seventy miles of this great city. Men are there—brave, noble-hearted, intelligent fellows—who have come into the State as its defenders, and who, since the great battle which placed them helplessly on the ground, in their own blood, have not been moved or assisted to any extent.

"'I put down my hand to feel of my hurt to-day,' said one bright, intelligent fellow to us, 'and I brought it back covered with—maggots.' His wound had not been attended to for four days! Another requested us to lift the blanket which covered his amputated limb; and a stench came from it almost unendurable. And yet they have to endure it themselves lying side by side; whilst when they die, as many of them do, hours elapse before the bodies are removed. We saw, in one case where a dead body almost touched two poor fellows who were perfectly powerless even to turn over so as to get away from it. It had then been there for twenty-four hours. The facts are not surprising under the circumstances. Thousands upon thousands are there; stables, orchards are full, everything that affords even the semblance of shelter; and yet the regular surgeons and nurses do their best, they are of necessity insufficient in number to attend properly to every case."

The Plain Issue.

The contest is the same to-day that it has always been—a deadly struggle between the opposing principles, Liberty and Slavery—a contest in which one or the other must surely be driven out of the Republic. Up to this time, men have flattered themselves that they could find and occupy a middle ground—be for the Union and not against Slavery—be for God and on speaking terms with the devil. That illusion must now be dispelled. Every man must take one side or the other. He must embrace Liberty with rekindled fondness, and aid in the destruction of Slavery, that the Union may be saved; or he must strike hands with Slavery that the Union may be destroyed. There is the Rights, and there the Giant Wrong. He who is for Slavery and opposed to the President, is for the dissolution and death of his country. He who is for Emancipation and for the support of the President, is for the Union "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled." Who, in the West, loves human bondage—the selling of men, the whipping of women and the stealing of children—better than he loves the Union in which centre the blessings of Heaven and the hopes of mankind? Let the traitor to his country and his kind speak out!—*Chicago Tribune*.

A RAILROAD RECONNOISSANCE was made on Thursday from Alexandria as far as Bristow Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Much valuable property was recovered there, and brought back to Alexandria. Only eight rebel soldiers were found in the vicinity, and they were captured. It was ascertained from good authority that the rebels were running trains regularly, night and day, to Culpepper, bringing supplies for the rebel army which were conveyed in wagons from that place, by way of Sperryville and Front Royal, to Winchester. The Rapidan bridge has been rebuilt, and the Rappahannock bridge is nearly finished. We think it probable that an effort will soon be made to cut this stream of rebel supplies.

THE Philadelphia *Presbyterian* states that Rev. Dr. J. B. Breckinridge has fallen into the hands of the rebels. It has the information from what it considers an authentic source, but, if it is true, it is singular that we should not have heard of it from some other quarter. We think the story very improbable.

GEN. CURTIS OF THE UNION.—A St. Louis dispatch says:

Gen. Curtis, in a speech last evening, said he was not in favor of the Union as it used to be or was now, but as it should be. His allusions to the emancipation proclamation were enthusiastically applauded.

AN Englishman named Wm. Edwards, who has been for twenty years in the British service, has enlisted in the 11th Connecticut Regiment as a private. He wrote to the recruiting officer of the 11th as follows: "Sir: As one who wishes the prosperity and welfare of the country, may I beg of you to enter me as a recruit to defend the flag that gave me and my family happiness?"

THE EVAC