

The Union as it was : The Constitution as it is:

43 Reading matter on every page. THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 9.

THE COMING ELECTION. The corruption, audacity, and reckless artisanship which the party in power has for the past year exhibited in every locality in Pennsylvania, ought certainly to be ifficient to arouse the people to the neessity of a change at the approaching lection. The Republican party came nto power with professions of reform and onomy upon their lips; but when was here such proscription and extravagance indulged in before? Never, in times of peace, have we seen such a greed for office, even to the lowest. The swarm of big and little places created by the war-tax asessors and collectors, examining physiians and commissioners of the draft, have all been carefully selected from the Abolition camps. Nay more, they have been selected from the front ranks of Abolition politicians, whose only interest in the war is the benefit of the negro and the making of something handsome for themselves. In this county we have, at the present moment, no less than a thousand wounded returned volunteers, some of whom are cripples and maimed for life; yet not one of these returned heroes, whose conditions are really deplorable, was worthy of receiving one of these places at Abolition hands. This neglect—this monstrous proscription, shows how much sympathy these fanatical partisans entertain for the Goverument's defenders. This heartless neglect of the returned volunteer, and the constant abuse of our ablest generals, de monstrate, very clearly, that the only interest felt by the radicals in the present struggle of the Government for existence, consists, principally, in the plunder and patronage resulting from its prosecution. Even if we cannot reach some of these cruel partisan monopolists, let us at least rebuke them by our ballots on next Tuesday. Let every Democrat and conservative man in the county vote the Democratic State and county tickets, and let us give such a popular expression as will cause Abolitionism to pause ere it issues a proclamation suspending the right of free

speech as well as that of habeas corpus. Important as is the success of our ticket this fall, the Congressional portion of it is incalculably so. Let the reader reflect for a moment upon the danger of returning to Congress the same men who disgraced the nation at its last session. Let them remember the part which James K. Moorhead took in all the corruptions proved cies, who will advocate war and carnage. not for the Union, but for the purpose of experimenting in schemes of negro philanthropy. The only attempt made at a speech last session by Moorhead was a brazen endorsement of Cameron's corruptions, even after they were exposed in open day. He stood up and defended them, because he had partaken of them, and for this bit Secretary of War, by investing Alexander He stood up and defended them, because of public service, screening his pairon and himself from public condemnation, he desires to be returned to Congress, to seek out farther speculations in the War and Commissary Departments. Do the people degire their Congressmen to be contractors or statesmen? What qualification has General Moorhead for an intelligent and others, in all of which he has a pecu-

Congressman representing a district like The Democratic candidate for Congress against Moorhead is altogether opposite to him in every particular. He is neither a professional politician nor contractor. He knows nothing of the acts of the slippery political demagogue and trimmer nor of the crooked windings by which govern ment contracts are obtained. He is, on the contrary, a gentleman whose legal attninments have placed him in the front rank of his profession in Pennsylvania, and whose transcendent abilities qualify him to fill the place in Congress occupied in days gone past by a Baldwin, a Forward, and a Biddle. He would sustain the government indeed; not by mousing about for contracts to reward slippery followers, but by an earnestness of patriotism and power of logic which would fully entitle him to be the legitimate successor of the great departed statesmen to whom we have alluded. Let us elect George P. Hamilton, and his talents and genius will

is the Democratic candidate. Without Republican party together, had acted mand of our scattered forces; he did so, pretension or impudence, he is the sort of through all this time in concert. Mr. and in a few days retrieved the waning man to faithfully represent such a conMoorhead would not desert his old friend fortunes of our cause. Now, after abolisolute prostration of the rebellion in thirfortunes of our cause. Now, after aboliThe independence, he is the sort of the solution of the rebellion in thirfortunes of our cause. stituency as his is. Open, frank, honest, when in adversity. We do not complain tionism has conspired to disgrace and by days. We, in yesterday's Fost, gave an and industrious, he presents the very op- of Mr. Moorhead for sustaining a friend; drive him from the service, the President account of the defiant manner in which the posite of his fussy competitor. But, as only that he should be so connected with a again goes to him and induces him to apposite of this fussy competitor. But, as compute man as to sustain him in corrup. peal to his comrades to obey the "civil au-

regiment. Every one knows Anderson, regiment. Every one knows Anderson, Moorhead was deceived, it was natural, it Here is a lesson for revolutionary abolition our old postmaster—and had Abolitionists was his duty that he should add his own politicians and officers, which they can states than in ours, and is aiming by said in this county a particle of patriotism and voice to the cry of execration against a profitably imitate. gratitude, they would join with us and elect man who had so grossly deceived him; that him by acclamation. He is no carpet be did not do so, that he openly and boldwarrior, but one of the scar-worn veterang ly expressed his approval of Mr. Cameron of our war with Mexico for dominion, and now with the rebels for the preservation of the man, and that knowing it, he had as-

Gone Back.

Brigadier General (late Colonel) C. F. Jackson, having recovered from the illness which induced his return home, left last evening with his Aid, Peter C. Shidle, to rejoin the army of the Potomac. Capi. Chas. Barnes, of the Ninth Reserves, has also gone on to join his company, having sufficiently recovered from his second wound to be again fit for duty.

GENERAL MOORHEAD. It is well known in this community that

<sup>l</sup>nconsistency, ' Cameron and Cummings. Cummings was mind to infer that our representative has appointed by Cameron, at the beginning of proved his want of devotion to the intethe war, to purchase and forward army sup. ests of Allegheny generally. plies. The authority given to Cummings

war could not see the propriety of appointing to an important situation a strong personal friend-a man without experiencewhose experience had been in fact such as he filled, without taking from him security for the correct performance of his duties. In this report they accuse Mr. Cummings of wasting, out of \$250,000 placed in his hands, \$160,000, in the purchase of arti-

straw hats, linen pants, in immense quantities, barrels of of pickles, barrels of tongues, boxes of cheese, boxes of butter, boxes of herring, large quantities of ale and porter, and a large number of carand charged by a Republican committee and then re-elect him to repeat these corruptions if they will. Let them, in the accuse him of appropriating \$140,000, over wrongs of the negro, and what have we is the very war-breeding spirit and had men and means to accomplish the triumph opinions in others that are different rebels are either crushed or compelled to mage which a false philanthropy has given from its own, and that condemns all in lay down their arms and return to their allegiance. We are for the furnishing of this department, he would take all propriations to the representation of account of it whatever. For appointing this man to this responsible position. under these circums ances and with such results. and for not having placed more experienced and responsible men therein, the following resolution was offered in Con-

Cummings with the control of large sums of the public money and authority to pur chase military supplies, without restriction or without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, when the services of competent public offi-cers were available, and by involving the legislator? What has he done except to secure offices and contracts for himself public service, and deserves the censure of the House.

niary interest? Is this the business of a On this subject Mr. McKnight, memper for the adjoining district, thus spake: 'I desire to say, as the gentleman has not particularized members of the Pennsylvania delegation, that so far as I am concelebrating another event, should it hap.

| Consider to say, as the generalization and or receiving new inspiration from unprominent generals, and half of the people
that remain at home are traitors. We need

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTH Pennsylvania, who protested to President lincoln against the admission of Mr. Cameron to the Cabinet, and that I never withdrew nor qualified that protest.".

eague has taken occasion to set himself right, I desire to say that I recommended large sums of money, much of which was are we going, when Abolition leads, and the appointment of Gen. Cameron to the never satisfactorily accounted for. Let layalty to the Constitution is treason to plish it, and that I am here ready to stand us an opportunity for an additional cele. freely acknowledge ourselves guilty; and ment, and that it represented the people of Pennsylvania."

The vote on the resolution stood seventy-nine yeas to forty-five nays, and that of Mr. Moorhead was among the latter. We confess at first view that we thought

use in speaking further to encourage his tion. The corrupt practises of Mr. Cam. thorities" and he does so. From these ex-Last, though not least, there is upon our ticket, for County Controller, the gallant execration as has never before fallen upon the hero. His business is that of a soldier in the service of his country, willing to obey and enforce even civil adiabet which his derson, now in the field at the head of his withstanding their long friendship, Mr. Moorhead was deceived, it was natural, it Here is a lesson for revolution is evidence that he knew the character of sisted in furthering his corrupt transactions. We no not say that Mr. Moorhead is corrupt, but that judging him by his

Missachusetts, Juesday, November 4. Michigan, Tuesday, November 4. Minnesota, Tuesday, October 14. \* New Jersey, Tuesday, November 4. New York, Tuesday, November 4. company and his support of Cameron's corrupt practices, the necessary inference we arrive at is that he possesses a strong Ohio, Tuesday, October 14.
Pennsylvania, Tuesday, October 14.
Wisconsin, Thursday, November 6.\*
Kansas, Tuesday, November 4. quality of a representative, corruption. After such an exhibition of character, we would naturally have supposed Mr. Moorhead to be possessed of some very

brilliant qualities, in order to retain so firm a position in the affection of his p General Moorhead commenced his politi- litical friends in this district. We would cal life by proclaiming his adhesion to the further suppose that he must attend with thou that it needs either grafting or prinning cal life by proclaiming his adhesion to the principles of the Democratic party; that though for many years a prominent member of that party, possessing, through his wealth, great influence in its councils, and of these bills the first was to build a bridge after asking from it nominations to improve the manufacture of the principles of the Democratic party; that though for many years a prominent member of that it needs either grafting or pruning to common consent he is known as the beast through two common consent he is known as the beast through two common consent he is known as the beast through two common consent he is known as the beast through two common consent he is known as the beast through two common consent he is known as the beast through two common consent he is known as the beast through two common consent he is known as the beast through two common consent he is known as the beast through two common consent he is known as the beast. It has guided us safely through two the proming common consent he is known as the beast. It has guided us safely through two the country. As to this devotion we can find war. It has guided us safely through two the butchery of babes. Language is to proming common consent he is known as the beast. War and it is sufficient for any other through two common consent he is known as the beast. But Butler is a saint compared to his mass term in addition to all that Butler as a bear through two common consent he is known as the beast. But Butler is a saint compared to his mass term in addition to all that Butler as a bear through two common consent he is known as the beast. But Butler is a saint compared to his mass through the country. It has guided us safely through two common consent he is known as the beast. But Butler is a saint compared to his mass country. But Butler is a saint compared to his mass country. It has guided us safely through two common consent he is the saint compared to his mass country. It has guided us safely through two common consent he is thought the after asking from it nominations to im- across the Ohio at Steubenville. As the ing to the ordinary rules that are recogportant offices, he was never entrusted by it bill passed the House, the distance be nized and enforced by civilized nations. co carry its standard into political conflict: tween the piers was limited to two hun. We can have no other law of war. If

that on the contrary he was uniformly neg- dred feet—a distance which would have every nation may declare its own laws of lected by it, and his claims to favor, uni- materially interfered with the navigation warfare, then each will attempt to make formly postponed to those of some other of the Ohio and seriously affected the its laws more severe and dreadful than more favored candidates. It is well known, | coal and lumber trade of Western Penn- those of the other, and we shall soon fall too, that, disgusted with his fortune in the sylvania. Not a word was spoken by back into mere savage warfare. Democratic party, or for some other reason, upon the rise of the Know Nothing found upon the measure, and it was only port the Constitution, then the South are men and babes, and the faise desiroyer of the Constitution of the ganization, and zealously assisted in pro that the span was lengthened to two hunmoting its one great object of restricting dred and seventy feet. The second was the rights of our foreign citizens. At the as to the specific daty on coal, in which, of neighborhood and of a common hu him, let the civilized world fling its scordownfall of this party, he entered the Re- without opposition by him, the coal of manity. If we mean to set it aside, then pion lash upon him. publican party and received at last the re- Allegheny county, valued at a dollar per there is no bond of Union for any of the ward of his exertions so long made in the ton in the market of Pittsburgh, was taxed States, except the common cause in which ranks of the Democrats. He was made by 31 cents per ton, the same as the anthrathe Republicans their nominee for Concide coal, which is worth six dollars per rebellion. The suppression of rebellion as a common riot and terrible quaisamen been since re elected, and is now a third discrimination in favor of the latter. The time their candidate before the people. - last was in reference to the National Ar-We have only adverted to this prior life mory. No citizen of Allegheny county a war for conquest and subjugation. If, of General Moorhead to mark the first can doubt that we present more ad ania quality which he presents to the people for ges for the successful and economical filling the office of Representative—that is, | manufacture of arms here than any other portion of the State. Mr. Moorehead We turn now to the course of the Gen- was on the committee appointed to choose eral while in Congress. We find him, in- its site, and when the report of the major deed, in no way acting a conspicuous part. ity was presented, failed to make a minor-He votes always in favor of the measures ity report and delayed its presentment so of his party. He is never a leader of that long that, finally, when it was offered it was calmly and carefully. It points to a most party. No objection can therefore be urg. ruled out by the rules of the House, and imminent danger into which Abolition is ed against him in the most of cases that the interests of Allegheny were never cannot be urged against his party : but heard upon the matter. We think, therethere are a few occasions in which his fore, that having shown his negligence and course is distinctive if not conspicuous. — inaction in these three great measures, it Constitution are in danger, and we call upon One of these is his course in reference to will not require a more than ordinary

We ask now what are his claims to the for the purpose was unlimited: the secu- brilliancy and ability with which one would rity taken from him for the correct per. | naturally suppose he is endowed? Has he formance of the vast powers entrusted to ever originated any measure of great and him was simply the confidence felt by Cam. | pressing importance—any measure tending eron in his friendship. This friendship had to promote the prosperity or privileges of been one of long continuance. They had the people? We find in the records n been united in politics, had supported and measure of this character proposed by sustained each other in their defeats and him. Perhaps, by turning to his friends their victories. The Committee appointed we may receive more light on this subject. by Congress to investigate the conduct of the What reason do they give for supporting him? They confess that he has no talen as a debater; no skill as á parliamentar

tactician; no capacity in pushing busines through the House; but that, through hi tended to disqualify him for the position personal influence upon the members, he is able to carry through private and local measures which he would not otherwise be able to do. We believe, therefore, if we have argued

correctly, we can now add three other cles not considered army supplies, such as | qualities to those which have been stated as recommendations of General Moorhead to the office of Representative-making five in all: 1st, Inconsistency; 2d, Corruption; 3d, Neglect of duty; 4th, Want of capacity; oth, Degradation to party work. be disgraced by comparison with that of a trimmer among ward politicians.

We are sorry that Mr. Moorhead has consented to allow his name to go before the people this third time. We would ask him, even at this late period, to withdraw his name from the list of candidates.

FORNEY says that the editor of the birth-day of the Father of his Country: government in a vast number of contracts example, especially in his opposition to with persons not legitimately engaged in the formation of "sectional parties." This despise such abuse, when aimed at them-

We are in favor of celebrating the twentysecond of February with all our devotion, traitors to their country! Then it follows and of receiving new inspiration from untrial half of the army and most of the really United States.

Simply to sustain the civil autocrates, and in those taken by the President of the are to be held in strictsubordination thereto in all respects. This fundamental rule of our notitical sessagem is essential to the pen, which is unlikely, and that is the distribution of several thousands of dollars proportion. But see; half the North and among the soldiers' wives and children of all the South are traitors. What chance Philadelphia, which the gallant chevalier is then, is there for the country? See what s iid to have sunk in the canvass of 1856. He absurdities people fall into, when they al-Mr. Moorhead replies:-"As my col-was Chairman of the State Central Com- low Abolitionists, and not the Constitumittee of that year, and had control of tipn, to declare what treason is. Whither honest John disgorge, and thereby give the ruling party. Of such treason we

> GEN, McCLELLAN'S PROCLA-MATION The late mysterious visit of President

Lincoln to the army of the Potomac, is explained very fully by Gen- McClellan's there was something manly in our member graphic head this morning. When Generproclamation, published under our telethus sustaining Gen. Cameron. They all Pope was utterly vanquished by the vicshed a lustre upon the fame of our glori- were old friends: they had been Demotorious and advancing rebels under Lee, crats together; had gone into the Know the President appealed to McClellan, even On the Allegheny side, "Jake" Zeigler Nothing party together, had entered the after he had been slighted, to take comeron were open and bare-faced, and he amples the reader will see the disinterestand enforce even civil edicts which his adgment and principles atterly condemn.

> State Elections. The following States hold their ann ections this year:
> Delaware, Tuesday, November 11. Delaware, 1uesday, November 11.
> Illinois, Tuesday, October 14.
> Indiana, Tuesday, October 14.
> Iowa, Tuesday, November 11.
> Massachusetts, Tuesday, November 4
> Wishing, Tuesday, November 4

THE CONSTITUTION AND [ing is an extract from the Richmond In-THE WAR.

dution is the only bond of the union existing we are engaged in the suppression of the will, at any rate, be as swittly suppressed means a renewal of the subjection to the violated Constitution. War for any other purpose is not civil war at all, but merely therefore, we do not mean to bring back the South to its old constitutional allegiance, we are, in fact and substance, ergaged in a foreign war; and an alliance of the Sorth, for defense and war, with any other nation would not be a new treason on one side and an improper interference leading us. Let any one reflect on this the Executive? and he will see that we are making no par-

all patriots to study the quarter from which the danger comes. We know how hard it is for this call t be heard with any good effect : for even abolition has raised this cry in order to rally forces in support of its destructive schemes. And how can the people decide which is true and sincere, which proceeds from honest and enlightened devotion to the country and the Constitution, unless they will carefully, and even with fear of the coming future, reflect on the

different courses taken by the Constitu tionalists and the Abolitionists. We are Democratic; and proud we are that the Democracy bounded bravely and read it in nearly all abolition papers. An South. Said he: gry, indignant, we often feel at such gry, indignant, we often feel at such "Suppose you go to war, YOU CAN heartless abuse; but this is not the prevail NOT FIGHT ALWAYS; and when ing feeling. It is a distressing sadness in thinking of the damage which this spirit thinking of the damage which this spirit the IDENTICAL OLD QUESTIONS. has done and is doing our country. It is manifestly dictated by mere partizanship, UPON YOU." or by that bigoted spirit that can endure

very much to do in bringing on this war; of the Union. But, while we are inexand it will not be still until it shall have orably in favor of these glorious and primisplit our country to atoms, unless God tive objects, we are just as determinedly be merciful enough to save us from it. opposed to all schemes of negro emanci-For ourselves, this cry of traitor has no pation. We are opposed to additiona sort of terrors. We scarcely feel it to be taxation for the purpose of purchasing slander, so much has it been abused and millions of slaves. We are opposed to nisapplied of late. Many of the best states | the re-election of anch speculators as men and generals and soundest patriots in Moorhead to Congress, who will vote for Post was last February opposed to cele- the land have been called traitors, and increased taxation for any purpose that brating Washington's birthday: this is a will continue to be so. In France, during yields him a percentage. We are opposed mistake of the valiant chevalier. We are the revolution, the same sort of bigots to the prosecution of the war for any other always favorable to the celebration of the called all men traitors who dared to offend purpose than the restoration of the Union their political theories by addressing any and the supremacy of the Constitution. and we are also in favor of emulating his person as "Monsieur" or "Sir," instead of We are, upon these questions, precisely 'Citizen.' All intelligent men, of course, where the President was ten days since. he, in his farewell address, admonished selves; but they cannot avoid seeing in it termined to express them. So let Abohis countrymen against; how Abolition a diseased and depraved partizanship and litionists threaten us with Grand Juries to his countrymen against; how Abolition traitors, like Forney, have observed his counsels the present would condition of triotic unity that remains among us.

A look at its hold and lying insincerity feel ourselves always justified if in our land traited us with Clause and deprayed partizanship and their heart's content, we are determined to authorities, legislative, judicial and executive, the power and daty of making, expounding the clause laws.

will be sufficient. All the Democrats are positions we can find precedents for them true patriot in the land, whether with us

in party or not, are guilty with us. THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLA-MATION.

THE EFFECTS OF IT.

Greeley and his set of fanatical traitors forced the President into the issuing of the emancipation proclamation, because such an edict, they contended, would have the effect of immediately raising "nine hundred proclamation was received by the rebil Congress, and their determination to pass retaliatory measures. We now select the following preamble and resolution, passec by the General Assembly of Virginia : WHEREAS, Araham Lincoln, President of the United States, by his recent pro lamaticn is acting in stolid contempt o

ion in our midst: Resolved, therefore, That no persons vithin this Stateshall be held to have commit el any offense aga not the crimina laws hereof or shall be tried or imprisoned or be required to answer at any time, for an act done in driving from the State or putting to death any persor, with or with out arms, who may be found on our soil, aiding in any way to give effect to the fiendish purposes of said proclamation. The Richmond papers are surcharged with wrath at the proclamation, their fury and temper indicating anything rather then disposition to lay down their guns in "thirty days." Truly are we reaping the fruits of abolition treachery. The follow.

proclamation to excite servile in

quire, Oct. 1st.

a character. Nay, the whole catalogue of dishonoring epithets is not sufficient too do justice to it. "Murder" is a term of honor compared to Lincoln's crime.—
"Child and woman murderer" tells a part of it. "I'o this is added the cowardliness."

To this is added the cowardliness. of employing an agent; to this belongs ne additional fact that the agent, when unloosed, is a savage; to this is added the act that Lincoln dooms his agent to de properly separated from us; for the Constihis own deluded allies? Shall sider these all embodied in the word fiend!" and shall we call him that? Lin-

coln the fiend! Let history take hold of So it will ever be with servile insurrec tions if attempted here. They can gair no foothold with proper viglance. The will fall on guilty. But what does fined care for that? he is the common enemy o

both white and black. to assume a very grave character. The rebel operations in our front. His information is obtained from statements of stroy all terms between us. The next campaign will be a tremendous one, both for the character and magnitude of the hostilities. Let our authorities prepare the whole strength of our people for the tremendous shock. The enemy is making giant preparations, as well as issuing fiendish proclamations. We must reproclamations. We must re spond with equal energy. If we do, we are safe now and forever. If we do not, we shall be lost. But we will do it, and we will not be lost. What says Congress and

MEETING AT FAYETTE CITY. The Democracy of this flourishing place, situated in Fayette county, held a spirited meeting on Tuesday, which was largely attended by the old adherents of the party and many new converts to the faith. The and many new converts to the faith. The hannock has been repaired, and trains run daily between Culpepper and Bristow.

Joe Johnson's force is moving leisurely colors, stretched from side to side. The effect was very imposing and the town wore the appearance usual on the National haliday. Hon. John L. Dawson made an eloquent and patriotic address, full of powerful argument and enthusiasm. The

IS THIS TREASON?

unitedly to the support of the full integrity and the entire crew of destructive Aboliof the Constitution when rebellion dared tion traitors in this locality, who find treato assail it, and have stood firmly by it son in some of the publications of this pa while Abolitionism has been seeking to un per, we commend the following brief sendermine it. And yet Abolition dares to tence from President Lincoln's Inaugural call all Democrats traitors to their coun- Message of 1861. He was addressing himtry. We hear this at the hustings, and self to the then embryo traitors in the

These are our convictions, and we are de-

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MANHOOD-

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED! the ruling party. Of such treason we freely acknowledge ourselves guilty; and the Democratic party, and we believe every the Democratic party and the Demo MENT and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoa or Saminal Weakness, Involuntary Emmissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervoumess, Consumption, Epilopsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By; ROHT. J. CUL. VERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c. 'A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers."

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W. & D. Hugus', CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STS First Edition

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH FROM THE ARMY

Forty Deserters Returned by REBEL LOSS AT ANTIETAM 16,000.

RMY PROCLAMATION. Johnston's Force Crossing the Rappanannock.

æc.

180,000 REBELS AT WINCHESTER

New York, Oct. 8.—The Times has the following dispatch: Washington, Oct. 7.—By a special dispatch from the Times' correspondent with General Sigel, dated this morning, we Our military operations are henceforth learn some interesting facts in regard to

> rebel prisoners and deserters, and from government scouts. Gen. Joe Johnston's Corps, as before stated, is between Warrenton and Culpepper, apparently acting as an army of observation. Three divisions are at Cul-pepper Court House, two of them com-manded by Gens. Harland and Gustavus Smith—all raw troops. Mumford's brig-ade is between Warrenton and Sulphur Springs, consisting of nine hundred to on

housand men. Gen. Mumford is reported to have said that Gen. Johnson has been ordered to the command of the Western army. Bragg having been relieved.

A large rebel force is reported at Gor The railroad bridge over the Rappa-

across that stream, one division being no at Warrenton. The rebel pickets are again advanced to within sixteen miles of Ce Night attacks upon the Union lines are coming frequent within the last eight

days.
The number of rebel soldiers captured occasion was a most interesting one and by Gen. Stahl amounts to two thousand.

The rebel Generals are now beginning. to return to us the deserters from our ar my, perhaps in the hope of securing the adoption of the same policy by our Government. Forty were thus returned by the

last batch of paroled prisoners.

One of Gen. Longstreet's orderlies, at the battle of Antietam, states that the offi cers of the Confederate Army put their loss at 16,000 in all, of which 4,000 are deoss at 10,000 in an, or which 3,000 in a serters. Before the battle they were rein forced by 800 cavalry and 2,000 infantry, of whom 600 were from Pennsylvania.
General Lee is believed, by deserters, to have 180,000 men at Winchester and vi-cinity. The old regiments are being filled p by conscription.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—The city election or Mayor and Councils is proceeding very quietly, netwithstanding anticipation of a difficulty between the friends of the regu-

of infantry are on duty in the city, in case The prospects are that but a small vote will be polled.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC,

Camb near Sharpsburg, Md: October 7, 1862. GENERAL ORDER, No. 163: The attention of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac is called to General Order, o. 138, War Department, September 24 18i2, publishing to the army the President's Proclamation of September 22d. MACRUM & GLYDE. A proclamation of such grave moment to the nation, efficially communicated to the army, affords to the Gen. Commanding na pportunity of defining specifically to the officers and soldiers under his command the relation borne by all persons in the military service of the United States towards the civil authorities of the government.
The Constitution confides to the civil

Armed forces are raised and supported simply to sustain the civil authorities, and of our political system is essential to the security of our republican institutions, and should be thoroughly understood and observed by every soldier. The principles upon which, and the objects for which, armies shall be employed in suppressing rebellion must be determined and declared by the civil authorities, and the Chief Executive, who is charged with the ad ministration of national affairs, is the prope and only source through which the views an order of the government can be made known to the armies of the nation. Discussions by officers and soldiers concerning publ spectful expression of opinion, tend greatly to impair and destroy the discipline and efficiency of the troops, by substituting the spirit of political faction for that firm, steady and earnest support of the author ity of the Government, which is the highest duty of the American soldier.

remedy for political errors, if any are committed, is to be found in the action of the people at the polls. In thus calling the attention of the army to the true relation between the soldier. and the government, the General Commanding merely adverts to an evil against which it has been thought advisable during our whole history to guard the armies of the republic and in so do in the result of the resu our whole history to guard the ermies of the republic, and in so doing he will not be considered by any right minded person as casting any reflection on that loyalty, and good conduct which has been so fully lustrated upon so many battle-fields. In arrying out all measures of public policy,

this army will, of course, be guided by the same rules of mercy and Christianity that have everywhere controlled its conduct to-wards the defendeless. By command of Maj. Gen McClettan. Jas. A. Hardis, Lieutenant Colonel, Aid de Camp, Acting A. A. G.

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