

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, BY W. J. MURTAGH & CO.

GEORGE W. WATSON, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1862.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance, and should be handed in before 9 o'clock, p. m., to secure their appearance on the following morning.

GOLDEN WORDS.—"The time has come when all passions, all divisions, all personal aims and aspirations should be banished, so that united we may all stand by the integrity of the Republic."—Secretary Chase.

THE SITUATION.—Army movements were not very exciting yesterday. No material changes have been made in the last twenty-four hours, though it is easy to see that affairs of a military character are progressing to certain and final results, which results, we trust, will be of immense good to the loyal cause.

Gen. Stairs' brigade, a part of Gen. Sigel's command, made a capture, on Monday, of 1,200 rebels at Warrenton Junction. This we have by telegram from Gen. Sigel himself. It is also stated that Gen. Sigel went to Salem and White Plains, but found no trace of the enemy there. He is, however, supposed to be in force at Culpeper Court House. Some portion of his cavalry made an advance on Warrenton, on Monday, but we do not learn that there was any fighting on the occasion.

We have the official report of the battles of Scott's Mountain and Antietam, from Gen. McClellan, which will be found in another column. It will be seen that he put down some loss in killed, wounded, and missing, at Antietam and the rebel loss at 25,342.

Gen. Halleck recommends promotions from the ranks, to fill up the vacancies occasioned in the army; an important and right move. Let the brave men in the ranks who have done nobly, as many of them have, be duly promoted.

Since the above was written, we learn that the persons captured at Warrenton Junction were sick and wounded rebel soldiers, who were paroled. Moreover, it is reported that our party took a large number of carts and locomotives, the same, probably, which were captured from us at Brimston station, at the time of Gen. Banks's retreat.

We learn, furthermore, that some 2,000 conscript rebel soldiers passed through Culpeper on Saturday last, on their way to join the rebel forces at Winchester. The conscript law is carried out most thoroughly in rebellion, and all males between the ages of 15 and 45 are pressed into the service.

DISMISSAL OF OFFICERS FOR DISLOYAL LANGUAGE.—The dismissal of Major John J. Kay, additional aide-de-camp, from the army, for the utterance of disloyal sentiments, is a much needed step and one in the right direction. Of Major Kay's case, personally, we know nothing and care less. He has been attacked, we believe, to General Halleck's staff for some time having been placed there by order of General McClellan, when General Halleck commanded the Department of the West. It is gratifying to know, supposing his dismissal to have been based on good grounds, that Major Kay never enjoyed any confidential relations with General Halleck, and was in a position to injure, in the slightest degree, by imparting information, or otherwise, to the rebels, or to any other person. He has a well-earned reputation, and away from being a disloyal man, and away from being a traitor, he has a well-earned reputation.

As a conscript, Major Kay spoke, upon the whole, a man of good character and ability, and his case was not a surprising one. Halleck, at the revolution made by the President's order of dismissal, in return of resigning staff officers to generals without consultation, is all wrong. Every general should be entitled to have the selection of the members of his military family, who are in time in their official relations, of rank, tongue, and hand. Let the President, however, go on since he has commenced, and as vigorously in the same direction. Every resident of Washington is painfully aware that many upon entering the United States uniform hold language upon occasions, which would be much more appropriate if they were clad in gray and had their insignia upon the coat collar, instead of on the shoulder strap. He said that a letter to the President, in a reply to an inquiry made, was the immediate cause of Major Kay's removal, and is cited as containing full evidence of his disloyalty and unfitness for a commission in the army of the Union.

A CANON.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of yesterday publishes a check and ball story about rebel commissioners accredited to the Government in Washington, with prophecies of peace, and that our Government will entertain these gentlemen, that the great quiet along the Potomac is supposed to exist in consequence of these excuses.

This story was fabricated in Washington. It is only necessary to say that the whole thing is bogus, and may be set down as one of the many sensation stories which appear in the striking and piping tones of war. What the rebel Congress may do in initiating peace propositions, our Government will not entertain, at present, any other proposition than that of crushing the rebellion.

NAVAL ORDERS.—Lieutenant Commander, J. C. Blake, detached from the Baltic and ordered to the temporary command of the R. R. Cuyler, vice Lieutenant Commander W. C. West, previously ordered, and commanded by medical service.

Lieutenant Commander W. D. Whiting, detached from the Wyandotte, and ordered to command the gunboat Ottawa, vice Lieutenant J. B. Creighton, detached.

Captain G. S. Gibson's orders to command the U. S. steamer steam ship Mohican

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, Sept. 29, 1862.

Fourteen hours on the road from Washington to this city, a distance of two hundred and thirty miles, has given me a realizing sense of the advantages of a double track, and of other improvements of which the route is susceptible. It is revealing to me that there is an opportunity for improvement, as manifested by the arrangement by which passengers can go through without change of cars. And it is revealing to me, that the route is susceptible of other improvements of which the route is susceptible. It is revealing to me that there is an opportunity for improvement, as manifested by the arrangement by which passengers can go through without change of cars. And it is revealing to me, that the route is susceptible of other improvements of which the route is susceptible.

Mr. Hamilton, lately member of Congress from Texas, and now a Union refugee, is in this city, and is reported to express the opinion that the President's proclamation embodies the only policy which strikes at the real basis of the strength of the rebellion. The genuine Union men in the slave States are rapidly coming to this conclusion. It is so manifestly correct that dissent will soon be limited to those who secretly wish that the rebellion may succeed. In Missouri the Union men are and have long been emancipationists. They were so a year ago, when Gen. Fremont issued that order which will immortalize him, freeing the slaves of all the enemies of the country. In Baltimore, near weeks ago, a great mass meeting demanded of the Government that the same policy should be adopted everywhere. Even in Kentucky, where it has been with incaution in the lead of the Union cause, the emancipation feeling is strong and increasing. During the past summer, a member of the present Congress from that State came to Washington for the express purpose of urging the President to issue a proclamation of emancipation in the cotton States, and was not opposed with giving his views orally, submitted them in writing, so that he might have a record of the advice which he took the responsibility of offering.

The President's proclamation is fast drawing the line between those who are determined that this rebellion shall be put down, and those who will not accept the manifestly only remaining means by which it can be put down. If the traitors are subdued, it must be by giving a distinctly and slavish character to the public policy, and those who finally refuse to do that are against the country. The men who talk of being equally opposed to the abolitionists and the secessionists, and of wishing to guard of Massachusetts and South Carolina both together, are nothing less than traitors.

The New York Herald charges the Virginia Republic with attempting to divide the North by denouncing its party opponents as untrue to the Union. On the contrary, the Republic looks to unite the North by pointing out the secret sympathies with the rebellion, of those who profess to be true to this crisis, by mischievous counsels.

The "Globe" says—This magnificent spectacular Irish play, in three acts, by Dion Boucicault, will be produced at Governor's fashionable theatre to-night and to-morrow night, after which it will be withdrawn. This great scenic play has been produced by Boucicault in England for more than three hundred nights, and many of our readers will remember the successful success which attended its production in London last season. The piece now being acted in America, by Mr. W. J. Florence, the popular Irish comedian, who will assume the part of Miles Na Coppelan to-night, with Miss Susan Dennis as Ann Clune, and Miss Sophie Gimber as Eliza O'Connor, (the Colleen Bawn.) All the other members of Mr. Grove's company will assist in the representation, and will be with all the original scenery and effects employed. This Manager Grove has again distinguished himself by the production of the most popular attraction in the city.

THE ONLY STAMPS FOR DELIVERY.—The only stamps for delivery are eight-cent stamps for the 10-cent, and orders on eight-cent stamps for patent medicines, combs, &c.

Other stamps will be ready in a few days, but which orders will be given, that purchasers may know how to force their orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—FIVE-CENT STAMPS.—Washington, Sept. 29, 1862.

The amount demanded by the public for postage stamps under an erroneous impression with regard to the law authorizing the issue of postage currency, has entirely exhausted the supply stock, and the Department is now dependent upon the daily manufacture to meet the requirements of postmasters. Sales of stamps now or hereafter are restricted to such as may be needed by the public for pre-payment of postage, the ordinary demand at any office being the guide.

And inasmuch as the unwise use of postage stamps as a circulating medium has resulted in a loss to the Government in a greater or less degree, and evil persons, making advantage of this circumstance have put into circulation stamps which have eventually been used in prepayment of postage, every postmaster is instructed to refuse to accept any letter placed in a post office for mailing which is covered with a stamp of any kind or denomination which has not been used in payment of postage, and letters will be sent at once to the Dead Letter Office.

The Department has, therefore, by special instructions, and under the sanction of the Secretary, directed the issue of postage stamps to be restricted to such as may be needed by the public for pre-payment of postage, the ordinary demand at any office being the guide.

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THE PROCLAMATION.

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act to prevent such persons or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

The above portion of the President's proclamation has occasioned a good deal of discussion, particularly in this city. It has been asked, by what authority does the President do this thing? Is there is no law of Congress for it, and no warrant in the Constitution which allows or authorizes it.

So, indeed, it is said, with a sort of triumph, and air, by certain parties, and they march away from you, after saying this much, as though they had the argument, and that no more could be said.

Let us examine, for a few moments, the grounds for this part of the proclamation, and try to ascertain the solid authority and necessity for it.

There is a mode of argument, not infrequently resorted to, which is the answering of one question by asking another. We will inquire, therefore, by what authority we shoot down rebels on the battle field, take from them their property of different kinds, such as stores, horses, mules, wagons, &c. Does not the Constitution provide that no man shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, without due process of law? Then, can the Government deprive any man of his life, and any species of property, without due process of law, and by what process of law is the rebel shot?

These objections, or many of them at least, are nothing worth, nothing unconstitutional in taking the life of Jeff Davis, and all who agree with him throughout rebellion, or all who may be found in arms against the United States, and all who aid and abet those in arms. That these persons should be made to suffer in their persons and property, and that those of them on the battle field should be killed, is clearly a matter of right. Nothing unconstitutional in that.

How, then, do the rebels on the battle field, such as Jeff Davis and any of his leading conspirators, if you can, and hang them; confiscate their houses, lands, merchandise, and cotton, &c.; but don't free their negroes. The former is constitutional and perfectly proper, but the latter is clearly unconstitutional and improper. This is the upshot of the reasoning of some parties who inquire for the grounds of the above declaration of the President.

If there is a war necessity for doing any of these acts to check and put down the rebellion, there is a necessity for doing all them. The one is as clearly constitutional as the other.

We would ask the secessionists for the constitutionality and perpetuity of slavery, what there is about that institution so much more sacred than life itself? We always supposed that the poster included the loss. If to support, maintain, and defend the Government, we may take life, we certainly may take the more valuable and appendages of life.

We understand that part of the President's proclamation to rest upon the necessities of the war. The rebellion must be put down, and what of life and of property stands in the way of this consummation as expediency to be asked, must give way. Herein lies the constitutionality of every part of the President's proclamation. Slavery is the bulwark of the rebellion. Therefore, slavery must go down.

We would in this connection, call attention to a synopsis of the proclamation on the outside of to-day's paper. It will be found convenient for reference.

Death of Hon. B. F. Hallett.

Boston, Sept. 30.—Hon. Benjamin F. Hallett died in this city to-day. He was well known as a Democratic politician and was for many years a prominent member of the National Conventions of that party. He was United States attorney for the district of Massachusetts under the Administration of President Buchanan.

General McClellan's Official Report of the Battles of South Mountain and Antietam.

Sept. 29, 1862.

I have the honor to report the following as some of the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam: At South Mountain our loss was four hundred and forty three killed, eighteen hundred and six wounded. Total, twenty three hundred and thirty nine.

At Antietam our loss was 2,010 killed, 9,410 wounded, 1,643 missing; total, 12,663. Total loss in the two battles, 15,794.

The loss of the rebels in the two battles, as far as can be ascertained from the number of their dead found upon the field, and upon this data, will not fall short of the following estimate: Major Davis, assistant inspector general, who superintended the burial of the dead, reports about 3,000 rebels buried upon the field of Antietam by our forces. Previous to this, however, the rebels had buried many of their own dead upon the distant portion of the battle-field which they occupied after the battle—probably at least 500.

The loss of South Mountain cannot be ascertained with accuracy, but our troops continually drove them from the ground of the action, and as a much greater number of their dead were seen upon the field than of our own men, it is not unreasonable to suppose that their loss was greater than ours. Estimating their killed at 500, the total rebel loss in the two battles would be 4,000. According to the ratio of our killed and wounded, this would make their loss in wounded 3,500.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Fortress Monroe.

Late Southern News.—Fortress Monroe, Sept. 29.—The steamer Canonius arrived here this morning, bringing the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York regiment, a fine body of men.

Three hundred patients left the Chesapeake Hospital for New York to-day. The day of triage had returned from Alexandria to-day, without the Union prisoners expected there. Some 300 were on their way thither when she left, and 700 more at Richmond, ready to start forward as soon as the routed elements are presented.

The Richmond Mercury, of the 25th, says that there are grounds for believing that the enemy are sending heavy reinforcements to Hilton Head and along the shores of Broad Water, and that the island is now occupied by a large body of troops.

The Richmond Examiner of the 26th says: "Bragg, with 10,000 men, is at Glasgow Junction, and Rose has gone to meet him. General Johnston, of the Rebel Government, reports the number of sick and wounded received in the Richmond hospitals since their organization at 99,505. Of this number 9,774 have been furloughed; 2,351 have been discharged, and 7,933 have died. At Culpeper hospital—received, 24,389; died, 1,271. Whole number of sick received at Petersburg hospitals, 11,170. Here, as in Richmond, the smallest per centage of deaths have occurred in the hospitals superintended by ladies. The health bill has passed the Virginia Legislature.

The Rebel Congress had a bill under consideration authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue copper coins of the denominations of 10, 20, and 50 cents, and to strike 1,000,000, and appropriating \$200,000 to carry the act into effect.

The Richmond papers announce the death of Capt. Allen, of Richmond, from wounds received at Malvern Hill. All quiet at Suffolk.

FROM EUROPE.

The Europa at Cape Race.—Cape Race, Sept. 29.—The steamer Europa passed this point on Sunday afternoon, at four o'clock, and was boarded by the Associated Press yacht. Her arrival here is the 29th inst.

The political news is unimportant. In the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Laing had made a lengthy address on his Indian affairs, in which he proposed to export more than a million and a quarter bales of cotton from India during the next twelve months, and if it should be impossible to get the cotton raised in the Southern States, during the present crisis, they would have to go to the East Indies for it. He said that he should be believed that not many months would elapse before the termination of the struggle, and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by England and the other great Powers.

It is reported that the number of men in your country, in which the Government is proposed to be too brittle a substance to be used as a substitute for cotton, and had fallen 2,000,000 from the highest point attained during the late excitement. On Friday, however, there was a slight renewal of the demand and some recovery. The Paris Bourse was inanimate, but firm. Rentes 69 1/2.

The French cotton districts are described as suffering dreadfully. The districts at Mulhouse exceeds anything in Louisiana.

A telegraph direct from Holyhead, on the evening of the 19th, reports the steamer Alabama, better known as No. 290, of that port, having had to put back. This report is probably to be incorrect, the Alabama alluded to probably being an irregular Mediterranean trader.

The London Daily News editorially taunts the friends of secession with being impatient over the triumph of the slave power, and asks, "What is the object of the secession? Is it the hope of the English friends of secession be realized, and twenty millions of the free men of the North voluntarily consent to let a million millions in the South give law to their countrymen, we may expect to see an asserting the first fruits of the right of trade on the coast of Africa.

We shall find that they will be as little disposed to defer to our notions about the African slave trade, as they have been to accept the doctrine of the English friends of the secession, and then, between the States, which is a right left Davis has expressly reserved for the South. His admirers in England may find that they have not yet done him all the service he requires.

The London Times earnestly denounces the policy of the abolitionists of the North in seeking to raise the negroes of the South against their masters. It says that the idea of the abolitionists is to organize a series of European massacres as legitimate devices of the North, and that they will not be successful in the attempt.

It adds: "Indeed, it is difficult to see how a proclamation by a despotic or fugitive President can have any greater effect than the declaration of the Emperor Napoleon, when he sent Phelps, leading the negroes to revolt." It says that President Lincoln will refrain from an act which will be at once a crime and a blunder, which will in no way advance the Federal cause, but only deepen and make eternal the hatred between the North and the South. The New York correspondent of the London Times is of the opinion that Europe need not fear that the North will unite to repel foreign intervention. His courage is gone. The same correspondent says that the New York does not, that the abolitionists are destroying the Union by their frantic efforts to save it.

The English physician sent to attend Garrison's wound reports that it was progressing favorably. He declares that the ball never penetrated, but struck and broke the bone of the ankle. The wound had been in danger of the ankle.

A regiment stationed at Braka fired on its officers, killing a major. Tranquility had been restored by the other regiments, and the ring-leaders of the rebellion had fled.

AN IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, 1862.

Circular.—From casualties in the field and from absence by reason of sickness, many volunteer regiments have not a sufficient number of officers to command them. It is important that vacancies caused by deaths and resignations be filled with the least possible delay. The Governors of the several States are earnestly requested to fill these vacancies by promoting officers, non-commissioned officers and privates who have distinguished themselves in the field, or who have shown a capacity for military command.

Without the hope of promotion there is no encouragement to a faithful performance of duty, and no stimulus to deeds of valor. Moreover, the discipline and efficiency of an army depend in a great measure upon the character and qualifications of its officers.

Without good officers the very best soldiers soon become a mere military mob, the efficiency of which is increased by the increase of its own numbers.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

OFFICIAL.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the quarter ending June 30, 1862, exclusive of Trust Funds.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES. Includes items like From customs, From direct tax, From sales of public lands, etc.

Receipts: From customs, \$18,930,170 16; From direct tax, 1,793,331 73; From sales of public lands, 49,558 54; From miscellaneous sources, 259,107 51; From three years' bonds, 7 3 10; From 5 20 years' bonds, per act of February 25th, 1862, 13,990,600 00; From stock for the Washington and Oregon war debt, 198,850 00; From United States notes, per acts of July 17th and August 5th, 1861, 30,000 00; From United States notes, issued per act of Feb. 25, 1862, 98,620,000 00; From certificates of indebtedness, per acts of 11th and 17th of August, 1862, 44,252,979 73; From temporary loan authorized by act of Feb. 25, 1862, 46,187,704 67; Total, \$238,140,227 84.

Expenditures: Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, \$6,028,177 25; Interior (pensions and Indian), 726,250 93; War, 160,484,843 90; Navy, 14,816,606 54; Interest on public debt, including debt, including treasury notes, \$3,966,046 12; Payment of treasury notes issued per act of March 2, 1861, 792,450 00; Redeemed of United States notes under act of July 17, 1861, \$5,610 00; Reimbursement of temporary loan, per acts of February 25th and March 17, 1862, 7,137,992 53; Total, \$122,028,898 65.

J. A. GRAHAM, Acting Register.

Register's Office, September 26, 1862.

A OCTAVE \$100 ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR \$200.

Philadelphian Musical Savings and Loan Society.

WANTS.

YOUNG LADY, competent to give instruction in the English language and more, desires a situation as a private family. Uxbridge, N. Y.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.—A trustworthy, energetic gentleman is desirous of employment in any capacity. He would attend to a gentleman's book, or any other employment. No need expect unreasonable wages. Address No. 100, New Jersey avenue, Capitol Hill.

WANTED—A competent WOMAN wanted to place a family. Address "Home" at this office.

WANTED—At the New York Employment Agency Office, No. 511 North street, near Pennsylvania Avenue, W. H. WHITE and COLLETT'S GIRLS, with good references, as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, &c. Also young colored men to wait on tables in Private Families or Hotels. Also want domestics immediately, with or without Furniture. In want of good help, will find it in their advertisement to call on the advertiser. N. H. MILLER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Office Indian Affairs, September 19, 1862.

From information received at this Department, deemed sufficiently reliable to warrant me in so doing, I consider it my duty to warn all persons contemplating the crossing of the Plains this fall to Utah or the Pacific coast that there is good reason to apprehend hostilities on the part of the Hainock and Shoshone Snake Indians, as well as the Indians upon the Plains and along the Platte river.

The Indians referred to have during the past summer committed several robberies and murders. They are numerous, powerful, and warlike, and should they generally assume a hostile attitude, are capable of rendering the great routes across the Plains extremely perilous. Hence this warning.

By order of the Secretary of the Interior: CHARLES E. MEX, Acting Commissioner.

Notice to Vessels Entering or Leaving the Potomac River.

The guard vessels of Alexandria and Piney Point, on the Potomac river, will be stationing guard, during the day, by a square with FLAG WITH A RED CROSS (St. Andrew's), and at night with TWO RED LIGHTS.

The officers in command of these vessels will furnish the Naval Potomac Pass to all masters of vessels navigating the river, after they shall have given proof that they are lawfully employed.

Vessels entering or departing from the river will be subject to detention if unprovided with a pass. AND W. A. HARWOOD, Commanders U. S. Potomac Flotilla.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Jan. 26, 1862.

The Secretary of State has received from the members of Congress on January 26, commencing with Saturday, the first of next month.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

S. T.—1860—X. DRANK'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate. They are an antidote to the change of water and diet. They overcome the effects of dyspepsia and late hours. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They break up malarial and intermittent fevers. They purify the blood and assist the stomach. They cure Dyspepsia, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and the exhausted man a great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Root, the celebrated Calumna Bark, root and herb, and the best medicinal and aromatic ingredients. They are pure, and safe in all cases. They are recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, and Saloons. P. H. DRANK & CO., 202 Broadway, New York.

Attention! Attention! Attention! The undersigned, Camp near Shepardstown, Md., Sept. 26, 1862.—All the men of this command now in the city of Washington, are hereby ordered to report immediately to Capt. J. H. Harcourt for duty with the command.

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