Fremont Journal.

FREMONT: OHIO.

ISAAC M. KEELER, Editor.

Friday, October 3, 1862.

UNION STATE TICKET.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
FRANKLIN T. BACKUS, of Cuyahoga Co.

For Secretary of State,
W. S. KENNON, of Belmont.

For Attorney General,
CHAUNCEY N. OLDS, of Franklin.

For School Commissioner,
WILLIAM D. HENKLE, of Warren.

For Board of Public Works,
JOHN B. GREGORY, of Scioto.

Union Candidate for Congress,
S. T. WORCESTER, of Huron County.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For County Commissioner,
WILLIAM B. SHELDON,

For Infirmary Director,
SAXTON S. RATHBUN,

For Coroner,
SAMUEL JACKMAN.

Cutting the Gordian Knot.

The President's proclamation, says the New York Post, sweeps away hosts of difficulties which have encumbered our movements at every step in this war. It puts us right before Europe; it brings us back to our traditions; it animates our soldiers with the same spirit which led their forefathers to victory under Washington; they are fighting to-day, as the revolutionary patriots fought, in the interests of the human race, for human rights, and against oppression and oppressors of all kinds. It draws, too, a strict line between rebels and loyal men. Among the captures made by the rebel Jackson at Harper's Ferry, the Richmond journals exultingly announce two thousand negroes. These poor creatures are plainly counted among the spoils of war; they will, like others of their brethren, be sold for the benefit of the captors; Jefferson Davis and the King of Dahomey act alike in this matter. But when we capture negroes they are free, and the President publicly recognises and maintains the freedom of such persons.—The lovers of liberty in Europe will understand the difference.

But the advantages gained to us by Mr. Lincoln's act are not only moral, and do not only affect our standing and interest abroad; a little reflection will show that the direct military benefits of the policy announced in the proclamation are of vast importance. Henceforth our navy, which has been our most successful military arm, will work with hundredfold effect; and the great preparations made and making by Secretary Welles and his able assistants may rightly fill the rebels with a new terror. These portions of the southern states where slavery has its strongest hold, where slaves are most numerous, and where the spirit of rebellion is most bitter, are just those accessible to our gunboats and new iron-clads. It is in the valleys, on the seaboard, and near the great navigable rivers, that slavery predominates. The cotton, rice and sugar plantations, whose aristocratic owners are the leaders in the rebellion, are almost without exception near navigable waters; the fertile "bottom lands" have been monopolized by the slave-owners, for the double reason that they need rich soils and cheap water transport to a market for their staples. In the hill and mountain regions slavery has not flourished; and there, as in East Tennessee, in Western Virginia, in Northern Georgia, and in Western North and South Carolina, the people are loyal, and will willingly return to an allegiance they have never heartily thrown off.

The great body of the slaves, and the wicked centres of the rebellious spirit, are therefore easily accessible to our enterprising navy.—Such victories as that of Port Royal will be fruitful henceforth; they will strike terror to the heart of the rebels; the appearance of a fleet on the southern coast hereafter will mean much more than the occupation of an island or two, or the slow reduction of a fort. The cotton states, where the rebellion originated, will get a taste of the war which they have hitherto so carefully confined to the luckless border states. The fighting population, which has been drawn from these states to that degree that only old men and boys remain to keep in subjection the numerous slaves, will be called back in haste when our navy once more goes to work. Victory, before they return, will be easy to our sailors; but if the men needed to guard the cotton states against the double danger our navy will hereafter threaten them with, are withdrawn from the rebel armies, then those armies will no longer be able to offer resistance to our land advance. From the day this proclamation is read in the South the rebels will be obliged to use precautions hitherto neglected. The necessity to guard against an enemy in their homes will diminish almost at once the numbers of the rebel army, will make farther and more sweeping conscriptions impossible, will cause the aristocratic leaders in the rebellion to fight with less confidence, and with the uneasy feeling inspired by fears of attack in the rear.

In a military view, the proclamation, it will be seen, affects most seriously the cotton states, or those parts of these states where this infamous and causeless rebellion was hatched, and fed, and nurtured into strength. A providential retribution threatens those conspirators against the Union. They plotted against liberty, and by liberty they will now perish. No loyal man but will rejoice to see the war carried into the cotton states, to the doors of those who began it. Thousands of southern men, even, will hail with gladness the prospect that South Carolina and her treasonable sisters will also suffer; and the country, which has had already such splendid examples of the vigor, skill and irresistable courage of our glorious navy, will not doubt that the new work which lies before it for the fall and winter, while the rivers are high, will be thoroughly performed.

Big Rebel Plan.

A Washington dispatch of the 27th discloses the following big plan of the rebels not yet quite carried out:

Late rebel papers show that the intention of the rebels was to establish themselves across the Free States on a line extending from Harrisburg to Cleveland, Ohio, and thus having split the North, they would have an open port for commerce with the whole world, and would then dictate peace to each of the States separately.—So confident were they of success in this gigantic plan, that even now they profess to believe that Lee, after whipping McClellan in two battles, is pushing into Pennsylvania.

A Modern Democrat.

Vallandigham, in his speech at Dayton on the 3d of August last, declared—"I have never voted for any Army bill, or Navy bill, or Army or Navy appropriation bill, since the meeting on the 4th of July, 1861. Neither have I voted against any such bill from the beginning." Yet Noble, Cox, O'Neil & Co are running in couples with a party confederate who makes such avowals!

Since Illinois poured forth her myriads so gloriously for the support of the Union cause, her patriotic zeal has been changed by general consent from far Rocky state to the Soccer state.

County Commissioner.

There is no more important office in the county than that of Commissioner. If held by honest and capable men, the people have a guarantee of a careful management of the moneys which they contribute from their earnings to carry on the whole routine of County business. A dishonest or incapable Commissioner can do much evil and add heavily to the burdens of taxation. We do not wish to call in question the integrity of past Boards of County Commissioners. But it is clear that their management of County funds is not of the best. For some years the County has been running in debt, and its orders have sunk to 75 cents on the dollar. Ultimately payment is as certain as any human event, but when the County debt is steadily increasing, and orders are refused for taxes, and must be held year after year, it is certain that the price must be far below par. The amount of County debt we cannot with certainty ascertain. It is estimated by County officers as high as $30,000 to $40,000. We hope the estimate is too large. But it is certain there is a heavy indebtedness, that it must be paid, and that by leaving it to draw interest and accumulate, we are only making bad worse. In this state of things steps must be taken to remedy the evil. The only effectual remedy is to elect County Commissioners who are determined to exercise the most rigid economy, and who can and will straighten our tangled finances, and devise means to place the credit of the County at par where it ought to be. The people of this county are not bankrupts. They are an industrious, thriving and prosperous people. They pay their individual debts, and they wish to have their public debt paid also. They want men as Commissioners who can and do manage their own business. Let every man who wants to inaugurate a new system of economy, retrenchment, and pay as you go, vote for the candidate for Commissioner on the Union ticket, WM. B. SHELDON.

Organize! Organize!

We would impress upon the Union men of the several townships, if they desire to see the Union ticket elected in this County at the coming election, the importance of an immediate and thorough canvass of their several school districts. We have evidence that satisfies us that the Vallandigham democracy are organizing their forces with the design of having every man at the polls on the day of election. So many of our friends are absent upon the battle-field struggling to crush this infamous rebellion, that the enemies of the government anticipate, by getting out their entire vote, and the apathy of the Union party, the triumph of their ticket. This we should, and must prevent. The necessity of electing thoroughgoing Union men to fill the County offices, and especially to represent us in Congress, must be apparent to every one. To do this, every Union voter in the county must be got to the polls, and this can only be done by finding out who are Union voters, and seeing that they attend the election. The result in this Congressional district may depend upon the vote of Sandusky county. We appeal to you, friends, not as mere partisans, but as men who love their country better than party, to at once perfect such an organization in your townships and school districts as will secure the casting of every Union vote among you.

How Much Does Sandusky County Owe?

This is a question that cannot be satisfactorily answered. Our County finances have run so long at loose ends that no man in the county can tell. But that the County owes heavily all admit. The following statements may throw some light on the subject:

Benjamin Inman, one of the present Commissioners, and a candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket, states the indebtedness of the County to be about $15,000.

Oscar Ball, County Auditor, puts the debt at about $20,000.

John M. Smith, who for some years has been clerk in the Probate Judge's office, and for the last year or two assistant County Treasurer, gives it as his belief, from what he knows, that the County does not owe less than $30,000, and that he should not be surprised if the debt was nearer $40,000!

Our own opinion is that Mr. Smith knows more about the matter than any other man in the county, and for the following reasons: First, when the people of the County come in to pay their taxes, he can generally find out the amount of County orders they hold, and then by ascertaining of our bankers, merchants, and business men the amount of orders they hold, and thus adding the whole together, a very fair estimate of the County's indebtedness can be made.

Most of the Orders are on interest, so that the County debt is being increased from this means alone about $1,200 a year.

In view of these facts, is it not time that the people of the County began to realize where they are drifting to? Is it not time that they should begin to inquire why this bad state of things exist? In voting for Commissioner, the question of party should be lost sight of. The interests and welfare of the County require that the people in casting their votes should be guided by no such narrow views, but should support the best man. Let those persons, if there are any, who are not acquainted with WM. B. SHELDON, inform themselves as to his fitness, that they may vote intelligently.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

We this week present to the voters of the county the candidates nominated at the Union Convention, held at this place, on Saturday last. It remains for the people to say whether they or the men nominated by the strait Democrats, shall be elected.

The peculiar position of the county demands that all loyal, Union men, without party names, join hands and votes, and elect competent and true men. Such is the ticket presented, and we ask for it a united and determined support.

WILLIAM B. SHELDON, for County Commissioner, is one of the most active, business men of Fremont. Just such a man as is needed to see to the financial matters of the county. The county is now about $40,000 in debt, and will be deeper and deeper involved every year, unless a competent Commissioner be elected. County orders are now only worth 75 cents on the dollar, and not desired at that price, and we fear they will depreciate even more unless Mr. Sheldon shall we elected. We have spoken more fully of this matter in another article.

S. S. RATHBUN, for Infirmary Director. Mr. R. has already held the position one term. He is competent for the position, and the people of the county have confidence in him.

SAMUEL JACKMAN, for Coroner, is an old resident of Ballville township, and being universally known, it is not necessary to particularize further.

Now Union men be on the alert! Our opponents say so many Union men have been sent to the war to fight for the preservation of the government, that they can defeat the Union Ticket, and successfully establish their party in power. By secret, stealthy work they hope to succeed. Union men, to work! you can overthrow these compromising Democrats if you will it.

The full Union Ticket, State, Congressional and County will be found at the head of another column.

Nearly 12,000 citizens of New Orleans have taken the oath of allegiance. Of that number, it is fair to suppose that one half at least, have been influenced by pure motives.

The War News.

New York, Sept. 25.—A Sharpsburg letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer, says it has been semi-officially stated that our loss in the battle of Antietam was 9,250, killed, wounded and missing, and the loss of the enemy, judging from appearances of the battle-field, must exceed 15,000.

Times special, dated Washington 25th, says: The rebels left 5,000 wounded within our lines, for whom they begged medical attention, removing all those who were wounded in the upper extremities, and leaving on the field only those who were wounded in the lower limbs.—The total loss of the rebels cannot be much less that 5,000 killed and 15,000 wounded.

New York, Sept. 26.—A guerrilla band of 30 were arrested near Fairfax, and nearly 1,000 guns were found hidden under a haystack.

The Times has news from Winchester to Thursday. The main body of the rebel army were concentrated there, numbering 75,000, much demoralized, and suffering for want of food.—Their loss in Maryland is acknowledged to be terrible. Pryor in his Brigade of 2,200 men, had 1,651 killed, wounded and missing.

Longstreet's division lost over half of its number.

McCall's division lost 1,280 out of 2,200.

Rebel officers and surgeons confess a loss of 23,000, including prisoners, of whom 4000 to 5000 were killed.

Pryor narrowly escaped death; his horse was killed by a shell.

The rebels had information of our intended capture of Lee's wagon trains, and posted four brigades on the west side of Axley's Gap, in such a manner as to annihilate our force, had it been attempted.

Winchester was being strongly fortified. All negroes in the neighborhood had been impressed for that purpose. The rebels are apprehensive that their communication and supplies will be cut off by a movement from Washington on Gordonville.

Longstreet was so severely wounded in the shoulder by a piece of shell, that it is feared that amputation will be necessary. He is reported to have lain on the field insensible till Wednesday night, when discovered by a party burying the dead. All public buildings in Winchester had been used for hospitals.

Baltimore, Sept. 26.—A correspondent of the American, writing from Sharpsburg, the 24th inst., says, our troops are learning some of the tactics of the enemy, and since the rebels were driven over the Potomac at this point, they have kept them awake with dashes and reconnoissances across the river. Colonel Warren, commanding a brigade at this point, sent over a company of the 5th New-York, recently, who brought back five brass pieces. The rebel pickets fell back as our men advanced.

Yesterday p. m., the 62d Pa., Colonel Shitzer, with a section of the 1st New-York artillery and Griffin's brigade, crossed the river at Reynold's Ford, below Shepardstown, and brought over 4,000 rifles, mostly marked London, 1862, and one fine 12 pounder rifled piece, of English manufacture. The affair was accomplished rapidly and with entire success. The rebel pickets fell back as our men advanced without response, not even a shot was fired.

It appears to be well ascertained that the bulk of the rebel army still remains along the other bank of the Potomac. All our reconnoissances find them in strong force, and the smoke of their camp-fires can be seen opposite all the fords. As it is part of the rebel tactics to show most activity where they have least force, these manifestations are not altogether to be trusted.

It must be difficult to feed an army as large as that of the rebels, at a point so far from railroad communication, and it is probable that a large part of their force has fallen as far back as Winchester, 300 or 400 wounded prisoners were yesterday paroled and sent across the river under a flag of truce. A flag also used to agree to the suspension of picket firing, and the pickets of both armies walked along opposite the banks of the river, without molestation or fear.

Baltimore, Sept. 28.—The American's special from Sharpsburg, says Griffin's brigade pickets arrived at Blackburn and Reynold's Fords opposite Shepardstown, and keep strict watch for rebels, and actively reconnoitering the country along the Virginia side of the Potomac. On Friday morning a battalion of cavalry crossed, and they soon afterwards sent back as prisoner a rebel cavalry Captain, captured at Shepardstown. Soon after a boy appeared on the opposite bank shouting, and our pickets did not fire, and he came over. He reported rebels in strong force ten miles back from the river. He also adds that Jackson had his arm amputated in consequence of a wound received at Antietam. These stories from rebel deserters are notoriously unreliable.

Thursday noon Griffin in person, with the 9th Maine and 1st District of Columbia regiments, crossed the river. He immediately threw out skirmishers, advanced up hill, proceeding very cautiously, passed into the woods, and shortly afterwards sent back one piece of artillery and artillery forge which the rebels had left behind. They remained over the river during the afternoon. No firing was heard, and it is presumed they didn't find the rebels in force.

New York, Sept. 29.—The Herald's Centreville correspondent says:

The few inhabitants left, are nearly in a state of starvation. Everything has been taken from them, and broken and burned.

United States baggage waggons strew the roads on the line of the retreat, while carcases of dead horses and mules are discovered every few rods.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The corps of Sigel has been largely reinforced within the past fortnight, and it is whispered that he is in pursuit of the enemy, not far from Warrenton.

A special to the Philadelphia North American, dated Washington, Sept. 27th, says rumors are in circulation to the effect that the Union fleet had commenced an attack on Fort Morgon, below Mobile.

The statement with respect to paroled prisoners from Harper's Ferry being sent to Pope to help suppress the difficulties with the Indians, is confirmed.

The Maryland Home brigade which was at Harper's Ferry at the surrender, will not, however, go out on this expedition, as they complain that the field of duty is too far distant. They have been transferred to Anapolis.

Baltimore, Sept. 29.—The following is from an army letter dated camp 5th N. Y. Zouaves, near Sharpsburg, to-day: The headquarters of McClellan was removed yesterday to a point three miles nearer Harper's Ferry.

This movement may mean something, or it may be for convenience. It is regarded here with some interest.

Harper's Ferry is now held in large force by our troops, evidently regarded as an important point in the position of the army of the Potomac.

All indications here bespeak renewed activity on the part of the army. The rebel accounts of the late battles, create some disgust, but more amusement among officers and soldiers at Williamsport.

No active operation on either side. The rebels continue to keep their pickets on the Virginia side of the river. Our troops remain on this side.

As a general thing there as elsewhere, there is no firing between pickets.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The following report of the victory of Antietam has been forwarded to headquarters of the army by Gen. McClellan:

NEAR SHARPSBURG,
Sept. 29th—1:30 P. M.

To Major General H. W. Halleck:

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 443 dead, 1,806 wounded, and 76 missing—total 2,010. At Antietam our loss was 2,010 killed, 8,416 wounded, and 1,043 missing—total 12,469. Total loss in the two battles, 14,794.

The loss of the rebels in the two battles, as near as can be ascertained from the number of their dead found upon the field, and from other data, will not fall short of the following estimate: Major Davis, Assistant Inspector General, who superintends the burial of the dead, reports about 3,000 rebels buried upon the field of Antietam, by our troops; 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 the rebels at South Mountain can not be ascertained with accuracy, but as our troops drove them from the commencement of the action, and as a much greater number of their dead was seen on 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 rebels killed in the two battles would be 4,000. According to the ratio of our own killed and wounded, this would make their loss in wounded 18,742.

As nearly as can be determined at this time, the number of prisoners taken by our troops in the two battles will, at the lowest estimate, amount to 5,000. The full returns will, no doubt, show a larger number of these. About 1,500 are wounded. This gives us a rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, of 25,542.—It will be observed that this does not include their stragglers, the number of whom is said by citizens to be very large. It may be safely concluded, therefore, that the rebel army lost at least 30,000 of their best troops from the time our troops first encountered the enemy in Maryland until he was driven back into Virginia.

We captured 13 guns, 7 caissons and 9 limbers, 2 field forges, 2 cassion bodies, 29 colors and 1 signal flag.

We have not lost a single gun or a color. On the battle field of Antietam 14,000 small arms were collected, besides the large number carried off by citizens and those distributed on the ground by recruits and other unarmed men, arriving immediately after the battle.

At South Mountain no collection of small arms was made, owing to the haste of the pursuit from that point. Four hundred were taken from the opposite side of the Potomac.

(Signed.) GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

Sharpsburg, Sept. 30.—Yesterday Farnsworth's brigade of cavalry accompanied by Gibson's and Tidball's U. S. batteries crossed the Potomac into Virginia below Shepardstown. This force reconnoitered the country for a distance of five or six miles from the river, and discovered that the enemy still holds his position in the vicinity of Winchester. Major Madill, of the 8th Ill. Cavalry, with three squadrons, took the road leading from Shepardstown to Martinsburg, and met one regiment of the enemy's cavalry four miles from the former place. The enemy had two pieces of artillery and fired few shells, but without effect. The rebel videttes which were at Shepardstown, and along the roads in the morning, retired as our cavalry advanced.

Farnsworth, of the 8th Illinois, took the road to Winchester. In the houses along the way he took prisoners over twenty of the enemy's wounded, including Colonel Megil, of Georgia, all of whom were paroled at Shepardstown.—General Pleasantries, Provost Marshal, paroled nearly 400 rebel wounded. Our artillery was not brought into practice. Griffin with the 14th N. Y., 62d Penn., 32d Mass., and 2d District of Columbia Regiments, crossed the river and proceeded a mile and a half beyond. They took over forty wagons which they brought in at night loaded with forage. They picked up twenty-five muskets.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30.—A Washington despatch of this evening says: Sigel moved out upon our immediate front some days since. Sigel has just telegraphed that yesterday, General Stahl's advance brigade took the town of Warrenton, and made prisoners of 1,200 rebels.

Gen. Stahl yesterday went to Salem and White Plains, where he found no trace of the enemy, they however captured eight wagons loaded with Quartermasters' and commissary stores and several mules, and brought them off.

From Kentucky.

Louisville, Sept. 22.—Governor Robinson issued a proclamation calling the citizens to arms, under Nelson, for the defense of the city.

Mayor Delph ordered all business houses closed.

General Nelson issued a patriotic and stirring address to his soldiers to give a bloody welcome to the rebel hordes, now invading Kentucky.

The report of the burning of Newcastle was incorrect, and even the surrender of Morris, is now discredited in military circles.

Humphrey Marshall, with 12,000 men and 42 pieces of artillery was expected to reach Paris, yesterday morning. It is supposed he intends to join Kirby Smith's force at Lexington.

Great exodus of women and children from Louisville.

Excitement somewhat subsided, Military operations active and extensive.

Cincinnati, Sept. 28.—Last night the rebel cavalry captured Augusta, Kentucky, on the Ohio, 40 miles above this city. After robbing the houses, they destroyed the place. The citizens fled to this side.

Louisville, Sept. 29.—At the Galt House, at about 8 o'clock this morning, a difficulty occurred between Brig. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, and Maj. Gen. Nelson. It appears that there has been a difficulty between the parties for some time.—Nelson was in the office of the Galt House when Davis approached and spoke to him. Nelson refused to listen to him, and used some insulting language. Davis immediately borrowed a pistol and followed Nelson, who was going up stairs to his room, and whilst on the stairs, shot him, the ball entering the heart. Nelson afterwards walked to his room, and was laid on a mattress. He died about 8½ o'clock.

There are many conflicting accounts of the stooting of Nelson by Davis. About a week ago Nelson placed Davis in command of the home guard force in the city. At night Davis reported to Nelson the number of men working on the entrenchments, and enrolled for service. Nelson cursed him for not having more. Davis replied that he was general officer, and demanded the treatment of a gentleman. Nelson, in an insulting manner, ordered him to report at Cincinnati, and told him he would order the Provost Marshal to eject him from the city. This morning Gov. Morton and Gen. Nelson were standing near the desk of the Galt House, Gen. Davis approached and requested Gov. Morton to witness the conversation between himself and Nelson. He demanded of Nelson an apology for rude treatment he had received last week.—Nelson being a little deaf, asked him to speak louder. Davis again demanded an apology.—Nelson denounced him, and slapped him in the face. Davis stepped back, clinched his fist and again demanded an apology. Nelson slapped him in the face again, and denounced him as a coward. Davis turned away and procured a pistol from a friend and followed Nelson, who was going up stairs. Davis told Nelson to defend himself, immediately firing, the ball penetrating the left breast. Nelson died in about twenty minutes. Nelson requested to see his old friend, Rev. Mr. Talbott, Rector of the Calvary Episcopal Church, who was there at the Galt House. Talbott administered the sacrament according to the forms of his Church. The General repeated the service after the minister, and refused to talk on any other subject. He regretted that he had not long ago turned his attention to religion.

Louisville, Oct. 1.—Much the larger portion of Buell's army has moved toward the interior of Kentucky, in several columns, over different roads.

From Missouri.

Hudson, Mo., Sept. 29.—Major Anderson, commanding a detachment of the 10th Missouri Militia, recently had a skirmish with the guerrillas in Monroe county, routing two companies of them, and capturing the notorious guerrilla Elliott Majors, and thirteen of his party, together with some horses, arms and equipage.

J. W. Meaniffer, one of Poindexter's band, was captured on the 21st, having entered the cars in disguise, and being recognized by persons present.

General Merrill, is informed by authority which he deems credible, that, Porter himself crossed the river, on the night of the 21st inst., from the lower part of Calloway county. Previous information indicated that he had gone in that direction, and had some force with him, but how much is not known.

Saint Louis, Sept. 29.—Three hundred and sixty-three disloyal citizens of Carrel county Mo., have recently been assessed $11,000 by the Board of Commissioners, appointed under general order No. 3, for killing and wounding loyal soldiers and citizens, and for taking property belonging to said persons. The sums levied range from $2 to $1,000 on each. Persons assessed, if the amount is not paid within ten days after notice, their property will be seized and sold.

Helena, Arkansas, Sept. 25.—Recently an expedition, consisting of transports, Intan, Alhambra and the Ram Queen, of the West, carrying about 250 pieces of artillery, left Oldtown, and sailed down the river as far as Eunice, 40 miles below the mouth of the Arkansas. As the expedition descended the river, it was fired into by guerrillas, at Prentiss, a town on the Mississippi shore, opposite Napoleon, and at Island No. 76, killing at the latter place 4, and one man on the Intan. The boat shelled the woods along the shore, but, with what damage is not known. On the return trip, at Prentiss, a large force of guerrillas numbering 1,500 or 2,000 under command of Villipique, occupied the shores here, and opened a brisk cannonade on the boats, and volleys of musketry. The boats returned the compliment, with shot and shell, killing 27 of the rebels, and driving them back into the country, in the direction of Bolivar, after which a part of the forces disembarked and burned the town of Prentiss. The transports were riddled by musket balls, and two six pound cannon shot passed entirely through the cabin of the Alhambra. Our loss was three killed, and several wounded.

Nearly all the prisoners who escaped from Camp Chase have been caught. Eight were captured in Pickaway county by two citizens.

Important from New Orleans.

We have New Orleans news up to the 13th instant.

The Delta of the 13th inst. says that a collision occurred a few nights previously between a party of runaway negroes from the most plantations below the city, and the guard stationed at Camp Charlotte. It was reported that some blood was shed on the occasion, but the particulars of the fray could not be arrived at.

It is stated that nearly twelve thousand citizens of New Orleans have taken the oath of allegiance.

General Butler, has issued an order announcing that all regimental bands are to be mustered out of service.

On the night of the 9th, ex-Governor Wickliffe arrived in New Orleans, under a flag of truce, from Gen. Henry D. Taylor, commanding a force of guerrillas on the right bank of the Mississippi. He threatened retaliation for the alleged misconduct of Union forces inside of the city limits. Gen. Buler replied that, should the enemy hang any of the one hundred and sixty-six Union prisoners in his possession, the example would be followed on as many prisoners in our hands as the enemy had in his, the result would not be favorable to the Confederates.

HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

On the 8th an expedition went up the river, composed of the 4th Wisconsin Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Bean; 21st Indiana, Colonel McMillan; 9th Connecticut, Colonel Cahill; 14th Maine and the 1st Maine battery—the whole under the command of Acting Brigadier General Paine. The United States steam frigate Mississippi accompanied the transports.

The transports left Carrollton about 1 o'clock Monday morning, and proceeded up the river about 25 miles, where the 9th Connecticut, 14th Maine, and one section of the battery, with General Paine, disembarked. The 4th Wisconsin and 31st Indiana kept on up the river, and landed about five miles above, on the west side of the river.

Hearing that a large body—upwards of 600—of Texas cavalry was in the immediate vicinity, the Wisconsin and Indiana boys, with a section of the 1st Maine battery, under the command of Lieutenant E. D. Haley, started out to have a brush with them. They had not proceeded more than a mile from the levee before they came upon a body of them in a rice field, who, true to the instincts of the Confederate race, fled at the first fire, not, however, without losing four killed and three wounded. Then commenced the grand "skedaddle" and pursuit of the "brave sons of Texas."

They fled to the woods, our boys after them. The pursuit becoming too hot, the rebels left their horses, baggage, &c., and each one took to a swamp on his own hook by the underground railroad, and were followed up until our boys gave up the chase from sheer exhaustion. They succeeded in killing four more, wounding several, and taking about 20 prisoners, besides two hundred and fifty horses, all saddled and bridled, two flags, and any amount of private baggage.

Among our prisoners are Col. Waller, of Texas, and Captain January, both prominent partisan rangers. All this was accomplished without the loss of a man on our side.

Fort Monroe, Sept. 29.—The flag of truce boat Matamoras, from Aiken's Landing brought down about 160 passengers, among whom are about 94 officers, mostly from Pope's army.—Gen. Prentiss is one of the number.

On the 13th, the gunboat Winona, Lieutenant Commanding Thornton, ran under the fire of Fort Morgan, below Mobile, and opened fire on a rebel steamer lying inside, driving off her crew and damaging her greatly, by the explosion of a 11 pound shell in her bow. Fort Morgan opened a heavy fire on the Winona, but she escaped unhurt.

On the 9th, the Connecticut captured the English schooner Rambler, laden with cotton, which had escaped the blockade at Sabine Pass. Instructions were found on board to sell the cargo at Havana, purchase powder, medicines and return to Sabine Pass. She was sent to Ship Island.

Colonel Jack Hamilton, formerly a member of Congress, from Texas, had escaped and arrived at South West Pass. He had been secreted in the mountains 21 days. He was accompanied by six friends. He reports a strong Union feeling in the western part of the State.

New York, Oct. 1.—A Port Royal letter of the 26th ult., says the steamer Nashville, is penned in the Ogeechee river, with no chance of escape. Her late chief officer has been captured on a pilot boat.

The streets of Charleston are defended by rifle pits, and the bay obstructed by piles, fire rafts, &c. There are three gunboats in the harbor.

Everybody seems to think that Charleston will be attacked soon, and that General Mitchell, is maturing plans.

Our forces have been considerably increased. The health of the troops is excellent.

Fingal ram is nearly completed, at Savannah. Two others will probably prove failures.

Tribune's dispatch:

Hon. Eli Thayer's scheme for colonization by armed men of the Southern States, which meets the approval of the Secretaries, has been discussed several times in Cabinet meetings, and will probably soon receive formal official sanction.

The project contemplates an expedition of 10,000 colonists enlisted for six months, and supplied with transportation, subsistence, arms, and a general by the government, whose business it shall be to hold, occupy and possess the public lands of Florida and other lands belonging to rebels, and seized under the law of the session of Congress, for non-payment of the direct tax.

Thayer promises, if allowed to carry out his plan entire, to bring Florida into the Union as a free state by the first of February next.

Texas and Virginia are already talked of as states to be subjected to the same process.

This, like the proclamation of this morning, will be another step in the more vigorous policy which the administration in its proclamation of freedom, advertised that it should henceforth pursue.

Cincinnati, Sept. 30.—General Morgan, left Cumberland Gap, about two weeks ago, with all his forces. It is supposed he is marching in a northeastward direction and will strike the Ohio somewhere about Portsmouth. He brought away all his artillery and stores, and blocked up the Gap with stones so as to render it impassable.

Captain Prentice, son of George D. Prentice, who was wounded in the fight at Augusta, Kentucky, died to-day.

The President's Proclamation.

Specials from Washington to the Cincinnati *Commercial* have the following:

It seems to be the confident belief of the best informed military men in Washington that the Army of the Potomac has received the President's conditional emancipation proclamation with the utmost unanimity and enthusiasm.

Gen. McClellan has given his opinion and assurance on this subject, and the Government is strongly fortified in the bold position the President has taken by other corps of the army as far as heard from. It is universally regarded as a war measure. This is Mr. Lincoln's interpretation of it, which he freely expressed.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY ON THE MARYLAND BATTLE-FIELDS.—The Baltimore Sun says that the beautiful district of country over which the battle of Sharpsburg raged, presents a melancholy picture of devastation. A number of houses and barns were destroyed, fences scattered as if a tornado had swept them away, hundreds of acres of corn trampled down and devoured, and wreck, ruin and desolation meet the eye at every turn. A majority of houses in Sharpsburg, as well as those along the whole line of the battle from thence to Keedysville, exhibit marks of having been under fire. Some were penetrated in three or four different places by shot and shell, and in many instances their inmates made narrow escapes from destruction. The amount of personal property—horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, corn and other provender—which was taken from the farmers was enormous.

DELEGATION OF CHIPPEWAS.—The people of this city were astonished yesterday by the sudden appearance of some forty-five painted Indians in full feathers, with flags flying, drums beating, and a singing and yelling accompaniment. Women were terrified, and shut up their houses and run into the cellar; men incontinently commenced to raise their hands to see if their top-knot was all right. But things did not prove as alarming as first appearances indicated. It was a delegation of Chippewas to see General Pope, and offer their services to help put down the Sioux. Some 'U bands were represented by this delegation—nearly every band within the limits of Minnesota.—*St. Paul Press.*

The rebel raid in Kentucky has caused a great influx of cattle, horses, mules, etc., into the southern counties of Ohio for safe keeping, materially enhancing the prices of hay, corn, &c.

Political Association!

Though the name of the voters, who are induced to range themselves under the pretended flag of the Democratic party in the loyal States are loyal men, yet it is an indisputable fact that every man of *so-called loyalty* is there also. In all the State of Ohio and in all the North, the men who have most sympathized with the rebels, who have given them "aid and comfort," are most vociferously crying out to sustain the Democratic party. Mayor Wood of New York, who regretted that he could not *punish* those who, in January, 1861, interrupted the shipment of arms to Georgia—to be placed in the hands of rebels and traitors—and who later suggested that as disunion was a fixed fact, he recommended the secession of New York City, is one of the trusted magnates of the pretended party. Marshal Rynders, who is reported to have declared that if he fought at all, he would fight for the South, is also of the same faith. Ex-Senator Bright of Indiana, who recommended a man having an "improvement in fire-arms" to Jeff. Davis also "runs with the machine."

So all others who are notoriously friendly to Jeff. Davis, those who have set their faces against volunteering and said not a word nor given a dime to promote it, are all furious in their devotion to what they call the "Democratic party."—Is a traitor arrested—they cry persecution. Is he more than suspected of corresponding with the enemy—freedom of speech is thrust down by his arrest. Does he incite to armed resistance to the draft—as in the case of Edson B. Olds—if sent to Fort Lafayette—he is a martyr to the cause of Democracy! Can honest, patriotic, loyal men fellowship with such men? Can they associate with them and not lose their own self-respect? Will they do it, when they understand them? It is certainly a matter to consider and to weigh will.—*Sen. Reg.*

Parson Brownlow on the Proclamation.

In his address last Thursday at the Michigan State Fair, in Detroit, Parson Brownlow said:

Regarding Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, I will say, that if he means to free the slaves of rebels in arms, and pay loyal men for them, I am for it, out and out. [Enthusiastic applause.] I think the proclamation well timed, and fortunate at this moment. If it had been made a month or six weeks later, the rebels would have made a proposition themselves to England to take their negroes and colonize them, and I thank God that Old Abe has taken the starch out of them. [Cheers.]

THE TRUTH KNOWN AT RICHMOND.—The exchanged prisoners who have lately reached here from the rebel capital represent that in spite of the monstrous lying of the Confederate press, there is among the masses a truthful impression as to the results of the battle of Antietam, and consequently a general depression among the citizens. The same authority states that there are not more than from 3,000 to 5,000 soldiers in Richmond, and that between that place and Aiken's Landing there is but one work, which mounts but three guns.—*Wash. Cor. Cin. Com.*

Democratic Authority.

Hon. S. S. Cox, of the Franklin District, in a speech made at Zanesville a couple of weeks ago, is reported to have said that "the blood of every soldier who fell in this war would be upon the skirts of James Buchanan and John B. Floyd.—It was in their power to suppress this rebellion in its infancy. But instead of doing so, they rather fanned it into a flame, which for many long months has been threatening to consume the hopes of thirty millions of people.

What Cox says should be good Democratic authority; and so for the future we ought not to hear anything more about this "Abolition war," "Lincoln war," or "Nigger war," but instead thereof "Jim Buchanan war," "John B. Floyd war," &c. Samuel Cox has said it, and no Butternut dare deny it.—*Register.*

A Poser!

If the Democrats are so universally in favor of the war, as the Democratic paper in this city pretends, will it explain why Bradbury, "peace" Democrat for Governor of Maine; at the late election, obtained almost five times as many votes as Jameson, war Democrat?—*Detroit Adv.*

JOSEPH ALLBEE'S ESTATE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and duly qualified as administrator on the estate of Joseph Allbee, deceased, late of Riley township.
JONATHAN MORROW.
Riley township, Oct. 3, 1862. 38w3*

To Consumptives.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of its cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg,
Oct. 3 m03 Kings county, New York.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By order of Court.

On Saturday, the 8th day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the door of the Court House in the town of Fremont, will be sold to the highest bidder, the following real estate as the property of Isaac Van Doren, jr., deceased, to wit:

A parcel of land bounded and described as follows:—commencing where the west line of section number one, township number four, range number fifteen, intersects the township line, running thence south two chains and sixty-one links; thence eastwardly along the turnpike ten rods; thence north sixteen degrees east, until it intersects the township line; thence west fourteen rods to the place of beginning, containing one acre more or less.

Also, the east part of the south-east quarter of fractional section number thirty-five, township number five, range number fifteen, containing eighty-three and twenty-eight one-hundredths acres; thirty acres off the north end of which is assigned as dower to Amanda Coe, which is still an encumbrance thereon.

Also, thirty-six and twenty-seven one-hundredths acres of land to be taken off the north-east part of the south-west part of fractional section number two in township number four, range number fifteen, the south seventeen acres of which is assigned as dower to Amanda Coe and on which it is still an incumbrance.

Also the east part of the north-east quarter of section number two, township number four, north of range number fifteen, containing thirty-six acres of land more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash in hand, one-third in one year, and one-third