

The Volunteer

J. H. PARKER : : : Editor.
Red Wing, October 15, 1863.

The Rebellion.

The signs look more cheering now than they have before in a long time. It is said that the rebel general Lee is still retreating toward Richmond, the raid into Maryland having been a total failure, and the disastrous battle of Antietam having proved the impossibility of success on this side of the Potomac. It is said that his army is destitute of clothing and provisions, and are thoroughly discouraged. Added to all this, the Proclamation of the President has filled the soldiers with alarm for the safety of their homes and families, and they are represented as being exceedingly anxious to leave the army and get home.

What our army of the Potomac is doing we do not know. Probably in their own good time they will make themselves heard from. We are not one of those who believe nothing is being done we can hear a great noise and see a great smoke; but we must say we like to hear of great victories. But then, victories cannot be won without preparation.

We think we can safely say that before long we shall hear of operations in the Navy Department that will exceed in magnitude and brilliancy anything we have yet heard. The most stupendous preparations have been making all summer for some great movement; we think in the first instance against Charleston and Savannah. Our Navy has been nearly doubled, and in iron clad vessels, we outnumber any nation that exists. The work has been silently done, but it will tell when those great iron clad monsters attack Fort Sumter.

The guerrillas have been, and still are troublesome, their last bold dash being into the State of Pennsylvania, capturing the city of Chambersburg. But these are only the feverish throes of the sick man's pulse. In the West, where, a few weeks ago they seemed to have nearly recovered the States of Tennessee and Kentucky, they are now on the full retreat southward.

Two great battles have been fought in the West, that must be decisive of the fate of that Department. One at Corinth, in Gen. Grant's division, where Gen. Rosecrans, with about 18,000 men defeated Price, Van Dorn and Lovell, with between forty and sixty thousand men, slaying them in great numbers—driving them before our forces like sheep—capturing all their arms, and a great many prisoners. Afterwards we attacked them at the mouth of Hatchie River, defeating and routing them a second time—capturing many prisoners, and the remnant of their army escaping only by throwing away all their small arms. It is said that this army was utterly destitute of clothing and provisions, living on raw corn in the ear, as they plucked it. They were opposed to the fight at Corinth, and were only persuaded into it by the promise of easy victory, and rich plunder.

From the report of Gen. Buell to Gen. Halleck—which we publish in our telegraph reports—it will be noticed that he has won a decided victory over Gen. Bragg, and that the latter is in full retreat. We think we are justified in believing that a vigorous fall campaign in the West would rid it of every armed rebel.

WE Will not Buy.

Such is the heading that the little upstart nominal editor of the *Republican* attaches to an article in which he virtually brands all such old patriots as Christopher Graham and the Hon. Judge Welch, as traitors or sympathizers with traitors. We will waste no words in the defence of the character of these men, who have given more than money—their children to maintain the Government. We will only say that before that little spool for a man talks of buying anybody else, he had better pay back to his master (Hubbard) the price that was paid for himself. It is well known that before Hubbard purchased him, all there was of him was a secession Democrat of the Breckinridge and Valliantism stripe. We will remember a little cause in Red Wing about two years ago, just after Hubbard had promised him a winter's job, when this little budget of self-importance got up and confessed a repentance of his sins, and all the people sneered at it and said, "A little patronage was a great thing."

Dead Issues.

The issues between the Democratic party and the Republican party was heretofore formed upon the principles of the respective parties. The *Republican* says we cannot allow our principles to lie in abeyance. The Republican State Central Committee, through their Chairman, in an address to the people of the State, published in the *St. Paul Free Press* of the 9th, says, "The Union, or Republican party, has distinctly ignored all by-gone and dead issues. Now, which shall we believe? The Committee, of course. Then what are the by-gone and dead issues, and what are the new issues raised? The first are all such as divided parties previous to the war, all of which are now settled, or in spite of little purchased politician, permitted to sleep until a more propitious time to call them up. The latter is the simple question of fidelity to the Union; and on this question all, both Democrats and Republicans, who are unconditionally for the Union, are on one side, and all of both parties who are not unconditionally for the Union are on the other side. If that is so, then we cannot the Union men work more of actually together, than they can in two parties!"

Edicts of Party Spirit.

Washington said the spirit of party "servo" always to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindling the animosity of one part against another."

How truly the above is verified may be seen by the blind zeal with which bigoted, bribed and purchased partisans work for their party without the least reference to the question of principle, or the good of the country at large.

Mr. Littlefield, lately a Breckinridge Democrat, purchased over to the Republican party by a situation in the *Republican* office, whom one of those strange freaks of events which sometimes astonishes the world, has elevated to the position of editor of that journal, outdoes a real Republican in his mad, desperate efforts to acquire notoriety.

When the Southern rebels showed their hands, the loyal citizens of America, regardless of the question of party, and entirely ignoring politics, rushed to the support of the Government. Neither party can claim the pre-eminence of the other in the earnest, devoted zeal displayed in the support given to the Government. No person who was willing to support the Government at all stopped to ask whether it was a Republican or Democratic Administration. It was enough to know that the Government was in danger. All controversy ought to have stopped when the nation was involved in a mantle of treason, and baptized in a river of blood; when an hundred thousand firebrands—the homes of Democrats and Republicans—was wrapped in a mantle of mourning for the loss of fathers, husbands, sons and brothers—who, side by side, with former political adversaries, had gone forth to fight, bleed, and die for the country that gave us all birth, and which we all love.

And all good men—all truly great and good men did drop all party controversy, and following the advice of the immortal Washington, sought to "discourage it." All the leading men of the nation, including the President, Cabinet, and military officers, declared that they knew no politics save the Union, first, last, and all the time. If it were not for a lot of mush-room upstart politicians, who know of no other way to acquire popularity, all contention, all strife, all local petty quarrelling would cease. But how does the case stand? Any one looking at the *Republican* of last week would suppose that we were in the very midst of a perfect hot-bed of traitors; that every man must vote for the party candidates or the country is gone up. If the individual were worthy of notice, or if to notice him were not to stultify one's self, we would call Mr. Littlefield to account (in a kindly way) for seeking to agitate the community with ill-founded jealousies, and false alarms, and for trying to kindle the animosity of one part against the other. But we do not fear that he will set the world on fire, so we let him run his race.

The laws of this State (Section 44, Chapter 7, page 160, Compiled Statutes), provides that "No treasurer or other County Officer, or other person doing county business, shall, either directly or indirectly, purchase or receive in payment, exchange, or in any way whatever, any County order, or any claim against his county, during the period for which he may be elected, for a less amount than that represented on the face of such order, or demand against the county; and any person offending against the provisions of this section, on conviction thereof, upon indictment, shall be fined for every such offense, in a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars."

Such is the just and very healthy provision of our Statute, enacted, no doubt, to prevent adventurous, speculating officers from injuring the credit of the county by establishing the value of its evidence of indebtedness below the face thereof. Yet notwithstanding the law, and in open, persistent and willful violation thereof, Fred Joss, the individual who now has the audacity to aspire to the office of County Auditor, has been in the constant habit of purchasing County Orders at a great discount. It is believed he has made as much out of the County in this way during the term of his office, as his salary amounted to.

Now, we say if a man will knowingly violate the Statute in one respect, he will in another; and a man who pays no regard to the laws of the land is an unsafe person to trust in an office of responsibility. If to make money he will violate the Statute in speculating in the indebtedness of the county, he would just as quick, for a bribe, neglect to return taxes that are not paid, and make a false return to cover it up.

Indian Troubles.

We are happy to be able to record that the Indian difficulties are about at an end. Gen. Sibley has now about 18,000 prisoners, who have voluntarily given themselves up. He has recovered all the white captives, and there are but two or three hundred Indians now to be captured, besides Little Crow and his few followers. The few remaining are supposed to be all guilty, and Gen. Sibley is postponing any vigorous means until he gets them all. In the mean time the trial of the savages is progressing, and those found guilty will undoubtedly be hung. But what shall be done with the guilty villains not convicted? We say drive them out of the State.

Republican UNION Ticket.

That implies a Republican Union party to nominate the ticket. Republicans (party men) claim that the Republican party is a Union party, therefore, if there is a Union man in all the land he ought to attach himself to that party, and if he does not he cannot be a Union man.

Now if Republican signifies Union, why is it necessary to append the word "Union" to the ticket? Is the Republican Union Ticket the regular Republican party ticket, or is the ticket of a new party? We are at a loss. If it is the regular party ticket, then we say somebody is attempting to commit a fraud upon the voters by deceiving them into the belief that the ticket thus headed is the nomination of a Union Convention, or else they are suspicious of the patriotism of the Republican party, and dare not style the nomination a Republican ticket, but have to interpolate the word "Union" to give effect. If that is the case, would it not be wise to have a genuine union of all genuine Union men, and from that union nominate and elect a ticket that is unconditionally for the Union?

The truth of the case is, both the Republican and the Democrat parties are Union parties. There are traitors in both. In the Democratic party may be found unconditional secessionists, and in the Republican party may be found those semi-traitors, headed by the *New York Tribune* and the *Chicago Tribune* who do not want the Union restored unless it can be done in their own way. These two elements in both parties compose all the opposition the Administration receives from the North. Against them every consideration of patriotism demands that every man in the North should be united and stand by the Administration.

Patronize Home Industry.

Does any one dissent from the doctrine of the title of this article? If so, we have no time to argue with them. We take it for an admitted truth that when an individual, or the corporate community can be just as well served, and just as cheaply, their patronage ought to be given to those of their own locality who can serve them; and so when we discovered that a large job of county printing had been done at St. Paul, we naturally inquired into it, and found that little Freddy Joss, in the plenitude of his supreme authority over the subject, had passed by both of the offices here—either one of which could, and would have done the job just as well and cheap—and went to St. Paul to patronize the printers of that city, in order to win their good esteem, if perchance his aspirations should ever take another flight, and he should want a State office.

Our attention was first called to the outrage by Lieut. C. L. Davis, who afterwards told us he should not "pitch into" Joss about it, as probably he (Davis) would in the end, make more out of it by not doing so. Mr. Davis said the excuse Joss gave was that Mr. Meredith had done a job for the County a little before, for which he charged the County too much.

When there are two papers in the same place, an officer doing business for the County ought to let the printing at a fair competition. In this County, such we believe has been the vote of the County Board. But we do state that neither Mr. Joss, nor any other person came to this office to enquire what we would do the printing for, but he gave it to Mr. Meredith and allowed him to charge just what he pleased, and because he cheated the County, little Freddy takes the printing out of the County. Now, why did Freddy pass by us and give the printing to Mr. Meredith at an enormous price? We think we can give the reason. He supposed that his master and owner, (Mr. Hubbard), and ourself were not on good terms, and that his owner would not be pleased if he should give us the job at any rate, so he did not dare to do it, even though the tax payers of the County might suffer thereby.

We now want the people of the County to vote for him, but we think if Mr. Hubbard owns any such property here, it had better not be in office.

We would refer our readers to the subscription list for the benefit of the families of the several candidates. Among the names 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 depends in a great measure upon the character and qualification 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 members.

For the Volunteer.

Mr. Graham is a man, an honest man, a public spirited, generous man. Little Freddy amounts to nothing at all. If the two were to announce themselves independent candidates for the office for which they have been respectively nominated, Freddy would never know what hurt him; but being on a party ticket, many men may vote for him who will not stop to enquire whether they are voting for a man or a monkey.

The nominal editor of the *Republican* seeks earnestly to create the impression that the late Mass Convention was a Democratic Convention. He says that the Democrats had a controlling majority there, and, therefore, it was a Democratic-Session-Cullen concern.

Now will our friend Littlefield account for one thing? He admits that Democrats are very avicious and grasping, and that they had a majority. Now why didn't they nominate a Democrat for the Legislature? There is not another office on the ticket that can do a party a particle of good, yet the Democrats voluntarily nominated two Republicans to the Legislature. Why was it? We will tell: In the first place we do not know whether there were more Democrats than Republicans or not, but we do know that there were no party men there; the question of party did not enter into the consideration of nomination in the least degree. The Convention sought, and found good men and nominated them, and our young friend Littlefield simply states an untruth when he affirms that any person left the Convention dissatisfied, or that any person stated that he had been imposed upon, or that any person (save himself) pronounced it a secession affair, or if any person did, that person is a liar.

The fact that nearly all the nominations that were made, and particularly both the Representatives, were from the Republican party, proves the falsity of the statements of Mr. Littlefield. We dislike to expose him, but if a man will lie, he must expect exposure.

No Controversy.

Our readers will pardon us if we refuse to be drawn into a personal controversy upon the columns of the *Republican*, with Mr. James Parker, candidate for County Attorney, and editor of the *Goodhue Volunteer*. We believe we can furnish our readers with more interesting matter than by telling them of a thing for which they are so little, and will spare our readers' feelings by meddling as little as possible with so loathsome an object—*Republicanism*.

If either of the editors of the *Republican*, and especially the nominal editor, (Mr. E. A. Littlefield), gets drawn into a controversy with us, it will be after this. We have too much to attend to that is of importance to the public at large to seek a controversy with any such individual; and if it were offered we should most certainly decline. We seek a controversy with him! He need not hope to rise from oblivion by any such process.

An Important Circumstance—Promotions from the Ranks.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, Sept. 29, 1863.

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.

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Telegraphic News.

The following are the dispatches from General Grant:

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. GRANT, Jackson, Tenn., Oct. 15, 1863.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck, General in Chief: Generals Ord and Hurlbut came upon the enemy yesterday, and General Hurlbut having driven in small bodies of the rebels the day before, after seven hours' hard fighting, drove the enemy five miles back across the Hatchie, towards Corinth, capturing two batteries, about 300 prisoners, and many small arms.

I immediately apprised General Rosecrans of these facts, and directed him to urge on the good work. The following dispatch has just been received from him:

CHICKAMAUGA, Oct. 6.

To Maj. Gen. Grant: The enemy is totally routed, throwing everything away. We are following sharply. W. S. ROSECRANS, Maj. Gen.

Under previous instructions General Hurlbut is also following. Gen. McPherson is in the lead of Rosecrans' column. The rebel Gen. Martin is said to be killed.

U. S. GRANT, Major General Commanding.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.

Dispatches received at headquarters bring intelligence to the effect that, on Saturday morning, General Schofield advanced upon the rebels at Newtonia, a small town 24 miles southwest of Springfield. After two hours' engagement, the rebels broke and fled in all directions. Our loss was trifling. Dispatches intercepted after the fight advised Schofield of the intention of the enemy to concentrate their whole force at a point twelve miles distant from Newtonia, to which point he was pushing rapidly, with the expectation of retreating to the north.

No particulars have yet been received. Frank P. Blair was unanimously nominated for Congress from the First District, by the Union emancipation convention yesterday.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 7.

The steamer brought down none of our prisoners. The commissioner of the confederate government refused to exchange the prisoners of this State belonging to Virginia, on the ground that they were taken on territory belonging to the confederacy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.

Brig. Gen. L. D. Cox of Ohio, late commander of the Kanawha division of the army and successor to Gen. Rosecrans in command of the 9th army corps, has been promoted to the rank of Major General, and is assigned to the command of all the troops in a new department, the name of which is not yet announced.

WASHINGTON 8.—The Surgeon General has returned from his visit of inspection to the Philadelphia hospitals. He found them all in first-rate order, far better than those which exist in any other city that he has visited, the supplies being ample and the arrangements excellent. A new hospital now in course of construction, will contain 3,000 beds. It will be the largest in the world.

[Special to Evening Post.]—A late edition of the *Washington Star* of last evening states that it is currently reported that Gen. Banks will succeed Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, that Gen. Halleck returns to his old command in the west, and that the command of McClellan will be given to Gen. Hooker, and that McClellan will succeed Gen. Halleck.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.

[Times dispatch.]—The President's emancipation proclamation has inspired the most lively terror throughout the South. The rebels do not laugh at the decree, but quake with apprehension. They express fears that it will be the means of producing a counter revolution in the slave States, and the soldiers desire to return to their homes to protect their families.

They believe the negroes to be organized in secret associations and only to be waiting an auspicious opportunity to rise in insurrection en masse.

They have heard already of the proclamation and are becoming very restless under their yoke. The women and children of the rural districts are removing to the city for safety, and consternation seems to be universal.

Advices of the Government from Europe show no change in the purposes of England or France, and these governments continue to indicate a settled purpose to adhere to the oft-declared policy of non intervention.

The statement that Lee's army is falling back is confirmed, and it is expected in case he shall be pressed by the Union forces he will retreat to Gordonsville.

The condition of the rebel army is one of great destitution. In addition to their want of clothing they are now living on half rations. Charles N. Fairner, visiting the camps and making speeches to sustain their courage.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 8.

The Indianapolis correspondent of the *Commercial* says the Copperheads of Hartford, Blachford County, collected on Monday, and forcibly resisted the draft. They destroyed the ballot box and enrolling papers, and forced the Commissioners and Provost Marshal to resign. They claim to have 200 armed men and say they will defend themselves against the Government and those attempting to sustain it. A battalion of the sixth Indiana, have been ordered to Hartford, and will enforce the draft and arrest the ring leaders of this disgraceful proceeding.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

The *Hill* Head correspondent of the *Herald*, dated 8th of October, states that an expedition of guerrillas, with a land force under Gen. Brannan, had captured a fort on St. John's Bluff, on St. John's River. A large number of prisoners of English colonial shells were found, together with small arms. The fort will be immediately destroyed.

At least accounts every preparation was being pushed rapidly to completion to attack another military battery situated on Yellow Bluff, about eight miles further up the river. I predict, however, in speedy demerolition, and the occupation of Jacksonville at an early day.

CANBERRA, PERTH, Oct. 11.

On the Cumberland Valley Railroad, passenger trains from Harrisburg have been stopped.

Much excitement prevails here. All the rolling stock of the road, except four locomotives—the *Anderson* engine and a train of regular passenger, have gone up to Camp Meade. General command of the Department is held by Gen. D. E. Hays.

PERHAMPSTEAD, Oct. 11.

Official dispatch from General Scott, Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania, to General Grant, dated Oct. 11th.

To Maj. General Halleck, General in Chief: I have already learned of the movement of the army from Lewisville, and have accordingly directed the whole of the army to move on to the Potomac. I have accordingly directed the whole of the army to move on to the Potomac.

would give battle at Bardonia. My troops searched that place on the 4th, driving on the enemy's rear guard of cavalry and artillery. The main body retired towards Springfield, whither the pursuit was continued. In the evening I sent a corps under General Gilbert on the direct road from Springfield to Perryville, who arrived on the 7th instant within two miles of town, where the enemy was found to be in force.

The left column, under General McCook, coming by the Knoxville road about ten o'clock on the 8th instant. It was ordered into position to attack, and a strong reconnaissance directed.

At four o'clock I received a request from General McCook for re-inforcements, and also learned that the left had been severely engaged for several hours, and that the right and left of that corps were being turned and severely pressed. Reinforcements were immediately sent forward from the centre. Orders were also sent from the right to the column under General Crittenden, which was advancing by the Lebanon road, to push forward and attack the enemy's left, but it was impossible for it to get a position to secure a decisive result.

The action was continued until dark. Some fighting also occurred on the center. The enemy was every where repulsed, but not without some temporary advantages on the left. The several corps were put in position during the night, and moved at six o'clock this morning.

Some skirmishing occurred with the enemy's rear guard. The main body had fallen back in the direction of Harrodsburg. I have no accurate report of our loss. It is probably pretty heavy, including valuable officers. Generals Jackson and Terrell, I regret to say, are among the killed.

[Signed] D. C. BURKE, Major General Commanding.

McClellan's Address to his Army. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Oct. 9.—8.30 P. M.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 160.—HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR SHERRILLSBURG, MD., Oct. 3, 1862.—The Commanding General tenders his congratulations to the army under his command for the victories achieved by their bravery at the Pass of South Mountain and upon the Antietam Creek.

The brilliant conduct of Reno's and Hooker's corps, under Burnside, at Hunter's Gap, and of Franklin's corps, at Grapton's Pass, in which, in face of an enemy strong in position and resisting with obstinacy, they carried the mountain, and prepared the way for the advance of the army, won for them the admiration of their brethren in arms.

In the remarkable battle of Antietam, we defeated a numerous and powerful army of the enemy, in an action desperately fought, and remarkable for its duration, and for the destruction of life, which attended, with the most obstinate bravery, the troops of Hooker, Mansfield, and Sumner, the fighting valour of those of Franklin on the right, the steady valor of those of Burnside on the left and the vigorous support of Porter and Pleasanton, present a brilliant spectacle to our countrymen which will swell their hearts with pride and exultation.

Fourteen guns, thirty nine colors, 15,500 stand of arms and nearly 6,000 prisoners taken from the enemy, are evidences of the completeness of our triumph.

A grateful country will thank this noble army for achievements which have rescued the loyal States of the East from the ravages of the invaders, and which have driven him from their borders.

While rejoicing at the victories which under God's blessing have crowned our exertions, let us cherish the memory of our brave comrades who have laid down their lives upon the battle fields, martyrs in their country's cause, their names will be enshrined in the hearts of the people.

By command of Maj. Gen. McCLELLAN, S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

INTERESTING ORDER FROM GEN. McCLELLAN. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Camp near Sherrillsburg, Md., Oct. 7.

GENERAL ORDER, 163.—The attention of the officers and soldiers of the army of the Potomac, is called to General Order No. 139, War Department, September 24th, 1862, publishing to the army the President's proclamation of September 22nd, 1862.

A proclamation of such grave moment to the nation, officially communicated to the army, affords the general commanding an opportunity of defining specifically, to the officers and soldiers under his command, the service to be rendered by all persons in the military authority of the Government.

The constitution confides to the civil authorities, legislative, judicial, executive, power and duty of making, expounding and executing the federal laws. Armed forces are raised and supported simply to maintain the civil authorities, and are to be held in strict subordination thereto.

In all respects the fundamental role of our political system is to be the security of our republican institutions, and should be thoroughly understood and observed by every soldier.

The principle upon which and the object for which it should be determined, and declared by the civil authorities and the chief executive, when charged with the administration of national affairs, is the proper and only source through which the views and orders of the government can be made known to the armies of the United States.

Discussions by officers and soldiers, concerning public measures, determined upon and declared by the Government, when carried at all beyond the ordinary temperate and respectful expression of opinion, tend greatly to impair and destroy the discipline and efficiency of troops, by substituting the spirit of political faction for that firm steady and earnest support of the authorities of the Government, which is the highest duty of the American soldier. The remedy for political errors, if any are committed, is to be found only in the action of the people at the polls.

In thus calling the attention of this army to the true relation between the soldier and the Government, the General Commanding merely asserts a principle which has been long and justly maintained, and which has been so fully illustrated on so many occasions. In carrying out the orders of the Government, you will all be guided by the same high sense of duty and Christianity that has ever characterized its conduct towards the nation.

By command of Maj. Gen. McCLELLAN, JAS. A. HORTON, Lt. Col. A. C. D. and A. A. G.

A DIVERSE PAPER. Enclosed in a letter from the Government, the General Commanding has been informed that a certain number of the army have been taken prisoners, and that the Harper's Ferry prisoners, and the Indians, compelled to take a solemn parole extending from serving the United States Government in any capacity whatever until exchanged.