AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

VIRTUE LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

CARLISLE, PA., OCTOBER 22, 1863.

LOST KEY.—A brass night-latch key was lost near the court-house, on the day of the election. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving it at the Volunteer office.

☞ J. W. SMILEY has just opened a large and desirable assortment of Winter Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Hats, to which attention is particularly invited. Let all in need of such articles give him a call, as he promises to please both in goods and prices. You can depend upon goods proving to be as good as they are recommended. He will let no man undersel him. Do not fail to give him a call.

Money Wanted.

We want money and must have it. Will not those of our patrons who know themselves indebted to us, either for subscription or advertising, do us the favor to pry up? Our expenses are heavy and must be met; and we can see no way of meeting our indebtedness than by those indebted to us coming to our assistance. *Who'll be the first to respond? Don't all speak at once, gentlemen, but come along with the cash.* If you can't come in person, you can send the amount due us with one of your neighbors or by mail. We repeat it, we want money and *must have it.*

FUN FOR THE MILLION!—*At Rheem's Hall to-night.*—A novel and interesting entertainment is offered to the fun loving public at Rheem's Hall to-night, when Prof. Harry Lee will exhibit the singular and laughable effects of the chemical agent discovered by Priestly, and which is widely known as Laughing Gas. This gas is known to scientific men as nitrous oxide gas. It is administered by inhalation, in the same manner as ether, but its effects, while perfectly harmless, are far more astonishing and amusing. The person under its influence becomes inspired with life and humor, assumes grotesque attitudes, indulges in lively scintillations of wit, and, in short, is transformed into a comedian of the first water—laughing immoderately all the while. The gas produces an involuntary disposition to laugh, and, as mirth is contagious, the entire audience are frequently convulsed with laughter, resulting from sympathy with the subject who is under the influence.

Laughing gas is an anæsthetic agent although its administration is not attended with any of the dangers resulting from chloroform. Under its influence, teeth may be extracted and surgical operations performed without pain. The subject lives and moves in a ideal world, and is for the time being perfectly happy.

The Professor will be assisted in his performance by Prof. Haller, a magician of great skill and extensive reputation, whose marvelous feats of magic have astonished those who witnessed them in Europe and America.

The Result in this County.

The majority for WOODWARD in this county is 641, for LOWRIE 716, and for the Democratic county ticket, an average majority of 701. That is doing very well, under the circumstances, but not quite as well as we had anticipated. Our majority would have been at least 1000, had not some 300 Republican soldiers been sent here to vote. In addition to this, scores of fraudulent votes were polled. In the West ward of Carlisle alone at least 30 illegal votes were taken; indeed every Abolitionist who desired to vote was permitted to do so. Soldiers whose quarters were in North Middleton township voted in Carlisle; several who had families in other counties, exercised the same privilege, and Students whose parents reside in other States, voted.

We beg leave to call the attention of the Prosecuting Attorney to these facts. It is his duty to prosecute all election officers who have suffered their partizan prejudices to overcome their sworn duty and judgment.

Never in the history of this county did the enemies of Democracy show the same disregard of law, justice and right at the polls.—By this scoundrelism then, our majority was reduced several hundred below what it should have been. The weak efforts of *five* newspapers in the county, the vapid harangues of pigmy army officers, and the persistent falsehoods uttered by two dozen of home spouters, did not make a vote against us; *indeed*, we believe they made votes for our ticket. The two Democratic papers, and our four or five speakers on the Democratic side, had more influence with the people, than all the combined batteries our opponents could bring to bear against us.

The result in this county will, we hope, serve as a lesson to reckless men, and teach them that neither shoulder straps, falsehoods, or a half-dozen of newspapers, can deceive the people of old Mother Cumberland. They are intelligent, incorruptible and honest.—They respect a soldier when he acts the part of a soldier, but they will not permit him to mount the stump, and stigmatize a majority of the people as "copperheads" and "traitors." The people understand these military gentlemen; they know what prompts *them* to leave their regiments to enter the political arena, and they despise their motives and spit upon their attempt to draw *wool* over their eyes.

All honor, then, to the unbought Democracy of old Mother Cumberland. A few heretofore acting with us were reached by the *solid* arguments used by reckless Abolitionists, but yet notwithstanding their mean treachery, our majority would have reached a thousand had none but Cumberland county men voted. Such being the fact, we record the result of the contest the greatest victory ever achieved by the Democratic party in this county. Hereafter Cumberland county may be counted at 1500 Democratic majority.

THE ELECTION IN THIS STATE.

A Most Infamous Conspiracy Consummated.

The contest between Democracy and Abolitionism has terminated, and, according to the footing up of the figures, CURTIN is declared elected Governor of our good old Commonwealth by some 12,000 majority.—The election, as it was conducted, was the most outrageous farce and fraud that ever was perpetrated in this or any other State, and it is hard indeed to submit to a result effected by the corrupt doings of the political gamblers we had to contend with.

Three weeks previous to the day of election, *the popular tide* was overwhelming for Judge WOODWARD, and his friends would not have compromised with the Abolitionists under forty or fifty thousand majority. Our opponents knew and felt this—they felt satisfied that the people of Pennsylvania were against them and their shoddy candidate.—Then it was that a grand system of fraud and villainy was concocted at Washington, to defeat and defraud the honest voters of Pennsylvania; then it was that CURTIN, with the assistance of the desperate men of the LINCOLN cabinet, resolved upon a plan such as none but political freebooters would have thought of. They resolved to flood the State with "green-backs," and buy up the venal *and corrupt* in every county; in addition to this they purchased the support of all the so-called "neutral" papers of the State; they also sent home scores of Abolition officers of the army, to harangue the people from the stump, at the public expense; *ministers of the* gospel were enlisted to preach *treason from* the pulpit, and gamblers to make bets over the faro-table. All these infernal schemes, corruption and villainy could and would have been resisted and overcome by the solid yeomanry of the State, who were proof against the money of the shoddyites, and who stood like a wall of brass against the united and harmonious appeals of "neutral" journals, shameless preachers, and unblushing gamblers. CURTIN and his friends stood aghast and confounded when they discovered that all their combined villainies failed to move or shake a majority of the people. Some proselytes they had made that they could count on, but not sufficient by many thousands to accomplish their dark plans. The voice of the people, from the hills and the valleys, was still in a loud majority for the incorruptible WOODWARD.

It was at this point in the campaign (some three weeks before the election,) that it was determined by CURTIN and the reckless men who acted with him, to defeat the will of a majority of the people of Pennsylvania at all hazards, by another desperate adventure.—To do this they proposed to grant furloughs to some 25,000 Pennsylvania soldiers, and send them home, on condition that they promised to vote for CURTIN. No soldier could receive a furlough who did not pledge his vote and his influence to CURTIN. Most of the troops selected for furloughs, however, were political Abolitionists, whose sentiments were well known to their officers. Scon every county swarmed with soldiers; these soldiers voted, and by their votes Gov. CURTIN has been again foisted upon the unwilling people of Pennsylvania. The Democratic soldiers—the friends of WOODWARD—were not permitted to return home to vote—none but those who were pledged to CURTIN could enjoy this privilege. It is hard, therefore, we repeat, to submit to a defeat brought about by such villainous agencies. Had it not been for these political troops, Judge WOODWARD would have been in the majority some 12,000 or 20,000, and the Legislature would have been ours. None but remorseless and thieving Abolitionists could have suggested a plan like this for carrying an election. But, so it is, and, as law abiding citizens we must submit to the military despotism that now rules the country.

LETTER FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

The following letter from Gen. McCLELLAN (written the day before our election,) will explain itself. Among the ten thousand lies manufactured and circulated by thieving Abolitionists during the late political contest, was the assertion that Gen. McCLELLAN "favored the election of Curtin!" This lie was concocted by the scoundrel FORNEY, of the Philadelphia *Press*. Gen. McCLELLAN felt indignant at being placed in this position, and at once wrote the following letter to Col. BIDDLE, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee:

ORANGE, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1863.

To Hon. CHAS. J. BIDDLE, Chairman Democratic State Central Committee:

DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to an article in the Philadelphia *Press*, asserting that I had written to the managers of the Democratic meeting at Allentown, disapproving the objects of the meeting, and that if I voted or spoke it would be in favor of Gov. CURTIN, and I am informed that similar assertions have been made throughout the State. It has been my earnest endeavor heretofore, to evade any participation in party or politics. I had determined to adhere to this course, but it is obvious that I cannot longer remain in silence under such misapprehensions. I therefore request you to deny that I have written any such letter or maintained any such views as those attributed to me in the Philadelphia *Press*. I desire to state that having some days ago had a full conversation with Judge WOODWARD, I find that our views agreed. I regard his election as Governor of Pennsylvania as called for by the interests of the nation. I understood Judge WOODWARD to be in favor of the prosecution of the war with all the means at the command of the loyal States, *until the military power of the rebellion is destroyed.* I understand him to be of the opinion that while the war is carried on with all possible decision and energy that the policy directing it should be in accordance with the principles of humanity and the Christian world, not injuring private rights and property, not demanded by military necessity, and recommended by military law among civilized nations. And finally, I understand him to agree with me in the opinion that the sole great objects of this war are the restoration of the unity of the nation, the preservation of the constitution, and the supremacy of the laws of the country. Believing that our opinions entirely agree upon these points, I would, were it in my power, give to Judge WOODWARD my voice and vote.

I am, very respectfully yours,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

THE INDIANA ELECTION.—It is significant that in Connecticut and Indiana the elections have gone for the Democrats. The reason is obvious. The Republican soldiers were not sent home, and greenbacks were not squandered.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Loyal Thieves at Work.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing from that sink of iniquity under date of October 16, mentions several interesting incidents. It is evident that the "loyal" thieves are driving a smart business. From his letter we take the following:

"TROUBLE AMONG BURNSIDE'S STAFF OFFICERS.—The finding and sentence in the case of Captain James Madison Cutts, late of General Burnside's Staff, Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of the Ohio, has just been published to the Army. Capt. Cutts was charged with using insulting language to Capt. Hutton, Aid-de-Camp to General Burnside, in relation to the right of the latter to use a certain office writing desk. He was also charged with improper conduct, in peeping over the door-jam of a lady's chamber, at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, Ohio. He was found guilty on both charges of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and sentenced to be dismissed the service."

CUTTS, CUTTS! Let's see—we have heard *that* name before. CUTTS! Who is he?—Ah, we remember. He was the Judge Advocate in the mock trial of VALLANDIGHAM. CUTTS!—the infamous scoundrel who plead guilty to the heroic act of watching a young lady while she made her retiring toilet!—What impulses of honorable indignation must have swelled his virtuous heart when he arraigned Mr. VALLANDIGHAM for trial; and with what feelings of heroic joy he and whelps like him barked at the banished lion from a safe distance. Too bad that CUTTS should be dismissed the service. He has so many traits and marks of a good Abolitionist, that old ABE should have compassion upon him and permit him to resume his duties, viz:—the persecution of Democratic statesmen, and peeping at ladies when they are dressing for bed. Do have compassion on the redoubtable CUTTS, father AARAHAM.

N. B.—After writing the above we received the daily papers of Monday, and they inform us that "in consideration of the previous *character and standing* of CUTTS, the President has remitted the sentence passed upon him, and ordered him to join his regiment!" Bravo, uncle ABE; we could not believe that a man of your tender feelings would permit a hero of the "character and standing" of CUTTS to suffer! Go, refined and heroic CUTTS, and peep at ladies dressing as much as you please, and when you desire to steal another writing desk, do it with impunity; your "character and standing" as a good Abolitionist and a brute, will shield you from all responsibility.

Here is another item mentioned by the *Inquirer* correspondent:

"VERDICT AND SENTENCE IN CAPT. LEVY'S CASE.—Captain Cheme M. Levy, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, has been found guilty by Court-martial of presenting a false voucher, representing that he paid his clerk $100, when, in fact, he only paid him $50 per month for services. Captain Levy was sentenced to be cashiered, and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in the United States. The Court further ordered that the facts be published in three newspapers in Washington, D. C."

Poor Capt. LEVY; he is one of the "loyal" thieves, and was engaged in making a little money in accordance with Abolition teaching. He is a persecuted man, poor fellow, and was only following the example of thousands who sport titles that rank him. Old ABE should also consider LEVY'S "character and standing," and restore *him* to his former position. If the President refuses to do this, let LEVY move to Pennsylvania, and the Abolitionists will run him for Governor in 1866.

Here is item No. 3:

"PUNISHMENT OF A DEFAULTING QUARTERMASTER.—Captain J. W. Howland, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, and Acting Chief Quartermaster Fifth Army Corps, has been found guilty, before a general Court-martial, of having received $16,470 of public money for the use of the Quartermaster's Department in the Fifth Corps, and embezzling the same by applying it to other than the use of the public service. It will be remembered he absconded with the money to Canada, and was arrested and brought to trial."

Now, we don't know what HOWLAND'S "position and standing" may be, but as he is one of Government LINCOLN'S Quartermasters, of course he is a woolly-head, and intensely "loyal." His steal is a trifling affair—only $16,470—and it should be hushed up, as was the great swindle at Harrisburg recently. HOWLAND was not cute, however; when he had his hand in he should have imitated the "big-bugs" of his rotten party, and helped himself to one or two millions of the people's money. Then he would have been considered smart, and like BUTLER, he could have purchased thousands of broad acres, and squares of brown-stone-front houses. Of course our amiable President will restore HOWLAND to his late position.

Item No. 4 is very interesting, as it refers to that pink of honor and honesty, "picayune BUTLER." It reads:

"GEN. BUTLER.—General Butler has again applied for an active command, and intimates that he will resign if not given one soon."

Well, well—BEN, the innocent, must be accommodated. Give him a command, by all means, for he is fairly itching to promulgate another order against defenceless women. He has been engaged of late in making Abolition speeches before the people of our good old Commonwealth, but this kind of service is no longer required of him, and he now desires a "command," so that he may give vent to his pent-up "loyalty." Give him a "command," then, Mr. Government LINCOLN, in some rich city, where he can act the tyrant, feather his own nest, and be safe from fighting. He is a "broth-of-a-boy," picayune BUTLER, and should be tenderly cared for by all "loyal" thieves.

WOODWARD AND CURTIN IN THEIR OWN COUNTIES.—Luzerne is Judge WOODWARD'S native county, and his majority is 2,786!—Centre is CURTIN'S native county, and it goes for WOODWARD also by 344 majority.—In 1860 CURTIN carried Centre by a majority of 341. This is tolerable good evidence that Judge WOODWARD got the most votes where he and his shoddy opponent were both well known.

VALUATION.—The Revenue Board of Pennsylvania fixed the value of taxable property in the State at $596,800,000—Pennsylvania's share of the National debt is $500,000,000, and her own State debt is $38,000,000! A sorry account!

Official Election Returns for Cumberland County for State and County Officers,

HELD OCTOBER 13, 1863.

DISTRICTS.	Gov. Gov.	Sr. Judge.	Asso. Judge.	Prothy.	Clerk.	Register & Recorder.	Treas'r.	Com. Sy.	Coun. Com.	D. Foot.	Auditor.
	Curtin.	Lowrie.	Agnew.	Dowman.	Markle.	Shterman.	Brock.	Common.	Miller.	North.	Kaylor.
Carlisle, East Ward,	260	170	263	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
Carlisle, West Ward,	197	290	207	280	209	202	202	202	202	202	202
South Middleton,	314	210	313	210	209	212	212	211	211	211	211
North Middleton,	127	39	127	39	126	38	38	38	38	38	38
Lower Dickinson,	94	65	95	64	95	65	65	65	65	65	65
Lower Frankford,	80	46	80	46	81	45	45	45	45	45	45
Carlisle District,	1072	820	1083	805	1093	807	1076	821	1102	787	1071
Newville Borough,	82	84	82	86	82	86	86	86	86	86	86
Mifflin,	230	50	229	50	229	50	50	50	50	50	50
Upper West Pennsborough,	132	116	135	114	134	117	117	117	117	117	117
Newton,	140	140	140	140	137	140	140	140	140	140	140
Upper Frankford,	106	60	107	60	106	60	60	60	60	60	60
Newville District,	693	447	698	450	687	453	453	453	453	453	453
Shippensburg Borough,	194	184	194	170	183	167	167	167	167	167	167
Upper Southampton,	129	103	129	102	128	103	103	103	103	103	103
Shippensburg Township,	25	24	25	24	27	22	22	22	22	22	22
Shippensburg District,	320	321	325	317	325	318	318	318	318	318	318
Newburg,	235	253	235	253	235	253	253	253	253	253	253
Hopewell,	109	70	110	77	111	77	77	77	77	77	77
Newburg District,	344	323	345	330	346	330	330	330	330	330	330
New Cumberland,	147	112	149	110	146	112	112	112	112	112	112
Lower Allen,	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
Upper Allen,	118	147	118	147	119	146	146	146	146	146	146
Mechanicsburg,	115	133	128	131	115	133	133	133	133	133	133
Monroe,	138	260	140	260	132	205	205	205	205	205	205
Hampden,	163	252	140	252	140	257	257	257	257	257	257
Silver Spring,	207	165	207	164	207	157	214	157	214	157	214
Middlesex,	120	108	120	109	120	109	109	109	109	109	109
East Pennsborough,	356	122	351	125	357	121	121	121	122	121	122
Plainfield,	161	106	161	106	161	106	106	106	107	106	106
Upper Dickinson,	160	223	172	223	170	219	219	219	219	219	219
Jacksonville,	130	84	130	84	130	84	84	84	84	84	84
Leesburg,	76	31	74	31	76	31	31	31	31	31	31
Penn,	187	58	187	58	187	58	58	58	58	58	58
	187	120	187	120	187	120	120	120	120	120	120
Total,	4173	3434	4119	3400	4118	3416	3416	3416	3416	3416	3416
	3432		3400		3416						
Majorities,	641	716		697							

DISTRICTS.	Clerk.	Recorder.	Treas'r.	Com. Sy.	Coun. Com.	D. Foot.	Auditor.
	Miller.	North.	Kaylman.	Miller.	McCoy.	Sharp.	McClellan.
Carlisle, East Ward,	165	257	175	265	265	162	252
Carlisle, West Ward,	202	283	202	283	214	275	197
South Middleton,	211	314	210	314	210	311	210
North Middleton,	38	128	38	126	127	127	125
Lower Dickinson,	65	95	64	95	65	95	65
Lower Frankford,	45	80	45	80	46	81	45
Carlisle District,	787	1071	784	1136	762	1097	809
Newville Borough,	86	81	81	81	86	86	86
Mifflin,	50	225	52	225	50	229	50
Upper West Pennsborough,	117	135	114	135	117	133	117
Newton,	140	142	140	142	140	138	140
Upper Frankford,	60	73	60	73	60	74	60
Newville District,	453	687	453	682	457	684	452
Shippensburg Borough,	167	185	167	185	167	185	167
Upper Southampton,	103	128	103	128	104	128	104
Shippensburg Township,	22	27	22	27	22	27	22
Shippensburg District,	318	325	323	320	320	321	320
Newburg,	253	235	253	235	253	234	253
Hopewell,	77	111	77	111	77	111	77
Newburg District,	330	346	330	346	330	345	330
New Cumberland,	112	143	112	143	112	143	112
Lower Allen,	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
Upper Allen,	146	118	147	118	147	118	147
Mechanicsburg,	133	115	132	115	132	115	132
Monroe,	205	140	257	140	257	140	257
Hampden,	162	206	162	206	162	206	208
Silver Spring,	214	157	214	157	214	157	214
Middlesex,	109	120	109	120	109	120	109
East Pennsborough,	122	355	122	355	122	357	122
Plainfield,	107	160	107	160	107	160	160
Upper Dickinson,	219	169	219	169	223	168	225
Jacksonville,	84	130	84	130	84	130	130
Leesburg,	31	74	31	74	31	76	31
Penn,	58	81	58	81	58	81	58
	120	187	120	187	120	187	120
Total,	3416	4095	3416	4095	3416	4126	3416
		3409		3409		3400	
Majorities,	685	686	729	686	729	726	729

DISTRICTS.	Sheriff.	Surv'r.	Hartman.	Foust.	Steele.	Arts.
	McCoy.	Sharp.	McClellan.	Sharp.	McClellan.	Arts.
Carlisle, East Ward,	266	162	178	267	267	162
Carlisle, West Ward,	214	275	203	212	275	275
South Middleton,	313	211	210	314	210	314
North Middleton,	127	39	125	127	125	39
Lower Dickinson,	64	95	65	95	65	95
Lower Frankford,	45	80	45	80	45	80
Carlisle District,	787	1095	809	1095	809	1095
Newville Borough,	86	86	86	86	86	86
Mifflin,	50	229	50	229	50	229
Upper West Pennsborough,	117	135	117	135	117	135
Newton,	140	136	140	136	140	136
Upper Frankford,	60	74	60	75	60	75
Newville District,	453	682	453	684	453	684
Shippensburg Borough,	167	185	167	185	168	184
Upper Southampton,	103	129	103	129	103	129
Shippensburg Township,	22	27	22	27	22	27
Shippensburg District,	325	321	325	321	325	321
Newburg,	253	234	253	234	253	234
Hopewell,	111	77	111	77	111	77
Newburg District,	346	311	346	311	346	311
New Cumberland,	112	143	110	143	110	143
Lower Allen,	73	73	73	73	73	73
Upper Allen,	147	118	147	118	147	118
Mechanicsburg,	115	132	115	132	115	132
Monroe,	257	140	257	140	257	140
Hampden,	207	162	207	162	207	162
Silver Spring,	214	157	214	157	214	157
Middlesex,	109	120	109	120	109	120
East Pennsborough,	122	357	122	357	122	357
Plainfield,	107	160	107	160	107	160
Upper Dickinson,	225	168	225	168	225	168
Jacksonville,	84	130	84	130	84	130
Leesburg,	31	74	31	74	31	74
Penn,	58	81	58	81	58	81
	120	187	120	187	120	187
Total,	3410	4081	3410	4081	3410	4081
		3401		3401		3401
Majorities,	709	680	649	680	649	680

DISTRICTS.	Hartman.	Foust.	Steele.	Arts.
	Steele.	Arts.	Steele.	Arts.
Carlisle, East Ward,	267	162	267	162
Carlisle, West Ward,	212	275	212	275
South Middleton,	210	314	210	314
North Middleton,	127	39	127	39
Lower Dickinson,	65	95	65	95
Lower Frankford,	45	80	45	80
Carlisle District,	809	1095	809	1095
Newville Borough,	86	86	86	86
Mifflin,	50	229	50	229
Upper West Pennsborough,	117	135	117	135
Newton,	140	136	140	136
Upper Frankford,	60	75	60	75
Newville District,	453	684	453	684
Shippensburg Borough,	168	184	168	184
Upper Southampton,	103	129	103	129
Shippensburg Township,	22	27	22	27
Shippensburg District,	325	321	325	321
Newburg,	253	234	253	234
Hopewell,	77	111	77	111
Newburg District,	345	311	345	311
New Cumberland,	110	143	110	143
Lower Allen,	73	73	73	73
Upper Allen,	147	118	147	118
Mechanicsburg,	117	129	117	129
Monroe,	250	150	250	150
Hampden,	207	165	207	165
Silver Spring,	214	157	214	157
Middlesex,	109	120	109	120
East Pennsborough,	122	357	122	357
Plainfield,	107	161	107	161
Upper Dickinson,	225	171	224	171
Jacksonville,	84	130	84	130
Leesburg,	31	74	31	74
Penn,	58	81	58	81
	120	187	120	187
Total,	4111	3377	4111	3377
	3401		3377	
Majorities,	710	704		

FROM MEADE'S ARMY.

Brisk skirmishing has been going on for the last eight or nine days between Gen. Meade's army and Lee's. On Tuesday of last week (*the day of our election,*) the army of the Potomac was compelled to fall back for want of its soldiers, fifteen thousand of whom had been sent home to vote for Curtin. Lee knew when to strike, and he embraced the opportunity. The Union soldiers who fell on that day were the men to whom furloughs had been refused because they were Democrats. The Abolitionists gained political victories in Pennsylvania and Ohio, on the 13th of October, *and Lee gained a victory also.* This was in accordance with the Abolition programme, for their papers told us before the election that they "would prefer a defeat of our army rather than see Curtin defeated." They have elected Curtin, by fraud, and they also got their *other* victory, the repulse of Meade.

Meade, at last accounts, was at Centreville, and the advance guard of the rebels at Manassas junction. Our soldiers who had been sent home to vote have agt in joined their regiments, and our army is now in good condition, and so far the rebels have been thwarted and outgeneraled. We feel satisfied that Gen. Meade is confident of success when the battle so long threatening takes place. It is believed we will soon hear of the deadly strife, and it is supposed the old Bull Run battle field will again be the scene of slaughter. A victory to our arms is certain.

LATER FROM THE FRONT.—Washington Oct. 18. The information from the Army of the Potomac, received to night, is that reports came in from our cavalry yesterday evening that the enemy had massed a force at Manassas. There were also vague rumors that the enemy, straightened for supplies and having signally failed to procure them from General Meade's trains, has again turned his attention and course towards the lower Shenandoah valley, and to our posts on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Rumors continue to multiply to the effect that a Rebel column is moving toward point of Rocks or Harper's Ferry, but, after a careful inquiry by private parties, no confirmation was obtained to confirm these reports.

It would seem that a general engagement is considered probable from the fact that the army surgeons have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the Army of the Potomac.

A rumor prevailed here to day, that the Rebels are crossing the Potomac below Harper's Ferry, but it could not be traced to a reliable source.

Firing was heard here this morning, for a short time, in the direction of Vienna.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Reports current here say that Gen. Meade's army is within the defences of Washington, and that no battle has occurred.

Lee's position is not ascertained, but it appears certain that he has not crossed the Potomac.

REMOVAL OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The *Tribune* says: "We understand upon authority from Washington which we deem trustworthy that Gen. Rosecrans is about to be removed from the command of the Army of the Cumberland.—His successor is not yet publicly named."

"300,000 MORE."

ANOTHER CALL FOR 300,000 MEN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1863.

By the President of the U. States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The term of service of a part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year:

And whereas, In addition to the men raised by the present draft, it is deemed expedient to call out three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for three years or the war, not however exceeding three years.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States and commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into active service, do issue this, my proclamation, calling upon the Governors of the different States to raise and have enlisted into the United States service for the various companies and regiments in the field, from their respective States, their quotas of three hundred thousand men.

I further proclaim, that all volunteers thus called out and duly enlisted shall receive advance pay, premiums and bounty, as heretofore communicated to the Governors of States by the War Department through the provost marshal general's office by special letters.

I further proclaim, that all volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited on and deducted from the quotas established for the next draft.

I further proclaim, that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then a draft for the deficiency in said quota shall be made on said State, or on the districts of said State, for their due proportion of said quota; and the said draft shall commence on the first day of January, 1864.

And I further proclaim, that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or those which may be issued for the present draft, in the States where it is now in progress, or where it has not yet commenced.

The quotas of the States and districts will be assigned by the War Department through the Provost Marshal General's office, due regard being had for the men heretofore furnished, whether by volunteering or drafting; and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been issued by the department.

In issuing this proclamation I address myself not only to the Governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lend their willing, cheerful and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to reinforce our victorious armies now in the field, and bring our needful operations to a prosperous end; thus closing forever the fountains of sedition and civil war.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the city of Washington this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

Something about Greek Fire.

The following explains the quality and compounds of the Greek fire, which appears to give Monsieur Beauregard so much displeasure at Charleston:

The knowledge possessed of this ancient material of war is gathered by Gibbon in the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," chap. 42. The subject is also ably treated by Dr. McCulloch in Vol. XIV of the Quarterly Journal of Science. The Greek fire was most advantageously employed in the defence of Constantinople during two sieges of the Saracens of A. D. 668–674 and 716–718. The secret of its preparation and use was derived from a native of Heliopolis of Syria, or, according to Cedrenus, of Egypt, who deserted to the service of the Emperor. It appears to have been a compound of bitumen, sulpher and pitch, and to have been poured from caldrons, or projected in fire balls, or on arrows or javelins around which flax was twisted saturated with the inflammable compound. It was vomited through long copper tubes from the mouths of hideous figures, which were set in the prows of fire ships.—These were themselves consumed, as they sent fire and destruction among the galleys of the enemy. For four hundred years its secret was successfully preserved by the Romans of the East, the vengeance of heaven being imprecated upon whomsoever should divulge this composition, which the people were taught to believe was mysteriously revealed by an angel to the first and greatest of the Constantines. The Mohammedans finally obtained the secret, and in the holy wars of Syria and Egypt turned the art against the Christians. Joinville in his Historie de St. Louis describes the fire as coming through the air like a winged long tailed dragon, about the thickness of a hogshead, with the report of thunder and the velocity of lightning, producing so much light from the quantity of fire it threw out, that one might see in the camp as if it had been day—a description not applicable to the rocket. Its use was continued till the middle of the fourteenth century, when it gave place to the more efficient compound of somewhat similar nature then invented. The name Greek fire has been applied to compounds, that burn on the surface of or under the water. An inflammable liquor of this character is said to have been discovered in 1755 by a goldsmith of Paris, named Dupre, who was not, however, permitted to make its character known.

The photographer, M. Niepse de St. Victor, has experimented, by request of the French Minister of war upon the property of benzole to burn upon water, and of igniting if a bit of potassium or of phosphuret of calcium be contained in it. He found that if a glass vessel containing 300 grammas of benzole and one half gramme of potassium were broken on the surface of the water, the benzole would immediately overspread a considerable surface, bursting at the same time into flame. A mixture of three parts, benzole and one of sulpheret of carbon, being put into a hand grenade previously heated by immersion in hot water, produced a disengagement of vapor, which could be ignited, and would continue to burn from a jet till the whole was consumed.—Phosphorus in solution increases its power of setting fire to other objects. Oil of petroleum may be substituted for the benzole. It was thought that this might be used in naval warfare, as the ancient Greek fire was employed. The subject is fully treated by Scoffern in his work "Projectile Weapons of War, and Explosive Compounds," (London, 1858.) in which he also names several liquid mixtures that spontaneously ignite, and may be used for the same purposes as Greek fire. A solution of phosphorus in sulphuret of carbon, thrown into a glass grenade was found, in experiments at Woolwich, to ignite soon after the was scattered. Chloride of sulpher may be substituted for the sulphate of carbon, the ignition not taking place so soon, thus giving time for the liquid to penetrate into wood work and canvass. An abominable odor is diffused during the combustion.

☞ Abraham Lincoln receives *twenty-five thousand dollars* a year, salary, as President of the United States. Some time ago it was announced in the Abolition journals that he had not drawn his pay for the last year, but intended to let it remain, for the present, in the treasury. The object of this financial scheme, no doubt, is to wait until he can draw it in gold. The Abolition