

fect distinctness. Taken in the mass, undoubtedly the Union party is hostile to the institution of slavery; and has become deeply settled in the conviction, that it was the chief cause of the secession and the rebellion, and that permanent peace and national unity will be secured, as long as slavery shall exist as the controlling political element, in powerful States of the Union. Undoubtedly it has been the openly avowed determination of the Union party, that no consideration connected with slavery, should obstruct the war for the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution; and that its utter destruction should be swift and certain, if that should be necessary, to the conquest of the insurgents. On the other hand, there is no doubt that the great mass of the Democratic party was in close union with slavery as a political power, in every national success it obtained, from the close of General Jackson's second Presidential term, up to the rupture at Charleston, in 1860. The course of Mr. Douglas in the Presidential canvass of that year, established in the bosom of that party a powerful reaction against the Southern and pro-slavery supremacy in it; and the secession of eleven slave States, and the civil war which followed the death of Mr. Lincoln, paralyzed, if it did not dissolve, the Democratic party in the North. By degrees the party sought to re-establish itself; and its first signs of returning life were exhibited in its sympathy with the South—with its fatal political heresies, with its rebellion and its slavery.— True to its deplorable instincts, it seized upon the wide reaction of 1862 against the Emancipation Proclamation of the President; issued in the fall of that year, and sought to turn it from any national, to the narrowest Democratic purpose. The reaction was far enough from meaning that the Democratic party once broke down, to mean more than the discomfiture of Mr. Calhoun—these men so long in league with the political power of slavery—these fierce opponents of every national effort to preserve the national existence—this time combining with every other turbulent, royal, or hostile faction—to regain power. They have seen, in part, what they did. True still to their old sympathies, they must, one would suppose, tell men plainly what they think, what they desire, what they intend to do, concerning this great and dangerous question of slavery.

15. Alas! that old doctrine of the Pharisees! At Chicago "they feared the people!" Iniquitous peace and perpetual slavery were too much for one platform. Something may be reserved for private agreement. But the National Democratic party, so long the city of safety for American slavery, abandons its friends, and its lofty silence passes by a subject upon which every political party has been successively wretched, on which the immediate destiny of the nation essentially depends, and with regard to which foreign Governments direct their action, and distant nations push their inquiries. There is an immense significance in this; and we accept, with great satisfaction, the proof of the strength of our principles, furnished by this real and ominous sign. Widely different was the course of the Baltimore Convention. Their utterance was so distinct, as to render any collateral statement by us quite needless. We have already analyzed their first resolution relating to the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution; and their second resolution relating to the war and the conditions of peace. The third resolution relates to slavery. In it, they declare slavery to be the cause, and the strength of the rebellion—and declare that the Union and the national safety, demand its extinction. They then declare their approval of the acts and proclamations of the Government, as aimed in its own defence—and as designed to be fatal to slavery. And, finally, they recommend such an amendment of the Federal Constitution, as shall terminate and forever prohibit slavery. Now, the question is does this platform make the destruction of slavery a condition precedent to peace?—bind the Union party to any such course? Its terms of peace are distinctly and previously stated in the resolution, to be, on the part of the rebels, "unconditional surrender of their hostility, and a return to their allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States." On the part of the Government, it demands the maintenance of this position; and, if the terms above stated are not complied with by the rebels, "to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion." Besides all this, they propose a close of itself, the remedy by which they propose to "terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery, within the limits, or the jurisdiction of the United States," is a remedy wholly incompatible with the idea of a condition precedent to peace, and utterly beyond any power in the Government, or in any department of it, to enforce. It is by "an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people, in conformity with its provisions." It is undeniably true, that the Baltimore Platform, the Union party, and the American people, desire to put an end to slavery in the United States. It is undeniable, that the mode proposed is both legal and effectual; and that abundant cause exists to apply that remedy, whether the war continues or peace is made—and that it is increased both in strength and the certainty of its ultimate application, every day the rebellion in the South and the compromise in the North, more and more unite and enlighten all loyal men. But it is a willful untruth, or a gross and needless mistake, to allege that we are only conditional Union at last, like Copperheads and Peace Democrats, the only difference being, that they are for the Union if slavery is preserved—we if slavery is abolished. The true difference is, that they want peace, that their country may be deprived of the just fruits of so much sacrifice; we want peace, as soon as our country can enjoy that fruit. They want peace that treason may not be crushed, and rebellion utterly extinguished; we want peace, as soon as treason and rebellion are destroyed. They want peace as the means of new conspiracies, and as a refuge from the consequences of their past offences; we want peace for the blessings it should confer, and as soon as those blessings can be enjoyed in security. They have robbed us of this unspeakable blessing—let us so recover it, that they will rob us of it no more.

16. We do not deem it very essential to discuss this question of the relation of slavery to peace, with reference to the relative claims of the two Presidential candidates, to the support of pro-slavery men. Without immediate peace, slavery must become extinct—if indeed, it must not do so in any event; and we suppose that the vote of every slave State that will vote, except Kentucky, is as certain to be for Mr. Lincoln as it was already cast. Moreover General McClellan is as much committed against favoring slavery at the expense of the safety of the Union, or even at the risk of protracting the war, as Mr. Lincoln is.— There is, indeed, a discreditable sentence in his letter accepting his nomination, in which he appears to intimate some denial of his notorious advice to have been the sole object of the Union party; and then adds, "the war had not been thus conducted, "the work of conciliation would have been easy." No one knows better than General McClellan, that the work of conciliation was, from the beginning, utterly impossible. No man knows better than he, that it is impossible now, except by wholly destroying the military power of the insurgents. No one can possibly know,

as well as he knows, that if the conciliation he speaks of was ever possible, he is fully as responsible as Mr. Lincoln for defeating it.— As to Mr. Lincoln's past course, nothing can be more clear and decided than his repeated avowals that his sole object, in every instance and method in which he has acted against slavery, or refused to act against it, was so to conduct himself, as to secure to him most conducive to the preservation of the Union, and always in accordance with what he believed to be his constitutional powers and duties. It has not been our fortune to agree with Mr. Lincoln in some of his views on this most difficult question. But, cordially approving his grand object, we did not understand either the patriotism or the common sense, of traducing him as a man, or resisting him as a military leader, or conspiring against him as the military head of this great war, when the only possible effects of such conduct would be to strengthen the rebellion. It is alleged that the short publication, made by Mr. Lincoln, dated July 18, and addressed "To whom it may concern," is totally inconsistent with what we have shown to be conditions of peace laid down in the Baltimore Platform; and proves that "the abandonment of slavery," is with him a condition *sine qua non*, to the admission of any rebel State once more to the exercise of all the constitutional rights possessed by any other State. But it is manifest that the publication has no such meaning. It would be contrary to his hearty approval of our platform on the 27th of June. The logic and intent of every previous act and declaration of the President, on the subject of slavery and the Union, are directly hostile to the deduction his enemies make from this short publication. He does not speak in it, at all, of the restoration of any State, nor of its rights, nor of any arrangement with any State. He speaks of "any proposition which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war with the United States." This, it is certain, no State could. Perhaps, General Lee, in certain eventualities, might do it; perhaps Jefferson Davis might do it now. The phrase objected to is one of four, (peace, union, slavery, power over rebel armies,) embracing conditions—not *sine qua non*, but such as will be received and considered. Nothing can be more absurd, under all the circumstances, than to speak of this publication as binding Mr. Lincoln to keep a revolted State out of the Union, till it would do any thing whatever except obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, and faithfully discharge all its duties under both. The Government of the United States has no more power to repudiate a State, than a State has to secede from the nation. Nevertheless, we must not encourage this over-sensitiveness about slavery, as if we had not, even yet, bound to respect every constitutional right of every citizen, and to protect every vested right of every citizen. But the nation also has rights, which every State and every citizen must be made to respect. And among these the first and the greatest of all is the right to exist; in presence of which the right to hold our fellow creatures as slaves would be ludicrous, if it were not insulting.

[CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.]

Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.
MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31, 1864.
NATIONAL UNION TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT,
Abraham Lincoln,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Andrew Johnson,
OF TENNESSEE.

Let Them Count Us Out, if They Dare.
The Democrats elect their candidates, and the Abolition ballot-box stuffers and army agents "count them out." We will settle this matter after the Presidential election. Let them "count us out," if they dare. As sure as heaven sends above us, if Lincoln is re-elected by fraud, there will be a day of reckoning. Never mind! The Democratic National Convention has not adjourned *sine die*.—Bedford Gazette.

The above *morceau* is from one of the most illiberal copperhead organs in the State, edited by an arrant knave and coward; but it may, nevertheless, be taken as a fair specimen of the feeling being inculcated by the leaders of the Democratic party. While these men are engaged in charging fraud on the upholders of the Union, the fact that they, themselves, are employed in fraud to cheat the soldiers, is being developed by the confession of their own dupes. Their cry of being "counted out," is an old dodge of the pursued thief, and their threat of resisting "the election of Lincoln by fraud," is a transparent piece of knavery, peculiar to the Democratic leaders, but it won't win. The cheat is worn out; the threat is that of the coward and bully, which brave men despise. So far as fraud is concerned, it is all on the side of the sympathizers with treason, the friends of George B. McClellan. As we have already asserted, and as the country knows, the dupes of the McClellan leaders have lifted the veil from the scheme of fraud by which Mr. Lincoln was to have been cheated, and the confession of these miscreants fixes the guilt of the only organized movement at an attempt at fraud, on the leaders of the Democratic party, the Woods and Seymours of New York.

The Union men of the great free north intend to re-elect Abraham Lincoln, and will inaugurate him on the 4th of March, 1865—despite the threats of all the cowards, all the ballot-box stuffers, all the copperheads, and all the traitor sympathizers in the land. We believe that God has decreed the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and it may be that He will permit that great event to work as a temptation to the secret traitors and induce them to essay a resistance of the voice of the majority, that justice may have free course, run and be glorified in visiting a full punishment on the heads of all the traitors who are now conspiring against the Government. And what is even better still, we believe that a National Democratic Convention will never again assemble on this continent, because what is known as the Democratic party will pass out of existence with the end of the slaveholders' rebellion, an event to occur immediately after the re-election of Abraham Lincoln.

We defy all the Democratic leaders in the country. We scorn their threats—we spit upon their boasts—we are unmoved by their curses, and we scout all their plans to ruin

the nation, by organizing rebellion in the free north, because we believe that the great masses of the northern States are as willing to go to war with a copperhead sympathizer with treason as with an open, unadulterated, ignorant armed traitor of the south. This is our faith. Those who doubt it, can crack their whips in true slave-driver's style, and prepare to pitch in after the 4th of March, 1865, because Abraham Lincoln will then have entered on his second term as President of the United States.

Is it a Fair Inference?

From the hour that George B. McClellan was transferred from Western Virginia, covered with the fresh laurels which another's hand had plucked from the hottest field of war, to the moment that he began to show a weakness and an incapacity to wield the grand legions of the Army of the Potomac, there were honest men in the country—men of experience among their fellows—men feeling all the woes of their country, and ready to make any sacrifice for its relief, who doubted the patriotic devotion and loyal ardor of the youthful Commander-in-Chief. The career of McClellan, while in command of the Army of the Potomac, was either marked by an obstinacy which aroused doubts as to his patriotism, or it was clouded with failures which suggested the most serious questions as to his capacity. He lingered before Washington, until public sentiment and the indignant impatience of a people fierce for the punishment of traitors, pushed him into the field. He hovered around Richmond until his army became disheartened by his delay to advance, and at the moment when the rebel Capital was within his grasp, he ordered a retreat which was alike humiliating to the army and disgraceful to the nation. Officers and men both denounced the order for that retreat as either the creation of cowardice or the prompting of treason. Still, a large portion of the American people believed that McClellan was controlled by prudential reasons in all these movements. It was supposed that he had the highest interests of the service at stake, in thus harvesting his resources by refusing battle; but it has since been developed that McClellan lost more men, really, by his retreats, by his delays and by his hesitation than have been sacrificed in any of the battles yet fought in the war. His shameful desertion of his wounded after these days' fighting—his retreat from before Richmond—and his other acts not necessary here to enumerate, but which will remain forever to blur the page of our martial history, show an aggregate of loss in human life, without compensating results to the nation, which, in connection with McClellan's present position, suggests a choice between two conclusions, one of which the country is bound to accept, if it regards its safety worthy an effort at preservation: *He is either a madman or he is a traitor.* For ourselves, judging McClellan by his acts while in command of the Army of the Potomac, and comparing these with his present attitude as the candidate of a party avowedly in sympathy with traitors, we are free to confess that he is as near an ally of Jeff. Davis, as any man can be who is not directly and openly in the employ of the traitor villain. We leave the country, however, to decide the question. The history of McClellan's career as a soldier—his waste of time—his courtesy to the traitor chiefs and his persistent confession of his admiration for their many qualities—his constant antagonism of the civil authorities—his issues with the President—his quarrels with the cabinet—his jealousy of his brother officers—his association with the political foes of the Administration—and his acceptance of a nomination which binds him in sympathy with the armed foes of the country, all establish that he is either a fool or a knave—a madman or a traitor!

By Telegraph

WEST VIRGINIA.
GALLANT AFFAIR AT BEVERLY.
THE GARRISON ATTACKED BY REBELS.
Desperate and Sanguinary Fight.
Defeat of Rebels, Who Lose Half their Forces.
Dispatch from Gen. Kelley
WHEELING, Oct. 30.
The following dispatch was received at a late hour last night:
CUMBERLAND, Oct. 29.—To Governor A. BOREMAN.—The garrison at Beverly, composed of detachments of the Eight Ohio Cavalry, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Farrell, were attacked this morning at daylight, by Major Hill, of Imboden's command, with three hundred and fifty rebels. After two hours' hard fighting, the rebels were repulsed and routed with a loss of one hundred and fifteen prisoners, fifteen killed and a large number wounded, among the latter Major Hill, who is mortally wounded and a prisoner in our hands.
Our loss was seven killed and twenty-one wounded, including Lieutenant Peck killed and Major Howe wounded. The rebels retreated to the mountain. The rebels retreated to the mountain. B. F. KELLEY, Brevet Major General.

By Telegraph

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.
MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS IN KENTUCKY—THEIR FORCES TO CONCENTRATE AT PADUCAH.
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.
Gen. Meredith, at Paducah, Kentucky, has received dispatches from General Sherman up to Wednesday. That State Forrest intended an attack on that place yesterday. Our scouts reported that large numbers of rebels were passing Dresden, Trenton, Lexington, Shady Grove and M'Lernorsville—all within fifty miles of Mayfield.
A large amount of supplies are being accumulated at M'Lernorsville.
The rebel General Buford had eight regiments, three battalions and a battery of Dahlgren guns at Shady Grove.
Orders have been issued for the concentration of the rebel forces on the Tennessee lines preparatory for a march on Paducah. Forrest, Chalmers and Buford were in command.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

Nevada Declared a State.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1864.
PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT—NEVADA ADMITTED TO THE UNION.
By the President of the United States of America.
A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas, The Congress of the United States passed an act, which was approved on the 21st day of March last, entitled "an act to enable the people of Nevada to form a Constitution and State Government," and for the admission of such State into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States;
And whereas, The said Constitution and State Government have been formed pursuant to the conditions prescribed by the fifth section of the act of Congress aforesaid, and also a copy of the Constitution and ordinances have been submitted to the President of the United States;
Now therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in accordance with the duty imposed upon me by the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare and proclaim that the said State of Nevada is admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
Done at the City of Washington, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-

All business had been suspended at Paducah, and the goods have been removed to a place of safety.
Every preparation is being made to receive an attack.
A VICTORY IN EAST TENNESSEE—THE REBEL VAUGHAN'S COMMAND ROUTED BY GEN. GILLEM—500 PRISONERS TAKEN—13 PIECES OF ARTILLERY CAPTURED.
KNOXVILLE, Oct. 29.—General Gillem had a fight yesterday with Vaughan's command at Norris town, completely routing him, capturing 167 prisoners, one major, six captains, and eight lieutenants.
Twelve five-pounders and one mountain howitzer were also captured.
The prisoners and captured artillery arrived here this morning.
New York, Oct. 29.—The following is a special dispatch to the New York Times: "NASHVILLE, Oct. 29.—Gen. Gillem has just had a sanguinary battle with Breckinridge's forces in East Tennessee, completely routing and driving Vaughan's brigade, in confusion, many miles.
The fighting was of the liveliest character, our cavalry using their sabres.
We captured nearly 500 prisoners, including Col. Ross, commanding a brigade. The celebrated McClurg battery was captured entire. It was one of the most glorious charges of the war.
The rebels, in their flight, threw away their arms and abandoned much of their property. A number of killed and wounded were left in our possession.
General Gillem is still in vigorous pursuit."
B. C. TRUMAN.

REPORTED REPULSE OF THE REBELS AT DE SOTO, ALA.—REPORTED MOVEMENT OF REBELS TO TOSHERMAN'S REAR—EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS TO DEFEND PADUCAH—RECAPTURE OF HORSES STOLEN BY SUE MUNDAY'S GANG.
LOUISVILLE, Oct. 29.—It is reported that a fight took place on Thursday last at De Soto, Ala., and that the rebels were repulsed by our forces there, but no particulars have been received of the war.
It is rumored in Nashville that Hood is again throwing his army in the rear of Sherman.
A rumor also prevails that Paducah is threatened with a large force.
General Meredith is making extensive preparations for its defence.
Sue Munday's gang entered the stables of R. A. Alexander, in Woodford county, on Thursday afternoon, and stole six of his finest horses. Alexander took a party of his neighbors, and pursuing the thieves, exchanged their shot and forced them to abandon five of his animals, but the horse Astoroid, and possession of the celebrated horse Astoroid, reward of a \$1,000, and a reward of \$5,000 for the capture of Sue Munday herself.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF GILLEM'S VICTORY IN TENNESSEE—BUREAU OF DE SOTO AND HOOD CAPTURED THREE TIMES AT DECATUR—FOUR GUNS AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY PRISONERS TAKEN BY GEN. GRANGER—THE REBELS RETREATING.
CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 30.—A special dispatch to the Gazette, from Knoxville, says that Gen. Gillem attacked Vaughan at Morris town today, and routed him, capturing five guns and two hundred prisoners. Hood's army attacked Decatur yesterday, last night and to-day, and were handsomely repulsed each time. Gen. Granger captured four guns, spiked two others, and took one hundred and thirty prisoners.
The rebels are retreating from Decatur, and are reported as having crossed the ferry at the mouth of Cypress creek. Rebel prisoners and contrabands report that Beauregard and Hood are both with the army. Hood, in a general order issued to his men, tells them that Sherman's whole army does not exceed 25,000 men.

St. Louis, Oct. 29.—The steamer Belle, of St. Louis, was attacked by guerrillas, while lying at Randolph, on Thursday night. Paymasters Beeler and Smith were killed, and several of the crew of the boat were wounded. The steamer Belle, for St. Louis from Memphis, had 34 bales of cotton on board. One of the clerks of the steamer and 25 deck hands, who had gone ashore for freight, were killed when the boat pushed out, and were captured by guerrillas. Two of the guerrillas were killed by Paymasters Beeler and Smith. The Memphis Bulletin of the 27th says it is reported that the rebel leaders of West Tennessee are exceedingly active. They have established a railroad and telegraph communication between Corinth and Jackson, conscripting every person able to bear arms, including boys and old men, and sending agents to every part of Tennessee, out side of our lines, to seize stock of all kinds, hardware goods, wines and everything that can be of service to them. The rebel Governor Harris had been in consultation with Forrest and other rebel chiefs, and unless the Federal authorities prevent it, a session of the rebel Legislature will be held at some point in West Tennessee, that it may go abroad as evidence that they have permanently severed that part of the State. The Little Rock Democrat of the 17th, says: The rebel Legislature of Arkansas met on Sept. 22, with thirteen members in the Senate, and forty in the House. P. Lowry was elected Speaker of the House.
Governor Flanagan's message, recommending the passage of a law allowing soldiers to vote, says the elections must be full and none should be held where but a small part of the people can participate in them. He doubts whether a free election can be had in the portion occupied by the U. S. troops.

A. P. Garland has been elected to Congress over Albert Pike, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of C. Mitchell. The Little Rock Democrat regards the election of Garland as a former Unionist (and never a very strong rebel), over Pike, of decided secession proclivities, as evidence of a lingering fondness for the old Union.
Five hundred bales of cotton have passed Cairo, for Cincinnati, during the week.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

Decline in Copperhead Capital.
Their Southern Brethren Arming the Negroes.
Abolitionism Rampant in the South.
300,000 Slaves to be Set Free and Armed by the Southern Confederacy.
The Cry of "Nigger War" Played Out!
New York, Oct. 31.
The rebel papers received here appear to be unanimous in favor of arming the blacks. The editor of the Southern Confederation, in writing home to his paper from Richmond, says: "The pressure brought upon the blacks has been too strong to resist—hence it is with gratification I am able to state officially, that arrangements are now being made to arm for the spring campaign 300,000 slaves, whose masters are to be compensated by the Confederate government. The slaves thus armed are to have their freedom and fifty (50) acres of land each, which insures them permanent homes in the south."

four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

2D EDITION.

Rebel Cavalry Following Our Troops Without Success.
THEY ARE REPEATEDLY REPULSED.
Our Loss in the Recent Engagements only 1500.
REBEL LOSS HEAVY.
Capture of 928 Rebels and Four Battle Flags.
GALLANTRY OF OUR TROOPS.
Splendid Charge by a New Jersey Brigade.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 30.
Since the army returned to its old quarters on Friday, nothing of importance has transpired. The enemy's cavalry followed our troops closely as they returned, but were prevented from doing any damage of importance. The only captures they made at this time were some 8 or 10 ambulances which had taken a wrong road, but even these they could not get away. The horses were cut loose and run off, and our men burned the wagons.
The rebel cavalry made repeated attempts to charge, but were each time repulsed with loss. During the day the entire army reached the positions occupied by it previous to the move, when the enemy at once withdrew, and they also returned to their former positions.
Our losses will reach about 1,500, as near as can be ascertained at present.
The second corps, which had the most fighting, lost ten officers killed, thirty-one wounded, 77 men killed, 480 wounded, and about 400 missing. The fifth corps lost about 130 altogether, and the ninth corps about 150, mostly in the colored divisions. The casualties in the cavalry division are not known precisely, but are thought to be about 200.
Many of those classed as missing will undoubtedly return to camp, as the number of stragglers was large.
The loss of the enemy was severe, and some say greater than our own in killed and wounded. We have 828 prisoners and four battle flags, most of which were taken by the 2d corps.
The highest praise is given by all to the officers and men of the 2d and 3d divisions for their behavior during the day.
Generals Eagan and Mott, who commanded them, and Gen. Smith and Col. McAllister, commanding brigades, are particularly praised for the able manner in which they handled their men.
The charge made by the New Jersey brigade, under Col. McAllister, on the enemy, who had got in the rear of our forces, was one of the fiercest ever witnessed, and resulted in saving the entire position.
All is quiet with the exception of picket firing, which is quite lively at night.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN REBELDOM.
Statement of a Refugee Who "Knows Whereof he Speaks."
Old and Young Pressed Into the Service.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.
A gentleman who for twelve months had been attempting to get away from the south, succeeded several days ago in reaching our lines and is now in Washington.
He occupied a responsible position under the Confederate government, and had abundant opportunities for learning the real condition of affairs in that section.
He represents the conscription as actively progressing, and that many persons between the ages of 15 and 55 are being sent to the army.
Telegraphers, express men and railroad employees continue to be exempt from military duty.
The rebel authorities are making every effort to get every available man into the army.
About 1000 of the new levies have been sent to reinforce General Lee. Hood's army numbers about 30,000. There are but few troops apart from the armies scattered over the South, and only 40 men as a provost guard at Fredericksburg, Va.
There appears to be a sufficiency of substantial food, but luxuries cannot, at many places, be purchased.
The gentleman says that thousands of the soldiers would, if they could, escape from the military service, and that in some sections, if an opportunity were offered, the Union feeling would emphatically manifest itself.
He bought some gold before he left Richmond, paying \$25 dollars in Confederate money for \$1 in coin.
After Earl's defeat in the valley a dollar in gold could not be purchased for less than thirty dollars in paper.
He has a correct idea of the general facts of the ravages of war, both as to agriculture and trade.
Michael McCluskey, formerly postmaster of the United States House of Representatives, has recovered and been elected member of the rebel Congress from the Memphis district.

From North Carolina.
The Yellow Fever Abating.
COLONEL HEATON AND SON NOT DEAD.
New York, October 31.
We have received North Carolina dates to the 27th inst.
The late frost had materially checked the yellow fever, which is abating. Medical authorities say that it will not be safe for parties to return who have not been exposed to fever, until the cold weather sets in permanently.
The reported death of Colonel Heaton and his son is incorrect, as they recovered.
The number of deaths from fever will not exceed 2,000, consisting mostly of citizens and refugees.
The fever originated from a ship at the foot of Craven street, in Newbern, which was filled up, last June, with manure and barrels of rotten meat.
Soldiers' Vote.
The following are the official figures of the soldiers' vote, as received at the Secretary of State's office. It is proper to add that they are less than those received by the protectors of the several counties, a difference which will be determined hereafter. Suffice it to say, however, that the majority will be very materially increased on the 8th of November next, when the people will vote square, without local prejudices:
Union..... 17,885
Democratic..... 5,232
Majority..... 12,653

Capture of Prize Steamer.
Boston, Oct. 31.
The rebel prize steamer Hope arrived at this port today, having been captured at Wilmington, N. C., on the 23d inst., by the U. S. steamer Eolus.
She was previously chased for several hours on the north, and in order to escape threw most of her cargo over board. The cargo consisted of machinery, coffee, dry goods, &c.
The Hope is a vessel of 600 tons, and 300 horse power. She was built at Liverpool last year by Messrs. James Tinsley & Co., and had made one successful trip before being captured.
Arrival of Wounded Soldiers.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.
About 700 soldiers, wounded in the military operations of Thursday, have been brought hither and distributed among the several hospitals.
The mail boat to-day landed 50 or 60 rebel prisoners, including a colonel, Lieutenant colonel and major. They were committed to the Old Capitol.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
THE PERSON who took a wheelbarrow from the Philadelphia Reading Depot, last week, is requested to return it at once. oct29d
SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
GENTLEMEN would do well to call at the subscriber's place, and see the measure for perfect fitting SHIRTS. We also keep on hand a large assortment of ready-made shirts, very cheap. Walk street, opposite the Exchange. K. RITZER, oct29d
A PRIVATE SALE.—That valuable property of Mrs. C. S. Miller, known as "Magnate of Griffith Farm," in East Pennsylvania township, Cumberland county, on the public road between Bridgeport and Fairview, containing seventy-six acres and twenty-seven perches, lately offered at public sale, not having been sold, is now offered at private sale, for a limited time. An accurate draft of the premises can be seen, and full information obtained, by calling at the office of or addressing: ROBERT SNOODGRASS, Attorney-at-Law, North 3d street above Market, Harrisburg, Pa. oct31d
Third Ward—Notice.
MEETING of the Subscribers to Reconstructing Fund, October 31, 1864. The Recruiting Committee upon questions concerning the distribution of the balance in the hands of the Treasurer of the Third Ward Fund, and the subscription to be held this (Monday) evening at 8 o'clock precisely. Every Subscriber is earnestly urged to attend promptly. By order of Recruiting Committee: J. M. WESTLING, Chairman. oct31

FOR SALE.
ONE OF EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES—outside measure 35 inches high, 21 inches wide, and 25 inches deep. Also, one of Howe's PLATFORM SCALES, on wheels, and weighing 100 pounds. Inquire at THIS OFFICE. oct30d
NOTICE.
THE citizens of Harrisburg, are hereby informed that the NEW MARKET, in West Harrisburg, will be open for the sale of Meats, Butter, Eggs and Vegetables, commencing on next TUESDAY morning, 1st of November, and the market days are to be as follows until further notice: On TUESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, between 5 and 10 o'clock, a. m., and on SATURDAY afternoon and evening, between 3 and 8 o'clock, p. m.
Your patronage is respectfully solicited. HARRISBURG, October 30, 1864.—2*

Neutral Sulphate of Lime, FOR PRESERVING CIDER.
WE ARE selling the very best article of the kind, prepared according to directions of E. M. Hornford, Professor of Chemistry, Howard University. It is perfectly reliable, and free from impurities. Directions accompany each package. KELLER'S Drug and Fancy Goods Store, No. 91 Market street, Harrisburg. oct29

From North Carolina.
The Yellow Fever Abating.
COLONEL HEATON AND SON NOT DEAD.
New York, October 31.
We have received North Carolina dates to the 27th inst.
The late frost had materially checked the yellow fever, which is abating. Medical authorities say that it will not be safe for parties to return who have not been exposed to fever, until the cold weather sets in permanently.
The reported death of Colonel Heaton and his son is incorrect, as they recovered.
The number of deaths from fever will not exceed 2,000, consisting mostly of citizens and refugees.
The fever originated from a ship at the foot of Craven street, in Newbern, which was filled up, last June, with manure and barrels of rotten meat.
Soldiers' Vote.
The following are the official figures of the soldiers' vote, as received at the Secretary of State's office. It is proper to add that they are less than those received by the protectors of the several counties, a difference which will be determined hereafter. Suffice it to say, however, that the majority will be very materially increased on the 8th of November next, when the people will vote square, without local prejudices:
Union..... 17,885
Democratic..... 5,232
Majority..... 12,653

Capture of Prize Steamer.
Boston, Oct. 31.
The rebel prize steamer Hope arrived at this port today, having been captured at Wilmington, N. C., on the 23d inst., by the U. S. steamer Eolus.
She was previously chased for several hours on the north, and in order to escape threw most of her cargo over board. The cargo consisted of machinery, coffee, dry goods, &c.
The Hope is a vessel of 600 tons, and 300 horse power. She was built at Liverpool last year by Messrs. James Tinsley & Co., and had made one successful trip before being captured.
Arrival of Wounded Soldiers.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.
About 700 soldiers, wounded in the military operations of Thursday, have been brought hither and distributed among the several hospitals.
The mail boat to-day landed 50 or 60 rebel prisoners, including a colonel, Lieutenant colonel and major. They were committed to the Old Capitol.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
THE PERSON who took a wheelbarrow from the Philadelphia Reading Depot, last week, is requested to return it at once. oct29d
SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
GENTLEMEN would do well to call at the subscriber's place, and see the measure for perfect fitting SHIRTS. We also keep on hand a large assortment of ready-made shirts, very cheap. Walk street, opposite the Exchange. K. RITZER, oct29d
A PRIVATE SALE.—That valuable property of Mrs. C. S. Miller, known as "Magnate of Griffith Farm," in East Pennsylvania township, Cumberland county, on the public road between Bridgeport and Fairview, containing seventy-six acres and twenty-seven perches, lately offered at public sale, not having been sold, is now offered at private sale, for a limited time. An accurate draft of the premises can be seen, and full information obtained, by calling at the office of or addressing: ROBERT SNOODGRASS, Attorney-at-Law, North 3d street above Market, Harrisburg, Pa. oct31d
Third Ward—Notice.
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Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Co
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
PITTSBURG, Pa., October 28, 1864.
NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS FOR TWO
contracts of an Iron Bridge over the Allegheny river, at Pittsburg, Pa.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock, p. m., of the 15th day of November next, for an Iron Bridge, or for two spans, each about 135 feet length, over a part of the Allegheny river at Pittsburg, Pa.
The plans and specifications for the same will be ready for examination at this office on the 10th day of November next.
JOHN B. JEVIS,
Chief Engineer.
TO THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "BANK OF MIDDLE TOWN."
WHEREAS, The undersigned has been duly appointed, by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, an Auditor, under the 5th section of the act of Assembly approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, "to ascertain and determine the fair market value" of each share of stock of the said "Bank of Middletown," as provided in said section; therefore,
Notice is hereby given to the President, Directors and Stockholders of the said Bank that he will meet at the Banking House of said Bank, in Middletown, on Tuesday, the 15th day of November, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of performing the duties of his said appointment as provided by the aforesaid act of Assembly. oct25d
JOHN H. BRIGGS, Auditor.

SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON CITY, October 28, 1864.
WILL be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Giesboro, D. C., on TUESDAY, November 1st, 1864, 150 CAVALRY HORSES.
On FRIDAY, November 4th, 1864, 150 CAVALRY HORSES.
These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the Army.
For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
TERMS: Cash in United States Currency.
By order of the Quartermaster General,
JOHN H. BRIGGS, Esq.,
Colonel in charge First Division, U. S. A. oct28d

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE,
ON BRIGGS STREET, Inquire of JOHN H. BRIGGS, Esq., or BENJ. L. FOSTER, oct28d