one week.... 1 20 one week.... 2 00 one month... 3 00 cone month... 5 00 three months 5 00 six months... 1 5 00 one year.... 20 00 one year.... 20 00 one year... 20 00

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If Marriages and Deaths will be inserted at the same ates as regular advertisements.

Miscellaneous.

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Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law, and Solicitors for all kinds of Military Claims, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

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Convertible immediately into a nourishing and delicious soup. Highly approved by a number of eminent Physicians.

This admirable article condensed into a compact form, all the substantial and nutritive properties of a large bulk of meat and vegetables. The readiness with which it disastves into a rich and palatable Soup, which would require hours of preparation according to the usual method, is an advantage in many situations of life, too obvious to need urging. Its highly nourishing qualities combined with its delicacy, renders it invaluable for the cick; while for those in health, it is a perfect substitute for fresh meat and vegetables. It will keep good in any slimate.

e satisfied in a moment.

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The design of this work is to furnish a record of all the important knowledge of the year. The events of the war, owing to their prominence, will, of course, our cupy a conspicuous part, but all other branches—Science, Art, Literature, the Mechanic Arts, &c., will receive due attention. The work will be published exclusively by subscription, and ready for delivery in June next.

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L'RENCH MUSTARD, ENGLISH and

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Hoborable John J. Prarson, President of the Court of Common Pleas in the Twelfth Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, and the Hon. Samuel Lambis and Hon. Mosss R. Young, Associate Judges in Dauphin county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 24th day of February, 1863, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Harrisburg, for the county of Dauphin, and to commence on the fourth Monday of April next, being the 27th day of April, 1863, and to continue two weeks. Notice is therefore hereby given to the Toroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of the said county of Dauphin, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forence on of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Dauphin county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Harrisburg, the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1863, and in the eighty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

TTAMS. DRIED BEEF BOLOGNA WAR! WAR!—BRADY, No. 62

Warket street, below Third, has received a large and Beltz, which have augustioned of Swords, Sasues and Beltz, which have augustioned by the saughting augustion of the saughting august





VOL. 5.—NO. 203.

or any other nature.

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WM. H. MILLER,

HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1863.

Weekly "Patriot & Union,

PENNSYLVANIA! AND

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC PAPER PUBLISHED AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT!

THE CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED IN

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Forty-four columns of reading mat-TER EACH WEEK! AT THE LOW PRICE OF ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS!

WHEN SUBSCRIBED FOR IN CLUBS OF NOT LESS THAN TEN COPIES TO ONE ADDRESS!

We have been compelled to raise the club subscription price to one dollar and fifty cents in order to save ourselves from actual loss. Paper has risen, including taxes, about twenty-five per cent., and is still rising; and when we tell our Democratic friends, candidly, that we can no longer afford to sell the Weekly PATRIOT AND Union at one dollar a year, and must add fifty cents or stop the publication, we trust they will appreciate our position, and, instead of withdrawing their subscriptions, go to work with a will to increase our list in every county in the State. We have endeavored, and shall continue our efforts, to make the paper useful as a party organ, and welcome as a news messenger to every family. We flatter ourselves that it has not been without some influence in producing the glorious revolution in the politics of the State achieved at the late election; and if fearlessness in the discharge of duty, fidelity to the principles of the party, and an anxious desire to pro mote its interests, with some experience and a moderate degree of ability, can be made serviceable hereafter, the Weekly PATRIOT AND UNION will not be less useful to the party or less welcome to the family circle in the future than it has been in the past. We confidently look for increased encouragement in this great enterprise, and appeal to every influential Democrat in the State to lend us his aid in running our supscription list up to twenty or thirty thousand. The expense to each individual is trifling, the benefit to the party may be great. Believing that the Democracy of the State feel the ne-

this appeal to them for assistance with the fullest confi-The same reasons which induce us to raise the price of the Weekly, operate in regard to the Daily paper, the price of which is also increased. The additional cost to each subscriber will be but trifling; and, while we cannot persuade ourselves that the change necessarily made will result in any diminution of our daily circulation. yet, were we certain that such would be the conse quence, we should still be compelled to make it, or suf fer a ruinous loss. Under these circumstances we must throw ourselves upon the generosity, or, rather, the justice of the public, and abide their verdict, whatever

cessity of sustaining a fearless central organ, we make

it may be. The period for which many of our subscribers have paid for their paper being on the eve of expiring, we take the liberty of issuing this notice, reminding them of the same, in order that they may

RENEW THEIR CLUBS. We shall also take it as an especial favor if our present subscribers will urge upon their neighbors the fact that the PATRIOT AND UNION is the only Democratic paper printed in Harrisburg, and considering the large amount of reading matter, embracing all the current news of

^the day, and TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES From everywhere up to the moment the paper goes to press, political, miscellaneous, general and local news market reports, is decidedly the st returned from the city with an assortment of CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN

THE STATE! There is scarcely a village or town in the State in which a club cannot be raised if the proper exertion be made, and surely there are few places in which one or more energetic men cannot be found who are in favor of the dissemination of sound Democratic doctrines, who would be willing to make the effort to raise a club.

DEMOCRATS OF THE INTERIOR! Let us hear from you. The existing war, and the approaching sessions of Congress and the State Legislature, are invested with unusual interest, and every man should have the news.

TERMS. DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION. Single copy during the session of the Legislature.. 2 00

City subscribers ten cents per week. Copies supplied to agents at the rate of \$1 50 per hun dred.

WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION, Published every Thursday.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. PAY AL. WAYS IN ADVANCE. We are obliged to make this imperative. In every instance cash must accompany subscription. Any person sending us a club of twenty subscribers to the Weekly will be entitled to a copy for his services. The price, even at the advanced rate is so low that we cannot offer greater inducements than this. Additions may be made at any time to a club of subscribers by remitting one dollar and fifty cents for each additional name. It is not necessary to send us the names of those constituting a club, as we cannot undertake to address each paper to club subscribers separately. Specimen capies of the Weekly will be sent to all who desire it.

BALTIMORE, MD.

This pleasant and commodious Hotel has been the roughly re-fitted and re-furnished. It is pleasantly situated on North-West corner of Howard and Franklin streets, a few doors west of the Northern Central Railway Depot. Every attention paid to the comfort of his guests.

G. LEISENRING, Proprietor, [Late of Selins Grove, Pa.] Q. BARRETT & CO., Harrisburg, Pa. N. B.—The following law, passed by Congress in 1860, defines the duty of Postmasters in relation to the delivery of newspapers to club subscribers:

livery of newspapers to club subscribers:

(See Little, Brown & Co.'s edition of the Laws of 1860, page 38, chapter 131, section 1.)

"Provided, however, that where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address, and the names of the club subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliger the same to their respective owners."

The arable the Respectator to county with this ramila-NO. 18 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG.

ITP Particular attentica paid to printing, ruling and binding of Railroad Blanks, Manifests, Insurance Policies, Checks, Bill-Heads, &c.

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Janzi

To enable the Postmaster to comply with this regulation, it will be necessary that he be furnished with the list of names composing the club, and paid a quarter's (or year's) postage in advance. The uniform courtesy of Postmasters, affords the assurance that they will cheerfully accommodate club subscribers, and the latter should take care that the postage, which is but a trifle in each case, benaid in advance. Send on the clubs

this celebrated Tea just received. It is of the first cargo ever imported, and is much superior to the Chinese Teas in quality, strength and fragrance, and is also entirely free of adulteration, coloring or mixture of any kind

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TOR RENT—Two desirable OFFICE ROOMS, second story front of Wyeth's Building corner of Market Square and Market street. Applyatis office

DIANOS carefully packed or removed R. WARD, 12 North Third street.

ONDENSED MILK'-Just received WM. DOCK jr., & co. and for sale by CELF SEALING FRUIT JARS!-

Best and Cheapest in the markets! Call and

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 27. 1863.

History-impartial history to be hereafter

nation at peace, united, powerful, prosperous and condemned by contemporaneous history.

ing. We quote from it the following:

"We may well pause in sorrow at the exhibition which this one radical member of the Peace Convention, after a silence of years, makes of his course. In the winter of 1860-61 the American republic was convulsed as never before since its birth. The approach of war—civil war—was visible to the eyes of all sagacious men. There were throughout the country, in the South and in the North, vast numbers of patriotic men. who desired to avert the coming catastrophe. They sought to hold a conference—a peace convention, as it was called—the holy purpose of which was to save the nation, which had been a blessing to the world, from the curse of strife, disunion and bloodshed. The convention met. But, as it soon appeared, there were in it Northern members who were sent for the express purpose of preventing the only action that might lead to have no knowledge of their individual acts, but we have at length the published confession of Mr. Field, to the distinct effect that he opposed the peace plan which was adopted by a small majority, and we are justified, from the that all the members of the convention who were of his political party opposed the plan as he did. We asked Mr. Field, in an article published two days ago, whether he and his friends did anything for peace in that convention, whether they made one solitary effort for it, and our readers have his reply. He and they agreed to nothing proposed by others, but they did this—they proposed a National Convention! And Mr. Field prides himself on the tional Convention. What you were supposed to be sent to that convention for was to agree on the measures which the people of the country could adopt; not to shuffle off the responsibility of agreeing on such measures upon a National Convention. War was impending .for the purpose of adopting peace measures at once. Every hour was of vital import. With Southern disunionists, and devoted your time

to contriving 'how not to do it.' It was an ingenious device to recommend the calling of a National Convention! That was an excellent way to postpone all action a year or so, and in the meantime let the country rush to ruin. "Sir, if you could not do any thing in that Peace Convention, what probability was there that a National Convention could do anything? If you could not agree on peace measures there. what nonsense, what treason to your constituents was it, to be proposing a National Convention? Do you imagine that we are desti-

tute of common sense, that you think to palm off on us this excuse for your failure to devise any plan of peace-for your opposition to the plan which, had you and your friends cordially and patriotically sustained it, would have been ac-

"What charming consistency does Mr. Field the Constitution unaltered, but in favor of a convention to alter it! He was opposed to any change of the Constitution and in favor of a National Convention to make amendments to the Constitution! This is the true radical style. But Mr. Field should remember that he is writing for a conservative newspaper now, and the readers of conservative papers are not so easily contented with professions of principle that look two ways. If he talked thus in the convention, we need not be surprised if the South distrusted the sincerity of his professions.

"What, we repeat, did Mr. Field and his radical associates do for peace in the convention held to devise peace measures?

"We have his own answer. 'OUR OPPOSI-TION WAS HABMLESS!' What then were you there for? Harmless! Lay not that flattering unction to your soul. Do not imagine the people se occupied that they have forgotten the true history of that convention, the sele object of which was to try to devise plans on which men could agree to live together in peace. Harmless? Your opposition was fatal. It was that very opposition that settled the whole question, and made it manifest that peace was impossible. You represented the Republican party. Your opposition was the announcement to the world that that party would oppose the plan adopted whenever it should be submitted to the people. Your opposition informed Congress that the peace plan was after all little convention, and that the other side—the party which had just carried the North and elected the President-would oppose the plan, and would defeat it. Your very opposition was a declaration that that same party would pursue the same course in a National Convention, should one be called. Why, it is the veriest folly on earth for Mr. Field to be attempting this deception of the people, and trying to convince them that there was no harm in radicals going to the Peace Convention and opposing peace plans. The whole question which that convention was to answer was, whether any plan could be devised which the party represented by Mr. Feld and his associates would accept, and which the Union men of the South would accept. Harmless! Is it possible, then, that Mr Field is not even yet aware of the tremendous responsibilities devolved on that tremendous responsibilities devolved on that Peace Convention? He thinks his course was harmless, when the land rings with the wails of campaigning and the loss of half its men, is in a gutteral voice, "Don't you see I am Sew-

flow between the graves of the uncounted dead of this war, and all because of that harmless opposition!

and his radical associates do for PEACE in that convention? Did they do anything? Seek not to escape the question by prating about harmless opposition.' What did you do there for PEACE—you on whom America had thrown the burden of her very existence, the fate of her noblest sons ! Alas! the reply-Nothing! Nothing!

men who could not lift a finger to save America calamities that are now upon us would have They go down to posterity to be judged and condemned hereafter, as they have been judged among the noblest of their honors.'

THE FATAL BLUNDER OF THE LIN-

We were among those who believed, with the late Senator Douglas, that "WAR WAS DISunion," and made use of every means within our reach to impress this conviction upon the minds of those who were presumed to be in communication with the men who, in the spring of 1861, assumed the reins of government. Most men then agreed that a resort to the sword would be the death knell to the Union. Yet a few were found, who, through their ignorance of the American character, affected to believe that there was no fight in the South, and that their conquest by the North would hardly be a "respectable breakfast job."-Among these were the radical Abolitionists. who fancied they could thus see the way clear to "impartial freedom" for the negro; and most unfortunately for our country, they, just at this particular time, obtained complete control and mastery of the administration.

The result was, the war policy was adopted. This was a bad enough blunder, but a worse one was to follow:

When war was thus resolved on, the only possible hope of success was in creating divi-sion in the South—dividing the war element there-by strengthening the hands of the Union the opportunity that was offered:

case, no matter how false it may have been in fact. If he was the disunion, or secession candidate, it must be granted that all the others

the vote:		`
Linceln had votes North	1,831,180	
Douglas had votes North		1,857,610
Bell had votes North	74,678 515,953	1,365,976
Breekinridge had votes North South	276,818 571,135	590,551 847,9853
Total vota Of this vote Mr. Lincoln received,,	••••••	4,662,070 1,857,610

We thus find Mr. Lincoln to be a minority President by a popular vote of 946,950-or nearly one million.

figures show that but 571,135 votes were polled for Breckinridge in the Southern States, and

 For Lincoln.
 28,430

 For Douglas.
 163,525

 For Bell.
 515,953

Against Breckinridge...... 134,773 We thus find that, granting that all who voted for Breckinridge were disunionists, there was a majority of 134,713 of the Southern peo-

were certainly Union men, for their platform exhibit in telling us that he was in favor of was simply the "Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws." The 163,000 who voted for Douglas and Johnson must not be claimed as secessionists, for they were especially opposed to Breckenridge and Lane; and it is needless to say that the 25,000 Abolitionists scattered through the South who voted for Lincoln and Hamlin, will not be charged with that kind of secessionism for which the South was to be punished. By making war, therefore, upon the South

as States, for the crimes of their individual citizens, and not upon those individual offenders, those men of the South who stood upon the record as our friends, were at once transformed into our worst enemies. Had wisdom guided the councils at Washington, that majority of Union men in the South could have been largely increased, and secession sup-pressed through the instrumentality of the Southern States themselves.

adopted-a war, first of coercion, then of subjugation, and now of conquest and extermination, with what result future history must record .- Clerfield Republican.

"GRADUATING" OFFICERS OUT OF SERVICE. A distinguished civilian remarked, the other day, that the administration seemed to regard its generals and other officers like students in a college, who, as soon as they were complete in their course, were given diplomas of leave and sent off as finished and done for. We lished their experience and excellence in their parts, have been thus "graduated." Charmed with its success, the Institution at Washington proposes to extend the collegiate system and put it into force on a grander scale. The order to muster out all the colonels and

majors of regiments which muster less than 500 men, is of this character. The regiments thus reduced are the veteran regiments of the service. Their officers are those who have shown generally the best abilities, and have acquired the most experience. In the two years of arduous service they have gone through, they have ripened into thorough offioers. Away with them, then! Muster them out! Fill up their places with the preteges PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, BY O. BARRETT & CO

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION WILL be served to subscribers residing in the Borough for ten dense per week, payable to the Carrier. Mail subscribers, five DOLLARS PER ARNUM.

THE WENELY PATRIOT AND UNION IS PUBlished at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, invariably in advance. Ten copies to one address, fiften dollars.

Connected with this establishment is an extensive JOB OFFICE, containing a variety of plain and fancy type, unequalled by any establishment in the interior of the State, for which the patronage of the public is solicited.

army, its colors torn to pieces, and its officers mustered out! Perhaps, however, we should regard this

discharge as a complimentary diploma of graduation. We see that Gen. Hooker does not feel in-

clined to dissolve the senior class of his army ! A letter from Falmouth to the Boston Post says:

majors and surplus officers of all regiments not having 500 men created a great excitement in the army, so much so that Gen. Hooker declined issuing the order, and sent it back to the War Department. The order would take all the colonels in the service—the veterans of tered out, but such a wholesale sweep was not

If there is any object in having a conscription, one would suppose it to be to fill up the ranks of the veteran regiments! But no, the work of mustering out precedes the drafting, which yet lingers, a threat rather than a plan, in the hands of the administration.—Albany

Vindicating their Sincerity.

M'Dowell is the head, and which has been investigating into the charges of cotton speculations made against General Curtis and other Western officers, is making some rare developments. One of the main charges against Curis and company alleges that negro slaves had been taken from plantations upon the pretence of giving them freedom under the President's

cotton, and thereby restored to slavery. The charge is substantiated by the testimony. The principal offender was one Colonel Hovey. Other officers participated in the profits. These were Republican officials, who had dinned the ears of the people with their demands for the freedom of the slaves, until they ached. The following is a part of the testimony on the point. Brice Suffield, being

emancipation proclamation, and exchanged for

"Q. State whether you ever made an expedition for cotton on the steamer Iatan in Septhat time?

Captain Twining, was ordered out from a camp near Helena, to go down on the steamer latan. The Captain of the boat told us the intention was to take us down to get some wood for fuel. We landed on the Mississippi side of the river, opposite the cut off-White river. There was aboard the boat one Brown, an overseer of Colonel M'Gee's plantation; he was on the boat when we went aboard. After the boat was tied up, Brown went ashore; this was after dark. Some of our company, supposing him to be a rebel soldier, asked him where he got his clothes. He told them in the Mexican war. He went to the Captain of the boat and told him it was all right—that the cotton would be there in the course of a few

him twenty-six bales of cotton. After the cotton was delivered, the boatmen, by order of the Coptain, put on shore fifteen negroes that had been used as boat hands. After getting them on shore, they tied them, after considerable struggling on the part of the negroes. In the tying operation one of the negroes escaped. After they were tied, Brown took them away. I was on picket post, and Brown, with the negroes, stopped at the post and bid me good evening, and then went on. Some time after taking the negroes away, Brown came back and went aboard the boat and stayed till daylight. A All others...... (I don't recollect his name) told me he saw Captain Weaver pay

Brown his money—we supposed for the cotton. "Q. What part did Captain Twining or the soldiers present take in this transaction of put-

us on shore to guard against surprise. We guarded the boat. That was our duty. We had nothing to do with the negroes at all.

"A. It was about the 24th of September. "Q. Was any military efficer on board the boat besides the officers of your company? "A. I think not. There was a man on board. but I don't think he was a commissioned officer. He was acting as aid to Col. Hovey. His

"Q. After these fifteen negroes were put ashore, did any negroes come back with you as deck hands in the service of the boat? "A. No, sir. These negroes were taken on an expedition to the same place some weeks before, from

"Q. Under whose charge was the expedition? "A. Colonel Hovey.

The correspondents say Old Abe was grotesquely funny during the recent review. He dined with Fighting Joe, and kept the table in a roar with his humorous sallies.—Boston

where the President was, only a few months before; and yet he could be "funny." Our public debt is swelling up at the rate of

two millions a day, and crushing taxation stares the people in the face and yet Mr. Lincoln can be "funny." Half a million of armed cebels are in arms.

striving to break up this hallowed Union, with the encouragement of all the European governments; and yet the President can be 'fun-

Two hundred thousand brave men have found untimely graves, through the follies of the administration, and five times that many are clothed in mourning, for fathers, brothers, husbands, sons or friends, and yet Mr. Lincoln is "funny."

What a "funny" man he must be!-Erie Observer.

Among other discoveries made in Pompeii' is an inscription on the wall of what was probably a workshop of some kind, as follows: "Otiosis hic locus non est. Discede, Morator."
This may be translated: "This place is not fer the lazy. Loafer, depart !" This inscription is interesting as showing that there were loafers in ancient days as there are in modern, and that they were troublesome in a similar manner.

WHEN Sheridan, found drunk in a coal-hole. and questiened as to his name, replied that his name was "Wilberforce," he did a sufficiently impudent thing; but it wasn't a touch to the effrontery of Senator C. (or some other man)

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WASHINGTON, D. C., 1862.

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The Patriot & Union.

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE?

written-will record the fact that but for the prevalence of radical Abolition ideas in the Peace Convention of 1861—but for the predetermination of that fanatical, reckless and revolutionary sect to carry out its bloody purpose by precipitating civil war, which they were persuaded would result in the subjugation of the South in a single campaign—the been averted, and we should, this day, be a

The Journal of Commerce, in reply to a communication from D. Dudley Field, (who was a member of the Peace Convention,) defending himself and his Abolition associates from the charge of having provoked the civil war by their radical, uncompromising course in the Convention, has some remarks well worth republish.

peace. These men labored diligently to make the convention powerless for all purposes of peace. They keep their debates secret, and we votes of the States represented, in believing splendor of the proposal. Why, Congress could have done that, Mr. Field! They were in session and it did not need the calling a Peace Convention to recommend the calling of a Na-The secession ordinances of some States were already certain facts. The sound of battle was audible in the distance. Union men North and South desired to have your Peace Convention a singular eagerness you allied yourselves with

cepted by the Union men North and South. and would have saved us from this terrible war in which we are now engaged.

'We repeat the question—What did Mr. Fleld

PRICE TWO CENTS.

"Let the sad confession go. Draw, if it may be, a veil over the shame of these poor weak

from destruction. Let us endeavor to believe tight around them, so tight that they could not, country. Would to God we could forget them and their deep dark sin. But we cannot .-If that convention had accomplished its work if the men sent there had thrown off party shackles, and donned the toga of patriotism, it would have been the proudest record of their Argus. lives that they had been members of the Peace Convention of 1861. As it is, they shrink from the true history of it already, and we venture the prophecy that the marble which marks the graves of Mr. Field and his radical associates will never bear one line indicating among the events of their lives that membership, which ought to have been emblazoned

COLN ADMINISTRATION.

men in the rebel States. A reference to the vote at the last Presidential election will show According to the Abolitionists, Breckinridge was the disunion candidate. For the sake of the argument let us grant that such was the

were Union candidates. Let us then	turn to
the vote:	` '
Linceln had votes North 1,831,180	
Douglas had votes North 1,202.451 '' South 168,525	1,857,610
Bell had votes North	1,365,976
Breekinridge had votes North 276,818 571,135	590,551
	847,9853
Total vote	4,662,070

But to return to our purpose. The above

for all others, 705,908—thus:

ple in favor of the Union-or opposed to secession. The 500,000 who voted for Bell and Everett

But instead of this, the war policy was

more than a preposal from one side in the have a score of generals who, having estab-

of Congressmen, or the nominees of political

WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO. of the orphan, and when our mighty rivers to have its name struck from the lists of the er'd?"—Boston Post.

cliques.

"The order mustering out all colonels and

that the hands of a political party were bound six or eight battles. The commander claimed that such an order would ruin the army; that if they would, do anything for their perishing there were some officers that ought to be musonly grossly unjust but very impolitio."

COTTON IS KING.

Negroes Used for Coin-Republicans

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.
The military commission of which General

sworn, says:

tember, 1862, and if so, state what occurred at "A. I did. Our company, commanded by

hours. In due time Brown returned, bringing with

ting off the negroes? "A. Merely acting under orders. They put

"Q. On what date was this?

name is Washburne. "Q. How many negroes acting as deck hands were there on board the boat when you went aboard with your company? "A. Fifteen.

the same plantation.

Several thousand poor fellows had gone to their "gory beds," but a short distance from