

Advertisements will not be published in the Patriot & Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD, OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, WALTER H. LOWRIE, OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

- SENATOR, DANIEL D. BOAS, of Harrisburg. ASSEMBLY, J. WESLEY AWE, Harrisburg. CHAS. H. ZIEGLER, Reed township. SHERIFF, JOHN RAYMOND, Middletown. COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, T. A. HAMILTON, (3 years), Harrisburg, JACOB BUCK, (1 year), Upper Paxton. RECORDERS, JAMES MORNING, Jefferson. TREASURER, DR. DAVID UMBERGER, Lower Paxton. DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, JOHN BUCK, West Hanover. AUDITOR, JAMES MCORMICK, Jr., Harrisburg.

TO DEMOCRATIC EDITORS AND PRINTERS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Many of the newspapers in the interior of the State are printing the name of our candidate for Supreme Judge, "Walter B." instead of Walter H. Lowrie, which is the proper way. This mistake, especially if carried out in the printing of tickets, may be the means of depriving us on the count of thousands of votes. Let editors and printers at once look to this, and print the name hereafter WALTER H. LOWRIE.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The several County Committees of Superintendence are requested to communicate the names and post office address of their members to the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Rooms 144 S. Sixth Street, Second Story. Chairman—Hon. CHARLES J. BIDDLE. Secretary—JAMES F. SHUK, Esq. Treasurer—Col. WILLIAM H. KRISCHLKE. The officers are in attendance daily at the Committee Rooms.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

- Tuesday, October 6. Indiana, Indiana county. [To be addressed by Hon. W. H. Witte, Ex-Governor Bigler, Hon. Heister Clymer, Hon. John L. Dawson, E. L. Johnson, Esq., Hon. H. D. Foster, and other eminent speakers.] Dry Run, Franklin county. Sunbury, Northumberland county. [To be addressed by Hon. Richard Vaux, Hon. Anson V. Parsons, Hon. Charles Ingraham of Philadelphia, Franklin Gowen, of Potsville; Hon. Wm. H. Miller, of Harrisburg, and Jos. O. Bucher, of Lewisburg.] Greensburg, Westmoreland county. [To be addressed by Ex-Gov. Bigler, Hon. H. D. Foster and others.] Easton, Clarion county. Thursday, October 8. Carlisle, Cumberland county. [A grand rally, to be addressed by Ex-Governor Wm. Bigler, Hon. Wm. A. Porter, Hon. Ohio W. Garrison, Hon. W. H. Witte, Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Geo. Northrup, Esq., Hon. A. V. Parsons.] Downingtown, Chester county. [To be addressed by Hon. John L. Dawson, Hon. Heister Clymer, G. W. Biddle, Esq., and G. M. Whitson, Esq.] Doylestown, Bucks county. [To be addressed by Hon. Ohio W. Garrison.] Kittanning, Armstrong county. [To be addressed by Ex-Gov. Bigler, Hon. Charles Ingraham and T. J. Miles.] Pottsville, Bedford county. Roxbury, Franklin county. Morgan's Corner, Chester county. Strattanville, Clarion county. New Columbia, Luzerne county. [To be addressed by Gen. Sturdevant Bently Woodward and E. S. Chalmers, Esq.]

Letters from the Army.

We have on file two very interesting letters from the Army of the Potomac, which we will publish to-morrow. Every soldier of that army now at home on furlough should read these letters from fellow soldiers. One is from the Fifth Reserve, the other from the 140th—Both are genuine and from tried soldiers.

BIGHAM, of the Pittsburg Commercial, the Curtin organ, exclaims:

"O! for true education and enlightenment. Freemen cannot be formed without." Very true. It is for lack of that "true education and enlightenment" that Bigham himself is a bigot and a slave.

Another Draft.

It seems to be conceded by the Abolition press that another draft, for \$600,000 men, is contemplated by the administration. The N. Y. Tribune intimates that the rumor is "premature," but does not deny that it is well founded. This contemplated draft, if enforced, and the men actually taken, will exhaust the entire North of fighting men—such we mean as would pass examination by a surgeon. It will probably be attempted soon after the termination of the fall elections—say the latter part of November. The able-bodied men of the country may as well prepare themselves to march.

Arrested for Disloyalty.

Five persons were arrested in Baltimore on Friday last, charged with disloyalty to the Government. The evidence proved that the parties went into a public house, called for liquor, and drank the following toast: "Damn the goose that gawped the quill that charged the pen that wrote the Proclamation of Emancipation." The only thing objectionable in the toast as we look at it, aside from its profanity and bad grammar, is the abuse of the word goose. If the party would cease, they should have cursed the goose that haddled instead of the one that grew the quill.

Joking aside, is it not disgraceful that Federal officers should arrest citizens on serious charges for causes so trivial? Every day we read of just such arrests as the above; and yet, in his proclamation, published to-day, the President enumerates, among other things for which we ought to be thankful, "a large increase of freedom." An "increase," we undertake to say, which none can see except the privileged plunderers of the nation, who, we confess, do enjoy a very enlarged "freedom" in their line.

The Signs Propitious.

We were never better satisfied than we are at this moment of the sound political condition of the State—never more confident of our Democratic triumph at the polls. True, the heat of the struggle has not yet subsided, but it is like the heat of a battle, and the victory is more than made. The Democratic party, we know, is not composed of material to be frightened by the rattling of sheet-iron, and the howling of the Abolitionists is less alarming than that. They may calculate, as the Chinese braves do, to win the battle by noise, by the furious beating of gongs, but like the Chinese, they will find, in the end, that something more than noise, more than brag and bluster, is necessary to achieve a victory over foes who are not cowards. In the great cities—those sinks of iniquity where corruption has full play and money is omnipotent—the "unquestioning" helots of Lincoln and Curtin talk with great confidence, swagger and swear and bet their money on the election, with all the recklessness of thieves who know that there is more where that came from, and to be obtained as that was. There—in such places—the great cities, where contractors, and jobbers, and money brokers, and all kinds of Government spies, thieves and assassins "meet do congregate"—there is where the thunder is heard—there is where Abolitionism spreads itself, blows its trumpet, shouts aloud its fancied triumph—vociferates, howls and storms. But that is all—there, where the tempest is raised and rages, there will it subside, without uprooting a tree or quivering a single leaf or blade of grass outside the brick and mortar which mark its boundaries.

Outside the walls of these great hives of men all is right and safe. The rural districts are uncorrupted and incorruptible. There Democracy is strong, active, uniting and confident. The voice that reaches us from the towns and hamlets, from the hills and valleys, from the abodes of innocence, of virtue and intelligence, is a voice of encouragement—it comes from the heart and it reaches the heart—it is a voice of gladness and of cheer. Upon that we rely, and feel that we shall not be disappointed.

The people of the country have scanned the measures of Lincoln and Curtin, and they condemn them. They have suffered much already—they know that, without a change, they will suffer more. They feel that their liberties have been greatly circumscribed, and are in danger of being entirely subverted; they feel the oppression of political persecution and taxation, and they are determined to throw it off by defeating at the polls those who have brought it upon them, and electing wise, experienced, honest and safe men, who will, as soon as possible, restore the old order of things.

Such is the popular feeling and the popular determination throughout the State, and knowing this, we feel that there is yet hope for the country. Outside the cities and large towns the strength of the Democratic party is increasing daily. Moderate, reflecting men of the Republican party are leaving it by thousands and flocking to the flag of Democracy and Union. They see that there is no other way of saving the nation from destruction, of terminating this bloody war and its burdens—no other way of preserving the Constitution and republican government—and they have put their shoulders to the wheel and will not cease until they have accomplished the object they desire. The election will be carried by votes, not noise. Our time to crow will be when the result is announced—when it is proclaimed that Woodward and Lowrie are elected. That will be our day of rejoicing—so then we will shout, not before.

A Base and Silly Charge.

"Judge Woodward, by assuming the rebel debt, would more than double our present taxes." So says the Pittsburg Commercial, Andrew G. Curtin's western organ; so say all the Abolition papers in the State, taking their cue from the Commercial.

The sentence we have quoted is intended as a direct charge that Judge Woodward, if elected, will "assume the rebel debt."

A more silly charge could not be made. In the first place, if we admit that Judge Woodward could and would "assume the rebel debt," it is not true that it "would more than double our present taxes," for, from all the official or other information that the Commercial or we have, the rebel debt is not by one thousand millions as large as the Federal debt, and therefore if it were assumed by Judge Woodward, or by the Federal Government, or by the loyal States, it would not "more than double" or even double "our present taxes."

Giving them, then, the benefit of their charge against Judge Woodward, and their conclusion is false.

But—the charge itself is false—and not only false—it is silly. It shows plainly on their part either a great lack of knowledge, or a recklessness of truth.

In the first place neither Judge Woodward nor any of his friends have ever said a word or written a line upon which such a charge could for a moment be sustained.

In second place Judge Woodward could not as Governor, even if he were inclined to do so, "assume the rebel debt."

Neither the Constitution nor the laws of Pennsylvania invest the Governor with such authority. He cannot contract or assume a debt for the State—and certainly no one will pretend to say that, under the Federal Constitution, he is clothed with power to assume a debt for the nation.

The charge is, therefore, baseless—and if it only reached intelligent men, might be passed over as simply absurd. But it has passed a wide range; it has circulated throughout the State; and as the intention of its originator and propagator was, evidently, to deceive and impose upon the comparatively ignorant, we can consider it in no other light than as a base and sagacious invention, such as honorable men would scorn to use.

Neither Judge Woodward nor the party with whom he is politically associated have any idea of ever "assuming the rebel debt," nor have they ever given the Abolition press or party the slightest reason to charge them with such a design. They could not do it if they would, nor would they do it if they could.

Thus we nail another Abolition calumny to the counter.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY. ATTEMPT TO TAKE A BRIDGE ON THE RIVER AT 12:30. THE LOSS 25,000. THE BRIDGE IS BURNED. CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—The Commercial has received from Chattanooga on Saturday last, the estimate at headquarters of our loss in the battle of Chickamauga creek is as follows:—Killed, 1,800; wounded, 9,500; taken prisoner, 2,600; total loss, 13,900. It was the opinion that if the right wing of our army had held its own, the result would have been a decided Union victory. The success of Gen. Thomas, on the left was very much greater than has been represented in any published account of the great battle. General Thomas would not have permitted the enemy, had it not been for the disorganization of our right wing. No surprise was felt by our army officers at the rebels not resuming the attack. The loss of the enemy is believed to be 20,000. Our army is in superb fighting trim; compact in organization; well supplied with provisions; has plenty of ammunition, and is full of confidence.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

TREASURY—EXCHANGE—STOCKS—ENGLISH, SPANISH AND RUSSIAN SHIPS OF WAR. SAN FRANCISCO, October 18.—Money is in fair demand at easy rates. The receipts of treasure, since the departure of the last steamer for Panama, amount to two millions of dollars Atlantic currency. Exchange is at the rate of 93@95 per cent. premium on gold. New York leads in the market, and is at 72@73; most of the leading mining stocks have declined during the last ten days. The British steamer Sturdy, and the Spanish steamer Resolution, are in port. The balance of the Spanish fleet and the entire Russian Pacific fleet are expected to arrive here shortly. The testimony taken, thus far, in the case of the privateers captured with the schooner Chapman, shows conclusively that they were provided with letters of marque, signed by Jeff Davis.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF 1,000 BALES OF COTTON—SEIZURES OF REBEL PROPERTY—THE U. S. TUG LEVIATHAN, &c. NEW YORK, October 3.—The British steamer William Penn, with a cargo of a thousand bales of cotton, has arrived there as a prize, and with New Orleans dates of the 25th ult.—Several seizures of rebel property in New Orleans have been made by the United States marshals there. E. H. Drell has been appointed as temporary mayor for New Orleans. Regular mail communication between New Orleans and Baton Rouge will soon be re-established. The steamer George Washington, from New Orleans on the 26th ult., arrived at this port this afternoon. The newspapers received by her contain nothing relative to the army movements.

The steam tug Leviathan was captured at her wharf, at Southwest Pass, by a gang of rebels. She was provided with a document from Mr. Mallory, the rebel Secretary of the Navy, by which her officers and crew were not entitled to any pay for their services, but were to embark themselves as best they could, and find their way to the United States. She left the Leviathan had started off with the gulf rebels, Lieut. Herriek, in the steamer Crescent, started in pursuit of her, and being joined by the gunboat De Soto, they succeeded in retaking her, and capturing the pirates, after a few hours chase. The reported capture of the steamer Calhoun, by the rebels, is untrue; on the contrary, she had destroyed a rebel steamer near Passcoulas, and captured another, besides severely punishing the rebel battery at Grant's Pass.

THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION—26TH NOVEMBER.

The following Proclamation has just been issued: By the President of the United States of America: A Proclamation. The year that is drawing towards its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, are others have been added, which are of such an extraordinary nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever watchful providence of Almighty God.

In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to provoke the aggression of foreign States, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained—the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere, except in the theatre of our military conflict, while that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union.

Needful diversions of wealth and of strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the national defence, have not arrested the plough, the shuttle, or the ship. The ax has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines are full of iron and coal and of the precious metals, and have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore.

Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege and the battle field, and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect continuance of years, with a large increase of freedom.

No human count hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, has nevertheless remembered us in mercy. It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently, and gratefully acknowledged, by the whole American people.

I do, therefore, invite my fellow citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea, and those who are sojourning in foreign countries, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next, as a day of thanksgiving, and prayer and praise to our beneficent Father, who dwelleth in the Heavens—and I recommend that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to Him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our perverseness and disobedience, commend to His tender care, all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners, or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace and harmony, tranquillity and union.

In testimony 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 3rd day of October, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth. By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

New York, October 3.—Mexican dates, of the 12th ultimo, confirm the fact that Doblado has been placed at the head of the Juarez cabinet. He proposes to confine the war to the mountains to gather the men of all parties together, and form a national party; and to agree to such an intervention in Mexican affairs as proposed in the Treaty of London, adding, also, the United States, and to disavow all political acts now done in Mexico. Chiapas has given its adherence to the French.

Dr. Franco has been attacked by four hundred Mexican Interventionists, who were repulsed. Gen. Uruga is Minister of War, and Nuno de la Torre, under Juarez. In consequence of the American Consul at Matamorras having accepted an exequatur from Juarez, the Government of Mexico, and Minister Corwin is instructed to put another person in his place. A rumor was prevalent that Minister Corwin had received his passport, but the Mexican papers do not make any allusion to such a step.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 3.—The United States steamer Massachusetts arrived here today. She left Charleston bar on Wednesday evening last, and makes the following report: Our works on Morris Island are progressing rapidly. The rebel batteries keep constantly shelling our workmen, but as yet there are few casualties. Gen. Gilmore occasionally shells Fort Sumter and Johnson. Our Monitors keep Fort Moultrie quiet.

COUNTERFEIT FIVES—ARREST OF DR. BROWN.

Boston, Oct. 3.—Counterfeit fives on the Pocasset bank of Fall River are in circulation here—look out for them. Major General Hartant is in town on a brief visit to his friends in this city. Dr. J. Brown, of Liberty, Mass., has been arrested on the charge of fraudulently aiding counterfeiters to procure exemptions. The Russian Admiral has accepted of the invitation tendered him to visit Boston.

BY THE MAILS.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. SHERMAN STILL IN MISSISSIPPI—GEN. McNEIL, POPP AND HOOKER—GEN. PRICE—BATTLE OF CHATTANOOGA. CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—Nothing further has been yet received from Rosecrans or Burnside. The St. Louis Republican denies that either Sherman's corps or Smith's division had gone to Chattanooga.

The Department of Kansas will be commanded by General McNeil. Gen. Curtis declined the honor of succeeding Blunt, who, report says, is under arrest. Sterling Price has been commissioned lieutenant-general, and has supreme command in the trans-Mississippi Department, in which the rebels claim to have 50,000 troops. Gen. Grant issued orders, on the 22d ultimo, regulating the cotton trade, the effect of which will be to drive all speculators out of his department south of Helena.

THE GREAT BATTLE NEAR CHATTANOOGA.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 2.—A Chattanooga dispatch, dated the 20th ult., delayed until this afternoon, gives us the following intelligence: General Whittaker received a severe flesh wound in the right arm of the 20th of September, but is still able to command his brigade. His loss was heavy, being about ninety-five killed, wounded and missing. All his staff officers, except one, were killed or wounded. Whilst the brigade consisted of the 96th and 115th Illinois regiments, the 2d Michigan and the 88th Ohio were temporarily added, aggregating about two hundred and eighty men, who fought with terrific energy and effect, and from one o'clock in the afternoon until night, when, aided by a second brigade of Gen. Sherman's division, Colonel Mitchell, commanding the rebels were driven back with great slaughter. Lieut. Col. S. Clark, of the 96th Illinois, and Lieut. Col. Kinsman, of the 115th Illinois, were killed.

Colonel Lesore, of General Stedman's division, on the enemy's right wing on the 20th is supposed to be killed. Colonel Cambren is wounded. THE SITUATION. Under this head the New York Herald, of Saturday, has the following: There is nothing new to report from the army of General Rosecrans. Affairs in Gen. Meade's region are perfectly quiescent. From Charleston we have received no later intelligence than that already published. There appears thus to be a complete lull in the news from these points for the past twenty-four hours.

The Union steam corvette Kearsage, sent in search of the rebel privateer Florida, had arrived at Brest. She was ordered from Madeira in company with another Union vessel, which remained at Lisbon. La France states that the Florida was to leave Brest on the 23d, completely repaired, and proceed immediately to meet the second Union corvette at Lisbon, and attack her before she can be joined by the one at Brest. It further states that the Kearsage will be treated at Brest like the Florida, both vessels enjoying the same rights.

STORM IN BALTIMORE.

STREETS FLOODED AND A BRIDGE WASHED AWAY. BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—It has been raining very heavily here all the afternoon. The streets are completely flooded, so much so in some places as to wash the passenger cars off the track. The bridge on the Washington railroad, at Laurel and Hanover, is washed away, and the trains are detained in consequence. The evening train is not in yet.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The United States District Court for Eastern Virginia will open at Alexandria, for the first time since the rebellion commenced, on Monday next. Its principal business will be the adjudication of many cases under the confiscation act, as a preliminary to the sale of rebel estates. The published statement that such property is to be sold on the above-mentioned day is, therefore, erroneous.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

MR. MASON INSTRUCTED TO LEAVE ENGLAND—ENGLAND AND MEXICO—RUSSIA AND POLAND. CAPE RACE, Oct. 2.—The steamship Saxonia, from Southampton at 8 p. m., on the 23d inst., arrived at this port at noon to day. The news by the Saxonia is highly interesting. The steamships Jura and City of Baltimore, from New York, had arrived out. The London Times says that the fate of Charleston is only a question of time; that its fate is virtually decided.

The Times also says that Mr. Mason sent to Earl Russell on Monday a notification that he (Mason) had been instructed to withdraw from England. Mr. Mason proceeds to Paris. On the 8th of October the Emperor Napoleon will receive the Mexican deputation on its return from Trieste. The Memorial Diplomatique says that England has entered into an engagement to acknowledge the present Mexican Government, as soon as the Archduke Maximilian announces to the deputation his final acceptance of the

(throno of Mexico. England and France will then immediately accredit official representatives. England has promised to favor every means for the realization of the loan necessary to place Mexico into a position to fill her engagements abroad. La France says that if the three Powers make a common communication to Russia, it will be of a different character to an "ordinary note," and, in diplomatic language, "receive another name." The Paris Journal considers the insertion in the Monitor of the "Polish Memorandum" as tantamount to the moral recognition of Poland as a belligerent. The Russian Emperor, in a speech, had promised reforms and extended privileges to Poland.

Eleven Russian iron-plated gunboats, with the turrets, will be completed by spring. The Russians were defeated by the Poles on the 20th of September, at Lutomerz, and at Magouera on the 12th. The Russians had massacred a great many of the inhabitants of Lutomerz, and had plundered several Polish homes in Warsaw.

LATER FROM HAVANA AND NASSAU.

THE REBELLION IN ST. DOMINGO NOT SUPPRESSED. NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The steamship Corsica, from Havana, via Nassau, has arrived here. From Havana we learn that the rebellion in St. Domingo is not suppressed. Spanish troops were marching on Le Vega, where the rebels were strongly fortified. Additional soldiers were also being sent from various parts of Cuba to assist in quelling the rebellion. Various skirmishes had taken place, in which it was reported the rebels had been defeated. The English steamer Union, a suspicious looking craft, had arrived at Havana. It was reported that she was from St. John, N. E., via Nassau.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

THE SITUATION BEFORE CHATTANOOGA. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Republican of tonight says that official dispatches of the 1st inst., received to-day, represent the military situation before Chattanooga to be as satisfactory as the most hopeful could wish. Bragg makes no advance, and does not dare to do it. The statement in rebel papers that Gen. Burnside has retreated from Jonesboro, East Tennessee, to Knoxville is not true. VIOLENT RAIN STORM. The most violent rain storm of the season came upon Washington this afternoon, and is still prevailing. Laurel Bridge, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, was, as usual, washed away, and we are without the New York mails or newspapers to-night. This is thought by naval officers to be the regular October hurricane at Charleston, which will subject our iron-clads to the severest test of seaworthiness yet applied to them.

NATIONAL BANKS DEPOSITORIES OF PUBLIC MONIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just perfected regulations making National Banks depositories of public moneys and financial agents of the Government, and circular instructions will at once be issued to all National Banks, of which exactly one hundred have already deposited bonds.

SOUVENIR OPERATIONS.

Col. Baker and his mounted rangers have been scouting the country after guerrillas. They last night succeeded in capturing Lieut. Augustine, of Mosely's band, and about forty citizens and guerrillas beyond Vienna, who were sent in and lodged in the Old Capitol.

CAPTURE OF HORSES BY GUERRILLAS.

Yesterday 140 horses were sent in under guard from the front. At night, when within three miles of Alexandria they halted, and a portion of the escort went into town. The guerrillas, who had evidently been watching their movements, slipped in, took all the horses, and made good their escape. A force was sent after them, who have not yet returned.

THE ISSUE OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

It is now hoped that the issue of fractional currency to replace the postal currency will commence in ten days or a fortnight. The utmost efforts are making to expedite matters, the work of preparation proceeding night and day. Between 40 and 50 hydraulic presses are set up, but only a few are yet in use. It is expected that when the arrangements are perfected the amount produced daily will not be far from \$15,000. The vignette of the face of the new currency is the same in design for all denominations. It represents a medallion head of Washington in a faint metallic ring, behind it extends a landscape in which the steamboat, locomotive, &c., are introduced. Each denomination is printed in a different color. Fives are wood color, tens green, twenty-five purple and fifties bright carmine. In general appearance the new currency is a decided improvement on the old.

A SOLDIER'S LETTER—READ IT.

Here is a genuine soldier's letter, written to Mr. Henry Shaffer, of Sineamoning. It bears the writer's signature, which shows that he is not ashamed or afraid to speak the truth. This soldier went into the service at the beginning of the war a zealous Republican. He has seen enough to convince him that his political sentiments were wrong, and he has the honesty and nerve to renounce them. One such letter is worth whole wagon loads of the "manufactured to order" trash published in the Abolition papers. He writes: "Brother Shaffer, exhort every Democrat to go to the polls this fall and do his duty WITH A WILL; for on the exertions of the Democracy depends the fate of our government. Although we do not elect a President this fall, yet we elect a Governor, who may hold old Abe and his Cabinet in check until we can get a Democratic President re-instated. Then we may hope that the Government will be reconstituted, and the old Constitution will again be the supreme law of the land. May God bless the Democrats, and give them good success, and may they yet succeed in saving the government, is a sincere prayer of a soldier. "SMITH BEERS."

Noble words fully spoken!

Let it be remembered that after two years' trial the great result attained by our Abolition rulers is witnessed in the fact that they offer handouts to white men and shoulder straps to negroes. Let freemen remember this fact when they are permitted to vote.—Exchange.

THERE are a good many objections to be made to the re-election of Andy Curtin, but the people seem to have made up their minds that the greatest of all objections to him is this—He ain't honest.

The safest "Government in the world, says an exchange, is the one that rides from the White House to the Soldier's Home, under "a military escort!" "GIVE US A CHANGE."—This is the cry of the people. Yes, give us a change of rulers. God knows things can't go any worse. Any change must be for the better.

FATHER ABRAHAM has made the Chicago platform his Bible and the nigger his God. He has violated every principle of the Constitution. "THE 'LOYAL' men in the revolution were Tories. Those who want to be so extremely 'loyal' now, ain't much better.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(Communicated.) Pulmonary Consumption a Curable Disease!! A CARD. TO CONSUMPTIVES. The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York. sep 25-3md&w

SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND.

By ordering Colomel and destructive minerals from the supply tables, has conferred a blessing on our sick soldiers. Let him not stop here. Let him order the discontinuance of "Bleeding," and the use of BRANDRETT'S PILLS in the place thereof. Then will commence a "new era" in the practice of Medicine, which would then become emphatically THE HEALING ART.

I have for thirty years taught that no diseased action could be cured by mercury or tartar emetic. That the human body could only be "made whole" by "vegetable food"—Animal food being, in fact, condensed vegetables. BRANDRETT'S PILLS should be in every Military Hospital. These Pills cure BILIOUS DIARRHEA, CHRONIC DIARRHEA, CHRONIC DYSENTERY, and all fevers and Affections of the Bowels, sooner and more surely than any medicine in the world. BRANDRETT'S PILLS in these cases should be taken night and morning. Read directions and get new style.

CASE OF ROBOCK K. WATSON.

Dr. J. Brandrett, New York: Sir: I was a private in Co. F, 17th Regiment, New York Vols. While at Harrison's Landing and on the Rappahannock near Falmouth, I and many of the Company were sick with bilious diarrhoea. The Army Surgeon did not cure us, and I was reduced to skin and bone. Among the Company were quite a number of members who had worked in your Laboratory at Sing Sing. They were not sick, because they used Brandrett's Pills. These men prevailed upon me and others to use the Pills, and we were all cured in from two to five days. After this our boys used Brandrett's Pills for the typhus fever, colds, rheumatism, and in no case did they fail to restore health.

Out of gratitude to you for my good health, I send you this letter, which, if necessary, the entire Company would sign. I am, respectfully, yours, ROBOCK K. WATSON, Sing Sing, N. Y. Principal office, 291 Canal street, New York. For sale in Harrisburg by GEO. H. BELL, md-4wt

Editor of the Patriot and Union: Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free, a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to obtain a full growth of Lustrous Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days. All applications answered by return mail and without charge. Respectfully yours, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 851 Broadway, New York. sep 30-3md

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the receipt and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience—and possess a full growth of Lustrous Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing: JOHN B. OGDEN, Aug 14-3md&w No. 60, Nassau street, N. Y.

A Friend in Need. Try it.

DR. SWETT'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Swett, of Concord Mass., the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatism and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. See advertisement. ap16-cw-4&w

New Advertisements.

THE CONTINENTAL CASINO!