

Communications will not be published in the Patriot and Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.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 ALLEGHENY 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 COMMISSIONER,  
T. A. HAMILTON, (8 years,) Harrisburg.  
JACOB BUCK, (1 year,) Upper Paxton.  
RECORDER,  
JAMES MORNING, Jefferson.  
TREASURER,  
DR. DAVID UMBERGER, Lower Paxton.  
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,  
JOHN BUCK, West Hanover.  
AUDITOR,  
JAMES MCCORMICK, Jr., Harrisburg.

NEXT TUESDAY!

TUESDAY NEXT will be the most important day that has ever occurred in Pennsylvania. The interests of every citizen of the State are in the issue. Let every Democrat, then, devote the whole day to the cause of promoting the best interests of the people of the State. Devote one day to the preserving of the GLORIOUS PRIVILEGES OF CIVIL, RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL LIBERTY.

YOUNG MEN

Should cast their votes with the Democratic party on next Tuesday. It is the party that made the country what it was previous to the breaking out of the present destructive war.—It raised the Union from thirteen to thirty-four States, and while in power kept and preserved it in peace, unity and harmony. It is the only Union party of the country. Under the operation of its benign principles and influences many of the ablest men of the country have grown up from young men born in the humblest positions in life. Young men, if you love your country, if you desire to see the once great union of States again together in harmony, as our fathers established it, vote with the Democratic party on Tuesday next. VOTE FOR WOODWARD AND LOWRIE, THE CHAMPIONS OF CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY.—Norristown Register.

Take Your Choice.

The country, notwithstanding the rapid strides of the Federal administration, and its poor tool Curtin, towards despotism, has still some relics of freedom left. Men, if they choose, may vote as they please—they may take their choice between Woodward and Curtin for Governor. We therefore say to them: If you want the free institutions of the country changed and a despotic government established, Vote for Curtin.

If you want a national debt of three or four thousand millions of dollars, Vote for Curtin.

If you want TAXATION that will eat out your substance and make the richest of you poor, aye beggars in a few years, Vote for Curtin.

If you want an incompetent, hypocritical and corrupt man, Vote for Curtin.

If you want negroes to be made equal to, or a little superior to yourselves, Vote for Curtin.

If you believe that the white man's money should be squandered, and his blood poured out for negro emancipation, Vote for Curtin.

If you want a sycophant, a demagogue, the associate of public plunderers, to rule over you, Vote for Curtin.

In short, if you want your State to be disgraced and your country ruined, Vote for Curtin.

But, if you do not want these calamities to come upon you, and want a restoration and perpetuation of the pure, free government bestowed upon you by your fathers, Vote for Woodward.

If you want the disgrace which Curtin has brought upon the State wiped out, and its former glory and prosperity restored, Vote for Woodward.

If you do not want to be still further oppressed by unconstitutional government, increased debt and taxation, Vote for Woodward.

If you want an honest, patriotic, competent Governor, Vote for Woodward.

If you don't want the negro to become your master, or to be reduced to the dreadful alternative of exterminating him or becoming slaves yourselves, Vote for Woodward.

If you want to elect the real "soldier's friend," Vote for Woodward.

If you revere the Constitution of your fathers, Vote for Woodward.

If you have any regard for the welfare of your posterity, Vote for Woodward.

If you want peace, plenty and prosperity to reign in the land, Vote for Woodward.

If you want to elect the purest man since the days of Frank Shunk, Vote for Woodward.

If you want to kindle a hope in the hearts of the people that the country may yet be saved, Vote for Woodward.

People of Pennsylvania the election is in your hands—you must decide between Woodward and Curtin—as the showman said: "You pay your money, and you take your choice."

How to Carry an Election.

A special Washington dispatch to the N. Y. Herald says:

"Tremendous efforts are being made here to aid the re-election of Governor Curtin in Pennsylvania. It is estimated that ten thousand voters will go from this city alone. Arrangements have been made to defray all the traveling expenses of these voters."

By such means, and by the profuse expenditure of the people's money; by the suspension of habeas corpus; by threats to place the iron heel of power upon the necks of citizens, the Federal administration and its supporters expect to overpower the legal voters of Pennsylvania at the ballot box, and re-elect Andrew G. Curtin.

We acknowledge that they wield a tremendous, a fearful power—the whole treasury, a multitudinous army of office holders and thieves, and regiments, divisions and even corps of Abolition soldiers, ready and anxious to use their bayonets in the cause of negro emancipation, disunion and despotism, are at their command.

But they will fail. The people are yet more powerful than the despots who are seeking to enslave them, and will snap the bands and chains prepared for them as Samson did the flax and withes of the Philistines.

Let them come, these "fat and greasy" ten thousand office holders, these patent patriots, who shout Lincoln, Curtin, negro equality and disunion for pay; let them come, their passages and expenses paid with money stolen from the people; let them come with all the "greenbacks" and other appliances which a liberal administration will supply—let them come, and there is still a vitality, a power in the free people of the State which they cannot overcome. They will be met by the sturdy yeomanry of the land who live honestly upon the toil of their hands; they will be met, routed, and sent back to their masters at Washington with tidings of Woodward's election and Curtin's defeat.

Mark what we say—the power of the Federal administration is great, but the power of the people is yet greater; and Tuesday will prove that neither corruption, nor suspension of habeas corpus, nor unlawful seizures, nor imprisonment, nor any means or power that a usurping and unscrupulous administration can exercise is sufficient to crush out the free spirit of the people or defeat them at the polls.

With Woodward, Lowrie, the Constitution, the Union, free government and supremacy of the white man as our watchwords, we may safely defy the devil and the administration combined.

Things to be Remembered.

Gov. Curtin's shoddy organ must think its readers have memories as long as its own ears, from the amount of stuff it asks them to remember.

If they remember that Andy Curtin reduced the expenses of Government; if they remember that he recommended a reduction of taxation as a measure made feasible by "the thrift and economy of his administration;" if they remember that his re-election will be followed by a reduction of taxation; if they remember that by his energy and vigor 200,000 soldiers were sent from Pennsylvania; if they remember that his foresight organized the Reserve Corps; if they remember that Judge Woodward said "we must arouse ourselves and reassert the rights of the slaveholders," &c.; if they remember all this, and what else the Governor's organ asks them to bear in mind—they will remember what has never occurred and never will occur, and as vile a batch of lies as were ever strung together.

We will be more considerate than the shoddy organ, and not overtake the memories of the people. We ask them only to Remember that instead of reducing the public expenses, Curtin, by a single act, deprived the State of MILLIONS OF DOLLARS by signing the tonnage tax bill and the Sunbury and Erie swindle.

That he gave contracts to scoundrels who made thousands upon thousands by supplying shoddy uniforms to the soldiers, and continued his friendship and favors to them after they were convicted of the fraud.

We ask ROBEK MEN (to whom the shoddy organ appeals,) to Remember that Curtin is not a pattern of sobriety, as all who know him (the shoddy organ included,) will testify if put upon oath.

And lastly, we ask all men, of all parties to Remember that the shoddy organ was never known to print the truth when a LIE would answer its purpose better.

A New Dodge to Affect the Election.

The New York Herald, which blows every note and half-note upon the political trumpet with equal ease, and is no doubt paid pretty well for every one it blows, professes to have authentic information that peace propositions are under consideration, and have been for some time, in the Cabinets at Washington and Richmond. For the present the reliable correspondent of the Herald "is under an obligation of secrecy upon the subject;" but in a few days the veil may be lifted, and it will then appear "that the Government has either accepted or rejected a plan proposed to try to bring the war to a speedy and bloodless conclusion, without dishonor to the North or humiliation to the South." The object of all this is plainly to influence the coming elections in favor of the administration, by inducing the people, often betrayed, to trust them yet a while, in the hope that they will end the war, and re-establish the Constitution and Union.

The Herald is no doubt well rewarded for this shrewd attempt at deception. But the people are not as trustful as they were a year or two ago, and the effort to delude them will fail. It is almost needless to say that there is not a word of truth in the statement, since we have the assurance of the men who control the administration, as well as of the President himself, that no terms of peace and Union which do not include the universal emancipation of the negro and the unconditional submission of the South to the principles and policy of the Abolition party, will be considered or listened to. Certainly no proposition of the kind would come from the South; and if it came from any other quarter, its consideration would be idle, because, if agreed to, it would settle nothing; and lastly, it would not be "without dishonor to the North or humiliation to the South," but, on the contrary, it would be dishonorable to the North and humiliating to the South.

It may be looked upon, therefore, as a first

class canon, a magnificent falsehood, intended to humbug the people, for which the Herald either has, or is to receive, at least the thanks of Lincoln, Chase & Co.

It is with no slight degree of regret, that we stoop from a deliberate purpose formed some weeks since, not to pollute the columns of our paper to a notice of a sheet published in this city by as vile and dirty a blackguard as ever disgraced human nature by the fulminations of his turbid brain—but the character of some of our most worthy and esteemed citizens having been assailed by this mendacious villifier, to an extent that demands explanation, we traverse the circumscribed bounds, for the purpose of disabusing the minds of that small class who read the scoundrel's sheet without knowing his impotence to harm any one where a knowledge of his character is public property.

The base hiring of a desperate party, that in the last throes of dissolution grasps at the throats of true and honest men to keep its sinking fortunes above low water mark—this thing, with soil contracted by the narrow instincts of a low and vulgar mind, elevated (by the same process and through the same instrumentality) that the negro is being lifted to a level with white men) into a position of trust and responsibility, now bids for a continuance of place, by foul attacks upon private character, and public expressions of a libelous nature, against men whose reputations in this community stand too firmly entrenched behind the eternal principles of truth and honesty to even feel the sting which this cowardly hypocrite attempts to inflict, under the guise of canting loyalty and sanctimonious self-righteousness.

The attempt in an article on the outside of Wednesday evening's paper, to palm off a vile editorial slander in the guise of a correspondence from Hummelstown, is but another dodge taken to evade a summary kicking, by this bloated and puffed-up purveyor of postage stamps.

Who cannot see that one pen traced the same lines for the outside slander and the inside libel? What citizen of Harrisburg can read with other than contempt, and deep seated disgust, the disreputable accusations against our candidate for Senator? In Heaven's name, can this be the enlightened nineteenth century, when a man like Daniel D. Boas, whose unsullied career in private life is the theme of his neighbors and the pride of his party; can it, we say, be possible that attacks must be made upon the character of such men to gratify the cravings of a debased and vitiated partisan appetite? If so, the end of truth and decency is not far off.

In the attacks upon Gen. Miller, we witness quite another spirit, growing, no doubt, out of the fact that our talented Representative in Congress, by virtue of an unusual name, a life-long record for honesty and manliness of purpose, and the possession of those attributes of popularity which command respect, has managed to attain his position against all the appliances of money, corruption and intrigue, is sufficient of itself to account for all the billingsgate poured out in this quarter, and can serve no other purpose than that of adding to the infamy of the man who penned the lying article in question.

In conclusion, we say to you—vile miscreant, beware of the indignation of an outraged and ever abused community! Keep well within the bounds of your enclosure when the storm approaches, which you and your party are fast hurrying upon our unhappy country. And should just retribution be meted out to you, repine not if there are those who will "laugh at your calamity and mock when your fear cometh."

A FEW WORDS MORE!

It is hardly worth while to say much more as to the election to take place on Tuesday. The time for argument is almost past. It may, however, not be out of place to add this much. For sixty years or more our country prospered to an extent unequalled by any other country in the world. The people of our country were dwelling in the midst of peace, plenty and happiness. They were the envy and admiration of the world. All the privileges and blessings of a benign government were their portion and heritage, our workshops, mills and other places of business resounded with the hum of industry. Everything that a people could desire was around them. All this was brought about mainly under the administration of the Government upon Democratic principles. All who desire the Government to be restored to what it was, who desire things to be as they were, before any of the troubles begun that now surround the people, will vote with the Democratic party on the coming Tuesday. The Democratic party made the country what it was, led it forward in its career of prosperity, and under the blessings of a benign Providence, will again restore it, to confer upon millions yet unborn the priceless boon of civil, religious and political liberty.—Norristown Register.

Gen. McClellan.

The Philadelphia Press and other Abolition papers have recently stated that the gallant hero of the Peninsula, of South Mountain and Antietam, favored the election of Curtin.

It is unqualifiedly false. Gen. McClellan, if a voter in this State, would vote for Woodward. He takes no part in politics, but his sentiments are plainly expressed in the following letter to the late Democratic meeting at Lewisburg, Union county:

ORANGE, NEW JERSEY, Sept. 28, 1861.

CAPT. H. W. GROTZER—My Dear Sir:—Yours of the 16th is received. I regret that it will be entirely out of my power to be present at Lewisburg on the 1st of October. Please convey to the gentlemen to whom I am indebted for the invitation my sincere thanks for their courtesy, and my heartfelt wishes that the result of their deliberations may do much towards the preservation of our Constitution, the maintenance of the laws, and the restoration of our Union—the great objects which should now be the aim of every true lover of his country. With many thanks to yourself for the kind manner in which you have conveyed the invitation.

I am, truly, yours,

Geo. B. McClellan.

DON'T BE INTIMIDATED.

Let no Democrat be intimidated on election day. Every citizen who has resided in the election district ten days previous to the election day, in the State one year, and paid a State or county tax within two years, has a right to vote. Nobody has any right to interfere with his voting. Let Democrats then be calm and firm. Let no one be intimidated, but see that his vote is honestly put into the ballot box.

THE GREAT MEETING AT ALLEN-TOWN.

Procession near Nine Miles Long.

The Lehigh County Mass meeting, on Wednesday last, was the grandest political affair of the campaign. The gallant Democracy of Lehigh and the adjoining counties were there in the majesty of their strength. We have conversed with gentlemen who were present who assured us that, for numbers and enthusiasm, it was unparalleled in the annals of country meetings. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Journal represents the procession to have been nearly nine miles in length. The horsemen in the procession it is said exceeded three thousand, and there were miles of wagons and carriages filled with living freight, besides the thousands on foot. From three to four hundred soldiers, many of whom had been furloughed for the express purpose of voting for Shoddy Curtin, marched in the procession and took part with their fellow Democratic citizens in giving vent to their enthusiasm for Woodward and the Constitution. Six or seven stands were erected for speakers, and it is stated as unquestionably true that from these different stands at least twenty thousand true hearted, firm and determined Democrats were addressed. Hon. A. V. Parsons, Hon. Hester Clymer, Hon. Myer Strouse, Hon. Phillip Johnson, and other distinguished gentlemen spoke on the occasion.

Little Lehigh is set down as good for 8,000 Democratic majority—people who ought to know, say so confidently—but we will be satisfied with something less—say 2,500; and as Lehigh can give that number, we are certain she will.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

BAITMORE, Oct. 8.—The following has been received by the correspondent of the American: CHARLESTON HARBOR, Oct. 8.—A monotonous insensibility continues to prevail here. The rebel fire upon our working parties has slackened. Gen. Gilmer's works are rapidly progressing. Our batteries now reply to the James Island forts, and occasionally shell the ruins of Sumpter. The health of the army and navy is good. A heavy north-east gale set in last night, but our vessels sustained no damage from it.

FRIDAY EVENING.—There is considerable firing this evening between our batteries and the rebel works on James Island. Fort Sumpter was also shelled for a short time this evening. There is a heavy cloud of smoke floating over James Island, apparently from a fire in Charleston.

FROM BOSTON.

RECEPTION OF THE RUSSIAN OFFICERS—RESPECT TO DR. HAYWARD—ROBBERY IN THE U. S. TREASURY OFFICE.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—A committee of the city government has been appointed to arrange the reception of the Russian Admiral and fleet.—The board of Aldermen last evening adopted resolutions of respect for the memory of the late Dr. George Hayward, who was a member of the board of consulting physicians. Peter Smith while transacting some business at the United States treasury office to-day was robbed by some adroit thief of nearly \$24,000 in bills, coupons, and checks.

FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

DISPATCHES TO THE 6TH—REBELS FIRING ON CHATTANOOGA AT LONG RANGE, &c.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9th.—The Government has official advice from Chattanooga down to the 6th inst. On the 5th the rebel batteries opened on Gen. Rosecrans' position at long range, the longest being three miles, and the shortest about two miles and seven-tenths.—The firing was not very rapid.

A dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters dated the 6th, says: "Not a man was injured by the rebel batteries yesterday; our men are not annoyed at the long range firing in the least, and keep about their work the same as ever. The negro boys continued to play marbles while the bombardment was going on, which is some evidence that a very extensive alarm did not exist."

The Republican, extra, says other dispatches go to show the impregnable position of Gen. Rosecrans. There is no official confirmation of the rebel statement that one of Rosecrans' pontoon bridges across the Tennessee river had been carried away by the freshets and another been submerged. The telegraphic communication broken by the rebel raiders between Nashville and Stevenson, Alabama, has been re-established.

BY THE MAILS.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE.

REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF SHELLVILLE, &c.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 8.—Rumors prevail that the rebel cavalry have captured and entirely destroyed Shellville, Tennessee, taking the forces there prisoners. No particulars received so far, and the truth of the report is questionable.

General Mitchell, with a large cavalry force, was pursuing the rebel cavalry, but we have no reports of his being within striking distance.

The telegraph is working within three miles of Chattanooga, and a large force is repairing the track recently torn up.

Probably the rebel cavalry have divided, a part making towards Kentucky to harass Gen. Burnside's lines of supply, and a part going southward against Rosecrans.

John H. Smith has been unanimously elected Mayor of Nashville.

The latest Chattanooga advice says all is quiet, and there is no appearance of an attack.

New York, Oct. 8.—The Herald's special dispatch, dated the 7th, says up to this hour the news from Chattanooga and Murfreesboro does not mention a general engagement. The two armies still confront each other, and irregular firing is constant.

The movements made on the part of the enemy are odd and mysterious, but not threatening either railroad or telegraph. The communication is yet open to Stevenson, Ala.

REINFORCEMENT OF BRAGG.

The New York Herald of the 9th says: "It is stated that General Bragg has been reinforced since the battle of Chickamauga by one division from Richmond, commanded by General Arnold Elzy; one from Western Virginia, commanded by General Sam. Jones; one from Petersburg and Weldon, commanded by Gen. Ransom; three brigades from Florida, commanded by Gen. Howell Cobb; and the famous batteries from Lee's army—Cutts', Blodgett's and Walton's. His whole force is now estimated at one hundred and seventy-five thousand men."

REPORTED REBEL ADVANCE ON FORT SCOTT.

St. Louis, Oct. 8.—The special dispatch to the Democrat, from Leavenworth, says there is much excitement there, in consequence of reports of the rebel advance on Fort Scott and Kansas City. All the troops at Leavenworth are ordered below, and it is stated that the militia are called out. Fort Scott is believed to be strong enough to successfully resist attack. Col. Blair is in command there.

REBEL RAID IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 8.—One hundred guerrillas, under Captain Richardson, at 2 o'clock this afternoon placed obstructions on the Lebanon Branch railroad, at New Hope, twenty miles from the junction, threw the train off the track, and fired into it, doing no damage to the passengers. They captured the train, burned two passenger cars, the baggage and express cars, and destroyed the locomotive, robbed the passengers of money and clothing, and decamped.

Reports prevail of a guerrilla raid in Simpson and Warren counties, under Hughes. They burned the depot at Auburn, on the Memphis branch.

Great excitement prevails in all the counties between Mumfordsville and the Tennessee line, which are infested by guerrillas.

Major Martin, of the 3d regiment mounted infantry, pursued the rebels, yesterday, from Glasgow, and recaptured everything the rebels took at that place. The report that the rebels robbed the bank at Glasgow is untrue.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

REPORTED STRENGTH OF THE REBEL GENERAL TAYLOR AT SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA—GENERAL GRANT RECOVERED.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—Twenty-five paymasters, with \$4,500,000, went South to-day on the gunboat Springfield, in charge of Major Fennel—\$1,500,000 goes to New Orleans, in charge of Major Nichols.

The Memphis and Charleston railroad is now running to Geniah. It will be open to Decatur in a few days.

It is reported that Gen. Dick Taylor has fifteen thousand rebels at Shreveport, Louisiana, watching 100,000 bales of cotton.

Gen. Grant is now able to move around. Gen. Fremont arrived from below to-day, en route to Washington.

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

MONTPELIER, Oct. 8.—The Vermont Legislature convened to-day. The House was organized by the election of A. B. Gardner, of Burlington, as speaker, and the re-election of Edward A. Stewart, of Derby, as clerk.—In the Senate Henry Clark, of Burlington, was chosen secretary; H. L. Lamb, of Burlington, as assistant clerk, and the Rev. H. L. Stone, of Northfield, as chaplain. Gov. Holbrook delivered his valedictory this afternoon.

THE DRAFT IN NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, Oct. 8.—Notice has been received at the Adjutant General's office in this city, from the Provost Marshal General, that a draft will be commenced in New Jersey on the 25th instant. Credits will be given by sub-districts up to the 24th instant. Persons charged with raising troops had better compare their lists immediately with those at the Adjutant General's office.

FIRE AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 8.—A fire broke out to-day at No. 160 East Water street, which consumed entirely one block of buildings and partially two other blocks. The loss is \$50,000, of which about two-thirds was insured.

FROM EUROPE.

SPEECH OF EARL RUSSELL ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION, &c.

St. Johns, Oct. 8.—The steamer Columbia, of the Galway line, with Liverpool advices of the 29th ult., passed Cape Race at 9 o'clock last evening.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times says that Earl Russell, in his speech relative to the iron-clads in the Mersey, is interpreted as meaning that the vessels will be detained, even if the existing law is in their favor, and Parliament be called to pass measures for the purpose.

The directors of the Great Eastern have issued a report, showing that more capital must be provided or the company be dissolved.

European political news is unimportant. The steamer Prussia, lately launched for the Canadian line, took fire at Greenstone on the 29th, and at the latest reports was still burning.

Earl Russell made an important speech on foreign affairs, at Blair Gowrie, Scotland, and referred at considerable length to the American question. He justified England in recognizing the Confederates as belligerents, and answered some imputations brought by the people of the North, particularly the speech of Senator Sumner. He also replied to the complaint of the South in regard to the recognition of the blockade, and asserted that although self-interest demanded that England should break it, she prefers the course of honor, as it would have been infamous to break it.

He showed that the government had not sufficient evidence against the Alabama to detain her until after she had sailed, and explained the difficulties in the way of interference in such cases. He drew a line between ordinary vessels equipped for war purposes and steam rams, which in themselves were formed for acts of offence, and might be used without ever touching the Confederate shores. He asserted that the government was ready to do everything that duty and neutrality required, everything just to a friendly nation, and such as they would wish done to themselves, but would not yield one jot of its right to the menace of foreign powers.

He complimented the Federal Government as Mr. Seward upon the fairness with which they discussed matters of difference, including Senator Sumner, who has acted differently. He denounced the efforts of those who sought to create trouble between America and Europe, and with expressions of friendship towards America, he asserted that all his efforts would be to maintain peace.

Speaking of Poland, he defended England's position, and remonstrated against that of Russia, but did not think that England should go to war on the subject. As regards Mexico, he thought that if the Mexicans approved of what was being done for them, they should be allowed to do so.

The London Times, referring to the withdrawal of Mr. Mason from England, suggests that the grounds which have probably prompted the government at Richmond are to address themselves at last wholly and exclusively to France.

The inference on the part of the Times is, that the withdrawal of Mr. Mason is, preliminary to some action on the part of France.

The Times adds: "Messrs. Seward and Mason were always associated together in the minds of men, and so also were the Cabinets of Paris and London, as regards American affairs. The presence of Mr. Mason in London, typifying an unsuccessful appeal to the Anglo-French alliance has no doubt been considered by the Confederates as a shackle to the South. It appeared so to the two Powers, and it would not be a matter of surprise that one of them should hesitate to decide what course to pursue without the other."

"Now things have changed. One of these Powers has taken a position on the American continent which actually enables it to confer a favor upon this poor, harassed, and unrecognized Confederacy. The South is now neighbor to the distant and neutral State to which Mr. Seward was sent two years ago. The South is now a sort of ally to France, with a common antagonism to the Federal Power. Can it be wondered, then, that Confederate politicians desire to free the French Emperor from any shackle that may repress his action? The appeal of the Confederates is to France alone as a protector of the Mexican monarchy, and as the bold challenger of Federal supremacy on the American continent."

The Paris Memorial Diplomatique, writing on the Polish question, strongly denounces the course of England and Austria, and speaks in tones of strong hostility against the two Powers.

The Journal Des Debats also points to the possibility of France being left to settle the Polish question alone by the sword, and points out that England and Austria would have to pledge themselves to friendly neutrality.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

THE REPORT OF THE RECENT BATTLE AT BRASHER DISCREDITED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The report of a recent engagement at Brasher, La., Louisiana, in which the Union troops were at first defeated and afterwards successful, is not credited here.

THE AFFAIR OF GEN. SCHOFIELD.

James S. Rollins, member of Congress from Missouri, is at present, working strongly against the mission of the Missouri delegation in the case of Gen. Schofield. It is said that Mr. Lincoln has promised that an order shall be issued in Missouri similar to that issued by Gen. Burnside in Kentucky, preventing rebels from voting in elections.

TREATY-MAKING WITH THE INDIANS.

Ex-Gov. Ramsey, sent as special agent to make a treaty with the Red Lake and Pembina Indians, writes to the Indian Bureau, from Northern Minnesota, that he met about 800 of the former and 400 of the latter tribes, including half-breeds, and hoped to be able to conclude a treaty upon favorable terms with them, although at present they set up high pretensions and make unreasonable demands.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The sessions of the Executive Committee of the Sanitary Commission continue. The reports are voluminous, and go into the minutest details. Among the facts gleaned may be stated the following:

About \$7,000,000 worth of goods have been received and purchased from June, 1861, to Oct. 1, 1863. These goods have been distributed at the comparatively small expense of 3 per cent., including freight, clerk hire and all necessary incidental expenses. The cash receipts during the same period amount to \$857,715.33. Of this amount California contributed \$501,001.90. It must be remembered, however, that California has not contributed goods to any amount.

SLAVEHOLDERS UNABLE TO FIND THEIR SLAVES, AND SEND THEM AWAY.

Another party of contrabands have arrived at Alexandria. They are mostly from the region about Culpepper. They represent that they were told to leave by their owners, because they had nothing wherewith to support them during the coming winter.

[And so the people of the free States are to receive and feed and clothe these cast-away negroes. If justice was to be dealt out impartially, the howling Abolitionists, who have brought about this state of affairs, should be made to pay a negro tax sufficient to support these forlorn creatures, upon whom they brought so much wretchedness, and for whom they profess so much sympathy, without giving any practical demonstration of it.]

GEN. WADSWORTH ORDERED TO NEW ORLEANS.

General Wadsworth, who has been in Iowa for several days, has been ordered to the Department of the Gulf to report to General Banks.

New Advertisements.