

marry as she and I may settle. Now, there's a fair, straightforward proposal, and I'll give you ten minutes to think about it."

The colonel placed his watch before him upon the table, took up the *Times*, and plunged into a leader.

My uncle luckily coming in at this moment, I laid Colonel Stark's proposition before him, and requested his advice. When the appointed time had expired, the colonel emerged from the newspaper.

"Well, youngster, what's the decision?" he inquired.

"Colonel, I accept."

The conditions of this curious compact were speedily reduced to writing. The document was signed, sealed, and delivered. A duplicate was prepared for me; and the original was handed to the colonel, who buttoned it with a chuckle securely inside his breast-pocket, and asked if he should give my love to Letty, and wish this Partisan shaft departed on his way.

You see, Colonel Stark had such profound reliance upon his own sharp-sightedness, and felt so thoroughly convinced that he must win.

The Patriot & Union.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 18, 1863.

O. HARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.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 AYL, Harrisburg.
CHAS. H. ZIEGLER, Reed township.
SHERIFF,
JOHN RAYMOND, Middletown.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
T. A. HAMILTON, (8 years,) Harrisburg.
JACOB BUCK, (1 year,) Upper Paxton.
RECORDS,
JAMES MORNING, Jefferson.
TREASURER,
DR. DAVID UMBERGER, Lower Paxton.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN BUCK, West Hanover.
AUDITOR,
JAMES McCORMICK, Jr., Harrisburg.

The political struggle which has been waging so hotly for the past three months throughout this Commonwealth will be terminated by the setting sun to-day. A day or two, and the anxiety few are free from feeling in the result, will be over. The public mind will seek a respite from the wearying excitements engendered by a fierce campaign in the satisfaction of victory or be reconciled to regret, touched by the tidings of defeat. The conservative masses, friends of liberty, and good faith, and the Union unimpaired, will mourn more deeply their discomfiture, than they will rejoice in triumph.

It requires no deeper inspiration than the tendency of the times affords, the history of a misgoverned people for the past two years, to prophesy some of the results which must follow in the event of the former. We have foretold them over and over within the past twelve months, in the columns of this journal, and now with twelve short hours which yet remain to tell the uncertain sequel of a contest so critical in all its bearings for the welfare and future of the nation, we are prepared to reaffirm the solemn assurance of the past, to place on record again the steady conviction of great national calamity, should the supporters of the administration succeed in the election of their man.

If radical fraud can win the election against the actual and honest sentiments of the people, in face of the testimony of mis-rule which the administration has furnished for their instruction, in spite of the license, weakness and profligacy of the present Executive and his conduct of our own State affairs, which have been so boldly laid bare by his own partisans—if, with records before them like those of the past two years, the base betrayal of national trust when the life of the nation is in jeopardy and the accumulated crimes of which the administration stands convicted, if with a debt which it has created for no purpose and war with a policy it has prolonged to no end but to distract and divide us more and more, if, with lawlessness, bigotry and cruelty to darken the long chronicle of its mis-deeds, the fresh holders of Pennsylvania can find it in their hearts to sanction the acts of the Lincoln dynasty and the official short-comings of Curtin, who is its creature, we challenge, in the face of the possibility of such a result, their attention to an assertion of what must follow:

Pennsylvania, under another Curtin regime, will be made hopelessly proselyte to the oligarchy at Washington; the public debt, the burthen of which must fall so largely upon us, will be increased with no result in favor of the Union as those in power may find encouragement for their reckless expenditure of our national treasure in the seeming approval of the people; the tendency to consolidate our polity, the national resources and general welfare of the country will be aided to its perfect accomplishment; proscription and the prostitution of physical power to stifle the free expression of opinion, the lawful scrutiny of its acts by the public press, will be put down by an administration fearfully conscious of its own iniquities; the experiment of the subjugation of the South will continue on its trial with an unabated bitterness and a more resolute despair; the internal affairs of the State will be managed by corrupt and corporate influences, and with no remedies for the evils of the time, they will continue to grow worse as its lapse grows greater. At the expiration of his new term of office should Curtin be elected, Pennsylvania, whose history began in peace and has flourished in the pride of her freedom and prosperity, shorn of her strength and ravaged by the conflict of oppression against natural and inalienable rights, will be left helpless in submission or be goaded to a desperate resistance in the violent effort for counter-revolution.

We anticipate no such results. They lie simply in possibility. The prospect is bright

and hopeful for the triumph of conservative principles and the return of better days to the State and the Republic. But if our confidence in success be not realized, we deliberately commit the foregoing convictions to the consideration of the people, and we are willing to be judged by them.

Important to Election Officers.

The election law is so plain respecting the qualifications and rights of resident taxable citizens of the different districts, that the election officers need no other guide than Purdon's Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania to enable them to perform their duties in accordance with the law.

The only doubt that can exist is in respect to the qualifications of soldiers and strangers. But the decision of the Supreme Court on this very point fortunately settles the question beyond all controversy. In the case of Chase vs. Miller, 5 Pa. Law Reports, page 48, it is said by the Supreme Court that, "THE RIGHT OF A SOLDIER TO VOTE UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, IS CONFINED TO THE ELECTION DISTRICT WHERE HE RESIDES AT THE TIME OF HIS ENTERING THE MILITARY SERVICE."

[This important decision may also be found approved and recognized in Judge McKinney's book on the election laws, page 80, appended by him after the publication of the work.]

It follows, therefore, that the soldier's right to vote is confined to the district of his residence when he enlisted; he can vote nowhere else while he remains in the military service. And it makes no difference whether the soldier is a married or single man. The law draws no distinction between them. This decision is binding upon all election officers and State courts, as well as upon all citizens; and any election officer who respects the votes of soldiers in districts where they are only quartered or employed, is liable to prosecution, under the severe penalties of the law.

The sick, wounded and invalid soldiers in the hospitals and invalid camps of this country have no right to vote here, unless they were residents of the particular district in which they were now stationed at the time they entered the military service. Their mere bodily presence in the district does not constitute a residence within the meaning and purview of the law, and does not qualify them to vote there. They are in the military service, temporarily stationed in a certain district, under orders from their superior officers, and it cannot be said, without a palpable perversion of the meaning of plain words, that they are residents within the intention and meaning of the law. An indispensable element of suffrage is wanting in such cases; that is, a bona fide residence in the district. No election board has the power to dispense with that important qualification in an elector, and if he is deficient in it, his vote must not be received. And here it may be well to observe, that the Supreme Court never decided that soldiers could not vote, but simply that ALL citizens—soldiers and civilians alike—must have the prescribed qualifications, and vote in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the State. And, to do this, they must vote in their own appropriate home districts, where their residence continues throughout the term of their enlistment, unimpaired by their absence in the military service. To allow them to vote elsewhere, would make the ballot-box an easy prey to fraud and all its deplorable consequences. Strangers, having no acquaintance, interest or property in a county, could control its elections, and defeat the will of its property-holding and resident citizens.

And besides that, voters temporarily absent from their bona fide district residences could vote on a ten days' stay in a new district, "in pursuance of their lawful calling," and return to their homes, where they are assessed and taxed as resident citizens, and again vote there, without their right to vote being questioned or challenged; thus perpetrating dangerous frauds upon the ballot-box without fear of being apprehended. This the law never contemplated and never allowed. The evil tendency of such a wholesale license to rambling voters was long since foreseen, and hence the exactness and care of the Legislature and courts in requiring, as an indispensable qualification of suffrage, a bona fide and fixed residence in the district where a man offers to vote.

And in respect to citizens of other States, who may have been within the limits of this State one year or more, in pursuance of their lawful calling or otherwise, the law, as decided by the courts, is explicit. Such persons have no right to vote unless their residence in Pennsylvania was and is coupled with the intention to become citizens thereof, and to abandon their citizenship in other States. See note D, Purdon's Digest, edition of 1863, page 375.

Election officers need fear no prosecutions for faithfully performing their sworn duties. The law is jealous of receiving illegal votes, and no inspector can be prosecuted for rejecting votes unless on proof of malice. On the other hand, the law inflicts heavy penalties upon the officers for receiving the votes of persons who do not possess all the required qualifications. The first and most important qualification of a doubtful voter is a bona fide residence in the district. See Purdon's Digest, page 375, section 46. And to make the meaning of the phrase, "bona fide residence," so plain that no man can mistake or misunderstand it, the Supreme Court, in the case of Chase vs. Miller aforesaid, expressly defines its signification as follows: "The term residence in the Constitution is the same as domicile—a word which means the place where a man establishes his abode, makes the seat of his property and exercises his civil and political rights." In a strict legal sense, therefore, the residence of a man, within the meaning of the law, is where he has his true, fixed and permanent home and principal establishment, and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning—*animus revertendi*.

Such is the plainly written law, which the election officers are sworn to impartially administer, uninfluenced by party considerations.

Judges Allison and Thompson, well known Republicans of Philadelphia, took the same view of the law that we have here presented, in an opinion published on the 1st of October, in giving instructions to the Election Inspectors of that city. The opinion is published in the Philadelphia newspapers of the 2d inst. Judge Pearson having been absent in the West for the last six weeks, the election officers have

had no opportunity of requesting of him an opinion upon the law; but we are certain, from his high character as a jurist, that he holds the same opinion in respect to the residence qualification. He is always one of the most prompt of all judicial officers to recognize the binding force of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State as his guide in the administration of the law.

The election law pamphlet, written in this city by a member of the Bar, on the subject of which it treats, is a correct exposition of the law. It has been examined by one of the Judges of the supreme Court and several of our ablest resident lawyers, and approved and recommended as a concise and simple explanation of doubtful points touching the qualifications of voters.

The Abolition print points to no single error or misstatement of the law in the Book, and can find none.

Its ignorance of the laws of the State is so clearly shown in its Saturday's issue, that no refutation of its falsehoods is necessary.

Its editors will hesitate at nothing false and dishonorable to accomplish their purposes. The people must be on their guard and protect the ballot box against fraud and violence, at every hazard.

Sensible Colored Folks.

[From the Richmond Whig, October 7.]
The Petersburg Express is informed by Lieutenant Daniels, who has just arrived at Petersburg from Fort Norfolk, that some 35 or 40 Southern negroes, captured at Gettysburg, are confined in Fort M'Henry. He says that they profess an undying attachment for the South. Several times General Schenck has offered to release them from the fort if they would take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government and join the Lincoln army. They have peremptorily refused in every instance, and claim that they should be restored to their masters and homes in the South. They say they would prefer death to liberty on the terms proposed by Schenck.

[It doesn't require much sense or much reflection to prefer death to such liberty as Schenck grants. The liberty he proposes—the despicable wretch—always associates itself, in the mind, with the clanking of chains, dungeons and provost guards.]

A BIG SCARE.

The shoddyites, who were so cool sure of electing Curtin three weeks ago, and talked of carrying the State by thirty or forty thousand, are down in the mouth at present, suffering under a big scare. The large meetings, everywhere, in favor of Woodward, and the slim gatherings in favor of Curtin, have given the shoddyites the cold chills, and they don't venture to either brag or banter as they did in the earlier part of the campaign. They see they have missed a figure. They calculated that money was omnipotent, and they find it ain't. They have bought up a few worthless fellows, who cannot control a vote beside their own, but haven't succeeded in undermining the integrity of the people. That, thank God, is firm; and in that one fact the shoddyites read their doom, and tremble.

THREATENING THE WORKMEN.

We have heard of a number of threats made to workmen in our large shops and manufacturing establishments—threats of discharge in case they refuse to vote the Abolition ticket. The law is severe against all those who thus undertake to intimidate or coerce their employees, and we advise prosecution in every case where intimidation is attempted. The penalty for the offense is a fine of not less than \$500 and imprisonment for not less than two years. Let none of the workmen be scared by threats. They have the God-given right of life, which employers cannot take from them, and their constitutional rights are so guarded that any infringement of them is punishable under the laws. Therefore, working men, be bold and fearless.

More Abolition Disloyalty to the Government—The Vice President an Oath-Breaker.

Vice President Hamlin, in his recent speech in New York, said:
"We have a class of men among us in Maine and the Union as it was. Have you got them here? (Voices, "Yes.") I am very sorry indeed that they cannot have it. It is mere demagoguism, mere clap-trap; it is nonsense—it is not very good nonsense."

Yet when Mr. Hamlin took the oath of office, he swore to support "the Constitution as it is." Did he take this oath with a mental reservation, like President Lincoln, who explained that his first obligation was to the Chicago Platform?

A Ragged Regiment—Curtin's Shoddy.

The Bedford Gazette publishes the following:
Mr. Editor:—Having heard considerable talk about the "shoddy" uniforms furnished by Governor Curtin to the three months' men, I take this method of informing you, and through you the voters of Bedford county, that I saw for myself concerning these shoddy uniforms. I was in the three months' service, in the company commanded by Captain John H. Filer, and I saw at Williamsport, Md., on the 2d of July, 1863, three companies of Pennsylvania troops go on dress parade in their drawers, their pants having been so rotten that they fell to pieces.

Yours truly,
JACOB KROG,
Colerain township, Sept. 29th, 1863.

EVERY MAN TO HIS POST.

Let every Democrat be on hand and stir up post early this morning. You must give his whole day to your country, and, inspired by the hope of saving it by striking down its foes at the ballot-box, let every Democrat prepare to do a full day's work. Keep cool—but be bold, every man of you, in defense of your rights. Guard faithfully the polls, and see that no man votes who is not qualified, and that no man is deprived of his vote who is qualified.

Shoulder-straps for Negroes! Handcuffs for White Men!

These are the mottoes—this is the policy of the Abolition party.

This was verified yesterday by the painful exhibition on the Ferry Boat of four white conscripts from Fulton county, handcuffed in pairs, accompanied by a negro in uniform. The negro was free and jubilant; the manacled white men were feeble and cowed. The spectators were silent, but not indifferent.

Albany Argus.

THE BATTLE TO-DAY.

When the precise moment had arrived, Waterloo, to strike the finishing blow, "Up Guards, and at them!" was the word. To-day we say to the Democracy—who are the Life Guards of the Constitution—the moment has arrived for decisive action—"Up, Guards, and at them!"

WHO ARE TRAITORS?

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, in connection with Wade, and Wilson, and Sumner, the dictator of all the measures, civil and military, of Lincoln's administration, in three different speeches, one of them made quite recently in Ohio, said:
"I THINK GOD WE WERE DEFEATED AT BULL RUN."

Senator Trumbull, an Abolition U. S. Senator from Illinois, declared:
"I think God that the Federal arms were defeated at Bull Run and on the Peninsula and under Pope, for without such defeats we should have had the Emancipation Proclamation! Had we won at Bull Run, or taken Richmond, the backbone of the rebellion would have been broken, and the Union would have been restored with slavery remaining in it!"

What Democrat was ever known to utter sentiments so treasonable, so infamous as these—and yet these men are termed "loyal" by the Abolitionists, while Democrats who never utter a disloyal sentiment, are termed "Copperheads" and Secession sympathizers.

CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS.

No one will claim that a citizen can vote out of his election district. Why, then, should a soldier, who is but a citizen in uniform?

To decide that a soldier can vote out of the election district where he resided when he enlisted, would be to decide that he can legally vote in two places, for it is clear he could vote in the district where he resided when he enlisted, if he were there; and certainly the law contemplated no such absurdity as making him a legal voter in two districts.

In our judgment the officers of election are bound by their oaths to admit no man to vote, whether he be citizen or soldier, who is not in his proper district—and the proper district of a soldier is "the district where he resided at the time of his entering the military service."

The New York World and Weekly Argus.

Those excellent Democratic papers the New York World, (daily,) and New York Argus, (weekly,) have been united. A better arrangement for the benefit of the Democracy of the State and country, (and we trust for the benefit of the establishment also,) could not have been made. The editorial department will continue in the hands of that able and eloquent writer, MANTON MARBLE, Esq., while the services of ELON CONROCK, Esq., under whose able and judicious management the weekly Argus has become deservedly popular, will be continued. The consolidated paper has our best wishes for its success.

The Insane Asylum.

Mr. W. S. Rutherford, Steward of the Insane Asylum, contradicts the statement we made yesterday that the institution was attempting to intimidate its employees from voting in accordance with their party principles. We can only say we made the statement on what we consider good authority. However, we give the institution the benefit of Mr. Rutherford's denial.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

COMBINED ARMY AND NAVY ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

REPORTED ATTACK ON CHARLESTON—YELLOW FEVER AT PENSACOLA.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 10.—The steamer Circassian, from Pensacola, Key West, and Charleston Bar, arrived here, reports that there was to be a combined attack by the army and navy, on Charleston, on the 11th inst. The yellow fever was prevalent at Pensacola when the Circassian left.

Paymaster Jenkins, of the gunboat Potomac, and Paymaster John C. Hill had died at the time of her leaving.

ATTENTIONS TO ADMIRAL MILNE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Admiral Milne, Commander of the English Atlantic fleet, his suite and the entire British legation, attended by the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State, Secretary of War, &c., yesterday visited Mount Vernon, and paid their homage at the tomb of Washington. The excursion was a pleasant one to the distinguished party.

The naval officers stationed on the Potomac, in the vicinity, waited on the Admiral and were received by him with great courtesy to-day, accompanied by Major General Heintzelman, with a proper military escort. The party visited the convalescent camp and other places of interest in the department of Washington.

BY THE MAILS.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

A CAVALRY BATTLE—REPORTED RETREAT OF LEE TO RICHMOND—FIGHT NEAR MADISON COURT HOUSE, &c.

NEW YORK, October 11.—The Washington special to the Herald states that General Lee's army has retreated from the Rapidan to Richmond.

Yesterday evening reports from the front represent that early in the morning one of Kilpatrick's cavalry brigades, consisting of the Fifth Michigan, Fifth New York, and Seventh Pennsylvania, and another cavalry regiment, attempted to make a reconnaissance on the south side of Robertson's river, when they were met by a large body of Stuart's rebel cavalry.

A fight ensued, continuing an hour, when our cavalry fell back upon the infantry reserves.

After another severe contest, our infantry were compelled to give way, and a considerable number of them were captured.

A detachment of our cavalry then dashed upon the enemy, retaking all the prisoners they had taken, with the exception of fifteen or twenty of the infantry.

Our entire force was then pushed back by the rebels towards Culpeper, skirmishing on the way and contesting every foot of ground. Heavy firing in the afternoon indicated that the contest had been renewed.

Our signal station on the summit of Thorougfare Mountain was nearly cut off, but fortunately the entire party, with their property, escaped.

MOVEMENT OF GEN. HILL'S CORPS.

It appears to be generally believed that the main body of General A. P. Hill's rebel corps has passed from the left to the right of our front, pursuing an obscure route, near the Blue Ridge, intending to make a demonstration on our right and rear, for the purpose of cutting our railroad communication.

Measures are preparing to give him a fitting reception in that quarter, but should the rebel movement be simply a ruse to cover a heavy attack on our front, we are prepared for it, as the ground has been cleared of everything calculated to embarrass a general and vigorous battle on our part.

pepper, and are reported to have been secreted in the Devil's Den, a cave in the mountain.

A citizen who was compelled to conduct a scouting party failed to find it, and under the belief that he purposely misled our party, he has been arrested.

A FIGHT NEAR MADISON COURT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—A letter from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac says:
"For two or three days the enemy have been concentrating a heavy force around Madison Court House, and on Friday night and Saturday morning they moved out of town in a northwesterly direction."

"A division of infantry, a large body of cavalry, and considerable artillery, were occasionally seen by our signal-men pushing through the openings of a large forest which generally conceals the road."

"The object of the movement could not at that time be determined upon."

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 9.—The flag-of-truce steamer New York returned last evening from City Point in charge of Major John B. Mulford. The rebels do not appear to feel disposed to return our soldiers which they hold as prisoners of war, and consequently our flag-of-truce boats have for several trips returned empty, or nearly so.

The Richmond Examiner of the 8th instant has the following:
GORDONSVILLE, Oct. 7.—Citizens confirm the report that the enemy is falling back to Culpeper Court House.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BY THE REBELS.

ST. LOUIS, October 10.—A small party of Shelby's rebels came within four miles of California station, twenty-five miles west of Jefferson City, this morning, since which time we have no tidings of them.

Colonel M'Kiesock, Superintendent of the Pacific railroad, arrived at California from Sedalia this evening, and reports that the rebels burned the bridge near Oberville, the longest structure on the road, west of Jefferson City, and tore up about a mile of the track. The boats at Tipton, Syracuse, Oberville and all water tanks at and between these points were all burned.

Dispatches from Jefferson City say that Shelby burned the town of Cole Camp, Fenon county, and Florence, Morgan county, on his way from Warsaw to the Pacific railroad.

Gen. Brown is in the rebel's rear, and Gen. Totten is in California to-night.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 10.—Rumors, not traceable to any authenticity, prevail of the approach of Forrest's rebel cavalry to the Cumberland river for incursions through Southern Kentucky.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 19.—A fight, it is reported, occurred yesterday at Farmington, not Franklin. Miller's Union brigade was engaged, and one regiment of mounted infantry and the 2d Kentucky cavalry. The Unionists overtook Wheeler's forces on Thursday night, near Farmington.

Rebels lost heavily in killed and wounded. We captured over 300 prisoners and a battery. Union loss, 29 killed, 150 wounded. Among the killed was Col. Monroe, of the 123d Illinois.

The first train for Bridgeport since the rebel raid left this morning.

Part of Wheeler's cavalry burned the bridge at Cowan's station, four miles below Dechard, on Friday night. It will be restored by Monday.

No authentic reports of fighting at Chattanooga have been received to-day.

It is understood on the street that the rebels attempted to destroy the tunnel at Raccoon mountain, but were driven off by the federal, after destroying part of the track in the tunnel.

THE REBEL RAID IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—Telegraphic communication was interrupted about 30 miles west of Jefferson City last night, the rebel raiders having struck the Pacific Railroad at that point. They are now marching eastward.

Accounts this morning place them 5 miles east of Tipton. The fortifications at Sedalia have been strengthened with baled hay, and every preparation is being made for the defense of that post.

It is not known as yet whether the rebels have done any damage to the Pacific Railroad.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

CAPE HAY, Oct. 11.—The steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpool Sept. 30, passed this point this morning. She brings the following items of news:

The London Times, in its city article, gives a report received via New York, that Stephens, the rebel Vice President, had sailed for Europe with full power to make terms of emancipation within a reasonable time. It also gives a rumor that California desires to secede and join the Mexican Empire.

Senator Sumner's late speech on foreign affairs was extensively commented upon and universally condemned. Even the Daily News joined in denouncing it.

The Mexican deposition to offer the crown to Maximilian was to be received by the Archduke on the 8d of October. He would then make known the formal acceptance of the throne.

There was a rumor that England had addressed a note to Austria, proposing that the Powers should no longer recognize the title of Russia to Poland, since she had violated the treaties of 1815.

The Chief Rabbi of Warsaw had been arrested. Continental news is unimportant.

The Queen of Portugal had given birth to a Prince.

The Danish Rigsraad had been opened. The King, in his speech, takes firm ground on the Holstein question. A new and liberal constitution had been introduced.

GREAT INDIAN BATTLE AT WHITESTONE HILLS.

THREE DAYS FIGHTING—300 INDIANS KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED, &c.

FORT PIERRE, D. T., Sept. 13.—Gen. Sully met the Indians, about 2,500 strong, on the 3d of September, something like 200 miles north of Fort Pierre, where an engagement ensued. The Indians were overhauled by a part of the 6th Iowa cavalry, about 3 o'clock, P. M., who occupied two hours in deploying the army in various ways, patiently awaiting the arrival of the command.

The General formed a section of his force and the battery on the north; the 6th Iowa fell in line of battle on the east side of the ravine, and the 2d Nebraska cavalry on the west side. The 2d Nebraska opened fire on the enemy immediately, which was kept up by both regiments until night set in. The 2d Nebraska, after the third round, advanced to within thirty yards of the enemy, and poured round after round into the conglomerated mass of Indians, squaws, paposes, ponies, and hideous that mingled noise of which was the most hideous that ever racked human ears.

The Indians fought like demons, but over shot us. The firing gradually ceased as the night advanced. During the night the enemy escaped, leaving everything they possessed on the world on the field, even their squaws and children. In the morning we found the enemy's dead and wounded in every direction. As many as three hundred were killed, and the wounded innumerable. On the 4th our scouts overhauled the enemy on several occasions, resulting in spirited fights. On the 5th, the detachment sent to the north, were driven in with a loss of six killed. The 2d Nebraska was immediately ordered to pursue the enemy, which they did, overtaking a part of them about seven miles from camp, where a short engagement took place, resulting in killing six Indians. On the 6th, during the three days' fighting, amounts to sixty men killed and wounded. We have taken over three hundred prisoners. We have taken thousands of small articles, such as

gowns, bonnets, household and kitchen furniture, books, and articles of small value, that these murdering scoundrels took from the Minnesota people last fall.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Brunon's Concentrated Remedies.

No. 1. THE GREAT REVIVER speedily eradicates all the evil effects of SELF-ABUSE, as Loss of Memory, Shortness of Breath, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Dimness of Vision, or any constitutional derangement of the system, brought on by the unrestrained indulgence of the passions. Acts alike on either sex. Price One Dollar.

No. 2. THE BALM will cure, in from two to eight days, any case of COLIC, BRUISES, without taste or smell, and requires no restriction of action or diet. For either sex. Price One Dollar.

No. 3. THE THERIAK will cure in the shortest possible time any case of GRIET, even after all other remedies have failed to produce the desired effect. No taste or smell. Price One Dollar.

No. 4. THE PUNIER is the only Remedy that will really cure Stricture of the Urethra. No matter of how long standing or neglected the case may be. Price One Dollar.

No. 5. THE SOLUTOR will cure any case of GRAVEL, permanently and speedily remove all obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys. Price One Dollar.

No. 6. THE HARTIGER'S SWEET CIRCULAR. No. 7. THE AMARIN will cure the Whites radically and in a much shorter time than they can be removed by any other treatment. In fact, it is the only remedy that will really correct this disease. Price One Dollar.

No. 8. THE ORIENTAL PASTILS are certain, safe and speedy in the treatment of Gonorrhoea, or Stricture, and any irregularities of the monthly periods. Price Two Dollars.

No. 9. THE PARTICULARES SWEET CIRCULAR. Either remedy sent free by mail receipt of the price annexed. Enclose postage stamp and get a circular.

General Depot North-East corner of York Avenue and Callowhill street. Private office, 401 York Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale in Harrisburg by C. A. BARNYART and LOUIS WATSON, where circulars containing valuable information, with full descriptions of each case, will be delivered gratis on application. Address: DR. FELIX BRUNON, July 28, 1863. P. O. Box 98, Philadelphia, Pa.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR.

HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS have never yet failed in removing difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from Spinal Affections, Protrusion of the Uterus, or other weakness of the Uterine Organ. The Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress—the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what causes the obstruction may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

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