The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1868.



O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRICE AND Union unless accompanied with the name of th

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston, Are our Agents for the PATRIOT AN UNION in those eities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and subscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and alter their Constitutions, but that which at any time exists until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, IS SOVERALLY OBLIGATORY UPON ALL. # * * * It is indeed little else than a name when the Government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of society within the limits prescribed by the laws and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property. * * * * THE SPIRIT OF RECROACHMENT OF ONE DEPART-WENT HOOR ANOTHER TENDS TO CONSOLIDATE THE POW-ERS OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN ONE, AND THUS CRE-ATES, WHATEVER THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT, A REAL DESPOTISM. If, in the opinion of the people, the disposition or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, tet it be cor rected by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates. BUT LET THERE BE NO CHANGE BY USURPATION; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, Ir IS THE CUSTOMARY WEAPON BY WHICH FREE GOUERNMENTS ARE DESTROYED. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.—Grongs Washington. [Farewell

The New Conscription.

It will be seen by reference to our telegraphic columns that the President has made a call for 300,000 more troops, volunteers to be accepted until the first of Jrnuary next, and the balance then found wanting to be drafted. This will show the people how much reliance is to be placed on Republican promises. Before the election the Republican papers and orators assured the people that no draft would be necessary unless the Democratic party was successful. Stevens, of Lancaster, in his stump speeches, said that if his party was triumphant, arms enough would be put into the willing hands of the negroes to speedily crush the rebellion and that no more white men would be needed: and yet the election returns which announce a great Abolition triumph are hardly footed up until a proclamation is issued calling for 300,000 more.

But our object in alluding to the coming conscription was not to show the falsehood practiced by the Abolition party during the late election—for that is a work of supererogation—but to express a hope that before this draft takes place, the Congress which meets in December next, will strike from the conscription act the odious three hundred dollar exemption clause. If we must enlarge the body-guard of "John Brown's soul as it goes marching on," if we must have more enslaved white men in order to free the "eternal nigger," let the consoription at least fall upon all classes alike. Let further guards and checks be thrown around the enrollment and the draft; let every department of the process be conducted fairly and justly, and then let every one upon whom its iron hand falls be forced to go; let not this heavy burthen be borne by the poor man alone.

Election Frauds.

We publish below a letter from an entirely reliable source, showing the manner in which the Republicans carried the late election in California. Letters reach us from various quarters of our own State complaining of similar atrocities, and even worse. If one half the stories we hear of fraud and violence and corruption are true, the elections in October have all been carried by means which must bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every honest man. These facts should cause every lover of freedom to pause and think. If the people are determined to be slaves they would save themselves much time and trouble by baving all their civil officers appointed by the central despotism at Washington, instead of going through such a mockery of an election as was held this fall. The Democracy everywhere made an earnest and manly effort to preserve what is left to us of liberty and law, and hereafter will have the proud-satisfaction of knowing that they did everything in their power to avert the new trials and sufferings which await us in the future:

CALIFORNIA ELECTION CARBIED BY INTIMIDATION AND GROSS FRAUDS.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Sept. 20, 1863. Editors Patriot and Union :- Gentlemen: The Democracy of California were defeated on the 2d inst., by means the most foul and offensive to freemen. To-morrow the people of California, if permitted to vote without threats or fear, would, by a majority of thou-sands, put their seal of condemnation upon the Lincoln administration. In the first place, the overland emigrants who have never before been refused the privilege of voting were this year denied that right, under an opinion of a corrupt and ignorant Attorney General. This deprived the Democracy of at least 8,000 votes. The liberal rule which has been respected for more than twelve years was ruthlessly set aside, merely because it was known that nine out of every ten of the emigrants favored the policy of the Democratic party. The rule, therefore, observed was to date residence from the date of leaving home to reside in Califor-nia, provided six months clapsed between the day of departure for California and the election. The Democratic vote in the State is full 45,000. The emigrant vote added would have increased it to 53,000 at least. From reliable information we are fully satisfied that by threats of confiscation of property and imprisonment as traitors to Government, all of 6,000 Demograts were intimidated and did not vote. The 6,000 added would make our vote 59,000. We know of a number of precincts

voted at three different precincts. The soldiers voted in their respective camps, and afterwards, as we have been assured, many of them, in citizens' dress, voted a second time, under an assumed name. Money-greenbacks -were used profusely. We know of many cases in which money was used—one in which \$100 was paid to obtain the votes of a half-dozen Mexican packers.

Notwithstanding all this, the Democrats are beaten less than 16,000. Knowing that we are not fairly beaten, we are indignant but not discouraged. The administration leaders, relying upon the complete success of the base and corrupt means to be used, bet largely and freely on a majority of 20,000, 25,000, or even as high as 30,000, and our friends are now generally flush of cash and generally wear new clothes at the expense of their opponents. AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

Radical Boasts.

While the Ohio and Pennsylvania elections were pending, some pretences of conservatism were kept up. But no sooner had the polls closed, and the tidings of success come in, than the radicals and destructives became rampant and insolent. Thus, in a speech to the Republican mob of Philadelphia the night of the election, Forney said:

You have declared in favor of the entire policy of the Federal administration. [Cheers and cries, "That's so."] You have declared in favor of that much maligned and misrepresented draft. You have declared in favor of the splendid financial policy of Mr. Chase. You have declared in favor of the vigorous, honest and intrepid management of the War Department by Mr. Stanton. [Applause.] You have declared that whether in the administration of the Government or out of it, no man that belongs to the Union party shall dare to set himself up against the Federal Government or against the policy of that party. Whether that man be a ward politician or a Cabinet officer, you have, by this great vote to-day, declared that he who is not with us is

against us. [Lond cheers.] This is to be the interpretation of a Republican victory. How do you like it, freemen of Pennsylvania? You have delared against Seward and Blair, and every man in and out of the Cabinet who has desired to set himself up against radical dictation. You have declared against every influence conservative of your rights and independence, and must yield implicit obedience to the dictates of the party in power. You have declared in favor of the draft, and the draft is upon you. A call has just been issued for 300,000 volunteers, and if not furnished by the first of January next, a draft will be made to supply the deficiency. You have declared in favor of arbitrary arrest, and if any of you grumble you are to be plunged into some Federal bastile. We ask again, how do you like it, "loyal supporters of the administration?"

LIST OF AMERICANS registered at Gun's American Agency, for the two weeks ending October 3d, 17 Charlotte street, Bedford Square,

London, England : G. M. Stimson, J. S. Rogers, Dr. J. R. Riggs, New Jersey; Ed. H. House, Capt. W. P. Downer, Charles Squire, George Harvey, A. J. Daniels, Fletcher Urling Harper, J. Henry Harper, J. A. Marsh, Stewart C. Marsh, Jr., New York; O. T. Glenn, Cincinnati; Mrs. Samuel Browne, Miss A. Kerly, Staten Island; Dr. Henry Root, late 58th N. Y. S. Vols.; Rev. J. M. Ruckley, Manchester, New Hampshire; Jona. Goodwin, Jr., S. M. Capron, Hartford, Connecticut; J. W. Brittan, San Francisco; T. B. Caldwell and family, Dr. Littlejohn and lady, C. L. Condit, Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. H. Smith, New York; Geo. P. Bays, Wm. Waeelwright, Geo. B. Keitt, Boston; Charles Eymour, Ohio: T. Harrisse, Maryland; B. Richmond Keitt, Texas; E. C. Wheelich, Melbourne; E. C. Livingstone, New Colores, Leabing, Philodelphia, I. Orleans, La.; Dr. Jenkins, Philadelphia; J. W. Donne, Dr. Clarkson, Chicago, Illinois; civil war. Rev. Dr. Fairfield, Michigan; J. L. Chapin, Lawrence, Massachusetts.

HOW THE LATE ELECTIONS MAY SAVE THE COUNTRY.

Two great Democratic States having yielded to the illegitimate influence controlled by the Administration, and permitted a false record of their people's sentiment in favor of measures which the masses, with fair opportunity, would condemn, the radicals will now claim the popular confirmation of their policy. It must, therefore, be expected that the project of centralization will be pushed with renewed vigor, and that not only a war of Abolition and extermination will be prosecuted to the bitter end, but that also the despotism which has seemingly been accepted by the people, will seek new and broader channels in which to exercise its sway. The unlimited issue of paper money, the enfranchisement of slaves, the system of arbitrary arrests, the Conscription, the Suspension of Habeas Corpus, may now be considered parts of the machinery by which this Government is to be conducted, and we wait to hear of further assumptions of absolute power, designed to transform the Republic into a Dictatorship. It is not in the nature of men who have tasted with impunity of forbidden fruit, to deny their appetites the luxury of satiation. Whatever usurpations a people will permit, their rulers will not hesitate to practice; and successful ambition has the peculiar instinct to avail itself of all the stepping stones to authority, and while it never voluntarily recedes from a point attained, aspires always to ascend. Two wonderful examples have been chronicled in universal history of men who turned from the allurements inviting them to power, and their abnegation lends a lustre to their names that makes fouler by the contrast the selfishness of general humanity. But where is the Cincinnatus of our day, and where the Washington? Let circumstances bring a crown within the reach of Mr. Lincoln, and though, like Cæsar, he may thrice refuse it, be sure that, like Casar, his eye will fasten on it, as if he longed to wear it, and only the dread of the retributive Ides of March would hold it from his

The people have been ruled with an iron rod, and they have bowed before it and permitted their own voices to be used as the confirmation of their vassalage. On Tuesday last they lost ar opportunity of dicenthrallment, and allowed the intrigue, power and patronage of an administration to affix the stamp of Black Republicanism to two great Democratic States. They have given tyranny its invitation, and to their cost it will be accepted. Look henceforward not only for the desolations of a cruel war, but for the destruction of State Rights, the centralization of power, the violations of law and liberty that have already been perpetrated and not rebuked, and that, claiming | dered to Alexandria. their justification in a popular verdict, will be repeated till the masses either become familiar with their enslavement, or stung at last to phrenzy, appeal from the mockery of a ballot-

box to revolution. We are destined to wade on through blood toward the Abolition goal. It is determined that the war proceed until the spirit of hate, eternalized by the memory of innumerable battle fields, shall build its impenetrable home within the Southern heart, and forbid forever, not only the Union of the sections, but their good will as independent powers. It is fixed that contractors shall grow rich and the country shall grow poor; that demagogues shall bask in political sunshine, and the people cower in which there never has been to exceed 40 under the frown of authority, and crouch be-legal voters, which have returned a vote exceeding 200. In one county we have reliable haps an all-seeing Providence has so ordained was approaching Fairfax last night by the

redemption. Perhaps the sway of error will be shortened by its own excesses. Perhaps the free rein that will now be given to fanaticism will hurry it to the precipice and launch it to annihilation. The time must come-it is inevitable-when the national delirium, now at its acme, shall decline. The judgment of the people will then prevail against the madness of the hour, and the soul, at least, of the Republic be rescued from the ruins of its material greatness. Let the goad he driven deep; let usurpations multiply; let passion, violence and fanaticism hold their carnival. Let rapine, bloodshed and incendiarism desolate the homes of the South, and the iron of tyranny be welded about the prostrate form of Northern liberty. If we must pass that ordeal, better endure the worst at once, and perish in the trial or pass on to salvation. Should the administration, inflamed by the result of the elections, dare that pitch of outrage that would quicken the popular apprehension and arouse the instinct of self-preservation among the masses, the defeats in Pennsylvania and Ohio will have proven the sweet uses of adversity; and out of the cloud will have fallen the blessed rain that brings forth wholesome fruit.—

NEWS OF THE DAY. BY TELEGRAPH

ANOTHER DRAFT-THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN CALLED FOR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1863. By the President of the U. States of America.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, The term of service of a part of the volunteer forces of the United States will

expire during the coming year: And whereas, In addition to the men raised by the present draft, it is deemed expedient to call out three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for three years or the war, not however

exceeding three years. Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM IJINCOLN, President of the United States and commander-inchief of the army and navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into active service, do issue this, my proclamation, calling upon the Governors of the different States to raise and have enlisted into the United States service for the various companies and regiments in the field, from their respective States, their quotas of three hundred thou-

sand men. I further proclaim, that all volunteers thus called out and duly enlisted shall receive advance pay, premiums and bounty, as heretofore communicated to the Governors of States by the War Department through the provost marshal general's office by special letters.

I further proclaim, that all volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited on and deducted from the quotas established for the next draft.

I further proclaim, that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then a draft for the deficiency in said quota shall be made on said State, or on the districts of said State, for their due proportion of said quota; and the said draft shall commence on the first day of January, 1864.

And I further proclaim, that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or those which may be issued for the present draft, in the States where it is now in progress, or where it has not yet commenced. The quotas of the States and districts will be

assigned by the War Department through the Provost Marshal General's office, due regard being had for the men heretofore furnished, whether by volunteering or drafting; and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been issued by the

Ín issaing this proclamation I address myself not only to the Governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lend their willing. cheerful and effective aid to the measures as adopted, with a view to reinforce our victorious armies new in the field, and bring our needful operations to a prosperous end; thus closing forever the fountains of sedition and

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States

[L. s.] Done at the city of Washington this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixtythree, and of the independence of the United

States the eighty-eighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

FROM NEW ORLEANS. NEW YORK, Oct. 17 .- The steamer George Cromwell, from New Orleans on the 10th inst., has arrived here. Her news is anticipated. New Orleans, Oct. 10, 7 a. m.—The 19th Army corps reached Vermillion river, a few miles south of Vermillionville, yesterday morning. It is thought there would be no delay in crossing. There was sharp skirmishing and some prisoners taken from the rebels. Their loss is not known.

Lieut. Col. Cowan, of the 3d Texas cavalry, was wounded.

Gen. Banks is in the field.

FROM WASHINGTON. Washington, Oct. 17.—secretary Seward, being unable from the press of public business to attend the New York corporation dinner to the Russian naval officers, has sent a letter of regret and friendship.

The Republican says that the government has information contradictory of the report that Gen. Lee's army has been thrown across the Upper Potomac into Maryland.

BY THE MAILS.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA. MEADE'S ARMY IN LINE OF BATTLE-RUMORS OF THE ENEMY APPROACHING FAIRFAX-OUR

ARMY IN SAFE POSITION. Washington, Oct. 16 .- Last night, about eight o'clock, according to passengers from the army, information came to Gen. Meade that a corps of the rebel army, supposed to be Gen. A. P. Hill's, had moved from our front in

the direction of Leesburg. The Star says a heavy reconnoissance was immediately started in the direction of Aldie, the reconnoitreing party moving light, without knapsacks, and the enemy will make little by thei motion should they be undertaking any surprise game in that direction.

There was more or less skirmishing along the pickets on either side, and several casual

ties are reported. Yesterday there was skirmishing all along the lines of our army, and some firing also on the old Bull Run battle field, but there was no general engagement.

Our army last night was in line of battle. The whole baggage and transportation train was sent to the rear, and the sutlers were or-The skirmishing yesterday was principally

for position, and the report is that in every instance Gen. Meade has succeeded in getting the advantage. The 192 prisoners of war captured on Wed-

nesday last, near Bristow Station, reached the dered that the findings and sentence of the city last night and were committed to the Old Capitol prison.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY. Washington, Oct. 16.—From information received from the Army of the Potomac tonight, it appears that a body of the enemy were seen passing southward, opposite Black. burn's ford, last night, and our batteries shelled them. They replied for half an hour, and then disappeared. They made no other demonstration yesterday.

It was rumored that one corps of the enemy

turned, and report all quiet. Our army is in a perfectly safe position, and

is prepared to repel any attack the rebels may THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

CAIRO, Oct. 16 .- General Grant and staff arrived this morning. All is quiet at Little

The expedition under Major Leed, of the Eighth Missouri, broke up the camp of the notorious guerrilla Cotter, in Jefferson county, killed him, and took all his men prisoners.

Provost Marshal General Chandler has issued an order requiring all negroes not in possession of a certificate that they were in an employment adequate for the support of their families, to be placed in the contraband camp, and provided for.

ROSECRANS' ARMY.

HIS LINES OF COMMUNICATION CLEARED OF THE ENEMY'S BAIDERS, &C., &C. CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 10, 1863.—Since the 7th no hostile demonstrations have been made by the enemy upon our front. Their batteries on the northeastern slope of the Lookout Mountain have undoubtedly been withdrawn, while those on the left have remained silent.

Yesterday and the day before our guns on the left and right opened and compelled Gen. Bragg to remove his headquarters from Missionary Ridge, and drove away the whole signal corps on Lookout Mountain.

Up to noon to-day both sides have been quiet. On the day before yesterday a rebel picket, composed of a sergeant and six men of the Third Kentucky, deserted to us. They report that the mysterious engagement within. the rebel lines, observed from our left on the 6th, was a fight between a brigade of Georgia militia and the regular troops. The former refused to cross the State line, and their refusal brought on the collision. Strange as the story is, it is credited at headquarters. Thats fight took place is confirmed by hundreds of

eye-witnesses on our side. Small parties of rebel sharpshooters have fired for several days from the south bank of the Tennessee upon the trains and detachments of troops moving over the road along the north bank to Bridgeport and Stevenson, and killed and wounded several men and animals. Dispositions have been made to drive them.

The damage done to the Nashvilla and Stavenson railroad by Wheeler's cavalry has been repaired, and trains are again running regularly.

The rebel cavalry has been closely followed by ours on their raid, and attacked and defeated several times. It is now rumored to be completely scattered through the region between Duck and Elk rivers.

Yesterday another strong rebel picket, commanded by a lieutenant, came into our lines in a body. They report that the enemy are building pontoons. This indicates an intention to attempt to dislodge us from our present position by a flanking movement across the river, which will be provided against by General Rosecrans.

There has been no communication with Gen. Burnside for geveral days. The public has been wrongly impressed as to the strategic relations of his command with this army. It is serving a good purpose, but not in the manner generally supposed in the North.

Rebel papers of the 6th and 7th contain the farewell address of General Polk to his command. He speaks of an unfortunate misunderstanding between himself and the general commanding the department, and claims that official investigation will clear his record .-Longetreet is his successor.

The same papers have a report that Jeff. Davis is about moving to Georgia to take command of Bragg's army.

Owing to delays occasioned by the difficult arrangement of the details of the consolidation of the Twentieth and Twenty-first army corps, Gens. McCook and Crittenden were not formally relieved until last night.

FROM WASHINGTON. REPORT BEGARDING GOLD OPERATIONS CONTRA-

DICTED. Washingron, Oct. 16.—It is reported here that the rumor prevails in New York that the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered a large amount of gold to be thrown upon the market. There is not the emallest foundation for such a report. Mr. Chase has not yet returned from Ohio, and no one here is authorized to give such directions as to the sale of gold .-The department has now on hand enough to meet the accruing demands for the payment of interest of the public debt, but it is not to be used as a matter of speculation. These rumors about throwing gold upon the market are manufactured for the purposes of speculators, and have no foundation whatever.

NOTES FOR THE TWO YEARS FIFTY MILLION LOAN. The notes for the two years fifty million loan of September 8, 1863, will be completed by the Treasury Department as soon as the banks which advanced the money decide as to their denominations, details, &c. The designs of the notes are selected, and the printing can be executed expeditiously.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Field

has sufficiently recovered from his late severe sickness to resume his official duties.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEGRO COLONY IN HAYTI. It will be recollected that in April last the President made a contract with certain responsible parties for the deportation of five hundred persons of color to an island on the southwest coast of Hayti, and for their colonization on satisfactory conditions. But recently information has reached here that these colonists were badly provided for, and many of them died of disease, while others fled to more desirable localities. The government, it is known, was cautious and studious in making such arrangements as would conduce to their benefit. In pursuance of the policy which entered into the contract, an agent will be immediately despatched to inquire into all the facts and report upon the present condition of affairs, in order that the President mny direct such remedial action as shall be necessary. JOHN MINOR BOTTS AGAIN ARRESTED BY THE RE-

BELS. Hon. John Minor Botts, whose house near Brandy Station was, during the occupancy of that section of the country by Union forces, much frequented by our officers, has, since the retreat of Gen. Meade's army, been arrested by the rebel authorities and is held, as it is understood here, as a hostage for certain parties heretofore arrested at Culpepper Court House by the Union authorities. The imprudent allusions to Mr. Botts by Northern newspapers is assigned as the cause of the arrest.

SENTENCE OF CAPTAIN HOWLAND. The sentence and findings of the court martial of which Gen. Slough is president, in the case of Captain James W. Howland, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, for embezzlement of public moneys, desertion and conduct prejudicial to gsod order and military discipline, have been approved by the Secretary of War. The sentence is that "he be cashiered, and compelled to refund to the United States government the sum of money yet unaccounted for by him; to be forever disqualified to hold any office of trust or profit in the United States; to be imprisoned for the term of five years, at such place as the Secretary of War may direct;" and it is further orcourt in this case be published in three public newspapers of Massachusetts. The Secretary of War designates the Penitentiary at Albany as his place of confinement under the sentence. THE SENTENCE OF CAPT. LEVY.

The proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Captain C. M. Levy, Assistant Quartermaster, charged with rendering altered and fictitious vouchers for moneys paid to hisclerks, are also confirmed. He is found guilty on all the charges and specifications, and sentenced to be cashiered, to be compelled to refund the money fraudulently obtained from the United information that a part of the Loyal Leaguers | as the surest and swiftest means of our national | Chantilly road, and our heavy batteries were | States Government, to be forever disqualified |

sent out in that direction. They have re- to hold any office of trust or profit in the United States; and the court further orders that the crime, name and punishment of the accused be published in three newspapers in Washington city, D. C., and in three newspapers in the State of New York, where he usually resides. THE SENTENCE OF CAPTAIN CUTTS.

In the court martial held at Cincinnati, comnencing June 24, of which Brigadier General O. Clay Smith was president, in the case of Captain James M. Cutts, of the Eleventh United States infantry, Acting Judge Advocate, Department of the Ohio, on the charge of condust unbecoming an officer and a gentlemanthe principal specifications of which are for using insulting language to a brother officer, and making false statements in writing in regard to the same officer, who created great scandal, having been detected in disgraceful spying upon a lady in dishabille at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, on or about the 10th day of April last-Captain Cutts was found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. Having been submitted to the President, the proceedings were approved; but, in view of his previous good character and standing, and of his gallant conduct in battle, the sentence is remitted, and Captain Cutts released from arrest and ordered to immediately join his regiment in the field, after receiving from the President a reprimand.

GENERAL AUGUR'S STAFF. Captains Cutting and Benkard, of General Augur's staff, have arrived in town and resumed their duties. The remainder of the General's staff are at New Orleans. General Heintzelman's staff, however, will remain on duty for the present.

GENERAL DOUBLEDAY'S MOVEMENTS. Major General Doubleday, who was recently ordered to the Department of the Gulf, remains in Washington awaiting further instructions. It is rumored that he is to be assigned to a different field. THE PROVOST MARSHAL.

The Washington Chronicle, after repeated denials of the statement that Colonel Baker is to enter the field by order of the War Department, at length admits the fact. The office of special provost marshal of the War Department will probably be consolidated in the office of the provost marshal general. RELEASE OF COUNTERFEITERS OF REBEL SCRIP.

Two young men who were arrested on Sunday last for dealing in counterfeit rebel scrip, were released to-day, it having been ascertained that they sold the scrip within the rebel lines, and not within our own, and that was not considered a crime to warrant their longer incarceration.

DIED..

On Friday, Oct. 16, suddenly, in Philadelphia, Miss SALLIE KELLER.

On the morning of the 18th inst., Mrs. ELIZABERH M. M'MILLIN, aged 68 years and 9 months The funeral will take place from the residence of her son in-law, X. Miller, at 10 e'clock on Tuesday mornoct19-2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—Dr. Harvèr's Frualr Pills have never yet failed in re moving difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring the system to perfect nealth when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus Uteri, the Whites, or other woakness of the Uterine Organs. 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 iscarriage would be the result. Each box centains 60 Pills. Price \$1.

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SYRUP for CHILDREN TEETHING. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and suc cess by millions of mothers and children, from the fee ble infant of one week old to the adult. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigo

rates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, an gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will alnost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC.

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Aug 14-3md&w No. 60, Nassau street, N. Y.

To Horse Owners.

To Horse Owners.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horse is untivaled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratch es, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical exre. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will all ways remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative case.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at land, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

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