The Patriot & Union.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 20, 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of th author.

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 cities, 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 SEVERALLY 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 ENCROACHMENT OF ONE DEPARTMENT UPON ANOTHER TENDS TO CONSOLIDATE THE POWERS OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN ONE, AND THUS CREATES, 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, *let it be corrected 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, IT IS THE CUSTOMARY WEAPON BY WHICH FREE GOVERNMENTS ARE DESTROYED. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.*—GEORGE WASHINGTON. [Farewell Address.]

Elk County.

Elk has done very well—indeed nobly. Dr. Early writes—Woodward's majority is 387, Lowrie's 404. Last year the Democratic majority was 311, showing that Elk county is improving in her Democracy more rapidly than some of her larger sisters.

THE victors in the late contest are shouting over their success. If there is good cause for joy in the fact that they have in reality been beaten on the legal vote of the State and only carried the election by fraud and corruption, they have reason to howl, but not othtewise. Their private fortunes may be increased by the result, but certainly their morality stands in great danger.

The Result.

We assure our readers that we think it useless to make a close calculation to-day on the result of the election. Enough is known to satisfy us that Curtin has been re-elected Governor. The majority by which he has beaten Judge Woodward is of no present consequence, except possibly to those who have made bets on considerable odds. In a day or two we shall be prepared to publish most of the official returns, and they will tell the whole story.—The friends of Curtin claim his election by from 18,000 to 21,000, and for the sake of peace Democrats are willing to concede that it may be so, although the current opinion among them is that it will not exceed 15,000. Agnew is elected Supreme Judge over Lowrie by a majority somewhat smaller, and the Legislature is probably Abolition in both branches—in the Senate by one majority, and in the House by two or three.

The Draft.

On the eve of the election the people were assured by the leaders of the Abolition party that Woodward's election would necessarily be followed by *another draft;* and this statement, made in the most positive manner, probably aided in defeating him. The election had scarcely closed and the victory of the administration been announced, when lo! Abraham Lincoln issues his proclamation for a draft of 300 more men. The election of Curtin has not, therefore, helped the people of Pennsylvania much in this respect, and we do not think it will in any other. There was a chance of betting the condition of things by the election of Woodward—there was none whatever of doing so by electing Curtin, and yet he was elected. By and by the people will open their eyes to the falsehoods and follies, the corruption and wickedness of the Abolition party, when neither the patronage of the President nor the greenbacks of Mr. Chase can save them from defeat—until then we must bear patiently the evils that are upon us.

In regard to the new draft, we hope that all loyal men, and particularly the *very* loyal men of the party in power, who have not yet done any fighting, will be ready to bear their portion of the burden of the war.

What Shall We Say?

In republican governments it may be wise to believe, as a general rule, that whatever result the people arrive at in elections is the best that could be reached under the peculiar circumstances which attend, in turn, each political contest. We cannot, however, accept this in reference to the election of the 13th. The measures proposed and acted upon by the Federal administratiin point too clearly to evil consequences to be viewed as wise, patriotic, or honest; and these measures having been sustained by the popular vote, we cannot get rid of the conviction that the people have, for once at least, failed to appreciate what was good for them, and have decided imprudently.

We know what tremendous influences were brought into action to produce this result; but there is nothing alleviating in this knowledge. Popular virtue is the only sure foundation of our government, and should be equal to every trial. When it fails to resist the blandishments of power, or yields to corruption, the main prop of the government has fallen, and there is no longer safety.

It is hard to resist conclusions like these, but we shall try to think differently—to "hope on, hope ever"—to believe, if possible, that the defeat of the Democracy in the recent contest was the result of a momentary hallucination which will pass away, and that the next Presidential election, upon which the whole future of the country may hang, will result differently and change the present discouraging aspect of affairs. Many of our friends, wiser in such matters than we, are confident that such will be the case—for ourselves we shall leave no effort untried to work out the end.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

The following is the official vote in Fayette: Woodward, 3,791; Curtin, 3,091; Lowrie, 3,779; Agnew, 3,098. John Latta's majority for State Senator in this county is 633. Col. T. B. Searight is elected to the Legislature.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Westmoreland is reported to us at 1,049 for Woodward.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

The official vote for Curtin in Huntingdon county is 1,093 majority.

UNION COUNTY.

Curtin's official majority in Union county is 774.

COLUMBIA COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Woodward, 3,042; Curtin, 1,801; Lowrie, 3,346; Agnew, 1,798.

LYCOMING—OFFICIAL.

Woodward, 3,865; Curtin, 3,414; majority for Woodward, 451. Lowrie, 3,911; Agnew, 3,347; majority for Lowrie, 564. The Democratic county ticket is elected by an average majority of over 550.

CAMBRIA.

The official returns give Woodward, 3,000; Curtin 2,164; Lowrie, 3,020; Agnew, 2,138.

WESTMORELAND.

The official returns foot up for Woodward. 5,581; for Curtin, 4,494; Lowrie, 5,581; Agnew, 4,473.

PERRY.

There was tight work in Perry. Curtin beats Woodward 32, and Agnew beats Lowrie 8. Magee, Dem., is said to be beaten for Assembly by *one* vote. Last year he was elected by seven.

THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE.

Governments have often perished because of the grand mistake made by administering powers in forgetting that it was not force which kept the people loyal subjects, but their own free will. It is not by chains that the unity of a nation is to be preserved, not by bonds wound around them and drawn tight by a strong power. Europe knows this. Has America yet to learn it? The solidity of a nation depends on internal attraction, which draws piece to piece, particle to particle.—There are times when force is needed to preserve the unity and prevent revolt, but those times are of limited duration, and the instant the attraction can be substituted for the force, that instant it must be done or the result will be fatal.

The lesson is one for us to learn. We see it now plainly in the events of the past few weeks. Look at Pennsylvania. We have been accustomed to regard her as the Keystone State.—Such she is. Around her, leaning against her, supported in their common purposes and interests by her massive and strong proportions, at the same time that they support her, the States of the Union have stood firm and stood long. There is a depth of meaning in that phrase, "Keystone State." Let us remember that not alone the presence of the Keystone is necessary to the permanence of the arch, but its durability, hardness, resistance to decay. It must be there, and it must be of good material, not even doubtful. Every grain of its composition must be firm, and its grains must adhere to each other. What do we see? The immense vote of the State shows a division of the people into almost exact halves. One-half of the people vote one way, the other half vote the other way. This is of no importance—is a small matter, indeed, unless those votes be so diametrically opposed to each other as to show absolute disintegration in the Keystone. Is there any such indication?

The administration papers tell us that the difference is great, even to absolute hostility, and that the opposition of the people to each other is on the question of supporting the arch! The one-half of the Keystone refused duty as a stone in the arch, and that the particles are individually hostile to the Union they are sustaining. A Cabinet minister publishes the same story to the world, and the people are expected to believe it. This is terrible if true.

If it were true, then the hope of preserving the magnificent fabric would indeed be very weak. The end would seem to approach rapidly.

But it is not true. The accusation is not only false, but is itself a blow at the Union.—The constant effort to place one-half of the people in a position of hostility to their country, is itself aiding and abetting the enemies of that country. If the men at Washington would learn wisdom, let them seek it in considering this old name given to Pennsylvania, the Keystone, and in the plain common sense rules for preserving that stone sound and secure. To widen and extend a fissure by driving a wedge into it, to reject and cast off in disdain, as no part of the stone, one full half of it, and yet expect to preserve the fabric safe and strong—to increase disintegration, introduce more and more violent divisions, widen breaches, and imagine this the best way to strengthen the arch, is supreme folly.

Every man in Pennsylvania, every man in America, is important to the Union, and should be won to its hearty support. You cannot put bands around the crumbling particles of a keystone, or any other stone in an arch, and expect to hold them together for long use.—They will crumble to sand, and the strength that rested in the unity of the particles will turn as it were to water by the process of disintegration.

Since the origin of the war the policy of the administration has steadily developed into a party policy. The determination has become more and more manifest to carry on the war on party principles, and to demand the support of these party principles by citizens who believed them ruinous. Opposition to plans has been openly declared to be opposition to government, and combined votes against a policy have been stigmatized as rebellious conspiracies of the people to each other, and thus to weaken the Government itself.

Has it ever occurred to the men who manage our affairs at Washington, that after we have conquered the rebellion and reduced the revolting States to absolute subjection, the grand question of the unity of the American people remains unsettled? It is not impossible to prevent the secession of a small part of the nation by force, but if that force is so managed in a long war as to introduce violent discord into other parts of the nation, even though that discord does not break out while the war is in progress, still it may so weaken the affections of the people for the Union and its Government that they will not care to preserve it after the war is over? Such a result would be a more terrible catastrophe than has yet been threatened. But it is not an impossible result. Nay, it is even now threatening us in the future, because the course of the administration is weakening the affections of part of the people for their form of government. If a party administration, elected by a party vote, is always to administer government as this administration has done; if those who voted against it are always to be treated as outsiders and enemies; if the Government is to become a party government for four years, with steady hostility to citizens who oppose its principles, then, whether power be in the hands of Republicans or Democrats, the opposition will learn to dislike their Government, attachment to its very form will become cold, and the process of decay will go on rapidly. There is danger of this very result now. It is not uncommon to hear men publicly discuss the form of government and condemn it. One class want a stronger central government. Another class want to abolish States entirely. Another wish checks put on Federal power and Presidential authority. The old Union is avowedly detestable to many public men. It was a glorious old Union, and we had in it happiness and prosperity. But radicalism entered it, and the last two years have been years of fearful experiment. Nor is there any safety but in a return to that old Union, and the preservation of our ancient principles of common interests and mutual concession for mutual good.—*Journal of Commerce.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY—OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The following was received to-day at the headquarters of the army:

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 18.—*Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:*—The following dispatch has just been received from Brigadier General Geo. Crook, commanding second cavalry division, dated Rogerville, Ala., Oct. 10, 1863:

I have the honor to inform you that I have had three fights with the enemy since I left Squatchie valley, whipping him very badly each time. The last battle ended at Farmington, Tenn., where I fought Wheeler's whole command with only two brigades. I cut his force in two, scattering a large portion of it, capturing four pieces of artillery, one thousand stand of cavalry arms, two hundred and forty prisoners, besides the wounded. As I pursued the enemy immediately, I have not been able to ascertain the number of been killed and wounded, but it was very heavy. They were scattered over a distance of fifteen miles from this, and their retreat was a precipitate rout, their men deserting and straggling over the country. I pursued them with great vigor, but their horses being better than mine, I was only able to come up with a couple of regiments at Sugar creek, left to detain me. I made a charge on them, capturing some fifty of them, and scattering the remainder in the mountains. When within eight miles of the river I struck the gallop, but when I reached the river I found that they had all crossed at a ford some three miles above Samp's ferry, where they could cross twelve abreast. I never saw troops more demoralized than they were. I am satisfied their loss on this raid was not less than 2,000. No fears need be entertained of their making another raid soon. Signed, Geo. W. Crook, Brigadier General Commanding. W. S. ROSECRANS, Major General.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Navy Department has received a communication from acting Rear Admiral Lee, dated off Newport News yesterday, in which he states that Lieutenant Lawson, on the 11th, being close in shore to the westward of the bar off New Inlet, discovered a vessel coming up the beach. He tried to get between the stranger and the beach without success, the latter being too close in when the attempt was made by her to run back to the bar, which attempt was interrupted by the Nansemond, and the vessel was then run so hard ashore, with a heavy surf and a falling tide, that all of Lieutenant Lawson's subsequent efforts proved unavailing to get her afloat again.

All on board escaped, excepting seven, the second and third mates, two of the crew, and a passenger. The first two are reported to be Americans and the remainder foreigners.

Lieut. Lawson set her on fire and burned her to the water's edge, firing a number of shots into her machinery.

She proved to be the propeller Douro, owned at Wilmington, with a cargo of two hundred and fifty bales of cotton, two hundred and seventy boxes and twenty tierces of tobacco, and a quantity of turpentine and rosin, all belonging to the rebel government.

The Douro was captured by the Quaker City last spring, condemned, sold and taken to the British provinces, and thence to Nassau. This vessel now lies a perfect wreck just above the Helb.

The English schooner Florence was captused on the 2d instant, six miles from Matagorda, Texas, purporting to be from New Orleans to Rio Janeiro. When boarded, the master pretended he did not know his position, and thought he was eighty miles from land. She was seized by Acting Commander Smith as a lawful prize for violating the blockade. She was laden with medicines, wines, saddles and assorted cargo.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 19.—The steamer Hibernian, from Liverpool, with dates to the 8th inst., passed here this morning.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had addressed a public meeting at Glasgow, on the American war, which called out th ecriticism of the London *Times.*

The directors of the Great Eastern ship company have taken formal proceedings in bankruptcy to wind up the company, in order to stay various actions and insure an equal distribution of the assets.

England was startled by an earthquake early on the morning of the 6th. It was felt in all directions. There was no damage done.

The English journals advance nothing new on American affairs.

The two secessionist associations at Manchester have amalgamated into one, under the title of the Southern Independence Association; the main object being to procure recognition for the South.

The course adopted by the Arch Duke Maximilian relative to Mexico disappoints the London speculators in Mexican securities. A considerable decline has taken place.

It is reported that Spain is among the powers resolved to recognize the new Mexican empire.

The Paris Bourse is dull and steady at 67f. 75c.

The Polish Question is unchanged. It is reported that Prince Czartorisky was taking formal steps on the part of the Polish national government to secure recognition to the Poles as belligerents.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Camp near Centreville, Oct. 18, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 97.

The attention of the Major General commanding having been called to the omission in General Orders No. 96, of the 15th inst., from these headquarters, to mention the services of the cavalry constituting part of the rear guard on the 14th inst., he takes the earliest opportunity to bear testimony to the activity, zeal, and gallantry, not only of the second division, but of the whole cavalry corps, and to the efficient and ardous services rendered in all the recent operations, from the Rapidan to this place.

By command of Maj. Gen. Meade.
S. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 19—A terrible accident occurred about noon. A number of men were engaged in digging a sewer twenty feet below the level of the street, when both sides caved in, burying about twenty. Three dead bodies have been taken out, and only three were saved alive. There are still twelve or fifteen persons under the earth, and men are vigorously engaged in digging them out.

GOVERNMENT FEED HOUSE DESTROYED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Early this morning the Government feed house, on the Washington monument grounds, was set on fire in two places. The structure being of wood was soon destroyed, with 100 tons of hay and a large amount of ground feed. Other frame buildings in proximity were saved from damage. Twelve or more horses were burned to death.

BY THE MAILS.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

REBEL FORCES MASSED AT MANCSSAS—A GREAT BATTLE IMPENDING—GEN. MEADE'S ARMY REPORTED WITHIN THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—It is ascertained from the Army of the Potomac that the heavy rain of yesterday psevented any field operations. Our cavalry scouts failed to find any considerable body of the enemy, and our signal men, owing to the fog and haze, saw indications of only one large camp at Bristow Station.

It is believed the enemy have, during the previous day, reconnoitred our position, and finding our lines impregnable, retired rearward, and fearing a rise in the Rappahannock would interfere with their base of supplies have expedited their movements towards that line.

Our troops are equally well posted for an advance or for defence. The enemy's forced marches, and scarcity of supplies, render it impossible to actively advance or retreat. If they attack us their defeat is considered beyond a doubt.

General Sickles arrived in front last night, prepared to take the field if a fight should ensue. His friends there, however, think his valor carries him too far in his present physical condition.

A report reached headquarters that the enemy were in force, this morning, at and around Manasses Junction. Some of our troops prepared immediately to advance, and probably to reconnoitre.

Our movements have recently been of a strategic character, in which General Lee has thus far been completely outgeneraled by General Meade.

No fears exist of our not being able to cope with General Lee in the field if we can get his force in a mass without our having a large base of supplies to protect.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The information from the Army of the Potomac received to-night is that reports came in from our cavalry yesterday evening that the enemy had massed a force at Manassas. There were also vague rumors that the enemy, straitened for supplies, and having signally failed to procure them from General Meade's trains, has again turned his attention and course toward the Lower Shenandoah valley, and to our posts on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Trusty parties have been sent out to ascertain the truth of the reports.

Rebel infantry pickets made their appearance last night in the vicinity of Chantilly, indicating the presence of a heavy rebel force in that vicinity; but General Sedgwick drove them back to Frying Pan from his front.—Gen. Corcoran visited the camp yesterday.

Later information up to noon to-day says that our cavalry reconnoissance went out as far as one mile from Bristow Station and found nothing but a few rebel cavalry scouts.

Rumors continue to multiply, to the effect that a rebel column is moving towards Point of Rocks, or Harper's Ferry, but after careful inquiry by private parties, no information was obtained to confirm these reports.

It would seem that a general engagement is considered probable, from the fact that the army surgeons have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the Army of the Potomac.

The following was to day received at the headquarters in this city:

CLARKSBURG, Oct. 17.—General Sullivan reports that his cavalry scouts from Martinsburg yesterday, encountered a detachment of Gilmore's rebel cavalry, and captured the whole party, 39 in number, with horses, equipments, &c. B. F. KELLY, Brig. Gen.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Reports current here say that Gen. Meade's army is within the defences of Washingtpn, and that no battle has occurred.

Lee's position is not ascertained, but it appears certain that he has not crossed the Potomac,

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

ARTILLERY FIRING ON SATURDAY—THE REBELS DISAPPEARING FROM THE FRONT.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 17.—There was a renewal of artillery firing on our extreme right to-day, continuing only a few minutes.

The main body of the enemy has mysteriously disappeared; but whether the rebels have gone up, down, over or under, nobody knows except General Meade and his confidential military counsellors. Even the regular brigade of cavalry, advancing beyond our front, failed to find them in any considerable numbers.

A soldier was shot for desertion in the 3d corps yesterday.

At seven o'clock this evening all was quiet at the front.

The guerrilla operations between Centreville and Fairfax station are becoming bold and desperate. Captain S. A. Urquahart, commissary of the 3d division, 6th army corps, was captured by guerrillas between these points to-day. Captain Wheelan, assistant quartermaster of the 1st brigade, 1st division, 6th army corps, and Lieutenant John Bradford, commissary of the same brigade, were captured by guerrillas night before last in the same vicinity.

The guerrillas also cut the mules from four six mule teams of that brigade and left the wagons, in one of which a sergeant was sleeping, who did not awake till morning, and was amazed then at the discovery of his situation.

Col. A. H. Tippen, of the 68th Pennsylvania infantry, known in Philadelphia as the "Scott Legion," has been missing since Wednesday morning, and it is feared that he also has fallen into the hands of rebel marauders.

It is rumored that Gen. Rufus King, in command of the defences of Fairfax Court House, will be assigned to the command of a division in the 5th army corps.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

A UNION FORCE DEFEATED ON THE BIG BLACK RIVER—THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION—IMPORTANT CAPTURE OF THE STEAMBOAT BURNERS, &C.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 14.—The Jackson *Mississippian* of the 6th inst., says that the election for Governor, State officers, and Congressmen took place on the 5th, and it supposes that all the present State officers were re-elected.

A sharp fight had occurred on the Big Black river, in which the rebels were driven back, but being reinforced they compelled the Federals to retreat beyond that river.

Four companies of the 2d Iowa cavalry surrounded the town of Hernando on Saturday night last and captured three men, formerly of the Memphis police, who were engaged in the recent burning of steamboats on the Mississippi river. They had a list of all the boats on the river, with the price to be paid for their destruction. They are now in irons in Irving prison, and will be tried by a military commission.

The vote of the 2d Iowa cavalry for Governor of Iowa is: Stone, Republican, 574; Tuttle, War Democrat, 107.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE.

RETREAT OF THE REBEL GUERRILLAS TO OKOLONA—ROUT OF CHALMERS BY COL. HATCH

CAIRO, Oct. 17.—The steamers Omaha and City Belle have arrived, with three hundred bales of cotton.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 10th says that the 3d Michigan cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel Mercer, encountered Richardson, with 1,800 rebels and four pieces of artillery, on the Tallahatchie. Richardson retreated to Okolona.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 15—Colonel Hatch routed and scattered Chalmer's command, driving them all beyond the Tallahatchie, and gave up the pursuit only when his ammunition was expended. General Sweeney's infantry took the wrong route, and, but for this error, most of Chalmer's command would have been captured.

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 16.—To-day was appointed for the execution of Dr. Wright, of Norfolk, for the murder of Lieut. Sanborn, but news reached here this morning that a respite for one week had been granted him by the President.

ESCAPE FROM CAMP DOUGLAS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—Twenty six of Morgan's men escaped from Camp Douglas last night by digging a tunnel, from one of the barracks, under the fence.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PEACEFUL ASPECT OF OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Now that the relations between the United States and Great Britain have assumed a more peaceful aspect, and are more likely to become additionally friendly, gentlemen connected with governmental affairs express the hope that the citizens of our country will endeavor to strengthen rather than weaken the amicable feelings of the two nations.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

However our relations with France may be regarded by the public, there is no reason to fear that any of the pending questios will lead to disagreeable results.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET TO VISIT WASHINGTON.

It is positively asserted that the Russian fleet will extend its visit to Washington. The reception here will, doubtless, be cordial.

COL. BAKER'S CAVALRY GONE TO THE FRONT.

Col. L. C. Baker's battallion of cavalry has gone to the front, but the Colonel being required as a witness here to-morrow was unable to accompany it.

THE RUMORED ADVANCE OF LEE'S ARMY.

The rumors that a body of rebels had crossed the Potomac which have prevailed here yesterday and to-day, lack confirmation. It is not thought impossible, however, that "My Maryland" may be again entered, though by no means with such large forces as in Lee's previous campaigns. Some think that Lee's present movement is henceforth to be little more than a foraging expedition.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO THE MISSOURI-KANSAS DELEGATION.

In giving a statement of the principal points decided by the President in his reply to the address of the Missouri delegation, we neglected to say that Mr. Lincoln takes occasion to declare that he cannot have part nor lot in the warfare of parties raging in Missouri, that he knows no political friends in matters with relation to which he is called to act as Chief Magistrate of the nation, looking solely to the general welfare. The letter is said to be one of Mr. Lincoln's most characteristic productions. The President has sent to Missouri for further evidence in the matter of the enroled militia, and he is unwilling to disband them, and desires to retain them under Gen. Schofield.

THE ENLISTMENT OF SLAVES.

The forthcoming order with relation to the enlistment of slaves, which secures to the loyal master $300 for each recruit from his plantation, and to the rebel master nothing at all, is to apply not only to Maryland but to all the Border States not embraced within the President's proclamation.

TREATY WITH NORTHWEST INDIANS.

Ex-Gov. Ramsey telegraphs from Crow Wing, Minn., under date of Oct. 10, to Commissioner Dole, of the Indian Bureau, that he succeeded in making a treaty with the Red Lake and Pembina Indians on Oct. 2, the particulars of which will be forwarded.

FOREIGN SEED WHEAT FOR DISTRIBUTION.

The Agricultural Bureau have received a quantity of Black Sea wheat, from Odessa, for distribution. From the Royal Agricultural Society of Russia a collection of seeds have been sent for propagation. Wheat has also been received from the Mediterranean, Southern part of France. The report of crops for September will be ready early next week.

HOW TO "AID THE GOVERNMENT."—A State Convention of "Loyal Leagues," has been called to assemble in Utica to-morrow, "to consider in what manner they may best aid the Government in the prosecution of the war." Happily, the President's proclamation calling for three hundred thousand fresh volunteers, no longer leaves the question open to discussion; manifestly and plainly they can "best aid the Government" by volunteering. If there is any other method, we should like to see it. The "Loyal Leagues" have a glorious opportunity for establishing their claims to superior loyalty, and if their numbers and influence in this and other States are not grossly exaggerated, they are in a condition to fill the entire quota out of their own ranks. This is no time for professions of loyalty unless they are bravely backed up by deeds, and we trust that the Utica Convention to-morrow will adopt some practicable means, besides talking, of manifesting the superior patriotism of the Loyal Leagues. Recruiting tents just now are better than resolutions, and a live volunteer will weigh down a bushel of speeches, and will go farther towards "aiding the Government."—*New York Sun, 19th.*

DIED.

On the morning of the 18th inst., MRS. ELIZABETH 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 o'clock on Tuesday morning. oct19-2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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, Prolapsus Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness 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 miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 60 Pills. Price $1.

DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE on Diseases of Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction, and Abuse of Nature, and emphatically the Ladies' Private Medical Adviser, a pamphlet of 64 pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage.

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

SOAP.—Tallow Soap, Babbit's New York Soap, Shaving Soap, just received by ADAM KELLER, JR.,
oct'6 Corner of Front and Market sts.

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WANTED.—A boy that has had some experience in the Dry Goods business. Enquire of R. LEVENSTINE, Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth. oct20 tf

HOUSE FOR RENT OR SALE.—The subscriber offers for rent or sale his mansion house on Second above Mulberry street, Harrisburg. A part of the furniture may be leased with the house GEO. W. HARRIS.
Harrisburg, Oct. 14, 1863—oct20 3t*

NOTICE.

Rebecca Martin by her next friend Simon Wert, vs. Josiah Martin | In the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, of Jan. 7, Term 1863. Alias subpœna in Divorce. To Josiah Martin greeting:

WHEREAS, Rebecca Martin, by her next friend Simon Wert, did, on the 21st day of January, 1863, present her petition to the Hon. Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, praying, for the causes therein set forth, she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, the said Josiah Martin:

We therefore command you, that you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Harrisburg, at our Court of Common Pleas for the county of Dauphin, on the third Monday of November next, to answer the petition or libel of your said wife, Rebecca Martin, and show cause, if any you have, why the said Rebecca Martin should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you the said Josiah Martin, agreeably to our acts of Assembly in such case made and provided. Hereof fail not,

Witness the Hon. John J. Pearson, President of our said Court at Harrisburg, this 7th day of September, A. D. 1863. J. C. YOUNG, Prothonotary.

September 7th, 1863.
J. D. BOAS, Sheriff. oct20 1td4tw

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Honorable JOHN J. PEARSON, President of the Court of Common Pleas in the Twelfth Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, and the Hon. SAMUEL LANDIS and Hon. MOSES R. YOUNG, Associate Judges in Dauphin county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 18th day of Sept., A. D. 1863, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Harrisburg, for the county of Dauphin, and to commence *on the third Monday of November next*, being the *16th day of November*, 1863, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of the said county of Dauphin, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Dauphin county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Harrisburg, the 10th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1863, and in the eighty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.
J. D. BOAS, Sheriff.

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