

more perfectly adjusts itself to the condition of all classes.

The bounties which will be paid by the General Government are extremely liberal and much larger than those heretofore given. They will aid the volunteers who shall enter the service to make immediate and ample provision for those dependent upon them.

I expect all classes of our citizens to assist in recruiting the volunteers called for from this State by their influence and by liberal contributions. I call upon all State officers to give every assistance in their power to promote enlistments into our armies, and thus save our citizens from the inequalities, irritations and sufferings of the draft, and at the same time animate our soldiers by an exhibition of sympathy and patriotic devotion, and give strength to our armies in their battles for the preservation of the Union.

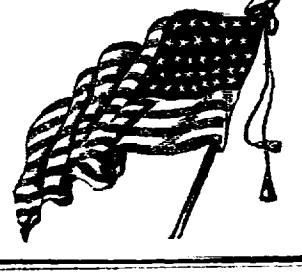
(Signed) HORATIO SHYMEUR.

## The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 22, 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the Patriot & Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.



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S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,  
No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston;  
Are our Agents for the Patriot & 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 at any time exists until changed by an explicit and sufficient act of the whole people, is severely unconstitutional upon all. \* \* \* It is indeed little else than a name when the Government in too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to control 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 revolution 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 its permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.—GEORGE WASHINGTON. [Farewell Address]

**The Right Spirit.**  
We are pleased to see by our exchanges that the noble Democracy of the State, although they deeply regret the result of the election, are by no means disheartened. Everywhere the cry is, we must not cease to labor for the country, we must keep up our organizations and persevere in the good work; after a while we shall succeed; the people cannot always be deluded, and when reaction takes place victory will crown our efforts, and it may not, even then, be too late to steer the strained and laboring vessel safely into harbor. This is the right spirit, and it is so universal as to be encouraging. Never let your zeal in a good cause flag, fellow Democrats—our duty is to act and hope—to keep the line of battle—to "pick our flints and try again."

Several Generals Relieved.

There is quite a stir among the officers of the Army of the Cumberland—that is, several of them have been stirred up by the "long pole" of the War Department, for what reasons Mr. Stanton will probably inform the public when he has more leisure. Gen. Rosecrans has been superseded in the command of the Army of the Cumberland by Gen. Grant. Gen.

Thomas for the present commanding the army at Chattanooga. Gens. McCook, of Ohio, Crittenden, of Kentucky, and Negley, of Pennsylvania, have been relieved of command, and ordered to report to the Department from Cincinnati, preliminary to an investigation before a Court of Inquiry, or trial before a Court martial. It comes out at last, as we stated at the time of the occurrence, that our troops were badly beaten in the battle near Chattanooga, and the administration are picking out victims to immolate for their own blunders. They have pitched upon Rosecrans, McCook, Crittenden and Negley, but if ever a fair trial is given these officers, and the results of the investigation made public, we are confident that the administration, and not the Generals selected as scapegoats, will be found to have been the cause of the disastrous results of the battles of Chickamauga.

M'Gilligan, Buell and Porter have already fallen—now Rosecrans and his fellow officers are to be tried—what sacrifice will Messrs. Stanton and Halleck next require to atone for their own sins?

The New Requisition.

We neither expect nor desire to escape the calumny of the party in power by anything we may say or do. In fact, we rather esteem it an honor, a high tribute to our patriotism, to be branded as traitor by a set of men whose actions prove them to be enemies of republican institutions and of their country. Such being our opinion, we trust that they will abate nothing of their abuse of us, or the party in concert with whom we act, for expressing the hope that the call of the President for 300,000 more troops by voluntary enlistment may be promptly responded to, and the quota of Pennsylvania, which will probably be from 40,000 to 50,000, furnished within the designated time.

For the honor of the Old Keystone let this be so. We all desire to see the war terminated in the shortest possible time; and if the administration have the slightest desire to bring it to a speedy conclusion, they can do so if the force now asked for is promptly furnished. Let us test at once their sincerity and capacity by giving them the means they require. If they fail, with this new force added to that already in the field, to put down armed rebellion, restore peace, and reunite, under the

terms of the Constitution, the dismembered sections of the country, they will certainly not have the effrontry to ask for fresh armies, or be absurd enough to reassert their ability to administer the Government. This call, cheerfully and promptly responded to, their failure to accomplish speedily and faithfully the duty that it will impose upon them of crushing armed rebellion and restoring peace and unity, will at last open the eyes of the people to their imbecility or infidelity, and seal their practical death warrant.

We do not ask the people of Pennsylvania to trust them, but to try them. Let us do our duty and exact from them the performance of theirs. Let the quota of the State be furnished and the responsibility of improving or abusing the last opportunity rest upon the President, his administration, and his party.

### A Word to the Majority.

"We have piped unto you, and ye have not yet responded; we have mourned unto you, and ye have not lamented."

Throughout the whole contest, which has ended, as we believe, disastrously to the interests of the country, we have endeavored to state facts, as warnings to the people, and inculcate right doctrines as their guide. We have told them how and upon what principles our republican institutions were founded; the reasons which influenced our fathers in adjusting as they did the checks and balances of power; and warned them against deviations from or infringements of the provisions of the Constitution, as dangerous to their liberties and happiness. We have, time and again, assured them that the policy indicated by the declarations and acts of the Federal administration, was a policy tending to anarchy and destruction. We have proved to them that their dearest rights had been trampled upon, and that soon their prosperity must be crippled by taxation such as no people were ever before burdened with; and we have endeavored to convince them that the existing war, as now conducted, was no nearer a close than it was before the first battle was fought; that the present administration was incapable, under its avowed policy, of conducting it to a happy termination, and that, in short, the nation was trembling on the verge of bankruptcy and ruin, without hope of any salvation but such questionable relief as despotism—clearly the aim of every act of the administration—might bestow. We have done more. We have pointed out the way in which much of this heavy present and prospective burden might be averted, and the country, though shattered, saved from destruction, and finally restored to liberty, union and prosperity. From all we have said during this long and embittered campaign, we have not one word to take back. What we uttered we believed and still believe, and await, in certainty of their accomplishment, the fulfilment of all our predictions.

The Democratic party—the majority of the legal voters of the State—believing as we did also as we did. They had faith in their principles, and that faith led them to make a mighty effort to save the country. All that could have been done with the wisdom and power at their command was done. But the effort failed; they were overcome in the contest, and the ruling power, through the instrumentality of coercion, fraud, and corruption, boasts to-day of victory; a victory from which we anticipated nothing but evil. To those who participated in the achievement of this triumph of error over truth, wrong over right, fraud over honesty, and despotism over liberty, the intercepting force met them at Henderson's, but owing to some misunderstanding withdrew and allowed them to pass with only a slight check. The pursuit was continued till evening when I withdrew most of my infantry and returned to this place. General Shackson, with his cavalry and a brigade of infantry, continued the pursuit, the enemy making a stand at every important position, but he driven them completely from the State, and captured the fort at Zollicoffer, burning the large railroad bridge at that place and five other bridges, and destroying three locomotives and about thirty-five cars. His advance is now ten miles beyond Bristol. Our loss at Blue Springs, and in the pursuit, was about 100 killed and wounded; that of the enemy was considerably greater. About 150 prisoners were taken.

(Signed) A. E. BURNSIDE,  
Major General.

### FROM GEN. BURNSIDE.

A BATTLE—OFFICIAL DISPATCH.  
KNOXVILLE, Oct. 17.—*Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:* On the 8th instant the enemy held down as far as Blue Springs, and a cavalry brigade of ours held Bull's Gap, supported by a small body of infantry at Morristown. I accordingly dispatched a brigade of cavalry around by Rodgersville, to intercept the enemy's retreat, and with considerable force of infantry and artillery moved to Bull's Gap on Saturday. On the 10th I advanced a cavalry brigade to Blue Springs, where they found the enemy strongly posted, and offering a stubborn resistance. The skirmishing continued till the arrival of the infantry, at about 4 o'clock, a.m., when I sent in a division of infantry, who charged and cleared the woods gallantly, and drove the enemy in confusion till dark. During the night the enemy retreated quietly, leaving their dead in the field, and most of their wounded in our hands. We pursued them in the morning with infantry and cavalry. The intercepting force met them at Henderson's, but owing to some misunderstanding withdrew and allowed them to pass with only a slight check. The pursuit was

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### FROM CHARLESTON.

N. Y. Oct. 21.—The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal on the 18th inst., arrived at this port this morning. She reports all quiet at Charleston, also that on Oct. 19 she chased a blockade runner for nine hours, but the latter escaped during the night. Among the passengers per the steamer Fulton are Brigadier General Terry, Colonels Hawley and Alford, and Lieutenant Colonels Hamlin and Smith, Major Dyer, and a number of other military men.

### THE INVALID CORPS.

#### REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HOSPITALS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The board of hospitals have reported the general result of their examination of soldiers for the Invalid corps. They found a large proportion of the ward masters, cooks, nurses and clerks unfit for field service, and very many not even proper subjects for the first battalion. They find that soldiers reported for duty are not sent from hospitals direct to their regiments, as required by the War Department orders. In very many instances months elapse between the soldiers' leaving the hospitals and joining their regiments. Some men have passed the greater portion of their enlistment in traveling from hospitals to convalescent camps, and from convalescent camps to hospitals. The Board say they have taken pains to instruct medical officers as to the manner of completing companies of the second battalion of the Invalid corps, so as to time to form a satisfactory hospital service and discharging those found physically unable to perform any duty.

### FROM TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 20.—Quartermaster General Meigs and staff arrived here this evening, and reported.

General Grant assumes command of the department of the Cumberland and Ohio, to be called the military division of Mississippi.

General Thomas, it is reported, assumes command of the Army of the Cumberland.

General Hooper is at Stevenson, Ala.

The Hon. E. M. Stanton arrived on a special train.

LIVERPOOL, October 10.—A Constantinople telegram says that the Porte offers to buy the steam rams building in the Mersey. Earl Russell was said to be in favor of this solution of the difficulty.

The London Times considers that the details of the battle of Chickamauga establish the total defeat of Rosecrans, and charges the Federal Government with keeping back the news.

The Archbishop of Dublin and Mrs. Folkloupe, the novelist, are dead; Lord Lyndhurst continues in a precarious condition.

The Polish and Mexican questions are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, October 11.—The Paris Bourne is heavy.

The latest political news is unimportant.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the people do not see in Maximilian's reply to the Mexican deputation any assurance that a monarchy will be as rapidly or easily established as desirable. They even go further and look on the answer as a civil refusal rather than as an acceptance, inasmuch as he asks conditions that will be difficult to satisfy.

### FROM HAVANA AND ST. DOMINGO.

New York, Oct. 21.—The steamer Creole, from Havana on the 16th has arrived. Among the passengers are M. Romers, the Minister from the Mexican Republic to the United States, and suite. Vera Cruz dates of the 1st had been received at Havana, but contain no news of interest. General Ferry has not yet arrived at Havana, and it is rumored that he died of yellow fever.

St. Domingo dates of the 12th say that it is possible that the Island will have to be abandoned by the Spaniards. Porto Plata has been burnt by the rebels, who had established a government at Caballeros. General Rivera is reported to be at Porto Plata with 1,200 men, in an entrenched camp, with plenty of provisions and ammunition. Several vessels of war re-

main there to cover his retreat. Four war vessels, with troops aboard, have left St. Domingo. No more Spanish troops can be spared.

### ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

GENERAL LEE FOUND—SKIRMISHING—DAVIN'S BRIGADE SURROUNDED, BUT CUT THROUGH WITH LOSS—GENERAL BATTLE IMMINENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The following intelligence from the Army of the Potomac, up to 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, has been received here by special messenger:

General Kilpatrick's division of cavalry yesterday pushed back Stuart's rebel cavalry beyond Gainesville towards Warrenton. There was considerable fighting, but it was not attended with much loss on our side.

General Buford's division, which took the road through Thoroughfare Gap, made a reconnaissance, and reported that they found no enemy in force.

A locomotive had come up on the Manassas railroad as far as Gainesville, showing that the line of railroad was unbroken.

General Custer reports that in the engagement on Monday we drove the rebel cavalry from Gainesville to beyond Buckland mills, four miles westward. There our troops encountered a rebel force of infantry and artillery, drawn up in line of battle, which was at least a mile in length. Davis's cavalry brigade and battery were at one time entirely cut off, but he extricated himself. We lost about two hundred in killed, wounded and missing, and also several wagons, one of which contained the official papers of the brigade.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the rebels were in force at Buckland mills, four miles from Gainesville, and our troops were advancing upon them. A battle was considered imminent.

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Major General.

### THE WAR IN KANSAS.

#### THE REBEL SCATTERED—REVIVAL OF UNION SENTIMENT.

ST. LOUIS, October 20.—Little Rock advises to the 14th say that the rebel army is scattered in every direction, and an extraordinary revival of Union sentiment has taken place among the people. Over 1,000 men joined the Federal army at Little Rock, and the people are coming in daily and taking the oath of allegiance.

The official report of the capture of Confederate steamers on the Red river will not differ materially from the accounts already telegraphed.

GEN. CRITTENDEN TO HIS COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS, Chattanooga, Oct. 19, 1863.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Twenty-First Army Corps:

The general commanding announces with sorrow that the name of this corps has been struck from the army rolls, and that he has been relieved from duty and ordered to report to the Adjutant General.

The monthly compensation of soldiers enlisted under this order will be at the following rates:

If continued in the service three years, veterans \$24; other volunteers, not yet re-enlisted,

\$25 premium will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter.

\$3 reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter.

The money received from drafted persons as an exemption from service shall constitute a substitute fund for the payment of premiums and bounty to recruits.

The total amount of bounty to be paid to each recruit is \$402, of which he will receive \$75 cash before leaving the general rendezvous. The balance will be paid to him by instalments according to existing regulations.

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