

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.



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We exclude our usual variety from the first page, in order to make room for the admirable letter of Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, to Bishop Potter, of Philadelphia, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

A Base Forgery.

The letter which the Abolition papers are now publishing, purporting to have been written by Mr. Vallandigham, during his brief sojourn in the South under the ban of the administration, to Col. Inshall, of the 8th Alabama volunteers, is pronounced by Mr. V. to be a "forgery," and we believe it is. Our readers will know that Mr. Vallandigham is not a special favorite of ours, but we believe him to be incapable of writing such a letter, and respect him as an able statesman than the most exalted of his persecutors, and a purer patriot and more honest man than any of them.

When Will the War Cease?

A momentous question, truly—who shall answer it? Already have we, the non-seceding States, mustered into the service over one million and a quarter of soldiers, and on their part the seceding States probably a full million. The history of the world records no such contest as this has been, whether we consider it in relation to the numbers actually engaged in the field, or in regard to the questions involved in the contest. Two millions and a quarter of men have been engaged in deadly conflict—battles have been lost and won—territory has been acquired and lost—hundreds of thousands of citizen soldiers have been slain, crippled by the missiles of war, or disabled by sickness and disease contracted in the field, hundreds of thousands yet confront each other in martial array, and yet, as far as our vision carries us, we cannot see that we are any nearer the termination of the struggle than we were when the cannon of the rebels opened on Sumpter, or the first Union battery opened fire on the battle field of Bull Run. Now, 300,000 more men are called for, swelling the whole number on the Federal side to over one million and a half, and the question naturally presents itself, "How many more men will it require, and when will the war cease?"

In his recent interview with the clergy of the Second Presbyterian Church, President Lincoln expressed the wish that he "was a more devout man." In the depth of our heart we wish he was; but we see no sign on his part of repentance, and we fear he will never be any more "devout" than he was when he was sworn into office and is now. If he were truly devout—if he had a Christian heart and sound head, we might hope for the adoption of wise pacificatory measures—but as it is we cannot. Controlled by men who are neither Christians nor Statesmen, he is given over to hardness of heart, and we see nothing before us, under the policy which he is pursuing, but the Red Sea and the catastrophe which overtook the hosts of Pharaoh. His is emphatically a wicked administration, guided by the counsel of unwise and ungodly men, and those who look for good to proceed from its measures are gifted with a cast of mind and a depth of penetration which we honestly confess we do not possess. We look for no peace, for no amelioration of present misery while this administration remains in power; but, on the contrary, the future seems full of greater evils than the past, and hope droops her pinions and assumes the aspect of despair.

These prefatory remarks have been elicited by the following article which we find in that able and sound Democratic paper, the Boston Post:

"Were the war to cease to-morrow," an editorial in the New York Tribune of Tuesday says, "the great body of the American people, North and South, respecting each other more than ever before, would be friends within a few months." We think this is a correct opinion, with the proviso, that the people of the South, in the words just uttered by Senator Harding, from Oregon, be allowed, unmolested, to control their own domestic policy under the Constitution of the United States. If, however, the people of the North choose to give so much heed as they have done to the hypocritical Abolition schemes who are forever intermeddling, and who promise to reorganize the social labor system—the whole domestic policy of the South, according to Abolition notions, the friendship would soon be again broken.

But what is the prospect of the war ceasing? We suppose an analogous question is, What is the prospect of a full release of the country from the malign influence of ultra Abolition schemes? Little prospect, if the utterances of the New York Tribune school be of any worth; for we look in vain for any receding from radical counsels and measures. The past does not warrant much confidence in the Tribune's predictions; but here is one just made. It says, "A complete, beneficent triumph, or utter disastrous wreck and wreck, lies before us—probably as no great distance." If the country endorses the radical policy which this journal advocates, then it promises "a complete, beneficent triumph." If not, then "utter disastrous wreck." Only when we get to pure military despotism—when a conqueror's standing army is stationed in the whole South—can the idea of the Tribune school be embodied in legislation. But what will come then? The worthy, when the seceded States, he says, are subjected to military despotism, the whole country will be subject to it. This is the simple, sober, solemn, vital

truth. Those who think of setting up the Whiting, Sumner and Gratz Brown political machine to work only in the South, act on a perilous theory.

But the Tribune school, when every consideration of country demands that North and South, and East and West should deal honestly by each other, as precious blood flows so freely, keeps up its terrible engine to fire the North's heart. Now, is there a sane man here at the North who believes that the South now so much as dreams of imposing its system of slave labor on the whole country? "When is this struggle to end?" Senator Johnson says, in the rebel Congress. "Shall we conquer the North? No; we have no desire to do this." And he speaks, he says, when "almost every man and woman is bathed in tears and cast down with sorrow." Does anybody think that Senator Johnson believes he can conquer the North? That the rebels believe they can conquer the North? And yet this pestilential and reasonable Abolition concern of a New York Tribune, has the audacity to say, "The real corner stone of the Confederacy is not African slavery, but the enslavement of labor." And so they are fighting to enslave our free labor! This is a miserable partisan pretext. Well does the Tribune know that the secession leaders mean independence; mean if they can to sever themselves forever from free labor; but however it may be with the leaders, if the Tribune will give attention to the developments of public opinion at the South, it may learn that the people there desire peace on the basis of submission to the Constitution. And every day's revelations among Republicans show that if words are not used to deceive, they cannot be united on the ultra Abolition policy which Postmaster General Blair puts on a par with Secession, and pronounces abhorrent to every principle on which the Union was founded.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

- List of Members of the Senate. 1st District—Jeremiah Nichols, A. C. M. Donovan, D. 2nd District—George Connelly, A. 3rd District—Chester and Delaware—W. Worthington, A. 4th District—J. C. Smith, D. 5th District—William Kinsey, D. 6th District—Northampton—G. W. Stein, D. 7th District—Bleeker—Clymer, D. 8th District—Schuykill—Bernard Reilly, D. 9th District—Carlson, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—H. B. Beardsley, D. 10th District—Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—W. T. Carroll, A. 11th District—J. B. Stack, D. 12th District—Tigra, Potter, McKean and Warren—S. F. Wilson, A. 13th District—Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union—Henry Johnson, D. 14th District—Montgomery, Northumberland and Columbia—D. 15th District—Franklin and Perry—George H. Sneyder, D. 16th District—Dauphin and Lebanon—David Fleming, A. 17th District—Bancroft—Benjamin Campney, A. 18th District—York—A. Hestand Glatz, D. 19th District—Adams, Franklin and Fulton—William M'Sherwin, A. 20th District—Boswell, Bedford and Huntingdon—G. W. Housholder, A. 21st District—Cambria and Clearfield—W. A. Wallace, D. 22nd District—Indiana and Armstrong—Henry White, A. 23rd District—Westmoreland and Fayette—John Latta, D. 24th District—Washington and Greengarden—William Hopkins, D. 25th District—Allegheny—John F. Fenny, A. J. L. Graham, A. 26th District—Beaver and Butler—C. M'Callister, A. 27th District—Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—Thomas Hoge, A. 28th District—Erie and Crawford—Morrow E. Lowry, A. 29th District—Clarion, Jefferson, Forrest and Elk—U. J. Lamberton, D. 30th District—Abolition Senators.....17 Democratic Senators.....17 Abolition Majority.....1

List of Members of the House of Representatives.

- 1st District—William Foster, A. 2nd District—T. J. Rager, D. 3rd District—Samuel Jones, D. 4th District—John D. Watson, A. 5th District—William W. Wait, A. 6th District—G. H. Hill, A. 7th District—Thomas Cochran, A. 8th District—James M. Kerns, A. 9th District—George A. Quigley, D. 10th District—S. S. Pascoe, D. 11th District—J. W. Hopkins, A. 12th District—L. V. Stuppin, A. 13th District—Ed. G. Lee, A. 14th District—Albert B. Schofield, D. 15th District—William F. Smith, A. 16th District—Ed. G. Lee, A. 17th District—James Miller, A. 18th District—James H. Marshall, D. 19th District—Thomas J. Bigham, A., Alfred Slack, A., Wm. H. Dennison, A., John P. Glass, A., W. H. Heron, A. 20th District—Armstrong and Westmoreland—J. B. Chambers, D. 21st District—York and Adams—John W. Middle, D. 22nd District—Clarion and Jefferson—William Henry, A., Josiah White, A. 23rd District—Bedford—E. F. Myers, D. 24th District—Allegheny—A. Killeen, D., William Pottenger, D., John Missetter, D. 25th District—Blair—K. M'Heurtre, A. 26th District—Franklin and Fulton—John Marshall, A. 27th District—Butler—Wm. Haslett, A. J. H. Negley, A. 28th District—Cambria and Clearfield—John Cochran, A. 29th District—Franklin and Fulton—T. M'D. Sharpe, D., William Green, A. 30th District—Greene—Alexander Patton, D. 31st District—Butler—David Estlin, A. 32nd District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 33rd District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 34th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 35th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 36th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 37th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 38th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 39th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 40th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 41st District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 42nd District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 43rd District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 44th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 45th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 46th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 47th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 48th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 49th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 50th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 51st District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 52nd District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 53rd District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 54th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 55th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 56th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 57th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 58th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 59th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 60th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 61st District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 62nd District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 63rd District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 64th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 65th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 66th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 67th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 68th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 69th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 70th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 71st District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 72nd District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 73rd District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 74th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 75th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 76th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 77th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 78th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 79th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 80th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 81st District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 82nd District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 83rd District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 84th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 85th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 86th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 87th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 88th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 89th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 90th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 91st District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 92nd District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 93rd District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 94th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 95th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 96th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 97th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 98th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 99th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A. 100th District—Allegheny—John Marshall, A.

RECAPITULATION.

- Senators.....16 Abolitionists.....17 Representatives.....48 Abolitionists.....52 Total.....64 Abolitionists.....69 Democrats.....64 Abolition majority on joint ballot.....5

"How long shall I see the standard and hear the sound of the trumpet?" In times of doubt and discouragement, when the lowering clouds of uncertainty hang thick and heavy about the horizon—when taxation, immediate and eternal, stares every citizen in the face—when conscription is depleting our land of its youth and depriving age of its support—when the hopes of affianced maidens sink, as day by day they witness the embarkation of those for whom life only seems tolerable—when the widow contemplates in tears the vital responsibilities which the casualties of war impose upon her feminine nature, why should not our rulers, who are but the agents selected to carefully watch over and promote the interests of the people, pause in their fearful carnival of blood, and try by every device of humanity, by every expedient of honorable negotiation, to put an end to this mad spirit of destruction, this fearful riot of devastation and death, before the physical strength of the people and the vital powers of the country become exhausted beyond hope of recovery?

Why should the exclusive contemplation of war be the rule and peace only the exception? Is it no longer right to speak in behalf of humanity, to appeal to the common instinct of self-preservation; or must unceasing lamentations go up to Heaven from the innocent victims of sectional hate and fanatical prejudice, to appease the appetites of a soulless few, who are gloating over the thousands they secure at the expense of every principle known to virtue, honor and religion? Too truly, I fear, may we indulge in the apprehensions of Jeremiah: "For from the least of them even unto the greatest of them, every one is given to covetousness, and from the prophet even unto the priest, every one doleth falsely."

NEWS OF THE DAY. BY TELEGRAPH.

WHAT ROSECRANS SAYS. CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—General Rosecrans said, in his speech at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday, that it was his firm belief that if the forces recently sent to Chattanooga had been ordered there before, as ought to have been done, the backbone of the rebellion would have been broken. The General left last night for his home at Yellow Springs.

FROM TENNESSEE. A BATTLE—HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES—COL. CRAWFORD'S RETURN—BROWNLOW AND MAYNARD. A Knoxville dispatch of the 25th says: The engagement of to-day was a hot, hand-to-hand affair of over four hours. The rebel force was estimated at 5,000, and they lost in killed, wounded and prisoners over 3,000. Colonel Wolford recaptured his wagon train and some of his men, but lost his battery. Our loss was nearly 3,000. General Sanders advanced yesterday and drove the rebels from below Philadelphia. A running fight was kept up until dark.

Colonel Crawford has returned from his expedition to distribute arms through Virginia and North Carolina and receive recruits. He has been successful in both, the people rising everywhere.

Messrs. Maynard and Brownlow spoke to 20,000 people, and their ultra radicalism was received with enthusiasm.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

FORKESB MORGAN, Oct. 26.—A lady, the wife of an officer in the Southern army, recently arrived in Norfolk, says she is from Mobile, Ala., and that that city is threatened by the Federal troops; they being near enough to watch the movements of the Confederate force in that city. The inhabitants think that the city will soon fall into the hands of the Federals, as the Confederates have but few available troops there, and are resorting to deceptive means to keep up the appearance of a larger force than they really have. Even the women dress up in men's clothes and parade the outskirts of the city as soldiers. If the city is attacked no resistance will be shown by their picket force.

The Richmond Sentinel of Oct. 23d says, the people of Richmond decided yesterday, by a large vote—867 to 298—that they deem it unadvisable to place any restriction on prices, and the Virginia Senate decided that there should be none. The proposition is now dead. We submit to this decision with cheerfulness, though we believe it to be a great mistake. An order has been issued from the War Department to General Winler, who is in charge of the prisoners of war at Richmond, instructing him to deliver to the Federal prisoners in his charge all the gold sent to them by their friends from the North, as he may receive it, but to withhold from them all U. S. Treasury notes, as the Confederate government recognizes no such money. He may give them an equivalent in Southern scrip.

It is stated that some persons who have put substitutes in the army, while they stayed at home to make money, are alarmed at the prospect of the repeal of the substitute law, and having made the wherewithal to travel, are trying to run away to Europe. We understand that numerous applications have been made for passports; more, probably, than will be granted.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, October 27.—The Star says: No information has been received here indicating that the hostile armies upon the Rappahannock have come into collision again; that is, since Saturday last.

It turns out that the importance of the cavalry fight on that day, this side of the river, has been greatly magnified.

It is the belief of nearly all military men here that no considerable portion of Lee's army have recrossed into Fauquier county, as alleged, and his act of laying pontoons across the river in the vicinity of Rappahannock Station was intended to facilitate the retreat.

A FIGHT AT CHEROKEE, ALA.

CAIRO, Oct. 26.—The Memphis Bulletin of the 24th says that on the 21st the advance of the Union forces moving eastward from Corinth, met with resistance at Cherokee station, 89 miles from Tusculum, Alabama. Gen. Osterhaus was in the advance and had not moved far when he encountered two brigades of rebel cavalry under Generals Lee and Forrest, estimated at from 4,000 to 6,000. The fight lasted for an hour, when the rebels were driven back with severe loss. Our loss was seven killed and thirty-seven wounded, caused chiefly by an unfortunate mistake, by which Lee's cavalry, who were dressed in blue overcoats, were supposed to be a part of our forces. The rebels are said to have very strong fortifications constructed a mile this side of Tusculum, on the railroad. The prisoners captured report that the enemy expects to make a stout resistance at that place. They say they had 4,500 men there on Tuesday and received reinforcements of 1,000 cavalry on Wednesday. Two thousand more were expected from Gen. Bragg.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Lieutenant Commanding S. P. Quackenbush has been ordered to the command of the Pequot. Lieutenant Commanding James Parker has been detached for special duty at New York, and ordered to the North Atlantic blockading squadron.

GUERRILLA DEPREDAATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

CAIRO, Oct. 26.—The steamer Mist, bound from Helena to Memphis, while on the Mississippi side of the river, 15 miles above Helena, on the 21st, was boarded by ten or fifteen guerrillas, who robbed the boat of \$20,000 in money and other valuables. They then fired the boat, which was consumed together with a number of bales of cotton. One of the party was shot and three others captured in the vicinity on the next day. The boat was owned in Paducah, Ky., and cost \$40,000.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE DRAFT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The quota of Pennsylvania in the next draft is 88,709. The one-month's advanced pay allowed to volunteers by the resolution of Congress July 21, 1862, will be paid to recruits for old organizations, enlisted under the recent order, immediately upon their arrival at the general rendezvous.

DAMAGE TO THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL.

EASTON, Oct. 27.—Part of the new work on the repairs of the Delaware Division Canal has given way. Boats will not pass before the 4th of November.

BY THE MAILS.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

MOVEMENTS OF BRAGG—REPORTED ATTACK ON BOMB AND ATLANTA—DEFEAT OF THE REBELS, &c. CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—A special dispatch to the Gazette from Chattanooga, dated the 24th, gives the following information: General Grant arrived here yesterday. Deserter reports that Breckinridge's and Hindman's corps are withdrawing. The rebels are moving in large bodies to our left to-day, but their object is unknown. Rumors are afloat that Rome and Atlanta have been attacked in the rear by our forces. The river is high and rising. The weather is cold, and the roads are in bad condition.—All is quiet.

MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 22.—General McPherson, on the 15th, came up with the enemy near Canton, Miss. After a short fight the enemy retreated, leaving two hundred prisoners in our hands.

GENERAL McPHERSON OCCUPIES CANTON.

General Logan marched, with his command, from Vicksburg into the interior of Mississippi a week ago. He will soon be heard from.

GENERAL ROSECRANS AT CINCINNATI.

INTERESTING AND PATRIOTIC SPEECH—FALSITY OF SENATION RUMORS—THE PRESIDENT COMPLIMENTS ROSECRANS ON HIS LAST BATTLE. CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—General Rosecrans arrived in this city at about 11 o'clock this morning, and was escorted to the Burnet House by an immense crowd of citizens. He was enthusiastically welcomed throughout the entire line of march.

On arriving at the hotel, General Rosecrans was introduced to the assemblage by Judge Stever, who said that his fellow-citizens of Cincinnati appreciated the work he had accomplished for his country, and assured him of their unshaken confidence in him. While he has never dishonored his native State, the State has never forgotten him. Alluding to his removal from the Army of the Cumberland, he said the people would require the records upon which that act was based to be produced.

SPEECH OF GEN. ROSECRANS. General Rosecrans returned his sincere thanks for the expression of sympathy and respect which this public reception implied. While he felt flattered by it, he could not forget that the heart of the people did not go out to individuals alone. It is the principle for which we are contending—the struggle for national life—that produces such assemblages.

He asked the people not to forget their duty to the Government, whatever might occur to individuals. The question as to how he had been used he desired to leave for time to answer. "Some friends of mine," he said, "in New York are very solicitous about my health. The Army of the Cumberland thinks I am well enough, and so do I. As to the quantity of opium I have taken they will have to consult my druggist. The New York and Washington papers have said that Generals Crittenden and McCook intended to make charges against me. They assure me that they regret exceedingly that such false reports should be started."

Gen. Rosecrans also remarked that since the battle of Chickamauga he had received a letter of approval from the President for his action in the affair. He was satisfied that whatever charges appeared in the Eastern papers against him the Government was in no way responsible for them. He expressed his readiness to do whatever the Government desired of him.

At the conclusion of his speech, cheers were given for Gen. Rosecrans and the Army of the Cumberland. The welcome given to Gen. Rosecrans was earnest and hearty throughout.

ROSECRANS' FAREWELL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, Chattanooga, October 19, 1863. The General Commanding announces to the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland that he leaves them under orders from the President. General Thomas, in compliance with orders from the President, will assume command of the Department. The chiefs of staffs of this Department will report to him for orders. In taking leave of you, his brothers in arms, officers and soldiers, he congratulates you that your new commander comes to you not as a stranger. Gen. Thomas has been identified with this army from its first organization, and has had you with him in battle. To his renowned prudence, dauntless courage and true patriotism, you may look with confidence that under God he will lead you to victory. The General Commanding doubts not you will be as true to yourselves and your country in the future as you have been in the past. To the division and brigade commanders he tenders his cordial thanks for their valuable aid and hearty cooperation in all he has undertaken. To the chiefs of the staffs of the Department and their subordinates, whom he leaves behind, he owes a debt of gratitude for their fidelity and concurring devotion to duty. Companions in arms, officers and soldiers, farewell, and God bless you.

WASHINGTON NEWS—THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Navy Department has received information that the steamer De Soto, during the latter part of October, when in Southwest Pass, received information that a steamer had been boarded by a band of rebels, and carried off of the river. After a run of thirty-five miles she was captured, and proved to be the Leviathan. She is a new and very fast screw steamer, amply supplied with coal and provisions for a cruise, with a picked crew.

Captain Walker says: "I feel great satisfaction in announcing this success, for when the Boston, a very much inferior vessel, was carried off, some months ago, by a similar enterprise, we soon fell upon her track, and thus had the opportunity of witnessing the desolation she had spread in her path, blackening the seas in her wake with the charred memorials of many fine ships. The Leviathan, with her desperate band, has been sent to New Orleans."

Commodore Bell, in a communication to the Department, dated aboard the steamer Persacola, off New Orleans, October 6th, says: "A steamer Tennessee returned the day before from the Rio Grande, whither she had been dispatched with Captain Bahn, of the United States Engineers, to examine the coast of Texas. The Tennessee left the Rio Grande on the 10th inst. On her return, off the Rio Brazos, she captured the British schooner Friendship, loaded with munitions of war, from Havana, and at the same time chased another schooner, which was fired and blown up when three miles distant from the Tennessee. The explosion was heard at Galveston, thirty miles distant. She was discovered to be the Jane, of Nassau, New Providence.

Lieut. Com. H. Dane, of the Cayuga, also has been successful in destroying, by fire, two schooners of the coast of Louisiana. They were loaded with powder of French manufacture.

Commodore Rolando, of the U. S. steamer Seminoe, off Sabine Pass, has informed Commodore Bell that the Clifton and Jackson, with three cotton-clad steamers, were seen daily steaming in the river there. From all the information he could obtain, he inferred that every blockade runner, either from or into Mobile, has been captured, and that the coast of Texas will be, henceforth, the principal theatre for blockade runners.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

CAIRO, October 26.—The new trade regulations went into effect at Memphis to-day. Reports from New Orleans show receipts of nearly 4,000 bales of cotton for one day.

THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—The following telegram was received at the Executive Department to-day: GOV. SEYMOUR: 60,378 is the correct quota of New York under the proclamation of the 17th of October. The quota was subdivided for the different divisions, and perhaps the mistake originated in that way.

JAS. B. FRY, "Provost Marshal General." Gen. Fry also advises Gov. Seymour that New York was deficient, on the 17th of October, of 47,657 men. So that the whole number of volunteers to be raised before January next, to avoid the new draft, is 108,085.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

IMMENSE WAR FLEET IN NEW YORK HARBOR. Never since the organization of the navy of the United States have there been so many U. S. vessels of war in New York harbor as at the present time. There are no less than 62, carrying 444 guns, a larger force than that of the entire U. S. Navy before the outbreak of the rebellion.

STATE ITEMS.

JUNIATA COUNTY. A large bear was killed in Beale township, on Saturday evening last. He was first discovered walking along the main road in front of Allen's store. He dressed one hundred and fifty lbs.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

By a careful comparison of the returns of the vote for Governor, thus far received, the fact is proven that Old Northampton is the banner Democratic county in the State of Pennsylvania. Look at the figures—3,070 majority! Upon the same number of votes polled can any other county equal it? Here is an increase of six hundred on our unusual large majority of last year. We have done better than we ever promised—had some other counties, where large promises were made, done as well, the result in the State would have been far different—the true Union men, the Democracy, would not now be lamenting their defeat.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

OUR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT SOUND.—Amid the general clamor of the election, the Democracy of the Twelfth Congressional District have the satisfaction of knowing that their chances of electing a Democratic member next fall are first rate. Here, in Susquehanna, our vote has been increased over that of last year by near two hundred; and it was only by the aid of frauds, polling votes of citizens of other States, minors, non-residents, and picked soldiers from the army, that the Abolition majority is not cut down at least three hundred. In Luzerne, where a large imported Abolition vote was polled, our majority is more than up to last year's figures.—Next year the two counties will again elect a Congressman, and in spite of the hopes of a shoddy party that they could see a way to elect a man of their color, the figures show that we can again elect a Democrat to Congress by about the majority of last year, when we beat Grow by one thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven votes. In fact it may as well be understood that a white man will represent us for the coming ten years.

MONROE COUNTY.

SUICIDE.—We regret to announce that Mr. Andrew Eilenberger, of Smithfield township, committed suicide on Tuesday evening last, by hanging himself on a tree in the orchard of his brother-in-law, John Turpening, Esq., in Smithfield township. The deceased was drafted about a year ago, and the consequences thereof made him feel troubled and melancholy, and it is supposed caused this rash and unfortunate act. Mr. Eilenberger was unmarried and about thirty years of age.

A NOBLE ACT.—We learn that Geo. Labar, Esq., of Middle Smithfield township, aged 97 years, walked eight miles to the place of the last election in that township, and voted the whole Democratic ticket. We propose nine cheers for Mr. Labar.

CENTRE COUNTY.

It must be exceedingly gratifying to Gov. Curtin to know that his native county that gave him 842 of a majority three years ago, now gives 944 against him. Creditable to him, isn't it?

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27. There is more doing in breadstuffs; sales of 30,000 bbls flour at \$5 50 for superfine, and \$5 75 to \$7 50 for old stock and fresh ground extra family. The market is bare of rye flour and corn meal. Fair demand for wheat, and 6,000 bushels red sold at \$1 48@1 50, and a small lot of white at \$1 80@2. 3,000 bushels rye sold at \$1 20. Corn unsettled and higher, with sales of 3,000 bushels mixed and yellow at \$1 05. Oats are active at 78@80c. Cloverseed wanted at \$7@7 50, and flaxseed at \$3 15. Provisions more slowly; sales of mess pork at \$15, hams at 12@13c, sides 7@7 1/2c, shoulders at 6 1/2@7c, lard firm at 11 1/2@12c. Whisky steady at 63c.

New York, Oct. 27. Flour heavy; sales of 9,000 barrels at \$5 50 @6 80 for State, \$5 90@6 20 for Ohio, \$6 70 @6 75 for Southern. Wheat dull and sales unimportant. Corn quiet; sales of 40,000 bushels at \$1 05@1 06. Beef quiet. Pork heavy. Lard dull. Whisky closed firm at 60 cents.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27. Flour quiet at \$6 25 for superfine Howard street. Wheat firm; sales of 5,000 bushels at \$1 90@1 95 for Kentucky; other qualities of wheat declined 1@2c. Corn firm at \$1 06@1 07 for white. Whisky steady at 62 cents for Ohio.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT SECRET.—It is admitted by all physicians that the grand secret of health and long life lies in keeping the blood and various fluids of the body in a high degree of purity. When you are confined to bed by the heat or cold, or any continuing uncleanliness in any organ or other part of the body, you can prevent serious sickness by taking BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Bleeding may give momentary ease, because the blood left will have more room. But as the body is made from the blood and sustained by the blood, to waste our blood is to waste our life and ruin our constitution. But Brandreth's Pills relieve the circulation as readily as bleeding by only taking away what it can well spare, and they never hurt.

Mrs. Hooper, of Barnstable, Mass., was cured of St. Vitus Dance, General Palsy, pooriness of blood and costiveness of many years standing, by Brandreth's Pills. The case at length is published in the Pamphlet. For sale in Harrisburg by GEO. H. BELL.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE

LINIMENT, put bottles at fifty cents each, for the cure of lameness, scratches, wind galts, sprains, bruises, splints, cuts, colic, dipping, stiffs, pre-putting, sore shins, and all the foot, etc. It is warranted cheaper and better than any other article ever offered to the public. Thousands of animals have been cured of the colic and over-heating by this Liniment; and hundreds that were crippled and lame have been restored to their former vigor. It is used by all the first horsemen throughout the States. Orders are constantly received from the Racing Stables of England for fresh supplies of this invaluable article. Over 2,500 testimonials have been received. Remember, 10 cents laid out in time may save the life of your horse. Sold by all druggists. Office