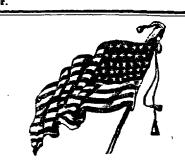
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S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 37 Park Row. N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston Are our Agents for the Paymor as Discos in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and mathematical for us at our Lowest Rates

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, 18 SEVERALLY OBLIGATORY UPON ALL. # * * * It is indeed little else than a name when the Government is 700 fee ble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of society within the limits prescribed be the laws and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property. * * * THE SPIRIT OF ENGROACHMENT OF ONE DEPART-MEET UPON 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, 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 gield.—George Washington. [Farewell Was It a Joke?

The following appears in the Albany Argus: Forney was advertised to appear at the Capitol with Indiana Lane. Lane spoke and was followed by one "Barker." Was this a descriptive name of "the President's dog," or another dog? In either case the bark was worse than

How to Raise 150,000 Meu. We invite the attention of the President to the following short but sensible and patriotic paragraph from the Louisville Journal. While his "loyal" friends in Pennsylvania are doing their best to prevent voluntary enlistments. Prentice comes to the rescue, and shows in four lines how one half of the number of men required can be obtained. He sava:

"We don't know that the President can raise 300,000 new volunteers, but he can place Buell and M'Clellan in the field, and that would be worth half the number."

The Vote in Ohio.

The whole vote cast at the late election in Ohio will probably foot up over 470,000. Of this vote Vallandisham received 187 000 a larger number than was ever before given to a Democratic candidate for Governor. Allowing one voter to each six persons, (says the Cleveland Plain Dealer,) and that is a short estimate, and the total population of our State is two million eight hundred thousand! That is a half million more people than we had by the census of 1860. If that vote is honest, our State has increased in population at a rate that is astonishing. The increase of vote is the most remarkable in counties bordering on other States.

President Lincoln Condemning Mimself. President Lincoln said in his Inaugural:

"Happily, the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach the audacity of denying any right plainly written in the Constitution. If by mere force of numbers a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify revolution."

And yet President Lincoln, since uttering the above, has over and over again, without any process of law and against all law, deprived many a citizen of the "clearly written constitutional right" of personal liberty and freedom of speech. It is President Lincoln who says that such an act "might, in a moral point of view, justify revolution." Suppose we should say that we heartily concur with him in opinion-what then?

The Vallandigham Forgery.

The Columbus (Ohio) Journal, on the eye of the election, published the "Inshall" letter, which it is said was written by Vallandigham while he was in the South by order of the administration. Since then it has gone the rounds of the Abolition press. In the following letter Mr. Vallandigham brauds it as a "shallow and impudent forgery :"

WINDSOR, C. W., Oct 13, 1863. Col. MEDARY :- I have just been shown the subjoined letter, purporting to have been written by me while in the South. A more shallow or impudent forgery never was perpetrated. I never saw, never wrote a line of it, nor did I ever write a line on politics or the war to any. one while in the South. Neither did I ever see or hear from such a man as "Colonel D. D. Inshall."

How reckless must be the wretch who could forge, and the editor who could publish, so absord, and at the same time so monstrous a fabrication. It is scarce worthy of contradiction or exposure. C. L. Vallandigham.

The only Abolition paper which has noticed the fact of its being a forgery, as far as we have any knowledge, is the Cleveland Herald. and that paper had the good sense and honesty not to publish the letter. We shall see whether the central organ of Gov. Curtin, and other Abolition papers which have given circulation to the forgery, will have the manliness to publish Mr. Vallandigham's letter to Mr. Medary. The Cleveland Herald, which, by the way, is one of the most radical Black Republican papers in Ohio, says:

"The letter purporting to be written by Vallandigham to Col. D. D. Inshall, Eighth Alahama, and which, as was said, was captured by our troops, and which letter sppeared only two or three days before the election, in pronounced by Vallandigham, is a note to Col.

Medary, to be a forgery." "We noticed the letter in some of our exchanges, but its appearance, just on the eve of e ection, made it look 'fishy,' and on the prin-

would not publish it."

The Herald, however, indulges in the mean and disgraceful libel of calling Mr. Vallandigham a traitor. It is about time, since he has received the votes of 187,000 electors in Chia, te stop such lying.

Opposed to Volunteering. The tone of the entire Abolition press is

discouraging enlistments under the voluntary system proposed by the President in his recent proclamation. These patriots who prevailed upon the President to issue his Emancipation proclamation upon their assurance that the highways and byways would swarm with recruits, now attempt to paralyze the effort to increase the army 300,000 by voluntary enlistments, alleging that their preference is for the draft, and that the voluntary system is a mere device of the Democrats to weaken them politically by withdrawing a large number of their rank and file from home service to the field. They do not hesitate to make this shameful avowal. They do not scruple to say boldly that the "plot," as they call it, to reduce their numerical preponderance at home, by voluntary enlistment, shall be defeated. They tell us, in almost so many words, that not a single "loyal," "unconditional Union," 'unquestioning support" man shall enlist, if they can help it, and, like cowards and sneaks as they are, they turn about and call upon those whom they have denounced and still denounce as disloyal and traitorous men, to fly to the rescue and save "the life of the nation." We have no other feeling than contempt for these pretended, blatant "loyal" "Union" men. Their President—the man to whom they propose to render an "unquestioning" submission and obedience, has made a call to reinforce the army by voluntary enlistment, and instead of entering heartily into the measure and calling upon the "loyal" to rush to the standard of their country unfurled by the President of their choice, they throw cold water on the effort, and employ language so discouraging that were any among the reputed "disleyal" to use it, they would subject themselves to summary arrest and punishment. Prominent among the Abolition papers pursuing this course, are the North American and Gov. Curtin's central organ, two presses which have, perhaps, more than any others, howled themselves hearse in protestations of extreme patriotism and "loyalty."

They favor the draft-mark that !- because they have the machinery in their hands and can work it so as to relieve themselves from military pressure, and throw upon the Democrats alone the burden of the war, while they remain at home to reap the profits which vampyre-like they suck from the blood of their slain and wounded fellow-countrymen.

This course persisted in, we defy the Government, with all the power at its command, to raise by conscription the force it wants. Let us assure them of this in time. Let the word once go forth-"No more conscripts for the war." and there is a power at home, in the people, to defy all the enginery of the Government-its military force and its civil processes -to obtain a single man.

We are in favor of complying with the President's requisition-in favor of filling the call for 300,000 by voluntary enlistment, and we look to the "loyal" press and "loyal" people to set the example, by encouraging others to enlist and giving their own persons to the service of their country. If they continue to discourage this-if they refuse to enlist themselves or advise their "loyal" friends to enlist. then farewell the army-farewell "subjugation "-farewell to "territorial governments" and "emancipated negroes," for the cry will go forth-" Not another man by conscription !" unless the three-hundred dollar clause be stricken out and all drafted compelled to go; and we shall then see where the power is to come from to enforce it, without provoking a second revolution more formidable than the

Let these hypocritical vaunters of their "loyalty" and patriotism beware. They are strong, but they are not omnipotent. It is by no means certain that God is with them, and nothing short of His power can cave them, if they provoke to action the wrath which is now alive

Senator Wilson, the Author of the Conscription Act.

This Massachusetts demagogue and foulmouthed vilifier of Democracy and eminent Democrats, is now employed in stumping New York in favor of he Abelition ticket. He spoke in the Court House in this city on the night preceding the election, and many of our cittzens had an opportunity of seeing and These guerrillas were armed, for the greater hearing the man. But seeing him, and hearing him on some occasions, is not knowing him. He spoke here under advisement and restraint, and forbore from uttering such sentiments as he is in the habit of promulgating on the soil of his native New England. Bearing in mind that this man is the author and advocate of the odious Conscription act, that he is a leading Senator and an adviser of President Lincoln, we ask impartial men to read the following extracts from a speech delivered by him at Brunswick, Maine, a few days preceding the election in that State. In commenting upon the resolutions of the Maine Democratic State Convention, one of which mentioned Governor

Seymour, of New York, favorably, he said: "But thanks be to God! he is chained to-day to the car of Abraham Lincoln. His friends in | the United States. Maine may laud him as they have done, but he's a conquered rebel sympathizer. The draft in New York is going on. There are forty-four noble and loyal regiments there to help the government enforce the draft, and THERE IS NOT A SOLDIER AMONG THEM WHO WOULD NOT RATHER SHOOT A COPPERHEAD—PUT A BULLET THROUGH HIS BRAIN-THAN A REBEL SOLDIER. AND THE POOR CONQUERED AND WHIPPED LEADER OF THE

COPPERHEADS KNOWS IT. "Everywhere our armies are advancing; everywhere the rebellion is receding. We shall overthrow it. We shall subjugate the rebel States—that's the word—subjection! AND WE SHALL CONQUER THE REBELLION IN NEW NORK. Forty-five regiments are there to do it. EVERY SOLDIER OF WHICH, as I told you before, WOULD SOONER SHOOT A COPPERHEAD THAN A

So then—and wherever the Abolitionists triumph, whether by corruption, by fraud, or by the bayonet, this is their doctrine—the minority, powerful as they may be in numbers, and loyal in sentiment to the Constitution and the laws, are "CHAINED TO THE CAR OF ABRA-HAM LINCOLN," are "CONQUERED REBEL

ther of not doing injustice even to a traitor, we ham Lincoln by "loyal regiments" armed to the teeth, among whom "there is not a soldier whe would not rather shoot a Copperhead-[that is a Democrat] put a bullet through his brain—thun rebel soldier."

> This is the brutal sentiment of the Abolition party, entertained by all its leading men, and by the majority of its members, but only boldly avowed by such bloodthirsty beasts as Wilson, who evince their loyalty and courage by shrinking from the field of battle, where their own persons would be in danger, and howling for the blood of their fellow-citizens at home who differ from them in their political and moral

This leading Abolition Senstor, and right kand man of the Administration, declared on the same occasion, in reference to the conscription, that "ANY HONEST POOR MAN WHO CANNOT RAISE THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS HAD BETTER GO TO THE WAR."

In the outset of the war, his zeal outstripping his valor, he raised a regiment and marched out of Boston, says the Courier, looking every inch a soldier, receiving the cheers and smiles of his fellow-citizens, as he defiantly turned the head of his war horse to the seat of war. It was a proud day for him, and had he met the enemy that day he would have charged boldly at them. But the ride towards Washington cooled his ardor, and when he got to the seat of government he quietly slipped from his horse, threw off his gorgeous uniform, laid down his virgin sword, and the regiment was without a colonel."

Such are are the men who rule our unhappy country, cowards and traiters at heart, whose 'coarse valor lies in their mouths and comes out in the shape of vituperation."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM HAVANA AND ST. DOMINGO. HE REBELLION IN ST. DOMINGO SPREADING-FIST FIGHT BETWEEN A LOYAL SERGEANT AND

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 .- The steamer Resnoké, from Havana on the 21st, has arrived here. There is nothing new from Mexico. The rebellion in St. Domingo continues to

grow more powerful, and covers a greater exent of territory. The story that Puerto Plata has been destroyed by bombardment is

The gunboat Port Royal sailed from Havana on the 17th on a cruise. While in port one of her sergeants of marines had a fist Eght with a rebel, giving him a good whipping, when the sergeant was savagely struck on the head by weapon in the hands of another rebel, mortally wounding him. The authorities have arrested his would be murderer.

The next English mail steamer takes our Consul to Vera Cruz from Havana.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Information from the Army of the Potomac says that General Buford's cavalry division was attacked by the enemy's infantry, near Bealton Station, on Thursday at noon, and was forced to fall back upon our infantry, within one mile of Germantown. There were but few casualties on either side. The skirmishing continued for several hours.

It is not true, as reported, that General Meade's army is retreating. His headquarters have been moved, but not toward Washington. Gentleman in military circles here view our present position as highly favorable, in the event of Lee venturing a general attack.

BY THE MAILS.

FROM WASHINGTON. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC-CANNONADING NEAR

BEALTON—HORSE STEALING BY QUERRILLAS. Washington, Oct. 27 .- Heavy cannonading was heard at Gainesville to-day, which continued for more than two hours up to noon in the direction of Bealton, which is five miles from Rappahannock Station. At 7 o'clock this morning the Second Army Corps started out on a reconnoissance in that neighborhood, and may have encountered the enemy.

Last night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, 10 or 12 teams of the reserved artilley were captured by about 150 guerrillas when two miles from and proceeding toward Warrenton. On first being hailed, the guerrillas represented themselves attached to the 18th Pa. cavalry, and, soon after, ordered the teams to halt, when they stole the mules, but one-third of the animals were subsequently recovered.

This afternoon, about 4 o'clock, another band came within half a mile of Benker Station, 14 miles of Alexandris, and captured 25 or 30 mules, used for hauling wood, together with the wagonmaster and several negroes. They ordered the wagonmaster to take them to where the guard were, but one of the negroes having made his escape, hurried to the guard and informed them of their danger, when they prepared to give the foe a warm reception. The guerrillas, evidently supposing they would make an easy conquest, having been informed by the wagonmaster that the guard numbered only six, when, in fact, there were about 30 men, approached with boldness, but were suddenly driven off by a volley of musketry .part, with pistols, and had only a few carbines.

OPPOSITION TO THE MEXICAN MONABCHY. An informal conversation was held this day between some of the representatives of the Spanish-American nationalities in Washington, with a view to a concert of action in resisting the establishment of a monarchy on this continent. Although the idea of a representation to this effect to our government has long been in contemplation, action in the premises has no doubt been accelerated by the appearance of a significent article in this morning's Chronicle, foreshadowing the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. Senior Romero, the new Minister of the Juarez government, has arrived in Washngton, and laughs to scorn the idea of a popular vote resulting in favor of Maximilian.-The day for presentation has not yet been fixed; but it is understood that his instructions are of such a character as cannot fail to enlist the deepest sympathies of the government of

THE ENROLMENT AND THE DRAFT. PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1863. SIR: I have the honor to report, for your nformation, certain general facts connected

with the draft, as shown by reports made up to this time. The machinery for executing the enrollment act is in complete working order. The law as it stands cannot be made to develop the entire military strength of the nation, and the execution of it has been rendered exceedingly difficult by the efforts made in various ways to

resist or evade it, or to escape from its opera-Its fruits, therefore, are not as abundant as they will be from a perfected law and more thoroughly established system of executing it. All the advantages, however, which could reasonably have been expected from the law

are accruing. Its general principles distribute the burdens of military service fairly among those liable to bear them, but there is perhaps more geneprovisions. With certain modifications, which in this unpleasant and unprofitable military can readily be made by Congress, the military strength of the country may, by the direct and SYMPATHIZERS," to be kept in their place, indirect operation of this act, be surely end ciple of giving even the devil his due, or ra- | awed and coerced into base submission to Abra- | cheaply brought into the field.

Several of the Western States have not been subjected to the present draft on account of the excess of volunteers heretofore furnished. and from the same cause the quotas in other Western States are rendered quite small; the present draft is, therefore, but a partial one, and no specific total was established as the quote for it.

Of those drawn in the present draft, including the 50 per cent. additional over 80 ner cent. have reported in accordance with the orders of the boards. Of the 20 per cent. who have not reported, many are not wilful deserters, being unavoidedly absent, at see and the ike. The deserters are being arrested.

Of all examined about 30 per cent. have en exempted on account of physical disability, about 30 per cent. have been exempted nder the provisions of the second section of the act, or found not liable to military duty on account of alienage, unsuitableness of age, non-residents, &c. Those who are not liable to military duty, and form no part of the national forces, and therefore have been erroneously enrolled, appear in the general reports of the boards among those exempted, because their non-ability to serve could not be established until they came before the boards. The number of exemptions is thus made to appear much larger than it really is.

About 40 per cent. of the men examined have been held to service, and have either entered the army in person, furnished substiutes, or paid commutation.

About one half of those held to service have paid commutation; of the remainder about one-third have gone in person, and two-thirds have furnished substitutes, and all except a few in transit and a small proportion of deserters from among the earlier substitutes accepted, are in the ranks of their regiments in front of the enemy. It is fair to suppose that most of those who wilfully fail to report, and thus become deserters, are physically fit for service; if they had been examined the proportion exempted for physical dissbility would have been reduced to about 25 per cent. The proportion of exemptions would be still further reduced by purging the enrollment lists before draft of all cases of manifest unfitness, and of aliens and others not liable to military duty, as may be done where this system of raising troops is well established.

The propositions above given are based upon the reports up to this time from the seventythree Congressional districts where the draft has been completed, or has most nearly approached completion.

Since the present rebellion began about 200,000 soldiers, after entering service, have been discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability. It is probable that at least one-half of them were unfit for service when received. It may be safely said that forty millions of money was uselessly expended in bringing them into the field, to say nothing of their subsequent expense to the Government.

In Great Britain, under the system of voluntary enlistment, the rejections average over 27 per cent. In France, from 1831 to 1842; the average number of exemptions annually was 94,860; so that, to secure the contingent of 80,000 men, 174,860 conscripts were annually

Of the recruits who presented themselves for enlistment in our regular army in 1852, 70 per cent. were rejected for physical infirmities, exclusive of age or stature. Between 1st January and 1st July last, more than one-half were rejected. These were men who desired to be accepted. These proportions are of interest in connection with the fact that less than one-third of the drafted men who desire not to be accepted have been exempted on account of physical unfitness.

There have been but few cases of incompetency, fraud, neglect, or abuse in the examination of drafted men. These men have, however, in many ways been swindled by rogues having no connection with the boards of enrolment, as, for example, the fact that certain drafted men were physically unfit for service has become known to these sharpers, when it was perhaps not known to the men themselves, and they have so far imposed upon the ignorance or credulity of the drafted men as to get from them sums of money to secure an exemption to which the rogues knew they were entitled and would surely receive, and the drafted men, finding themselves exempted as promised, have sometimes thought and given out that they secured exemption by bribery of drafting officers, whereas they were legally entitled to exemption, and have themselves been swindled

by sharpers. All has been done that seemed proper under existing laws to check these evils, and to meet properly the few cases of criminality and incompetency which have occurred among the officers of this bureau.

All the expenditures up to this time on account of this bureau, including the enrollment, draft, and pay of officers, and persons connected with it, are but little over \$1,200,000. These expenditures include all made on account of the machinery which has produced the arrest and return of twenty thousand de-

serters. The amount of money received from the draft up to this date is about ten times as great as all the expenses incurred on account of the enrollment act; those resulting from the New York riots are not, however, included in this statement, as they are more properly attributable to other causes and other persons than to the draft or the officers of this

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't, JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA.

Special Dispatch to N.Y. Herald. NASHVILLE, Oct. 27 .- The following has

been received from Chattanooga, dated the 25th

Nothing of importance is transpiring. The Union movements are represented as favora-

The rebel Gen. Wheeler is again about to threaten our lines of railroad. Last night a torpedo, which had been placed under the track, exploded, throwing the tender off the track and tearing it to pieces. No one was seriously injured. During the afternoon

the same train was thrown from the track between here and Lavergne. Two days ago two regiments were sent out on an expedition, and were eminently successful. They took some prisoners, and gained important military information. They also

captured three cars and a locomotive. One of the prisoners captured was evidently engaged in throwing cars from the track. The passengers wanted to hang him on the spot .-The prisoner is now in Nashville. Although the roads are bad you will hear favorable news before long.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S SITUATION.

[From the Cincinnati Gasette.]
The situation involved in the occupation of East Tennesses with an active and dangerous foe at either end of a line two hundred and forty miles in length, extending from Chattanoogs to Bristol, it is difficult, without accurate knowledge of the facts, to estimate justly. Our base of supplies is 250 miles distant, over dangerous and difficult mountain roads, with six considerable rivers, and innumerable mountain streams to cross. This long line of communication, extending through wild and disaffected regions, especially liable to guerrilla warfare, requires to be surely and adequately guarded. The rebels policy has been to threaten at all points, but not to fight. Run them from one position, and presto, they appear at another; force them back there, and they reappear at the first, and so on alternately. Wolford in the west and Shackelford rosity than justness in some of its humane in the east, 200 miles apart, have been engaged pastime since our advent into the State, and the situation differs but little to-day from our

status six weeks ago. Chattanooga is distant from Knoxville 110

miles. The bridges over the Holston and Hiwassa are destroyed, and Bragg holds the rail-road from Cleveland to Chattanooga. Our subsistence certainly, if not our existence, during a winter residence in East Tennessee, will be influenced by one or more of three contingencies: the entire and efficient reorganization (as proposed by Colonel Gilbert) of the present superdamnable system of wagon transportation over the mountains, demolishing Bragg altogether, or driving him back to Danton or beyond, or the resumption of navigation on the Tennessee river. All these considerations renders the role of commander-inchief of the Army of East Tennessee anything but a bed of roses.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The rebels have railroad communication as far as Chicksmauga river. From that point their supplies are hauled in wagons. The following table of distances between here and Atlanta, may prove of interest at this time:

MILES	MI MI
NILES To Boyce Station 7	To Kingston
" Chickamauga12	" Cars
" Johason	Cartersville
" Ringgold	" Etowah
"Tunnell Rill31	" Allatoons
" Dalton	" Acworth
" Tilton48	" Marietta
" Resaca	" Vinings
" Calhoup	" Atlanta.
" Adsirsville69	
"Adairsville69	

The road is called the Western and Atlantic. Probably no railroad of similar length in the United States contains so many bridges, or as much trestlework as this. The Chickamauga is crossed thirteen times. There are five bridges between Ringgold and Tunnell Hill. The Etowa, Costanch, and Hightower rivers are vulnerable points for cavalry dashes. The Georgia State troops are scattered along this road on guard duty.

THE GUERRILLAS CHASED FROM MIS-SOURI.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 27 .- A dispatch received at headquarters represents that all of Joe Shelby's force had been driven beyond the boundary of the State, and that Gen. M'Neil had crossed the Boston Mountains in pursuit of the flying rebels.

RECTOR CAMPBELL AND THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER .- The Rector of Liverpool. England, has sent the following letter to the Secretary of the Emancipation Society:

CHILWALL, October 10, 1863. Sir: -In reply to your letter requesting me to inform my congregation that Mr. H. W. Beecher "will deliver a lecture in the Philharmonic Hall on the American war and emancipation," I beg leave to inform you that I decline to invite my congregation to attend a lecture on that species of "emancipation which Lord Brougham, in my opinion, justly calls "a hollow pretext, designed to produce slave insurrection."

I return you the platform ticket you have sent me, not intending to attend the lecture, being of opinion that persons professing to be the ministers of a merciful God, "the author of peace and lover of concord," might be better employed than in advocating a fratficidal war accempanied by atrocities which, as Lord Brougham says again, "Christian times have seen nothing to equal, and at which the whole world stands aghast to incredulity." Your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS CAMPBELL, Rector of Liverpool.

Mr. Robert Trimble. SPECIAL NOTICES.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE

PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS. These Medicines have now been before the public for a period of THIRTY YEARS, and during that time have naintained a high character in every part of the globe for the extraordinary curative properties which they

The Life Pills, in case of Scrofuls, Dyspepsis, Bilious and Liver Affections, Piles, Rheum: and Agues, Obstinate Headaches, and all general Derangements of Health, have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. A single trial will place the Life Pills beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

The Phoenix Bitters will be found equally efficacious in all cases of Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, Headache, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, and every kind of weakness of the digestive or-

Prepared only by

ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Trustee for the Heirs of the late Proprietor, DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, (deceased,) 335 Broadway, New York. For sale by all Bealers.

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DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, pint bottles at fifty cents each, for the cure of lameness, scratches, wind galls, sprains, bruises, splints, cuts, colic, slippling stifle, over-heating, sore th oat, nail in the foot, etc. It is warranted cheaper and better than any other article eyer 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, 50

cents laid out in time may save the life of your horse,

Sold by all druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt street, New

To Horse Owners.

Dr. Sweet's Infullible Liniment for Horse is unrivaled 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 cure. No case of the kind, however, iss o desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, 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.

See advertisement. To Horse Owners.

Sée advertisement,

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING 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 al-

most instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIG. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from

any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle None genuine unless the fac signile of CURTIS & PER-KINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.
Principal Office, 48 Dey street, New York,
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
my23-d&wdm

GREAT TOILET TRIUMPH! CRISTADORO'S Excelsior HAIR DYE. NO LEAD, NO LIME, NO NITRATE OF SILVER; acts instantaneously; never fails; produces all the shades of black and brown. Parties who were dissatisfied with other Dyes, use this with invariable satisfac

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House. New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair

Price, \$1, \$1 50, and \$3 per box, according to size. Cristadoro's Hair Preservative Is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the Hair.

Price 50 cents, \$1 and \$2 per bottle, according to

oct27-d&wlm

MARRIED.

On the 27th of October, 1863, by Alderman George R. Caldwell, NELSON ADAMS to MISS ANTOINATE DOTEL RECEORD, both of Harrisburg city. On the 11th inst., by the Rev. John Waiker Jackson, Mr. WM. H. THOMAS to MISS EMILY L. DALHER, all of

New Advertisements.

TWO VALUABLE FARMS AT PUR. LIC SALE.

ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1863, the undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, the real state of John Mumper, late of Carroll township, York county, deceased, bounded and described as follows: No. 1. A MANSION FARM,

No. 1. A MANSION FARM, situated in said township, adjoining the Borough of Billshurg and lands of Abraham Mumper. Michael Mumper and Farm No. 2, containing 100 ACRES, more or less. The improvements are ag od

Two-Story Brick

D W ELLING HOUSE.

BANK BARN. CORN CRIB. CARRIAGE
HOUSE, Stone Spring House, and other necessary outbuildings. A good Orchard of choice Fruit, and nevertailing well of good water near the house. The land is in a high state of cultivation, with a good proportion of MEADO W, all under good fences and traversed by a constant stream of water which preses near the buildings. There are also several Springs on the premises, and running water in nearly every field.

NO. 2. A FARM CONTAINING 90 ACRES.

NO. 2. A FARM CONTAINING 90 ACRES. more or less, situated in the township aforceaid, adjoining Farm No. 2, and lands of Abraham Mumper, Henry Legan and others. The improvements thereon erected

TWO-STORY WEATHERBOARDED

TWO-STORY WEATHIRBOARDED

LOG HOUSE,

LOG BARN, HOG HOUSE,

and other necessary out buildings, a well of good water
near the house. a thriving YOUNG ORCHARD of good
Fruit Trees in fine bearing condition. About 20 Acres
of, this tract is covered with thriving Timber, the remainder is in a good state of cultivation, a fair proportion of which is good MEADOW LAND, and all under good fences. There are a number of never-failing
Springs on the Farm, and a constant stream of water
passing through the same. passing through the same.

No. 3 CONTAINS 13 ACRES.

more or less, on which there is a fine deposit of Inon Ore, and from which a large amount of Ore has al-ready been taken, and doubtless a much larger amount still remains, the lot is covered with THRIVING TIMstill remains, the lot is covered with THRIVING TIM-BER cavy of access and convenient to good roads, one of which passes through it.

The above mentioned Farms are of an excellent qual-ity of la-d, part of which is Lime Stone. They are sit-uated in a healthy and populous neighborhood, conve-nient to Schools, Churches, Mills, Stores, &c., and are well worthy the attention of cepitalists, iron masters and others who may desire to make investments in a pleasant locality.

The properties will be sold separately or traction.

pleasant locality.

The properties will be sold separately or together, or
the dividing lines will be changed, as purchasers may Any person desiring to view the premises before the day of sale, can do so by calling upon Samuel Mumper, residing on the Mansion Farm, who will show the lines.

Sale to commence at ten o'clock a. m., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by [oci29-lawts] THE HEIRS.

MACREREL, just received by WM. DOCK, JR. & CO

SWEET CIDER.—A superior article WM. DOCK. JR., & CO. THAMPAGNE CIDER.—For table use,

just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. ALMANACS! ALMANACS!

BAER'S LANCASTER ALMANACS:

Just received and for sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE. NOTHER SPLENDID ASSORT

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. OF ALL SIZES AND STYLES OF BINDING, Just received at

SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE. USTOPENED AN A: SORTMENT OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY

Of different sizes, for sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE. BRANT'S HALL.

WRITING DESKS.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY. FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 30TH, 1863.

THE ORIGINAL

BLAISDELL BROTHERS, SWISS BELL RINGERS,

BRASS BAND.

Have the honor of announcing one of their entertainments as above, and owing to the Hall being previously engaged to other parties, cannot positively give more than one Concert in Harrisburg. Trusting that the nature and variety of their entertainments are too well known to need comment, they would ask your notice of them and solicit your patronage during their only evening in Haraisburg.

TIOKETS, 25 cents; Reserved seats, 50 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commance at 8 o'clock Reserved seat checks to be had a' the Hall on the day of the Concert, from 2 till 6 o'clock.

E. E. FLAINDELL, Agent

E. E. ELAISDELL, Agent.

FOR SALE .- A two-story Brick House on Pine street, at present accupied by John A.
Smull, Esq. For particulars inquire of
MRS. JOHN MURRAY,
oct 23-2m8&W Corner of Second and Pine. A MERICAN PICKLES .- Ready for

A table use, just received by
ADAM KELLER, JR.
Corner of Front and Market sts. MANDLES.—Sperm and Adamantine

Candles just received by

ADAM RELLER. JR.,

Corner of Front and Market siz. TOBACCO .- Navy, C ngress 6s and 9s. A Spun Roll, Flounder, Natural Leaf. A large supply received and for sale by

EXTRACTS of VANILLA, ORANGE,
LEMONS, &C. For sale by
ADAM RELLER. JR.
Corner of Front and Market 518. DICE STARCH.—Orlando Jones &

Corner of Front and Market sts.

Coo's London Rice Starch, for sale by
ADAM KELLER, JR.,
oct27
Corner of Front and Market sts. EXTRA TABLE SALT.—Philadelphia star Salt," prepared expressly for family use just received and for sale by ADAM KELLER, JR.,

Corner of Front and Market sts. MATCHES.—Sulphur and Block matches for sale in large or smill quantities, by ADAM RELLER, JR,

Corner of Front and Market sts, NOW'S THE TIME.—The subscribers have just received four thousand bushels of "Peach Blow," "Prince Albert" and "Pink Eye" potatoes, which they offer cheap. They are from the North, and will keep much better than those raised in this locality. Apply to Eby & RUNKEL.

WARD, No. 12, North Third street, MUSIC STORE, Is sole agent for BRADBURY'S

Superb New Scale Planos. (See advertisement in another place.) They are sweeping all before them; siz first premiums in lists wisks. Mr. Ward has them on hand and will sell below bradbury himself. Call and examine. oct24-tf.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

The largest and best assortment in this city for ADAM KELLER, JR., oct16

Corner of Front and Market sts. EXCELSIOR!!!—SUGAR CURED HAMS!—A Delicious Ham, cured expressly for family use. They are superior to any now in the market.

WM. DOCK, J2., & CO

BLACKING!!—MASON'S "CHALLENGE BLACKING."—100 GROSS, assorted size, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail.

TAVANNA CIGARS.—A choice lot of warranted genuine Havanna cigars just received by oct 16 Corner of Fr..nt and Market sta.

SOAP.—Tailow Soap, Babbit's New York Soap, Shaving Soap, just received by ADAM KRILLER, JR... octl6 Corner of Front and Market etc.