

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.



Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. FRETENHILL & CO., No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 4 State St., Boston.

The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and alter their Constitutions, but that which at any time exists until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacrosanct and inviolable.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

THE SPIRIT OF REBELLION IS THE ENEMY OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, AND WE MUST EXTERMINATE IT.

fanatics and charlatans, in power. Until this shall be done the war will last, unless—which we do not expect to see—the Abolition administration shall relinquish its present policy and designs, and adopt the sounder views of those whom it now denounces as rebel sympathizers and traitors.

NEWS OF THE DAY. BY TELEGRAPH.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. GENERAL HOOKER ATTACKED AT MIDNIGHT—THE ATTACK REPELLED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Major Gen. Thomas has telegraphed to the War Department the following dispatch, dated 9 o'clock yesterday morning:

General Hooker was attacked at 12 o'clock, midnight. A severe fight continued for two hours, with lighter work until 4 o'clock, a. m. Hooker reports, at 7.30 this morning, that the conduct of his troops was splendid. They repelled every attack made on them and drove the enemy from every position they assailed.

General Palmer has been promoted to the command of the 14th corps, over Roseau, Reynolds and Sheridan.

Roseau is very ill. General Mitchell is relieved from his command, and ordered to report here. He is now in the city.

The river is four feet on the shoals.

PAROLED PRISONERS. THEIR ARRIVAL AT ANNAPOIS—SHOCKING TREATMENT AT RICHMOND.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.—The following letter was received this morning by the American, from a responsible correspondent:

ANNAPOIS, Md., Oct. 29.—The flag of truce boat New York arrived at the Naval School wharf this morning, from City Point, with 181 men; eight of the number died on the boat on the way hither, having been actually starved to death. Never in all my life have I seen such a scene as these men presented—they were living skeletons—every man of them had to be sent to the hospital, and the surgeon's opinion is that more than one-third of them will die, being beyond the reach of nourishment or medicine. I questioned several of them, and all state that their condition has been brought on by the treatment they received at the hands of the rebels. They have been kept without food, and exposed, a large portion of the time, without shelter of any kind. To look at these poor men and hear their tales of woe, how they have been treated, one would not suppose that they had fallen into the hands of the southern chivalry, but rather into the hands of savage barbarians, destitute of all humanity or feeling.

FROM HAVANA AND ST. DOMINGO. NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Advice from Havana to the 24th has been received, per steamer Eagle. Spanish accounts state that a victory has been gained over the rebels in St. Domingo by Gen. Santana. Five hundred prisoners and two pieces of cannon were captured by the Spaniards. The Diario says that Puerto Plata is no more; the rebels attacked and burnt it. Two priests and eleven nuns who were ejected from Grenada have arrived at Havana. There is nothing else new.

A BRILLIANT AND HAPPY ACHIEVEMENT. GEN. SMITH SECURES TWO WAGON ROADS AND THE RIVER LINE.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—The Star of this evening contains information that on the 27th inst., by a very brilliant movement, which was planned and executed under the direction of Gen. Smith, chief of engineers in the Department of the Cumberland, two wagon roads and the use of the river lines of supplies were acquired for the forces at Chattanooga, thus relieving the command of Gen. Thomas of his chief embarrassment. Gen. Smith's operations at the mouth of Lookout valley are spoken of as a great success, and their brilliancy cannot be exaggerated.

BY THE MAILS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. HEAVY SKIRMISHING—THIRTY-FOUR MULE TEAMS AND FOUR WAGONS CAPTURED BY OVERHILLS.

(Special dispatch to the Washington Chronicle.) GERMAN TOWN, Va., Oct. 28.—Col. Devin's command moved from Liberty on Sunday. The took up a position on both sides of what was once the railroad, picketing from Morrisville to Bealton. During the entire day, after arriving at their new post, there were no signs of the enemy. The day following, which was Monday, a heavy column of infantry, preceded by cavalry, was seen advancing along the railroad from Rappahannock Station. After deploying to the right and left, a large body of infantry and cavalry marched toward Elkton. The 17th Pennsylvania were on picket in the neighborhood, and it was almost impossible for Major Darling to get back to the main portion of his regiment with one mule and he had at this place. Skirmishing soon began, and Col. Gregg's brigade upon our right found the enemy near him. Our men slowly retired before the foe, it being our design to draw them into a belt of woods, near Germantown, where we could make good use of one brigade of infantry belonging to the 3d corps. As the enemy neared Bealton, I could distinctly discern his heavy line of dismounted skirmishers; our men remaining on their horses, and manoeuvring upon the field as if they enjoyed the sport. Lieutenant Vincent opened his section upon them, and shortly afterwards the rebels replied with a small Blakely gun, which failed to do us any damage. The cannonading grew louder and fiercer. Two other sections were opened by the rebels, and did no better execution. Lieutenant Heaton, of the 2d United States artillery, had his pieces in position some distance in the rear of our advance, and fired several rounds at their advance. All our efforts to decoy them into the woods proved futile. Having advanced so far, they refused to come any nearer. This was nothing more than one of the many reconnoitering parties sent by them so frequently of late. The 4th New York had two men wounded, also the 6th New York. It is hard to tell the rebel strength, and where it is located. At least two divisions of infantry appear on the side, and officers who have been near the Rappahannock say they see the smoke of large camp fires.

THE NAKED TRUTH. Judge Parker, in a speech recently delivered by him at the Cooper Institute, New York, said:

"We complain that the war is not prosecuted to a speedy termination. We complain that its object and purposes are perverted to partisan ends. A war waged for the single purpose of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the Union would have ended long ago. A war for the extermination of slavery will be interminable."

Every word of this is true, and deserves the serious consideration of the people. If we adopt the Abolition platform that the seceded States are foreign, and must be treated as such—that they must take such laws and adopt such customs as we choose to prescribe for them—that they are to be subjugated and coerced into the adoption of the creed of New England fanatics, and made to conform to Yankee ideas and habits, we may as well make up our minds that the war is to be interminable, for certainly no man now living, perhaps not a child born within the present year, will live to see the end of it. This is not idle speculation, but solid truth, which every intelligent, clear-minded man must at once perceive if he will pay but the slightest attention to the subject. The administration of Abraham Lincoln, without a change of policy, cannot terminate this war and save the Union. It is impossible, and those Republicans who really desire peace and Union, equim as they may, will find, sooner or later, that there is but one way of obtaining them, and that is by joining the Democratic party, and placing statesmen, instead of

fanatics and charlatans, in power. Until this shall be done the war will last, unless—which we do not expect to see—the Abolition administration shall relinquish its present policy and designs, and adopt the sounder views of those whom it now denounces as rebel sympathizers and traitors.

THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI. GEN. GRANT'S ASSUMPTION OF OFFICE. GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 1.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 18, 1863.

In compliance with General Order No. 337, of date Washington, D. C., October 16, 1863, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, embracing the Department of the Ohio, of the Cumberland and that of the Tennessee.

The headquarters of the Military Division of the Mississippi will be in the field, where all reports and returns required by army regulations and existing orders will be made.

U. S. GRANT, Major General. THE APPOINTMENT OF SHERMAN. HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, Louisville, Oct. 19, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2. Subject to the approval of the President, Major General W. T. Sherman, U. S. Vols., is hereby assigned to the command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee, headquarters in the field.

U. S. GRANT, Major General. DISPATCH FROM GARFIELD. THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A RECENT HIGHLY INTERESTING ORDER FROM GENERAL GARFIELD:

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 10, 1863. To Brigadier General Granger: Arrest the officers who surrendered at M'Innville, and have them tried for their conduct in that affair. Those who surrendered will be disgraced and punished. Publish this dispatch in the newspapers. Notify the bridge guards that no surrenders are allowed.

J. A. GARFIELD, Brigadier General and Chief of Staff. ACCIDENT ON THE KENTUCKY GENERAL RAILROAD. CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.—Five cars on the Kentucky Central railroad, containing a portion of the 2d Ohio heavy artillery, was thrown from the track, twenty-seven miles from this city, this morning. There was one man killed, eighteen severely wounded, and twelve slightly wounded. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. The Germans and City of Washington passed Cape Race on their way to New York, on Thursday. They bring four days later news from Europe.

The rebel privateer fleet—consisting of the Alabama, Georgia and Tuscaloosa—was cruising off and around the Cape of Good Hope. Capt. Semmes, of the Alabama, had sold his prize, the Sea Bride.

The United States steamer Vanderbilt was repairing in Simon's Bay. Semmes, of the Alabama, acknowledged that he was afraid of the Vanderbilt, by stating that he would try to avoid an engagement with her, and if she blockaded his vessel in Simon's Bay that he would use all means to elude her, as he did the San Jacinto at Martinique. The Vanderbilt, he said, so "very much faster" than the Alabama, that "if once engaged with the former he could not get away from her."

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an address in Exeter Hall on the 20th inst., before an immense assemblage, and, although there were some slight manifestations of dissent, they were quickly drowned in the intense applause with which Mr. B. was greeted throughout his remarks.

Two divisions of Russian infantry, with several batteries of artillery, had been ordered to Poland as reinforcements to the army of the Czar.

The Black Sea flotilla of Russia was being fully equipped. All officials of Polish descent residing in Poland have been replaced by Russians.

A revolutionary band of Poles had been completely cut off near Lublin. The Hotel de Nulle, at Warsaw, was burned by incendiaries.

The Paris Monitor says that the movements in the Caucasus "are very serious."

The Paris Pays says that England and Austria were negotiating for an identical note on the Polish question. France did not, the Pays alleges, participate in the negotiations, as France will adhere to every act which satisfies public opinion in Europe, and is in accord with "existing circumstances."

The statements of the Vienna press agree in the main with that of the Paris Pays. A large body of Danish troops was to be massed on the southern frontier of Schleswig. The Ionian islands are to be annexed to Greece immediately.

The English fleet, under Admiral Keeler, had arrived at Legosina, Japan. Admiral Keeler, not obtaining the satisfaction he required from the Japanese officials, besieged the city and ultimately leveled it to the ground, leaving its palaces, factories and arsenals a mass of ruins.

U. S. VESSELS ORDERED FROM PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND. THE U. S. ARMED STAMERS GEORGE WASHINGTON AND ETHAN ALLEN, engaged in cruising among the British island, have been summarily ordered from some of the ports of Prince Edward's Islands. A private letter, from an officer attached to the former vessel, states that when at Charlottetown, an order came from the Governor, requiring both vessels to put to sea, a proclamation in the name of the Queen having been issued, making the demand, which was promptly complied with.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. Springer Harbinger, of Pennsylvania, and T. J. Carter, of Illinois, have been appointed the two government directors of the Pacific railroad company, as provided by law.

WASHINGTON NEWS. THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Advice from Chattanooga, up to the 21st, represent the situation of affairs as one of perfect quiescence. Our position there is perfectly safe, if strong fortifications can be made. Chattanooga is fortified by a line of works as formidable as those around Washington. The line is short, but well chosen, and very strong. The same can be said of the enemy. If they cannot take Chattanooga from the front, neither can we advance upon them with success. They hold the mountains encircling the town, with both their flanks resting upon the Tennessee river. No advance can be made by either party, save by a flank movement.

The greatest embarrassment is the question of supplies. The late rains have made the roads so bad that the teams have to make a circuit of eighty miles, and even then cannot get through. As yet, the troops do not suffer, though they have been on half rations. But the animals are greatly in want of forage, and the common animals are dying by scores from hunger. Bodies of troops have in consequence been scattered over a large tract of country to forage.

The spirit of the Army of the Cumberland is superb. RECEPTION OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER. SENOR ROMAY, accompanied by the Secretary of State, called upon the President, and having presented his credentials, was received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Juarez or Liberal Government in Mexico.

The following is a translation of the Mexican Minister's speech: I have the honor to place in your Excellency's hands the letters of the Constitutional President of the United Mexican States, which accord me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico near your Excellency's Government. Two neighboring and

friendly nations, which divide between them the richest portions of the continent, and which are ruled by identical institutions, from which they hope their future prosperity and aggrandizement, which in part the United States have already attained, can no less than have identical interests, which will be augmented and strengthened in a great degree by drawing more closely together the friendly relations which happily exist between them, and by developing their mutual commercial interests, through which both will in the result be materially benefited. The Government and people of Mexico profess the greatest friendship and consideration for the Government and people of the United States of America, and fervently desire the prosperity, aggrandizement, and welfare of this country. On me has fallen, the honor to come here to express these sentiments of good will, and in the discharge of my official duties, my greatest efforts will be directed to the accomplishment of the desires of my Government, which are also mine, to maintain and strengthen the bonds of friendship which connect Mexico with the United States, and to promote the development of the commercial interests, which will draw more closely together the ties by which the two nations are already united. I do not doubt that, in the discharge of the mission confided to me, I shall meet with the co-operation of the Government of your Excellency, and it will be very satisfactory to me to succeed in deserving your approbation.

The President replied as follows: M. Romero: You have heretofore resided with us, and for a considerable period have been the chief diplomatic representative of your country at this capital. You know how sincerely and how profoundly, during that residence, the United States desired that Mexico might always enjoy the blessings of domestic and foreign peace with perfect security, prosperity, independence and freedom. You know also, that during the previous residence here, to which I have referred, you enjoyed the respect and esteem of the Government and the good will of the people of the United States. I have the pleasure of assuring you that in all things affecting your country, as yourself personally, these feelings remain unchanged. Thanking you for the liberal sentiments you have expressed in regard to the United States, and congratulating you upon the renewed confidence which your Government has reposed in you, it is with unaffected pleasure that I bid you welcome on your return to Washington.

About five years ago, a Mr. Wallace purchased an estate in Roscommon, Ireland, on which was a lake called Corrip, Keoghville, covering 137 acres and containing several islands, with a depth of water varying from 5 feet to 16 feet. Some attempts had been made by former proprietors to drain this lake, but they were frustrated by the obstinacy of other landlords and the superstition of the peasantry. Nothing daunted, however, Mr. Wallace employed 40 or fifty men and made an arterial cut two and a half miles long connecting the lake with the river at Milltown Pass. This cut is 4 feet wide at the bottom and 13 feet at top, and in some places 18 feet deep. For a mile it passes through solid rock, which had to be blasted. The result is that the lake has disappeared, and in its place is a large tract of rich alluvial soil, giving every promise of luxuriant vegetation.

WE ACCEPT THE COMPLIMENT.—On last Thursday evening, when the mail arrived showing that Curtin had not carried the State by forty, nor thirty, nor even twenty thousand, as had been and was still claimed by the lying Harrisburg Telegraph, several leading Republicans very candidly admitted that if the PATRIOT AND UNION had not admitted the defeat of the Democracy, they would despair of the election of Curtin.

This was a high compliment—though unintended—to the reliability of Democratic authority, and at the same time a withering rebuke to the falsehoods imposed upon the country by the Abolition sheets.—Clearfield Republican, Oct. 19.

MISREPRESENT AND twist the truth as they may, the radicals know that the Democracy have done their whole duty in supporting the administration in all legitimate ways, in its efforts to put down the rebellion, and that they will continue to do so. But to aid in overthrowing the Constitution, crushing the rights of the people, and erecting a military despotism upon the ruins of our free republic, is what in the future as in the past it will be their glory to have resisted with all their strength, and by every legitimate means by which God and the laws have placed in their hands. "Here stand they by God's help, and can do no otherwise."—Boston Courier.

THE EFFECT OF PRIVILEGING AMERICAN COMMERCE.—As a practical evidence of the injury inflicted upon the United States ocean commerce by the Confederate privateers, it may be stated, as seen from the custom house official returns at New York, that during the last quarter, ending June 30th, the imports and exports under the American flag amounted to but \$23,000,000, whereas, under the flags of foreign nations the amount was \$65,000,000. In 1860, the quarter's trade was \$32,000,000 under the United States flag, and \$80,000,000 under foreign flags.

A JEALOUS BLUNDER.—A laughable incident is related of a jealous woman at Lewiston, Maine, who went into an auction room the other day, as usual, on the faith of the custom house official returns at New York, that during the last quarter, ending June 30th, the imports and exports under the American flag amounted to but \$23,000,000, whereas, under the flags of foreign nations the amount was \$65,000,000. In 1860, the quarter's trade was \$32,000,000 under the United States flag, and \$80,000,000 under foreign flags.

A JEALOUS BLUNDER.—A laughable incident is related of a jealous woman at Lewiston, Maine, who went into an auction room the other day, as usual, on the faith of the custom house official returns at New York, that during the last quarter, ending June 30th, the imports and exports under the American flag amounted to but \$23,000,000, whereas, under the flags of foreign nations the amount was \$65,000,000. In 1860, the quarter's trade was \$32,000,000 under the United States flag, and \$80,000,000 under foreign flags.

A JEALOUS BLUNDER.—A laughable incident is related of a jealous woman at Lewiston, Maine, who went into an auction room the other day, as usual, on the faith of the custom house official returns at New York, that during the last quarter, ending June 30th, the imports and exports under the American flag amounted to but \$23,000,000, whereas, under the flags of foreign nations the amount was \$65,000,000. In 1860, the quarter's trade was \$32,000,000 under the United States flag, and \$80,000,000 under foreign flags.

A JEALOUS BLUNDER.—A laughable incident is related of a jealous woman at Lewiston, Maine, who went into an auction room the other day, as usual, on the faith of the custom house official returns at New York, that during the last quarter, ending June 30th, the imports and exports under the American flag amounted to but \$23,000,000, whereas, under the flags of foreign nations the amount was \$65,000,000. In 1860, the quarter's trade was \$32,000,000 under the United States flag, and \$80,000,000 under foreign flags.

A JEALOUS BLUNDER.—A laughable incident is related of a jealous woman at Lewiston, Maine, who went into an auction room the other day, as usual, on the faith of the custom house official returns at New York, that during the last quarter, ending June 30th, the imports and exports under the American flag amounted to but \$23,000,000, whereas, under the flags of foreign nations the amount was \$65,000,000. In 1860, the quarter's trade was \$32,000,000 under the United States flag, and \$80,000,000 under foreign flags.

A JEALOUS BLUNDER.—A laughable incident is related of a jealous woman at Lewiston, Maine, who went into an auction room the other day, as usual, on the faith of the custom house official returns at New York, that during the last quarter, ending June 30th, the imports and exports under the American flag amounted to but \$23,000,000, whereas, under the flags of foreign nations the amount was \$65,000,000. In 1860, the quarter's trade was \$32,000,000 under the United States flag, and \$80,000,000 under foreign flags.

A JEALOUS BLUNDER.—A laughable incident is related of a jealous woman at Lewiston, Maine, who went into an auction room the other day, as usual, on the faith of the custom house official returns at New York, that during the last quarter, ending June 30th, the imports and exports under the American flag amounted to but \$23,000,000, whereas, under the flags of foreign nations the amount was \$65,000,000. In 1860, the quarter's trade was \$32,000,000 under the United States flag, and \$80,000,000 under foreign flags.

A JEALOUS BLUNDER.—A laughable incident is related of a jealous woman at Lewiston, Maine, who went into an auction room the other day, as usual, on the faith of the custom house official returns at New York, that during the last quarter, ending June 30th, the imports and exports under the American flag amounted to but \$23,000,000, whereas, under the flags of foreign nations the amount was \$65,000,000. In 1860, the quarter's trade was \$32,000,000 under the United States flag, and \$80,000,000 under foreign flags.

A JEALOUS BLUNDER.—A laughable incident is related of a jealous woman at Lewiston, Maine, who went into an auction room the other day, as usual, on the faith of the custom house official returns at New York, that during the last quarter, ending June 30th, the imports and exports under the American flag amounted to but \$23,000,000, whereas, under the flags of foreign nations the amount was \$65,000,000. In 1860, the quarter's trade was \$32,000,000 under the United States flag, and \$80,000,000 under foreign flags.

A JEALOUS BLUNDER.—A laughable incident is related of a jealous woman at Lewiston, Maine, who went into an auction room the other day, as usual, on the faith of the custom house official returns at New York, that during the last quarter, ending June 30th, the imports and exports under the American flag amounted to but \$23,000,000, whereas, under the flags of foreign nations the amount was \$65,000,000. In 1860, the quarter's trade was \$32,000,000 under the United States flag, and \$80,000,000 under foreign flags.

A JEALOUS BLUNDER.—A laughable incident is related of a jealous woman at Lewiston, Maine, who went into an auction room the other day, as usual, on the faith of the custom house official returns at New York, that during the last quarter, ending June 30th, the imports and exports under the American flag amounted to but \$23,000,000, whereas, under the flags of foreign nations the amount was \$65,000,000. In 1860, the quarter's trade was \$32,000,000 under the United States flag, and \$80,000,000 under foreign flags.

A JEALOUS BLUNDER.—A laughable incident is related of a jealous woman at Lewiston, Maine, who went into an auction room the other day, as usual, on the faith of the custom house official returns at New York, that during the last quarter, ending June 30th, the imports and exports under the American flag amounted to but \$23,000,000, whereas, under the flags of foreign nations the amount was \$65,000,000. In 1860, the quarter's trade was \$32,000,000 under the United States flag, and \$80,000,000 under foreign flags.

A JEALOUS BLUNDER.—A laughable incident is related of a jealous woman at Lewiston, Maine, who went into an auction room the other day, as usual, on the faith of the custom house official returns at New York, that during the last quarter, ending June 30th, the imports and exports under the American flag amounted to but \$23,000,000, whereas, under the flags of foreign nations the amount was \$65,000,000. In 1860, the quarter's trade was \$32,000,000 under the United States flag, and \$80,000,000 under foreign flags.

A JEALOUS BLUNDER.—A laughable incident is related of a jealous woman at Lewiston, Maine, who went into an auction room the other day, as usual, on the faith of the custom house official returns at New York, that during the last quarter, ending June 30th, the imports and exports under the American flag amounted to but \$23,000,000, whereas, under the flags of foreign nations the amount was \$65,000,000. In 1860, the quarter's trade was \$32,000,000 under the United States flag, and \$80,000,000 under foreign flags.

A JEALOUS BLUNDER.—A laughable incident is related of a jealous woman at Lewiston, Maine, who went into an auction room the other day, as usual, on the faith of the custom house official returns at New York, that during the last quarter, ending June 30th, the imports and exports under the American flag amounted to but \$23,000,000, whereas, under the flags of foreign nations the amount was \$65,000,000. In 1860, the quarter's trade was \$32,000,000 under the United States flag, and \$80,000,000 under foreign flags.

A JEALOUS BLUNDER.—A laughable incident is related of a jealous woman at Lewiston, Maine, who went into an auction room the other day, as usual, on the faith of the custom house official returns at New York, that during the last quarter, ending June 30th, the imports and exports under the American flag amounted to but \$23,000,000, whereas, under the flags of foreign nations the amount was \$65,000,000. In 1860, the quarter's trade was \$32,000,000 under the United States flag, and \$80,000,000 under foreign flags.

A JEALOUS BLUNDER.—A laughable incident is related of a jealous woman at Lewiston, Maine, who went into an auction room the other day, as usual, on the faith of the custom house official returns at New York, that during the last quarter, ending June 30th, the imports and exports under the American flag amounted to but \$23,000,000, whereas, under the flags of foreign nations the amount was \$65,000,000. In 1860, the quarter's trade was \$32,000,000 under the United States flag, and \$80,000,000 under foreign flags.