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BY MCCLURE & STONER.

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FREE MARYLAND!

Another State is FREE! Maryland, by her vote on Wednesday last, declared that slavery should cease to paralyze her energies and eat like a cancer at her vitals. It may not be this year or next year; but the fiat has gone forth, and the present generation will see Maryland side by side with Pennsylvania and the great North with the blot of human bondage wiped from her escutcheon. Thus steadily has Freedom grown into life, hastened and strengthened by the madness of its wicked supporters, and soon, with the crowning triumph of the Union arms, will the mightiest Nation of the world rise up regenerated, disenthralled and FREE!

The Baltimore American, the leading journal of the State, thus welcomes the dawn of Freedom in Maryland: "Finally, it is for all to rejoice, now or ultimately, in the splendid future that opens before us. Never yet tested in its vast capacity for mining, manufacturing and agricultural purposes by the magic of free labor, we look, and the world looks confidently, for change and improvement hardly ever witnessed. When we consider that the elements of this war have made the advantages of our position and soil familiar to hundreds of thousands of skillful artisans, hardy and enterprising agriculturists, who but for the fact that the road to the Capitol across our State would never have been tried, all must consider the certainty that the advantages, appreciated, must tell mightily upon the settlement of our surplus lands and upon our future prosperity. We have before this indicated some of the steps recently taken by the people of Delaware to reap the advantages of their position; and now, able to proclaim Maryland a prospective free State, shall we not work to the same end? Let us hope and trust that this will be the case—let us hope that the mighty event of yesterday has not been over-estimated in its bearings upon the future."

The Baltimore Clipper also rejoices over the redemption of the State from the power of the slave-driver. It says:

"The bold, manly and outspoken manner in which Gen. Goldsborough met the question, soon gathered to his standard all who were desirous of eradicating the evil of Slavery from our State as early a day as possible—and hence the question was thus made a prominent one, upon which the people of the State, as a body, were to determine. It was plainly met, so far as Mr. Goldsborough at least was concerned, and the election has been determined in his favor, and for the cause of his espousal, by an overwhelming majority. This, then, fixes the status of Maryland upon this vexed question—there can be no doubt as to her future policy, and she like Western Virginia and Missouri, will soon enter upon a new career which will lead her on to prosperity and honor, and forever withdraw her from being made the mere appendage to the Slaveocracy of Virginia and the Carolinas."

"The effect of our vote upon the other States will be of very significant importance—the North and West will see that we are indissolubly connected in the sentiment with them, in regard to that irritating subject, which has ever been for thirty years past, a bone of contention in our halls of legislation and elsewhere—while the South will discover, that, instead of securing the extension of the 'divine' institution, as they intended by their hellish rebellion, States and districts upon which they had always relied with confidence as united with them, as it were by hooks of steel, are now arrayed forever against them upon this exciting subject."

GEN. SICKLES ON THE WAR.

Gen. Sickles recently made a speech in New York, in which he thus pointedly and beautifully referred to the great struggle for the preservation of the Union. The timid, hesitating, grumbling will do well to ponder the prophecy of this veteran Democratic soldier:

"Although withdrawn myself from political life—and this determination has been strengthened by the habits and inclinations of my profession—without a wish or an object to serve through popular favor, I may be permitted, as a citizen, to offer a word of admonition, I might say a leaf from the experience of a retired campaigner in the field of politics. When men are tolerated in political conventions who differ in nothing from the enemy except as force differs from intrigue; when offices of great trust are distributed as mere plunder among those who do not affect to conceal their disagreement upon the paramount questions of the day, the time has come to prove to those who dare do such things for votes that more votes are lost than gained by such shameful sacrifices of patriotism to party. This war will annihilate any leader, or party, or institution that stands in its way. Not only to-day, but in future years, must it be the test of all respectable preference. How has he stood in the war for the Union? [That's it.] If in that struggle he has been false, his doom will be that of the Tories of the Revolution—the Federalists of 1812—the Vallandigham of 1863. [Great Applause.] There can be no submission to the demands of the South for a separate nationality. There can be no concessions to the interference of Foreign Powers. [Tremendous applause.] I know that I speak what is written in the heart of America when I say, 'Rather than see the Republic so degraded let the last citizen perish; lay waste the continent, recall the red man from his long exile; and give back to the proud lords of the forest and plain the heritage we took from their fathers.'"

The rebels do not think much of the appointment of Gen. Grant to command the armies of the West. The Richmond VA: says of him: "He has not proved himself a great general, but he has proved his ability to take advantage of Confederate folly and want of preparation. When adequate means are at his disposal he has shown that he knows how to use them when occasion offers."

WASHINGTON.

Visit to the Army of the Potomac—Gen. Meade—The Reserve Corps—General Crawford—Hard Hattons—Organization of Congress—Hon. E. M. Pleshon for Clerk—Washington Brothels and Gambling Hells.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1863.

I have just returned from a trip to the Army of the Potomac. I visited each corps. I have never seen the army in better health or spirits. Great confidence is placed in Meade by all the men—without any exception. They are all ready and waiting anxiously for him to give the word "march." The weather and roads are excellent. The cars are again running to Warrenton, and the main stem of the road is so far completed, that an advance to the Rappahannock can be made at any time, should Meade determine on such a move. The country all around where the army is encamped, has been swept of everything that would make food for man or beast. It is a miserable sight, and made still more miserable by the appeals of women and children to the soldier for something to eat. All the mills in the country have been destroyed, and the remaining inhabitants have to pound what little corn they have into meal or starve. They are all known to the soldier to be so disloyal, that if two crackers were given at once to them, very likely one would be sent over the lines to some starving friend. Many of them are daily passed outside of the lines. Why not pass them all in a body out and be done, for they all refuse to take the oath? I made the Reserve—5th Army corps, my headquarters. Gen. Crawford who has been absent for over a month, returned and resumed command on Monday. On this occasion there was a grand review of the whole division (9 regiments.) It would be folly in me to attempt a description of their masterly marching or evolutions. They are certainly as near perfection as soldiers can be made. After drilling for some time, they were formed on three sides of a square, almost in mass, when Gen. Crawford addressed them, congratulating them on their return, to find them in such fine condition, after the severe marching of the last few weeks. He had visited a large portion of Pennsylvania, and everywhere the people looked on them as the veteran corps of the Potomac army. The thoughts of the people of Pennsylvania were directed more on them, than any other regiments of the army. That it was the wish of the people of the State, to have them returned to their homes in the State to be recruited; that Gen. Curtin assured him that he was promised, and he was doing all he could to have them returned for that purpose, and he believed it would be done before January. In some of the regiments two thirds of the men have put down their names, for re-enlistment.

The destruction of railroad iron from Manassas Junction is, to use a common expression, "a big thing." I could not see a bar but was bent. Most of them are left in the shape of a V; some are twisted round and round, others are bent twice round some tree or telegraph pole, and left in such a condition that the tree must be cut down before the iron can be got off. The only destruction of any great amount to the road has been in iron and ties, though all the bridges and water-tanks were destroyed. Some of the embankments were partly dug down. I only saw one cut, near Bristow Station; that had been filled. This was done by throwing in a layer of Cedar and Spruce pine, then a layer of earth dug down from the sides, and so on to the top. This part of the road is of course very rough; but in a few days will be as solid as ever. On account of the destruction of the road, transportation has been bad, consequently the soldiers have had very poor living. For the last ten days the food has been composed of only three things—1st, "Hard-tack," which is old wormy crackers, made some years ago out of flour and water and baked so hard that soaking them for 24 hours makes no more impression on them than it would on a board. The 2d article is "Salt Pork;" that is pork salted so much that a week's soaking will not make any impression on the taste of the stuff. Many of the soldiers imagine that Lee was after this pork in his last move, so as to get the salt. One thing is certain, it makes the men so dry that they have drunk up all the water far and near, and on account of the scarcity of water—if the pork is continued—Meade will be compelled to advance to the Rappahannock, where all he has to do is to continue the pork, and he will be able to cross that river without pontoons. The 3d and last article is "Coffee," of which the quality is good. The railroad will in a few days be in good order, and the diet will of course be changed.

The subject of the organization of the next House is frequently brought to mind here by the advent of Congressmen. It is generally conceded that Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, will be Speaker. For Clerk it is said the Pennsylvania delegation will present the name of Hon. Edward M. Pleshon, who represented the Adams and Franklin district in the 36th and 37th Congress. In parliamentary law he is an oracle; has great purity of character, both public and private; is clear-headed and able, and indeed has every requisite to be a good Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Congress about to meet—a Congress which will discuss the most momentous questions ever agitated in a deliberative body. After the experience had with Etheridge, of

Tennessee, I opine there will be no attempt to buy up Border State patriotism.

A farce is now being played before our Criminal Court in the arraignment and trial of certain keepers of brothels. Among others, a woman who is described by certain papers as a "pretty brunette," and a man who at one time figured as a Major of volunteers in our army, but was dismissed the service. If the authorities were in earnest it seems to me the proprietors of about five hundred, the actual number said to exist here, of these gilded haunts ought to be indicted, instead of making vicarious offerings of two or three, and they by no means the most notorious. It will end like the raid on the gambling hells—a galvanic effect and nothing more. You don't imagine, my honest country friends, that *rouge et noir* is "played out," because some weeks since it was announced that banking on the Egyptian plan would no longer be permitted. Not at all. They "suspended" for a brief period, but are again doing a smashing business. There is one lamentable thing connected with this public attempt to suppress houses of ill-fame here, viz: the publication of the disgusting minutia elicited at the trial, giving verbatim the brazen language of the harlots and pimps, so that no respectable man should give entrance to his family to some of the newspapers here, unless he would have his wife and children thoroughly posted on the *modus operandi* of first class brothels.

As to whether any movement of the army is in contemplation, from observation I would say a move of some kind is likely, and if any, soon. The sick from several of the corps have been sent away; eight days' rations are always on hand; no luggage has been permitted to go forward to the army; the sutlers are still kept in the rear; the roads and weather excellent—from all these things we must infer that the army is not going to be idle. The Rebels keep up a bold front along the Rappahannock. It is likely part of the army will occupy Falmouth soon. s. c.

HARRISBURG.

Gov. Curtin Returned—His Tour in New York—His Nomination for the Presidency—Hon. James L. Reynolds—Probable Abolition of the Office of Surveyor General—Organization of the Legislature—State Treasurer—Appointments.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 7, 1863.

Gov. Curtin returned to Harrisburg last evening, after having spoken some ten times in New York, in three days—commencing at Buffalo and ending in New York city. He was received with great enthusiasm at every point by the Union men of the Empire State, and they flocked by thousands to see and hear Pennsylvania's honored Executive. While in New York city he was made the recipient of several banquets, at which the leading men of the State, civil and military, attended to do honor to the great champion of loyalty in the Keystone State. He is looking exceedingly well, and will give his undivided attention now to the new call for troops—the regulations for enlistment having just been received officially.

I notice that a number of Union journals in this State have presented the name of Gov. Curtin for the Presidency or Vice Presidency; and it must be confessed that no one has to-day a stronger hold on the loyalty of the nation than the man who has, mainly by his eloquence and personal efforts in 1860, and by his tested fidelity and patriotism in 1863, twice rescued Pennsylvania from the foes of the Free North. He has achieved what no Executive opposed to the Democracy has ever before achieved, and what no Democratic Governor has accomplished since 1847—a re-election; and his triumph is due less to political skill than to his positive strength with the loyal sentiment of the State; to his unflinching devotion to our brave troops in the field, and to his liberal administrative policy.

I do not speak by authority, but I feel well assured that Gov. Curtin does not encourage the use of his name as a candidate for any political position at this time. Whatever has been said or thought to the contrary, he was a most unwilling candidate before the Pittsburg Convention; and now that he has been chosen to the gubernatorial chair for another term, we hazard little in saying that he will rather let others struggle for political preferment, while he devotes himself, as heretofore, to our great State and to the preservation of our Nationality.

The office of Quarter Master General has been vacant for some months, since the death of Gen. Hale. It is generally understood that the Governor will tender the position to Hon. James L. Reynolds, of Lancaster, and it is believed that he will accept it. He is a brother of the late lamented Gen. Reynolds, and a gentleman of spotless integrity and superior business qualifications. Although in independent circumstances, he will accept solely because he may thereby render service to the State. The salary is quite inadequate. He was an earnest Democrat when the war commenced; but he has acted with the Union party for over two years. His appointment and acceptance will secure a most competent, faithful and popular officer.

It is not improbable that the office of Surveyor General will be abolished by the next Legislature. It has become a mere sinecure and the whole duties can be performed by one or two clerks. The land of the State has all been surveyed and sold, and the office is

only useful in furnishing evidence of these facts to the people. To keep the Land Office up as a Department is entirely needless, as it could be transferred to the Secretary of the Commonwealth and all its labors performed by a couple of clerks.

The organization of the Legislature is already attracting some attention. Hon. John P. Penny, of Allegheny, will be the Speaker of the Senate without doubt; and Geo. W. Hammerly, Esq., will be re-nominated for Clerk without opposition, and of course will be elected. In the House Messrs. Johnson of Crawford; P. Frazer Smith of Chester, and Wm. F. Smith, of Philadelphia, are pressed for Speaker; and Messrs. Blanchard, of Butler; Benedict of Huntingdon, and Rea of Philadelphia, are proposed for Clerk. Mr. Johnson will be supported by the united west and north-west, and as things look now, will be successful. He is a most competent and meritorious gentleman.

For State Treasurer Messrs. Henry D. Moore, Wm. P. Hamm and Mr. Kimble, all of Philadelphia, are named. Mr. Moore has already been chosen twice, and made one of the best financial officers we have ever had. Whatever may be the merits of the other gentlemen, they are comparatively unknown, and Mr. Moore will doubtless be chosen. It is due to Mr. McGrath, the present incumbent, to say that he is a most excellent and upright officer.

Some staff is already made for appointments under Gov. Curtin. He has not, I believe, given any intimations of the policy he intends to pursue as to changes; but I doubt whether many changes will be made.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The November Elections have resulted uniformly in the utter overthrow of the Copperheads. In New York, where Seymour was elected last year by over 10,000, the Union ticket is elected by about 32,300—a gain from last year of over 43,000. Several of the counties are estimated, but we think the figures are low enough to justify the majority named. The Senate will stand 22 Union to 10 Copperheads—a clear two thirds majority for the right side. Counting very liberally for the Copperheads in the Assembly we conclude that they have 46 members in 72 Union. In New York City, in 1862, Seymour's majority for Governor was 31,770. In 1863 the majority of St. John, Democrat, over Depew, Union, for Secretary of State, is 19,730—a Union gain of twelve thousand and forty six!

Speaking of the defeat of the Democracy in New York, the *World*, until lately a whining copperhead organ, puts the saddle on the right horse. It says:

"But the peace men have been wrong in supposing that the people of the loyal States would allow the war to end in any other way than by the triumph of the Union over armed opposition. The key-note struck by the lamented Douglas in the first year of the war touched the most sensitive and enduring chord of the popular heart. The war can end only by prostrating armed resistance; and while it lasts the people will never allow it to be made a secondary question. But as the people have declared they will not allow the war to end except by the triumph of our arms, the only way to bring the administration to trial for its malversation is to dispose, as speedily as possible, of the case which stands first on the docket. It is clear that while the war lasts no party can succeed that does not make its energetic prosecution the paramount object. We said this, in substance, after the Connecticut election; we reiterated it after the Maine election; we trust it needs no further enforcement now."

In Missouri the contest was between the Radicals and Conservatives—the latter embracing the rebels and their "friends." The Radical majority in St. Louis city and county will not fall short of four thousand. It is not doubted that they have carried the State, if there has been fair play in the country districts. The rebels were not prevented from voting. Several rebels who have served terms in the Alton penitentiary voted the Conservative ticket. The soldiers nearly all voted with the Radicals. One company of the 40th Missouri voted the ticket entire. Out of sixty odd counties south of the river it is estimated the Radicals will carry fifty. Union men do not despair of the result throughout the State, depending on the soldiers' vote to counteract that of the thousands of rebels who have voted for the Conservatives.

In 1860 Gov. Curtin carried Centre county by 341, and at the late election he was defeated by 344. The change is thus pointedly explained by the *Bellefonte Press*. It says that the reason is obvious, and is at once creditable both to Gov. Curtin and his friends. The townships which gave majorities for him in 1860, have 1682 soldiers under arms, while those which went against him have sent, but 463, although they poll more than half the Democratic vote of the county. Our ranks are decimated at home only because they are so full in the field, and we point with pride and triumph to the record. "We should have blushed if Cato's house had stood serene and flourishing in a civil war."

New Jersey did not elect any State officers. The counties were so gerrymandered by the Democrats recently as to secure the legislature. The Union men gain largely on the members of last year, but not enough to give them a majority. We believe that the popular vote will show a majority on the right side.

In Illinois the Union men have gained immensely. Returns from 28 counties show, at the important county and town elections held on the 3d inst., a Union gain of more than 15,000. There are about 100 counties in the State, and if the vote is in the above ratio, it will show a Union gain of from 55,000 to 60,000. Even in "Egypt" there is a gleam of light; a Cairo dispatch says the Unionists have carried that Heaven-abandoned corner of the State. Such news is almost too good to be true.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention is now in session at Nevada City. It is thought that there will be an early election of members of the legislature, with a view of choosing Senators to present a demand to Congress for the admission of the State of Washoe into the Union.

In Maryland the Unconditional Union men—the Emancipationists, have elected four of the five Congressmen, the State ticket by over 25,000 majority, and nearly a unanimous legislature. The legislature will call a Constitutional Convention to provide for the gradual abolition of Slavery in Maryland.

In Massachusetts Gov. Andrew, Union, has been re-elected Governor by over 40,000—being a gain of 17,000 on his majority last year. The Senate is unanimously Union, and the House stands 222 Union to 14 Copperheads.

In Wisconsin the Union ticket is elected by an overwhelming majority—embracing State officers by nearly 20,000 and both branches of the legislature.

In Minnesota Col. Miller, Union, is elected Governor, with all the Union State ticket by over 19,000, and the Legislature by nearly two-thirds in both branches.

PERSONAL.

Maj. Gen. Ord has gone to Louisville.

The King of Holland edits a monthly magazine.

Victor Emanuel has had an attack of dclirium tremens.

The Prince of Wales has bought Byron's Newstead Abbey.

Maj. Gen. Bell is at Indianapolis, stopping at the Bates.

The late Hon. Wm. Sturgis, of Boston, left an estate of \$2,000,000.

Garibaldi is reported cured—lively as a tomcat on a pump-handle.

Samuel J. Riley, one of the oldest printers in Pennsylvania, died in Lancaster last week.

Maj. Gen. Bishop Polk, of Tennessee, has resigned his commission in the rebel service.

Hugh Bellas, a well known member of the Bar, died at Sunbury, Pa., on the 26th ultimo.

E. P. Ferry, of Illinois, has been appointed by the President a Tax Commissioner for Tennessee.

Maj. Gen. Hunter leaves Washington on an inspecting tour of Grant's army, and other forces West.

Owing to his shocking bad hat Vice President Hamlin was recently mistaken for one of Jeff. Davis's guerrillas.

The marriage of a daughter of Victor Hugo "with an English officer of distinction" is announced in the foreign papers.

It is reported that Gen. Neal Dow has been brought from Mobile to Richmond in order to be exchanged for Gen. John Morgan.

William N. Grover has been appointed U. S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri in place of Wm. W. Edwards, removed.

John Minor Botts, who was arrested by the rebels for the fifth time and carried to Richmond, has again been released on parole.

The first number of Parson Brownlow's paper was issued on the 29th ult., exactly two years from the day the Knoxville Whig was suppressed.

Col. Ruffin, of North Carolina, wounded at the battle of Bristow, died in hospital at Alexandria. Col. Ruffin was a member of Congress before the rebellion.

The Empress Eugenie, at Biarritz, dances until two o'clock every morning, bathes next with the Princesses—dances prettily woman—and both frolic wildly in the surf.

Col. William H. Irwin, of the 49th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, has been compelled, on account of ill health from wounds received in battle, to resign his commission.

Parson Brownlow and Horace Maynard made speeches at Knoxville on the 30th ult., and both endorsed the Administration and fully favored immediate emancipation in East Tennessee.

Hon. Charles R. Stewart, a well-known citizen of Anne Arundel county, Md., and formerly a distinguished Whig politician, died at his residence, in that county, recently, in the 68th year of his age.

Brig. Gen. Louis Blenker died at Rockland, N. Y., on the 1st. He was distinguished for his conduct during the campaign in the Shenandoah valley in 1862, which campaign terminated with the battle of Cross Keys.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that the venerable Catholic Archbishop Purcell, accompanied by Bishop Rosecrans, appeared at the polls in that city on Tuesday, for the first time in twenty-five years, and voted an open Union ticket.

Brig. Gen. G. R. Paul, who was so severely wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, has arrived at his home in Newport, Ky. He is improving, as regards his general physical condition, but is still blind from the effects of his wound.

Gen. Lew Wallace, who took an active part in the fight at Island No. 10, Shiloh and Corinth, but who, from some cause, silently passed from observation, has become a partner in a pork and beef packing house at Crawfordsville, Ind.

Gen. Bragg is evidently unpopular among the rebels of the Southwest. He is attacked by a number of the journals, and Jeff. Davis is likewise assailed for imputing such attacks to malice. Mr. Davis denies the impeachment, and will not supersede Gen. Bragg.

Gen. Grant is described by a correspondent, who recently saw him, as about five feet seven inches in stature, youthful in appearance, whiskers without mustache, modest, unsophisticated, pleasing in his manners, an inveterate smoker, and still walks on crutches.

Gen. Grierson, the hero of the great southwestern cavalry expedition, had a public reception at Jacksonville, Illinois, his home, some days since. One of the features of the occasion was the presentation to him, by several young men of the town, of a silver tea-set.

The veteran Democrat, Daniel S. Dickinson, has made a speech in New York, which produces a remarkable point. He declared that in the war of 1812 Mr. Madison made ten mistakes where Abraham Lincoln has made one, yet the Democratic party sustained the Executive then, and made their fortunes as a party by their patriotic course.

Dr. S. S. Cummings, a well known physician of Lewistown, was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Thursday morning. He was standing on the track at Lewistown, watching for a train coming from the west; at the same time one came from the east. He did not heed the warning of danger until too late.

Judge Woodward has resigned—not his place on the Supreme Bench which commands good pay, but—his office as vestryman in the Church of Epiphany, Philadelphia. The church is loyal, and prays for the President of the United States. The members, probably voted for that excellent patriot, Andrew G. Curtin, for Governor.

The Gettysburg Sentinel notices the address of Miss Ann Dickinson, on Saturday, a few weeks since. "The court house was crowded to excess. And such an address! There was but one general burst of admiration from all who heard her; that they never had listened to such a speech. Her distinct utterance, and the roll of her voice, with its vast compass, filled every part of the room, and even reached the street."

J. Edgar Thomson Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, now in New York city, will in a few days embark for Russia with his family, where it is said he goes to fulfill an appointment tendered to him by the Russian Government, through their Minister at Washington. The position is similar in its character to the one he now holds on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Col. Thomas A. Scott will be the acting President of the company, ad interim.

Stonewall Jackson's sister, Mrs. Arnold of Beverly, Virginia, says her brother "voted against the ordinance of Secession, and sought to think that it was the surroundings that put him where he was. She loved him tenderly as an only brother; yet, engaged as he was in the rebel cause, she remarked that, although it was with agony she said it, he had lived too long with the treasonable examples of the best Government that God ever gave man."

The Provost Marshal General, in a letter to the Secretary of War, gives some interesting statistics concerning the operation of the Enrollment act. He says the act is not perfect, and may easily be improved by certain amendments. In several of the Western States the draft was not put in force, owing to the excess of volunteering, so that the present draft is only a partial one. Over 80 per cent. of those drawn in the present draft, including the 60 per cent. additional have reported.

About 30 per cent were exempted under examination. About 40 per cent. have been held to service. About one-half paid commutation; one-third of the remainder went into service; and two-thirds furnished substitutes. These proportions are based upon the reports up to this time from 73 Congressional Districts. About 200,000 soldiers have been discharged for disability. It is probable they were unfit for service when enlisted, and \$40,000,000 have been uselessly expended in bringing thither to service. All the expenditures of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, up to Oct. 19, have amounted to 1,200,000. The amount of money received from the draft is about ten times as great as all the expenses on account of the Enrollment act.

The Mobile Register says: "The negro is no longer an object of small talk in the South. The people of the South have place for them, and that is in the army. There should be no distinction in color when man is willing to fight for his home and master."

Governor Andrew has called an extra session of the Massachusetts Legislature, to consider the project of offering new bounties to volunteers.

It is supposed Gov. Curtin is a descendant of St. Patrick, because of the effective manner in which he scattered the snakes at the recent election.