THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Important Victory of the Allies.

The Town of Uruguayana and 5,000 Paraguayans Captured.

BOSTON, Nov. 5, 1865.

The bark Katherine Maude, which arrived to-day at this port, brings advices from Buenos Ayres to Sept. 23, 11 days later.

The war between the allied powers and Paraguay still continued. The former had recently gained an important victory, having captured the town of Uruguayana and 5,000 Paraguayan prisoners, after a siege of six weeks. The prisoners were immediately disposed of by being drafted into the allied army to fight against their own countrymen. The victory caused great rejoicing at Buenos Ayres.

SIXTEENTH WARD UNION RALLY.

Address by Horace Greeley.

The Union men of the Sixteenth Ward held a grand final rally on Saturday evening in Washington Hall, corner of Eighteenth-st. and Eighth-ave. Mr. Marsh was appointed Chairman. The Hon. Horace Greeley delivered the following address:

HORACE GREELEY'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Though the night is cold and stormy, there are yet bright days before us, and I rejoice at the opportunity, although our numbers are small, to confer with you on the aspects of the times and endeavor, if I may, to throw some little light while possible on our duties and our position with reference to the election before us. We have passed through one of the greatest crises in the history of any nation. We have passed through it certainly not without suffering, not without sacrifice, not without great and lasting bereavements. The nation has paid in blood and treasure for the deliverance which she has attained; but who after all grudges the cost? Not the heroic dead who have joyfully given their lives for their country. Not the maimed and decrepid who live, but only live, maimed, unfit perhaps for many of the enjoyments and efficiency in the labors of society. And yet, see any of them about us and ask them. "My friend, you have lost your leg to save your country, would you have your country lost and your leg back again?" and I do not believe there are one hundred who would say "yes." Then I ask: If they do not grieve who have lost a limb in defense of their country, why shall others who suffer only through their sympathies, or possibly in the way of the loss of wealth, complain of any? So great a deliverance as this is only to be won at a great cost, and I feel that it is better to be an American in the year 1865—much better than it was in the year which preceded 1860. I feel that we have made a great advance in the history of Progress, and that the American Republic is destined to be nobler and purer and truer than she was before. Now let me call before you—let me endeavor to ask your attention to some of the facts which more directly concern this election. There were two great parties resolutely struggling one little year ago for the possession of our Government and the direction of its policy. One of these parties triumphed. Now where is the loyal, patriotic American who regrets that triumph? Meet them to-day and ask the man who were against us last year whether they are sorry we succeeded in that contest. No, I believe they rejoice that they were defeated—I mean the better portion of them. From what ground was it that they asked your support in that contest? Was it not distinctly on the ground that the attempt to reconstruct and recement the Union by war was a failure—could not possibly succeed? Was it not for that reason they asked you to fight for McClellan, Pendleton and Seymour, that there was no use in carrying it any further? If it could succeed, if it could have a present and overwhelming success, their argument as plainly showed that it ought to go on, but ought not because it could not possibly succeed. Why you have been four years trying to reconstruct a Union by war, and are you now going to give it up? Suppose the people said give it up, suppose on the Platform of Chicago they had elected McClellan and Pendleton, there would manifestly have been no capture of Richmond and of Appomatox and of Five Forks to end this war. Manifestly, whenever they come into power with their President, he would order Grant and Sherman to stop and would have gone to Richmond to negotiate with the Rebel authorities. He would have said: "Gentlemen, you have your Slavery; just as much of it as you please. I agree to divide the Territories on the line of 36°." "Why, no," says Mr. Jefferson Davis, "I will not come back; you were always for that; but, knowing that in 1860, we put you out of power and put the Republicans in power, now, then, why shall we come back of ourselves after four years of fighting? You admit that the war is a failure; you admit that the Union cannot be reconstructed that way; you propose to remedy it by armistice and negotiation. Very well; take your armistice and negotiation; but we tell you we will take our independence—and we will not take anything short of it." Now, they would have been conquered by their platform, by their political sympathies, and on everything to say, "Well, gentlemen, since you won't come back, we are obliged to let you go." Well, then they would have had their independence and the Confederacy recognized and undisturbed. Then the Democrats would have said: "Now, Mr. President Davis, having got your independence, we ask you to let us come back into your Government. Let us adopt the Montgomery Constitution as the Sham Democracy proposed before the war began. Let us get into the Confederacy and reconstruct the Union *that way*." "Well," says Mr. Jefferson Davis, "we are willing to accept; but consider what you have got to do. In the first place, our Constitution says that Slavery is lawful everywhere, and that any man may pursue his runaway slave into all the States and Territories. Will you accept that?" "Certainly," says McClellan. "Then," says Mr. Jefferson Davis, "we have a national debt. If you come in, you must help to pay that debt, and help to pension our soldiers; and you must disband your army, repudiate your debt, dismiss your pensioners and come under our Constitution."

Well, although some might have thought that a little too much, there was no loyally resisting it—there was no other way to do it but to accept these terms—just want we now require ourselves. Very probably they would have said, "If you come into the Confederacy you must accept the responsibilities of the Confederacy; you must help to pay the debts, and support the army of the Confederacy, maintain the faith of the Confederacy and support its pensioners;" and we would have had for a time the Confederacy extended so far as to take in the Democratic States that voted for McClellan, and leaving out only the Lincoln States—a struggling banner along the upper edge of the United States to form the old or remaining half of the Union, to try to pay the debt and maintain the Government of the Union. Now, fellow-citizens, I say that no considerate man, if he be a patriot (though he be a Democrat) can wish that they had succeeded and their Chicago platform had been carried out, and our platform broken and our candidates defeated. Such is the aspect of the Past. Now, then, what of the Future? They have made up a platform as nearly like ours as possible, and then they take as many candidates who had been with us as they could get. I understand one of the leaders at their Tweddle Hall Convention asked, "How have you got along?" "Well, pretty well; we have got one Democrat on the ticket." [Laughter.] Wherever we had anybody who was looking for a place anywhere else, they took him out and put him on their ticket—much better than what they usually do. [Laughter.] I have nothing to do or to say against it, except there was a very great injustice done—that men, lending an ear to the suggestions of ambition should forget what was faith, forget what was honor, forget what was duty, and with only a thought for applause and power and distinction. Take, now, Gen. Henry W. Slocum. He has not the excuse that he was a Democrat; he never voted a Democratic ticket, unless, perhaps, he slipped in a vote for McClellan last Fall. [Laughter.] What sent him to the other side? He was not a strong man, but an ambitious man. He got up a regiment and went to the war and was very early selected by McClellan for distinctions and deferences. By and by, through Gen. McClellan's recommendation, he was rapidly advanced to be a Major-General; and he has never been able "to see" anybody but McClellan since. He was not six months in the army until he became practically a Copperhead. [Laughter.] His ideas and sympathies were with them; his associations were with them. Well, he is gone; but consider now: Gen. Slocum knows what you know, and I know that three fourths of the men who will fight for him this Fall wished that all our armies had been defeated and killed three or four years ago. I happened to be in the city of Syracuse, where Gen. Slocum lives, and whence his regiment was taken, on the 24th of September, 1861, when regiments were going off to the army. One regiment from Syracuse went off. I was standing in a Democratic publication office, where I had gone to get certain documents that I wanted, and there was a crowd in the office to see the crowd go by. They were going, probably many of them to never return again. There was a universal jeer, and one man said, "There goes another lot of damned fools." "Yes," says another, "I hope they will never get back again." This was in the city of Gen. Slocum. In the office of *The Daily Courier*, the Democratic organ of that city. I said nothing; it was not my business; I had not much show, and I came away very soon. [Laughter.] Well, now, these people and people like them are the men whose votes are to give Gen. Slocum such support as he gets. That very newspaper, *The Syracuse Daily Courier*, when Gen. Pemberton surrendered at Vicksburg, found fault with him for its surrender, saying that it had given the Democratic party a very severe blow. Now, then, it is a plain fact and Gen. Slocum knows it as well as I do, that whenever our armies got beaten the Democratic party went up, and whenever we had victories the people flocked to our side; so that if Gen. Slocum could continue to get our armies beaten a little oftener, he might have had a chance of being Secretary of State long before now. If there had been some more Rebel victories he might be elected very easily in New-York; but the victories have been Union victories and therefore he has no chance at all now. We have been holding elections in almost every State of the Union this year, and although it is not general that our State loses after a Presidential election, yet this year a very remarkable state of things is presented. We have won almost every election that has occurred in the loyal States this year, and in most cases have carried them by larger majorities than we did for Lincoln last year. Why see how we carried Connecticut by ten thousand majority this Spring where we had only two thousand last Fall. The election took place just at the arrival of the news that Richmond was taken. [Applause.] Suppose the news would come to-day that Richmond was taken, and that Gen. Lee had surrendered, what sort of a face would they make up for the Copperhead ticket here? They would have no show at all. Now, then, I say these are facts, just as well known to Gen. Slocum as to me—that whenever the Rebels have had a run of luck in the war, the Democrats have had a run of luck at the elections; and whenever the Union side and the Union armies were victorious in the field and the Rebellion seemed likely to collapse, then the Union parties were victorious at the election. That is just as true as any fact in nature. Now, then, Gen. Slocum takes his stand with those whose successes in elections followed always sharply after Rebel victories in the field, and against those who succeeded in elections when the Union army was triumphant on the Potomac and the James. Now, then, as to the Future.

I am one of those who entertain the utmost kindness of feeling toward those mistaken men who undertook to destroy the Union. I would treat them always with all kindness as mistaken men; but, at the same time, I would always let them understand that the Rebellion was a very great offense and a very great wrong. I do not believe in making a Rebel believe that he did a very honest thing in trying to break up this country; and now, to-day, let 10,000 Rebels come to this City of New-York, if they are persons of any distinction or any money, or any trade, you will find them surrounded by ever Copperhead in the city who can get access to them, and they are treated just as if they were so many gods. That is the Democratic party of to-day. It is stated, I think, in *The Express* this very evening, that Gen. Longstreet is now in our city, and he finds himself so overwhelmed by calls that he cannot attend to the people who want to pay him their respects. Our Generals get no such respect from these people, unless they turn Copperheads. But let Gen. Lee come here to-morrow and stop a week in this city, and you would have the whole Democratic party on their knees, begging to be taken into his favor. [Applause.] Last Summer there was an Englishman came over here, selling pictures of Generals. Said he to a friend of mine, "Do you want a picture of Grant?" "No," was the reply, "I don't want that." "Well," said he, "I sell a good many more of McClellan than of Grant; but if I only had Gen. Lee's picture, I could sell five times as many of that." [Laughter.] That is the truth. He could have sold them, and sold them to the same men. The majority of the men who will vote for Gen. Slocum in this city are the men whose sympathies were more with the Rebellion than they were with the Union. [Voice—"That's so!"] They said: "Let us get into power, and we will make a compromise which will bring it all back—Slavery and everything else—just as it was before. And, because they thought Union victories did not tend toward that compromise, they did not desire Union victories. When Gen. Hooker had been pushed back, bleeding, and stripped of many of his arms, across the Rappahannock, *The Herald* said, with more truth than it usually says, that there was more interest felt in a prize fight, where two bruisers were going to maul each other into jelly, than in Hooker's defeat. Now, that spoke for a part of the people, but not the Union party. We felt sad, sorrowful about it; but the mass of the people who vote the Democratic ticket were chuckling at every defeat. I know it. I saw them after Bull Run tickled quite heartily with the idea that that was a blow at the Radicals. Yes it was, but I tell you Gettysburg and Vicksburg were blows a great deal stronger. [Applause.] This was the case all through the war—not that they wanted disunion, but that they wanted a restoration, in their own way, through Rebel victories. They had more strength in Rebel victories and more belief in them than in Union victories. [Applause.] I recollect one fellow hooting round THE TRIBUNE office at that time: "Tear down THE TRIBUNE office! Tear down the damned Abolition concern!" urging on his fellow ruffians, but very careful to attempt nothing himself. "Hurrah for Gen. McClellan!" he would cry out, but when he was at home with his cronies, in Christodora's barber shop, he would cry, "Hurrah for Lee and Davis!" saying that he hoped to God soon to see Gen. Lee marching up Broadway at the head of 60,000 Rebels. I recollect, four or five days before the battle of Gettysburg, I was riding down on the outside of the stage from Manhattanville with two Copperheads. I tried to make one of them believe that I had got a dispatch that day that Vicksburg had surrendered. He wanted to fight me [laughter] and would not believe a word of it. That is the way with these gentlemen. They did desire, they did feel, that to defeat the Union armies, and thereby to overthrow the Republican Administration, was the way to what they called the reconstruction of the Union as it was, the Constitution as it was, and the niggers just where they were. Now that was the kind of peace they wanted; and the way they expected to get it was to have the Union armies defeated; and, to bring about that end, of course they wanted Gen. McClellan as a commander. Well, fellow citizens, they did not win—they did not, and we did. Now, then, are they have been mistaken all along—mistaken when they said: "You cannot beat these Rebels"—mistaken when they said: "You can never beat them unless you put McClellan at the head of the army"—mistaken when they said, "You can never restore the Union if you make take to fight Slavery"—mistaken when they said: "The war is a failure"—mistaken when they said: "We are going to elect McClellan President and Seymour Governor." Now, is it likely that, coming out of such a uniform succession of blunders, they are not mistaken now, when they say: "Let us take hold and reconstruct the Union?" [Applause.] Why, gentlemen, you ought to have your own Generals at the head of the army; you ought to have a majority in Congress, if you are going to govern this country. What are you going to do? "Let every Rebel State send members back into Congress, no matter whether they have done this or that; do not ask them to abolish Slavery; do not ask them to agree to the Constitutional Amendment; do not ask them to repudiate the Rebel debt; ask them nothing. They and we will undertake to govern the country." Gentlemen, say I, look here. There is nothing new in that which you propose. Northern Democracy and Southern Slave holding aristocracy tried to govern this country—all for a while, until they quarreled with each other, until by two tickets they put themselves out of power, and then turned round and swore that we had made all the trouble. [Applause.] If the Southern aristocracy had chosen to go on quietly with the Northern Sham Democracy we could never have got into power. We got in just because these same Rebels would not go along with the Democracy any longer—would not have anything to do with them. It was not our doing, but theirs. Now, again, these two parties say: "Let us come together again, and let us control the country!" Well, gentlemen, how will you control the country? We have contracted a great debt—about one-tenth of all the property in the Union—in saving this Union. Now, do you believe that those six Rebels who want to come in as Representatives of the Southern States—do you believe that those men will come there and vote to tax their constituents to pay the National debt? I have no more doubt that they will do it than that Jeff. Davis will go back to Mississippi and beg his constituents to pay the old State debt that he said they repudiated twenty years ago. [Applause.] How can you expect it? Some one of the poets says somewhere:

"Been were the peace, for fear to feel
He cursed the person which impeded the steel."

Now, how shall they turn around and say: "This debt, which was contracted for our subjugation, we will pay this debt." It is not in human nature. It is not in human nature to say that they should honestly repudiate their own debt and vote taxes to pay ours. I do not say that they will come out and swear they will repudiate the debt to-morrow, but they will insist that the tariff is too high. And if we put that down we cannot maintain the internal revenue. Suppose you put down the duty on iron, say pig iron, five dollars a ton, then the iron man will with justice complain. Very soon you have got no revenue, and you cannot pay the debt. Yet, all their journals, to-day, are insisting that they ought to be reduced. Why, all that means to repudiate the debt. Now, here comes our friend John Van Buren. He tells the people, "You have got to tax the debt." Well, I say certainly; tax it just as far as you can tax it, and not break faith with the public creditors. When you told them, "Lend us so much money, or all the money you can, and we will do so and so," now, then, you *must* do so and so. There is no other honest way than that. John Van Buren says not. "You promised not to tax the debt," he says, "and the Supreme Court decided not. Insist that, in defiance of this, you should go to work and tax it." Why tax it? "Well," he says, "if you do not, you will do just as bad. If you do not consent to let the debt be taxed, then it shall be taxed, in spite of you, or repudiated." That is the cry to-day. Now, then, does that mean to pay the debt? I don't believe it does. He says: "I have got some of the debt myself." Yes, I have no doubt of it. But this is true, that your party has taken as little of it as possible, and now it will be a popular measure for the Democratic party to repudiate it as soon as possible. They are already talking in New-York that this debt was contracted to free the negroes. This is not true: it was contracted to put down the Rebellion, and the freeing of the negroes was only an incident of that war. The negroes were a part of the strength of the Rebellion; we, by the emancipation, made them a part of its weakness. We took possession of a part of their property just as if we would have seized their horses and mules which would run over into our lines. The policy of this Government was very fairly and frankly stated by Mr. Lincoln in a celebrated dispatch, wherein he says: "If I can save the Union by destroying Slavery, I will; if I can save it by saving Slavery, I will; and if I can save it by freeing some negroes and leaving others in Slavery, I will do that." He did not go in for emancipation until he had tried McClellanism to the last end. Now, then, the men who tell this people that we got in debt $2,000,000,000, in order to free the blacks, and do it with intent to prejudice the debt, and say to the white man, "You had better not pay the debt," these gentlemen tell us they were for the war; but the great mass of the Democrats never were, as you know. Recollect this, when James S. Wadsworth yielded up his glorious life on the plains of the Rappahannock, when Gov. Seymour put forth an order from the State Department, saying, "Gen. Wadsworth was one of those men who are willing to fight for their opinions"—just as much as to say it was right in him to fight for them, but, by very plain implication, that other people who do not hold Gen. Wadsworth's opinions should keep out of the war. It is a public document known to all men to this day. That was what Horatio Seymour said: "It is not our fight; it is that of the Black Republicans; let them fight it out." This was the same all through the war. When taxes came, they called them Black Republican taxes; when defeats came, they were called Black Republican defeats; and when victories come, are they not Black Republican victories as well? They charged on us all the losses and sacrifices that the war cost and risked; why should they come forward and claim all that the war attained? Now, fellow citizens, the Democratic party did not love this war, and did not mean that the Union should be maintained by this war. In 1861, you will recollect, it was not pretended that there was emancipation then; there was nothing but a plain, straight fight for the Union, and our State committee, with 50,000 majority, turned round and offered to unite with the Democrats on a Union-War basis. But the Democrats refused, saying "No, we will have nothing to do with you; we will go in alone." They did so, and got well thrashed. [Applause.] But if they had been really for the war, if they wanted to show a united North, why should they not have gone with us? When the South united, they took up Jeff. Davis, who had been a nullifier all his life, and Alex. Stephens, who had been a Union man, and they all voted for President and Vice-President together on one ticket, to show a union of party at the South. Now, when we proposed a union of parties at the North, they said: "No, sir; we will have nothing to do with you." The Democrats chose to stand alone and be beaten rather than unite and have half the victory. They chose nothing rather than half, because they were not for the Union as sustained by the war. Now we have come through great tribulation to a glorious end, and now they say: "Well, yes; we Copperheads of the North and the Rebels of the South agree to train le on the negro, put him down under foot, and tell him that he never shall rise. We will come together and govern the country." I say, so you will, if you get votes enough; but you have got to get the votes first, and you have not made much progress toward it. Now, is it wise, is it best, that this party, which all through the war, barked at the heels of the Government—did all it could to stop the Government—to embarrass the future, to hinder, to paralize it—is it best now to give them the control of the Government? That is what they are trying to get in putting up Slocum and others who were with us. They tried to get exactly as Mosby, with his Rebel cavalry, dressed in United States uniform, stole up to our pickets at night, capturing or destroying them. Their policy is to let the Rebel States come in any how. But President Johnson says: "Stop, gentlemen, you must abolish Slavery first in your States." They make wry faces, but they do it. Just as the Apothecary says in Romeo and Juliet:

APOTHECARY—My poverty, and not my will, consents.
ROMEO—I pay thy poverty, and not thy will.

They have got to do it. Men often have to do things they do not like. Well, the next other thing. Mr. Johnson says: "You must adopt the Constitutional Amendment; it is not enough that you abolish Slavery, because you can do that to-day and restore it to-morrow. You must see to it that Slavery is forever abolished throughout the Union, and that Congress shall have the power to execute this provision by suitable legislation. Now then, you must agree to do that." Not one Rebel State has done it yet. Yet our Democracy say they shall all come into Congress. Mr. Johnson says: "No, you must do that first." Well, there is another point. Says Johnson, "You must repudiate the Rebel debt; I am not going to have loyal people taxed to pay the debt incurred in endeavoring to establish and maintain the Rebellion. Now, you must repudiate that." Well, that is a frightfully tough job, and a good many of them can't see it; but they will and a good many of them can't see it; but they will come to it. Now, all this is not according to the Democratic programme, which is, "let them in anyhow, so that they will only come." But he says: "No, you must do this, that and the other thing. You have got to come in really loyal. You must come here sorry for it." Now you see the two last States, South Carolina and Georgia, both have repealed the Ordinance of Secession. Now to repeal an act implies the right to reenact it. You do not want to repeal an unconstitutional act. It never had any validity. You want to declare the Act of Secession null and void from the start, and that every thing done in pursuance of that act is without effect. That is what Johnson wants. What the Conventions are called for is to declare the ordinances null and void, and Mr. Johnson will not regard these States redeemed until they shall have done it. Yet they are always crying out: "What a glorious President Johnson is," because they still maintain the precious hope that he will help them to keep the negroes under their feet. If he will only do that he may act as despotically and tyrannically as he pleases. They keep on praising him, but they do not do what he asks of them. He says: "Gentlemen, I want you to do this, that and the other thing before you come back. I want you to come back as though your States had been never lawfully out of the Union." Well, then, our Democratic party here in New-York, in spite of all its professions, is to-day in favor of letting these Rebels come right back into the Union without stipulation. The very men who were shooting our soldiers yesterday, if they had captured Washington, as they might have done, they might have sent their representatives to Congress, come into the hall and taken possession anywhere without our Democratic friends make a quorum and carry on the Government. I do not believe it; the Secretary of the House does not believe it. He believes that they have got to be recognized State by State by a suitable vote of Congress, before any one of them can take its seat there; and, I venture to say, that that course will be determined by Congress. [Applause.] If they will come in just exactly as soon as a majority of Congress are satisfied that they are truly loyal and disposed to fulfill their obligations as loyal members of the United States, with no hankering and looking look to the old Rebel Confederacy, they must repudiate its sins and its debts, its pretenses and its crimes, and come back into the Union as loyally and heartily as though they had never tried to get out of it. These are the terms of the President and the people, and they will have to be accepted. Their first object, then, is to carry this State. Let them carry New-York next Tuesday and it will be called a verdict of New-York in favor of letting them take the Government just as they are. That is their calculation. It is that a Rebel and Copperhead coalition shall take possession of this Government and run it as they please, and to that coalition Gen. W. H. Slocum is to-day a consenting party. The Democratic ticket is in the interest of that coalition, and it is because it is so that I believe that this people will defeat it at the polls next Tuesday. This storm is to me a source of consolation, because I believe we have a chance of having fairer weather on Tuesday, when we shall have a full vote. Give us a full vote, an honest vote, and I am very sure the Union cause must succeed [Applause], the Union ticket be elected. Believing that we shall have such a vote that it will be carried in part by your exertions, and that your excellent candidates for Senate and Assembly will be participants in that success, I entreat you to work as the rest of us will work, with the determined purpose that the sun of Tuesday next will set on another Union victory as decisive as those of Grant and Sherman and Sheridan. In that hope, in that faith, I beseech every man to see that there is not some friend who is not registered, if so to get him registered on Monday, and persuade him to be sure to vote next Tuesday. With a determined purpose that the men who have carried the country through the war shall carry it through the period of reconstruction as well, and that our Union shall be recemented on such a basis of Liberty and Justice as will make it endure and be glorified through all time to come.

Messrs. Lent and Ranney made short addresses, after which the meeting adjourned.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS OF NEW-YORK.

Shall this County be Compelled to Pay a State Bounty Tax of $10,804,413 20 Next Year?—Action of the Board of Supervisors—They Advise Every Citizen to Vote "For the Act to Create a State Debt to Pay Bounties."

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1865.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: J. R. YOUNG, Clerk.

Whereas, By the Bounty Laws of the Legislature of 1865 provision is made for a State tax of thirty millions ($30,000,000) of dollars, for the purpose of assuming as a State charge the expense of raising the quota of the State under the call of the President, dated December 19, 1864, for three hundred thousand (300,000) men; and

Whereas, By chapter three hundred and twenty-five (325) of the Laws of 1865, appended hereto, provision is made to submit to the people of the State at the General Election to be held on Tuesday next, the question whether such tax shall be made a twelve (12) year loan or not, while, by other laws, it is provided that should the people decide against such twelve (12) year loan, then the whole debt of thirty millions of dollars ($30,000,000) shall be paid in 1866 from moneys to be raised by tax on the assessable property of the State; and

Whereas, The State Comptroller has given the Supervisors of this County the following notice in regard to this among other matters, affecting the tax on this County for State purposes for the year 1866, viz.:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 10, 1865.

SIR: The Board of Equalization of Taxes, in pursuance of Chapter 392, of the Laws of 1859, have fixed the aggregate valuation of property in your County at the sum of $622,500,040, upon which amount a State tax of $13,798,262 57 must be levied for the current year, being 22 13-60 mills on the dollar, for the following purposes, viz:

For Schools, ¼ of a mill, per Chapter 555, Laws 1864.
For General Purposes, 2½ mills, per Chapter 709, Laws 1865.
For Canals, ¼ of a mill, per Chapter 85, Laws 1865.
For Canals, ¼ of a mill, per Chapter 271, Laws 1859.
For Extension of Chenango Canal, 3-16 of a mill, per Chapter 185, Laws 1864.
For Champlain Canal, 1-10 of a mill, per Chapter 186, Laws 1864.
For Bounties, 1¾ per cent, per Chapter 56, Laws 1865.*

Your obedient servant,
L. ROBINSON, Comptroller.

* If a majority of votes shall be given at the general election in November, in favor of creating a debt for the bounties, the item will be omitted from the tax-levy, and a circular directing its omission will be issued from this office.

And Whereas, the following sums represent the amount which this County must raise for State purposes next year, in case the People on Tuesday do not decide affirmatively "For the Act to create a State Debt," viz.

For what Purpose.	*Amount.*
For Schools, ¼ of a mill, per Chapter 555, Laws, 1864	$466,046 28
For General Purposes, 2½ mills, per Chapter 709, Laws 1865	1,556,487 69
For Canals, ¼ of a mill, per Chapter 85, Laws 1865	544,770 66
For Canals, ¼ of a mill, per Chapter 271, Laws 1859	155,648 76
For Extension of Chenango Canal, 3-16 of a mill, per Chapter 185, Laws 1864	116,736 57
For Champlain Canal, 1-10 of a mill, per Chapter 186, Laws 1864	62,259 50
For Bounties, 1¾ per cent, per Chapter 56, Laws 1865	10,895,413 20
Total	$13,798,262 67

And Whereas, of this sum of ten millions eight hundred and ninety-five thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty cents ($10,895,413 20), required of us for State Bounty purposes, it is understood that the whole sum will be expended in reimbursing localities for expenditures in raising their quotas under the last call of the President for men, of which the County of New-York will receive back by way of reimbursement less than the sum of three millions of dollars ($3,000,000), leaving a sum of eight millions of dollars ($8,000,000) to be paid by this County for State tax, and for which we receive no return whatever; and

Whereas, If the people, on Tuesday next, should not decide in favor of the Act to create a State Debt, as contemplated by chapter three hundred and twenty-five (325) of the Laws of 1865, the County of New-York will be required to raise by tax in 1866 the whole of the sum of ten millions eight hundred and ninety-five thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty cents ($10,895,413 20) for the Bounty Tax, in addition to sundry other amounts, which will swell the total tax on this County, for the year 1866, for State purposes alone, to the enormous aggregate of thirteen millions seven hundred and ninety eight thousand two hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty-seven cents ($13,798,262 67), and increase the rate of taxation of next year to an absolutely burdensome figure; and

Whereas, It is unquestionably for the interests of the people of this County—whether tax-payers or not, since every citizen is more or less affected by the amount of taxation—that this Bounty Tax on this County, of nearly eleven millions of dollars ($11,000,000), should be distributed over a series of years, to secure which end it is important that the question "For or against the Act to create a State Debt" should be decided affirmatively at the election on Tuesday next; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Supervisors of the County of New-York do earnestly recommend every citizen of the County of New-York, entitled to vote, to deposit his ballot on Tuesday next "For the Act to create a State Debt to pay Bounties."

Resolved, That the Committee on Volunteering be and they are hereby directed to have at once prepared a sufficiency of ballots "For the Act to create a State Debt to pay Bounties," to supply all citizens of the County of New-York with a sufficiency thereof for election day, and to distribute said ballots to the General Committees of each of the political parties, on or before Monday next, with a copy of this preamble and resolutions, duly authenticated by the President and Clerk of this Board, to the end that those whose duty it is to distribute tickets may fully understand the importance of this subject.

Resolved, That the same Committee be and it is hereby directed to have this preamble and resolutions conspicuously published in all the prominent papers of this city until the election, and to use all other judicious measures, by posters or otherwise, to call the attention of every voter to this important subject.

Resolved, That inasmuch as this is a purely financial question, without taint of politics, that the press of this city, without distinction of party, are hereby solicited to lend their great powers of quickly disseminating information to the work of bringing this matter to the attention of the people of this County, and their influence to urging every citizen to vote affirmatively on the question "For the Act to create a State debt to pay Bounties."

APPENDIX.

LAWS OF 1865, CHAPTER 325.

AN ACT to provide the means of paying bounties authorized by law, and of reimbursing municipalities for bounties paid by them in pursuance of law, by creating a State debt for that purpose; and to submit to the people the question of creating such debt, and to repeal certain sections of chapter twenty nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Passed April 7, 1865, three-fifths being present.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. To provide the means of paying all bounties authorized by law to be paid by this State to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes, and to provide the means of reimbursing cities, counties and towns for bounties paid by them to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes, so far as the bounties so paid by them are authorized by a law of this State, to be reimbursed or refunded to them, a debt of this State is hereby created and authorized to be contracted, which debt shall be for the single object of paying, reimbursing and refunding the said bounties.

SEC. 2. The debt hereby created and authorized to be contracted shall not exceed the sum of thirty millions of dollars, and there shall be imposed, levied and assessed upon the taxable property of this State a direct annual tax, to pay the interest on the said debt, as such interest falls due, which said direct annual tax shall be sufficient to pay such interest as it falls due. And to create a sinking fund for the payment of said debt, there shall also be imposed, levied and assessed upon the taxable property of this State a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, in the space of twelve years from the time of the passage of this act, the whole of the debt created and contracted under and by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. To obtain the money necessary for the purposes contemplated by this act, the Comptroller is authorized to issue the bonds of the State, in such sums each as shall seem meet to him, with coupons thereto attached, for the payment of the interest on such bonds, at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum, half yearly, on the first days of July and January, in each year, until the principal thereof is payable, at such place in the city of New-York as shall seem meet to him, and the whole principal shall be payable in such place in New-York city as the Comptroller shall deem meet, in twelve years from the passage of this act. The bonds to be issued by the Comptroller, under the provisions of this act, shall be disposed of by the Comptroller as follows: First, he shall, as soon as may be after the approval of this act by the people, issue at par to the holders of any of the revenue bonds of this State, which, under the provisions of any law of this State, shall have been theretofore issued by him to raise moneys for the payment of the bounties specified in the first section of this act, or to reimburse or refund to cities, counties or towns the bounties paid by them, as specified in the first section of this act, so much of the bonds authorized by this act as shall equal in amount the revenue bonds of this State which shall have theretofore been issued by him as aforesaid. Second, he shall then, as to the remainder of the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, before disposing of them or any of them, advertise for proposals for the same, and shall open the proposals and award the same to the highest bidder, at a rate not less than par, which advertising and disposition shall be according to the provisions of law now existing.

SEC. 4. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poll, on said election day, a box in the usual form, for the reception of the ballots herein provided; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot which shall be a paper ticket, on which shall be printed or written, or partly written and partly printed, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to pay bounties," or "Against the act to create a State debt to pay bounties." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot, and shall be indorsed, "Act in relation to bounties."

SEC. 5. After finally closing the polls of such election, the inspectors thereof shall, immediately and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered, as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor. And all the provisions of law in relation to elections, other than for military and town officers, shall apply to the submission to the people herein provided for.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of State shall, with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips, in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of this State, concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

SEC. 7. This act shall become a law when it is ratified by the people in pursuance of the Constitution and the provisions thereof.

SEC. 8. Sections eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen of chapter twenty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five are hereby repealed.

Adopted by Board of Supervisors November 4, 1865.
Approved by the Mayor November 4, 1865.
J. S. YOUNG, Clerk.

The Act Explained—What is to be Voted For.

ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1865.

Information received here indicates that in some sections of the State there is a misapprehension of the question to be submitted to the people at the election on Tuesday, as to the approval or rejection of the act providing for a debt for bounty purposes.

On the 10th of February, chapter 29 of the laws of 1865 was passed. It provided for a State bounty of $300, $400 and $500. It authorized the Comptroller to borrow the necessary funds, and prohibited cities or towns from paying local bounties. Section eight provided that a debt should be created. Section nine provided that the debt should not exceed $30,000,000, and that a direct annual tax should be levied to pay the interest on said debt, and also a direct annual tax sufficient to pay in the space of 18 years the whole debt, the principal to be paid in six, 12 and 18 years.

Section 10 authorized the Comptroller to issue bonds. Section 11 provided that the act should be submitted to the people at the next general election, and that each elector may present a ballot as follows: "For the act to create a State debt to pay bounties" or "Against the act to create a State debt to pay bounties."

Chapter 56 of the laws of 1865 provides that there shall be levied and collected for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1865, a tax of two per centum upon the assessed value of the real and personal property of the State of New-York, or so much thereof as may be necessary to provide for the payment of the bounties authorized by the aforesaid chapter 29.

Section 5 provides that if the people at the next general election approve Chapter 29, creating the debt, then the tax proposed by the 1st section of this act (Chapter 56) shall not be levied and collected. And if the debt is approved, then the Comptroller is directed to issue a circular directing the tax herein provided for to be omitted.

Chapter 425 of the Laws of 1865 is an act amendatory of Chapter 29. It provides for the creation of a State debt not to exceed thirty millions of dollars, and for the imposition and collection of a direct annual tax to pay the interest on such debt; and also a direct annual tax to create a sinking fund to pay the principal in twelve years.

Section 4 provides for the submission of the act to the people for approval or rejection, designating the ballots to be used the same as in chapter 29. Section 8 repeals sections 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of Chapter 29, above referred to.

It has been ascertained that very many electors suppose that if they vote the ballot "Against the Act to create a State debt to pay bounties" they thereby express their opposition to its immediate payment. The elector should distinctly understand that if he approves the creation of the debt, the principal of which shall not be paid until the expiration of 12 years, he must vote the ballot: "For the Act to create a State debt to pay bounties."

THE CHOLERA.

The Disease on the Atalanta—Names of the Dead and Sick—Precautions Against the Further Spread of the Epidemic—Conditions of its Propagation.

The latest phase of the cholera sensation is more encouraging. It is now tolerably certain that the disease will be confined to the unfortunate steamer Atalanta, and also that its progress has been checked on board. No additional deaths were reported yesterday. It now appears from a statement of the Health Officer of the port, that the vessel being an emigrant steamer, was unusually crowded and unusually filthy. So that it is only wonderful that if this disease be indeed Asiatic cholera, it had not swept off every being on board.

Dr. Theo. Walser, in charge of the hospital ship in Lower Quarantine, on Saturday sent up the following report:

The steamship Atalanta was twenty-three days from London and Havre. Had 68 cabin and 560 steerage passengers; was in London seven days. All well on board. London healthy as usual. Received 40 passengers on board and steamed for Havre, where she laid two days and received the balance of passengers. During the passage had 60 cases and 16 deaths from cholera. The cases occurred as enumerated below; but, according to the statement of the doctor of the ship, seven deaths had occurred among the passengers previous to their embarkation at Havre. The vessel is crowded and in a filthy condition.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA ON THE PASSAGE.

Names.	*Died.*	*Age.*	*Names.*	*Died.*	*Age.*
Maria Plennig	Oct. 14	7	Anna Frey	Oct. 27	1
Christof Schernoter	15	3	Frederich Brand	27	62
Wilhelmine Hering	20	4