

THE REBEL CONSPIRACY.

In our last issue we published the development of a conspiracy to release the rebel prisoners held at Camp Chase and at the Ohio Penitentiary. Since then the Grand Jurors of the United States, for the Southern District of Ohio, have found bills of indictment against School Commissioner, Cathcart and others. The indictment against Cathcart charges him with giving aid and comfort to General John Morgan in his operations against the Government of the United States, and with giving assistance to the rebel government, called the Confederate States of America; in combining with divers persons to procure the release of five thousand rebel prisoners at Camp Chase; and also, the release of General Morgan and his officers from the Penitentiary; and also, with conspiring with divers persons to effect the capture of the gunboat Michigan, the property of the United States.

Further proceedings were postponed until next Monday, when the parties will be brought into Court to hear their pleadings. The trial will take place at some future day.

QUOTA OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY UNDER THE COMING DRAFT.

We are indebted to Surgeon Lewis for the following letter giving the quota of Fairfield county under the approaching draft. The number given, 359, does not include the 50 per cent. over to be drafted to supply the place of exempt.

It will be seen that all credits for volunteers in the county have been exhausted, but full credit will be given for all volunteers raised between this date and the time of the draft. Recruiting officers will report the number of men raised to the District Provost Marshal every ten days. Each township in the county is independent of the remaining townships, and will be credited on the next draft for any number of recruits raised over its quota. The quota in the city will be 43. The apportionment by wards will be published as soon as the officers come in possession of the data from which to make the same.

The coming draft will be made from the first class, viz: from those between the ages of 20 and 35.

By a united effort in raising volunteers the whole county may escape the draft. The city ought certainly to raise the required number between this and the 5th of January, the limit of the time allowed.

OFFICE OF PROVOST MARCHAL AND BOARD OF ENROLLMENT OF 12TH DISTRICT OF OHIO, CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 5th, '63.

Messrs. Editors: Below please find quota under the draft for Fairfield county, with the proportion for each township:

Table listing townships and their quotas: Locking Township 19, Pleasant 26, Richland 17, Clearcreek 24, Violet 24, Greenfield 26, Bloom 27, Walnut 29, Berne 31, Madison 14, Amada 24, Rushcreek 21, Liberty 34, City of Lancaster 43.

Total for Fairfield county 359.

The city will be divided into wards, and the apportionment made for each ward, but as yet we have not the basis for calculation from the Department. All credits were exhausted under the last draft, consequently each stands the full quota.

Respectfully, J. W. LEWIS, Surgeon 12th District.

THE DISTRICT DRAFT.

The quotas of the several counties, in the 12th Congressional District, are furnished below:

Table listing counties and their quotas: Ross 432, Fairfield 354, Pickaway 322, Perry 192, Locking 186, Pike 156, Total 1643.

This is the quota of the District, which the late proclamation of the President requires to be furnished, by volunteering, on or before the 5th of January, 1864, to avoid a draft.

The Scioto Gazette of the 2d inst. says:

"Capt. Roby, Provost Marshal, has been instructed to fix the quota of each ward and township, and the number of men recruited in each, prior to the 6th of January next, will be credited to it, and if its entire quota is furnished, then it will escape the draft; otherwise it will be drafted for a number sufficient to supply the deficiency.

What townships or wards have provisionally done, in raising men, will not be taken into consideration. They are all to be considered as having furnished their quotas on the 5th of October. All men raised under this new draft go into old regiments, except enough to fill the 9th and 12th Ohio Cavalry, and the colored regiment. No new organizations will be attempted. There is the utmost confidence among officers, that the greatest part of Ohio's quota will be furnished in volunteers.

THE ELECTIONS—THEIR LESSON.

The Autumn of 1863 has been a season of rejoicing to the loyal people and of continued triumph to their cause. Early in the fall came the gratifying intelligence of the triumph of the Union or War Party, over the Disunion or Peace party in Maine, Vermont, Kentucky, California, and Nevada, and in October these triumphs were continued in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Iowa. Now come the November elections, and the States of Massachusetts, by a majority of 50,000, New York by a majority of 33,000, Wisconsin by a majority of 15,000, Minnesota by 10,000, and Illinois, Maryland and Missouri, by large majorities, fall in with the Grand Army of States which is keeping step to the music of the Union, and marching down to suppress the rebellion.

In all these States the material issue was the same, that is, the naked issue, stripped of all local and minor issues, was simply, War for the Union, or Peace and Disunion. And the lesson of these elections is that the people of the loyal States are determined to prosecute the war until all armed opposition to the Government is overthrown, and to have no peace until peace is conquered by suppressing the rebellion. The result of these elections is a declared purpose on the part of the people to uphold the hands of the Administration, and to furnish men and money to sustain the Government, notwithstanding the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, the confiscation of rebel property, the Emancipation Proclamation, the arming of negroes, and the suspension of the habeas corpus. What are called "unconstitutional acts" may be committed, but so long as these acts are done to facilitate the suppression of the rebellion, the people will acquiesce in them. For our own part, we approve of most of the war measures of the Administration, and believe that the elections are an endorsement of its policy, and that the most emphatic and triumphant ever received by an Administration.

The lesson to the Copperhead or Peace party is—Death. Let it lie, while the car of War runs on, and crushes the rebellion. The politicians of the Peace party may learn that elections cannot be carried on minor issues, when the great questions of Government or no Government, and of Union or Disunion, are dependent upon the result. Henceforth, if the peace politicians are shrewd, they will declare in favor of the war, and we may look for two war parties in the coming contest fighting the battle on some other issue than War and Peace; but if they persist in their ill-judged and impracticable policy of opposing the war, we may look for a great and irresistible Union or War party, winning the Presidential campaign against a faction composed of Peace Democrats, sympathizers with the rebellion, and Northern secessionists.

The lesson of the elections to the friends of free institutions will not go unheeded. There is a load gone from the hearts of the friends of popular government, and henceforth they look at the future with brighter anticipations, and rest in a renewed confidence in the capacity of the people for self-government. In 1863 it was decided that demagogues and traitors could not deceive the people into overthrowing their own Government, and that they have the practical sense and intelligence to know their interest, to do their duty, and to govern themselves.

Feeding our Prisoners.

For some time the rebel papers have shown strong symptoms of an approaching famine in the South, and indications have reached us that Federal prisoners in the hands of the rebels were being only half fed. A late Richmond paper spoke of the immense quantity of food consumed by 13,000 "hungry Yankees" held at Richmond, and hinted that, in case of greater scarcity, when they would be compelled to choose between their own people and the Yankees, the Yankees would suffer. Letters lately received from Federal officers in the Richmond prison state that daily meat rations have been discontinued, and dispatches from Washington announce that the Government is about to take measures to furnish our prisoners with provisions.

What a commentary upon the power, abundant capacity, and fatherly care of the Government under which we live, and also upon the exhausted, helpless and miserable condition of that great failure of the nineteenth century called the Confederate Government!

Not Indicted.

The Grand Jury, at its late sitting, failed to find bills of indictment against Jesse Anderson, Daniel Groff, Geo. G. Beck, Jacob Huber, Sam'l Griswold and Jones Gibbons, who, it will be remembered, were last summer held to answer to a charge of inciting riot. If the small and malignant Copperheads at whose instance they were prosecuted, have gratified any personal spite or made any political capital by the operation, they are welcome to it.

Condition of the South.

In vain do the rebel journals whine to keep their courage up, and make ghastly efforts to hurl their old scorn and defiance at the Federal Government. In the same articles in which these efforts are made, the cry goes up for bread, and the certain indications appear that the power of the Confederacy is gradually giving way. The Richmond papers for some time have contained articles bewailing the approaching famine, appealing to the planters to bring out their produce, and regretting the presence of so many "hungry Yankees" in the Richmond prisons. Meat rations have been discontinued to the prisoners, and the rebel army is represented as being only half fed. Desertions are frequent, and captures of rebel prisoners made easy, because of their half-starved condition and the prospect of sufficient food within the Federal lines.

While military operations during the coming winter will be impeded by bad roads, high waters, and winter quarters, the famine will be at work suppressing the rebellion. By spring the new levy of troops will be in the field, the armies will be strengthened and rested, and a few months' operations will perhaps finish forever the exhausted Confederacy. In all this, we do not rejoice at the famine. Heaven help the poor of the South, many of whom are friends of the Union. But we recognize the famine as an agent and co-worker in suppressing the rebellion over which we have no control and for which we are not responsible.

The Split in the Democracy.

Since the elections the Democratic papers have run into an interesting quarrel. The New York World, Cleveland Plaindealer, and Ohio Statesman, have declared in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and are gently condemning their brethren of the peace persuasion, and calling the nomination of Vallandigham a mistake. But the voice of the New York News, the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Columbus Crisis, and similar sheets is still for peace. The Enquirer insists that the Democracy are for peace, and cannot be carried over to the war policy. Who will triumph we are unable to say, but a "house divided against itself," &c. The best thing that could happen for the Union party, is for the Vallandigham journals and politicians to again take control of the organization, and fight the campaign on the peace principle.

Providing for the Soldiers' Families.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 8.—The farmers of Marion county made a very imposing demonstration here on Saturday, with wagons loaded with wood and produce, donations to the families of soldiers. Several companies of the Invalid Corps and the 62d Indiana headed the procession.

Grand Demonstration in Dayton.

DAYTON, Nov. 7.—A grand demonstration came off here to-day, in the shape of a wood and provision procession for the relief of the families of volunteers. There were 325 wagons heavily laden with wood, 10 drays of flour, and 90 wagons filled with farm produce. The procession was headed by a German brass band of Springfield, and everything went off with high cheer and patriotism.

The demonstration will be repeated in January.

The donors, who were farmers, dined at the Phillips House, the guests of Dayton.

We invite the attention of our readers to the above items, clipped from the telegraphic columns of the daily papers. We would suggest to the farmers and business men of Fairfield, the importance of similar donations to the families of soldiers in this county. From observation, we know that many of the soldiers' families will be sorely pinched during the coming winter for the necessities of life. The levy under the late act providing for the relief of soldiers' families is scarcely sufficient to keep them in fuel. There are many of the substantial men of the county, who, to induce men to volunteer, promised that their families should not suffer while they were absent fighting the battles of the Republic. We now call the attention of such to the subject, and to the promises made, in the hope that they will look up the families of our gallant soldiers, and give them any needed assistance.

HOW TO STOP VIOLATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The New York World, the leading Democratic journal of New York, publishes the following sensible article on the folly of the Peace Democrats, and the way to restrain what it thinks unconstitutional tendencies of the Administration. Let the Peace Democrats read and remember that the only way to "effectually restrain the unconstitutional measures of the Administration," is to end the war, and that the people will not "allow the war to end in any other way than by the triumph of the Union over armed opposition:

[From the New York World, Nov. 5, 1863.]

The Peace Democrats, whose unfortunate position has lost us nearly all the State elections of the present year, have been quite right in supposing that we can effectually restrain the unconstitutional measures of the Administration only by ending the war, and thus taking away their excuse. But

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8. Special Correspondence of Cincinnati Gazette.

THE BLAIRS.

Montgomery Blair is understood to have said that his brother Frank is not a candidate for Speaker. He would have been a great fool if he had been a candidate after the Maryland election, which sealed the hopes of any possibility of uniting the Peace Democrats, Border State men and weak kneed Administration men, to get a majority. Besides it is understood effective measures have lately been taken to make General Blair, as well as his brother, understand that their warfare on the Administration ranks had better be stopped. It is now stated that General Blair will not be here at all unless his vote should be necessary to aid the Administration in organizing the house, but will resign his seat in order to take command of a corps in Grant's army.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

There is no longer, therefore, any serious opposition to Schuyler Colfax for the Speakership except Washburne. According to indications from all quarters here the chances are largely in favor of Colfax.

SECRETARY CHASE'S REPORT.

Secretary Chase's report will be accompanied by an appendix showing the average prices of sixty different articles of general necessity, year by year, since 1830; the present internal and coastwise trade; trade with Canada and prospective trade with the Territories.

FROM RICHMOND.

General Neal Dow, writing from Libby Prison to acknowledge a receipt of goods from the Sanitary Commission says that the soldiers there are sorely in need of underclothing.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

Later returns fully confirm the statement that of the Maryland Congressmen last Wednesday, four are radical Administration men, and one an unconverted secessionist. The last is elected in the district in which Montgomery Blair's Rockville speech was delivered. In the precinct in which it was delivered, two hundred secession votes were cast, and not one for the Administration candidate.

THE REACTION IN MISSISSIPPI.

Ex-Congressman Casey, of Kentucky is here from Vicksburg. He represents that State completely humbled, and eager, slaveholders and all, to get back into the Union, even at the expense of finally giving up Slavery. The people are suffering greatly for want of food, and starvation is imminent.

FINANCIAL.

No more certificates of indebtedness are to be redeemed before maturity, the public interest not being now thought to require it. All those now in transit to the Department for redemption will be paid, however.

UNREPORTED EXPORTS.

British official reports show that our exports in 1861 and 1862 were one hundred thousand dollars more than our own reports showed, and it is expected they will be still larger this year, the stimulus to contraband traffic having increased and custom-house rules in some places not rigidly enforced.

Gen Butler is still in town, awaiting final instructions.

VIEW OF TENNESSEE UNIONISTS.

A Tennessee petition, brought here by Dr. Bowen, asks that no election be held now, because the State is not in a fit condition. It asks that when an election is held, only loyal men of the unconditional Union standard be permitted to vote, and that all others be denied the right of citizenship, and earnestly urges every effort to promote the recruiting of negro troops. It is expected it will be presented to-morrow.

NEGRO RECRUITING.

Major Stennis is still prosecuting the work of raising negro troops in Nashville with excellent success. Three regiments have been raised and the fourth begun in that immediate vicinity, while a large number of negroes have been raised to work on some important railroad improvements which are being constructed under Government direction.

THE REBEL FORCE.

Careful estimates give the whole rebel force in all their armies east of the Mississippi at 190,000, and west of it at 29,000.

There is great suffering in all parts of the South now for want of food, and it is difficult to see how they can avoid much suffering in their army this winter. Gentlemen from Vicksburg say leading rebels with whom they have come in contact there freely admit that the rebellion is in its last year, unless French intervention should come in to help them out.

BURNSIDE MENACED.

Burnside is threatened by Bragg on one side, and by forces from Lynchburg on the other, under Gen. Jeff. Stewart from Lee's army.

Gen. Butler goes to Fortress Monroe to-morrow.

Difficulties in Parsing.

The first sentence of my article in last week's Gazette was incorrectly printed. The sentence should have read thus: "That that I say is this, that that that gentleman has advanced, is not that that he should have proved to your lordships."

The 1st, 4th, 6th, and 7th that's of this sentence are adjectives; the 2d, 5th, and 8th are relative pronouns, and the 3d is a conjunction. The meaning of the sentence may be rendered plain by substituting for the relative that its equivalent which, and by supplying after the 1st, 4th, and 7th that's the noun thing, thus: That (thing) which I say is this, that that (thing) which that gentleman has advanced, is not that (thing) which he should have proved to your lordships."

JOHN WILLIAMS.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

Call for a Meeting of Delegates of the War Democracy of the Northeast at Chicago, on the 25th day of November, 1863.

The War Democracy of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and other North-western States, having separately proclaimed their devotion to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, as pronounced by Jefferson, and illustrated by Jackson, and practically carried out by the faithful statesmen and heroes of that party of the present time—having also manifested their repudiation and rejection of the disloyal and odious heresies which the seceders from that party are unblushingly seeking to interpolate into its established creed—and desiring as its paramount public duty, in this hour of our public danger, to unite the counsels and endeavors of all loyal men of the Democratic party in the interests of their country, and to extricate the faith, honor and organization of that party from the hands of unworthy demagogues, they propose to hold a conference at Chicago, Ill., on the 25th day of November, 1863, for the discussion of these and other important subjects.

The War Democracy of the several western States are, therefore, requested to take such measures as they may think proper to cause themselves to be represented in that conference.

PRESCO WRIGHT,

Ch'n State Central Com., Illinois.

AUSTIN H. BROWN,

WM. J. ELLIOTT,

For State Central Com., Indiana.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

The quota of Ohio under the President's last call for 300,000 men is 29,352. The number of men assigned to each district is given in the following table:

Table listing districts and their quotas: 1st District 1878, 2d 1610, 3d 1772, 4th 1536, 5th 1412, 6th 1624, 7th 1569, 8th 1276, 9th 1604, 10th 1583, 11th 1430, 12th 1643, 13th 1503, 14th 1437, 15th 1430, 16th 1457, 17th 1335, 18th 1517, 19th 1546, Total 29,352.

It will be noticed that the quota of this district which consists of Franklin, Clarke, Greene and Madison counties, is 1560.

The Provost Marshals have been instructed by Colonel Parrott, Provost Marshal General of the State, to assign the quota of each ward and township in his respective district, as soon as possible, and have the same published, so that those subject to draft may know what is required of them.—There is no doubt but that a great many of these sub-districts will raise their quotas by volunteering, and should they do so they will not be subject to the conscription, though the district at large may still be behind in the matter. We trust that the people of Ohio will not be backward on this subject, but on the contrary, that they will all put their shoulders to the wheel at once, and should they do so, Ohio will be able to say to Father Abraham in the New Year, that her quota has been raised by voluntary enlistments. That is what we can and should do, and it rests with the people to say whether it shall be done.—O. S. Journal.

ORDINATION.

ZANESVILLE.—At St. James' Church, on Saturday, Oct. 31st, by assignment of the Senior Bishop, the Rev. John M. Leavitt was ordained to the Priesthood by Bishop Bedell. The sermon was preached and the candidate presented by Rev. H. D. Latrop, of Lancaster. Other neighboring clergy present and assisting in the services were Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Circleville; Rev. Mr. Bower, of Newark; Rev. Mr. Battin, of St. Paul's, Columbus, and Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Missionary Diocese of Shanghai in China, who is visiting at Gambier. The sermon was an admirable exhibition of the true theme and strength of the Gospel Ministry and Pastorate—"God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but should have eternal life." The preacher set forth the "cause of it," and its "purpose," in such a manner as to magnify God's grace, and attract the hearts of sinners towards the cross. In a few touching words the subject was applied in an address to the Candidate; by showing how this theme is a pastor's strength in hours when he is called upon to comfort the sorrowful, to guide the inquirer, or to invigorate the departing saint.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 5.

Managers of Northwestern Fair: "LADIES—The sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals at Memphis, send you greeting, and through you wish to return their thanks to the women of the Northwest—our mothers, wives, daughters, sisters, for their self-denying efforts to alleviate our wants and sufferings. We are deeply grateful for the sympathy manifested us, both by words and deeds. We are cheered, comforted and encouraged that, though absent, we are not forgotten, and when returned to duty in the field, as we trust we soon may be, we shall be nerve and able to fight on until this most unholy rebellion is crushed, and the old flag once more floats over a free, united and happy people. In the light of your smiles and this earnestness of your sympathy, we also have an additional incentive to never relax our efforts for a land whose women are its brightest ornaments, as well as its truest patriots. May our success be only measured by our love of home and country."

STAR OF HOPE.

For the Lancaster Gazette. If it were not for the expectation of future good; something better than the present; man would be inconceivably wretched. From the cradle to the grave there is mourning and tears and phantom doubts. We seem indeed to be at every step oppressed beneath the ban of unpropitious fate. Friends we cannot rely upon; we know not where to place our trust. The past teaches that the sun of to-day may be behind the cloud of to-morrow. The loved ones of our own household, where we think doubts can never arise, and to whom we turn for consolation and confidence when a cold selfish world presents its icy face, may, before the autumn passes away, be hid from our sight in the cold grave, and we left inconsolable; or, as time flits away, contentments may intervene between us.—The wheel of fortune, by a single turn, or a succession of turns, may leave us in abject poverty. Disease may rack our bodies, making life itself loathing; yet we do not utterly despair. Hope, blessed hope, ever springing up, whispers, to-morrow will be better than today. Let the tempest rage; friends forsake, earthly comforts depart and loathing disease torment; the star of hope is seen cresting the billows, and will guide to the haven of blessedness. Blessed hope; gift of heaven; day star of our lives, cheer us on; when thou art present, all is well.

NEW YORK, Ohio and the Draft.

The quota of New York under the last call is 60,378, with a population of 3,880,735 in 1860; while that of Ohio is 29,52, with a population of 2,333,511. Under the previous call New York is deficient 47,657, making the whole number required of that State 108,835. The proportion for New York city under the new call is 18,121, against 3,488 for Hamilton county, and in addition, New York must raise about 10,000 of the deficiency under the former call, unless she makes up the new quota by volunteering the old score will be balanced. Lucky are we out West in keeping even with our responsibilities to the General Government in this season of national trial. May we continue so to the end, and voluntarily perform every duty! As it is troublesome to pay debts when they have been suffered to accumulate, but easy to pay them in small amounts, as they fall due, so it is with the raising of troops. If we fill up the requisitions as they are made, it is easy to meet future demands. Thus far Ohio is right side up, and the late vote indicates her determination to remain so.—Cin. Gaz.

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Patriotic Resolutions Passed by the Republican Convention held in Dayton.

At the Ohio Baptist Convention, held in Dayton a few days since, the following resolutions were adopted:—The Churches, both Catholic and Protestant, and the clergy of every denomination, are loyal to "the first Government," as the resolutions comprehensively express it, "that ever secured to them perfect liberty of conscience, freedom of worship, and equality of rights."

1. That we deem it the duty of Bapt