National Republican.

THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) by W. J. MURTAGH & Co., and is furnished to our subscribers (by carriers) at 12½ cents per week, or 55 cents per month.

Mail subscribers, $6.00 per annum; $3.50 for six months, and $2.00 for three months, invariably in advance.

Single copies, THREE CENTS.

Daily National Republican.

VOL. IV. WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1864. NO. 259.

National Republican.

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OFFICIAL.

NEW ENROLLMENT ACT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 6, 1864.

General Orders, No. 224.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

[PUBLIC—No. 184.]

AN act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two and three years for military service; and any such volunteer, or, in case of draft, as hereinafter provided, any substitute, shall be credited to the town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, toward the quota of which he may have volunteered or engaged as a substitute; and every volunteer who is accepted and mustered into the service for a term of one year, unless sooner discharged, shall receive, and be paid by the United States, a bounty of $100; and if for a term of two years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of $200; and if for a term of three years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of $300; one third of which bounty shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered into the service, one third at the expiration of one half of his term of service, and one third at the expiration of his term of service. And in case of his death while in service, the residue of his bounty unpaid shall be paid to his widow, if he shall have left a widow, if not, to his children, or if there be none, to his mother, if she be a widow.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of any county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof, which may be unfilled; and in case of any such draft, no payment of money shall be accepted or received by the Government as commutation to release any enrolled or drafted man from personal obligation to perform military service.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Executive of any of the States to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee, and Louisiana, to recruit volunteers under any call under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State, and to the respective subdivisions thereof, which may procure the enlistment.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That drafted men, substitutes, and volunteers, when mustered in, shall be organized into or assigned to regiments, batteries, or other organizations of their own States, and, as far as practicable, shall, when assigned, be permitted to select the crows regiments, battle ield, or other organizations from among those of their respective States which at the time of assignment may not be filled to their maximum number.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the twentieth section of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,'" approved February 24, 1864, shall be construed to mean that the Secretary of War shall discharge minors under the age of eighteen years under the circumstances and on the conditions prescribed in said section; and hereafter, if any officer of the United States shall knowingly enlist or muster into the military service any person under the age of sixteen years, with or without the consent of his parent or guardian, such person so enlisted or recruited shall be immediately discharged upon repayment of all bounties received; and such recruiting or mustering officer who shall knowingly enlist any person under sixteen years of age shall be dismissed the service, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and shall be subject to such further punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That section three of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for enrolling out the national forces, and for other purposes,'" approved February 24, 1864, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to authorize and direct district provost marshals, under the direction of the Provost Marshal General, to make a draft for one hundred per cent. in addition to the number required to fill the quota of any district as provided by said section.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That instead of traveling pay, all drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation from their places of residence; and persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation to their places of residence.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons in the naval service of the United States who have entered said service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward, or State, by reason of their being in said service and not enrolled prior to February 24, 1864, shall be enrolled and credited to the quotas of the town, ward, district, or State in which they respectively reside, upon satisfactory proof of their residence made to the Secretary of War.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person duly drafted shall be absent from home in prosecution of his usual business, the provost marshal of the district shall cause him to be duly notified as soon as may be, and he shall not be deemed a deserter, nor liable as such, until notice has been given to him and reasonable time allowed for him to return and report to the provost marshal of his district; but such absence shall not otherwise affect his liability under this act.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to alter or in any way affect the provisions of the seventeenth section of an act, approved February 24, 1864, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,'" approved March 3, 1863.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to alter or change the provisions of existing laws relative to permitting persons liable to military service to furnish substitutes.

Approved July 4, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 30, 1864.

[Circular, No. 80.]

Civil employees in the various Military Offices and Departments in Washington, who claim a residence and liability to draft elsewhere than in the District of Columbia, will immediately produce evidence of such residence and liability to the proper enrolling officers of the District of Columbia, and take steps to have their names stricken from their enrolment lists, in order that the quota of the District may be fixed upon a proper basis.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON September 18, 1864.

The following-named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission, instituted by Special Orders, No. 65, series of 1863, from the War Department having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, viz:

Captain John Johnson, 12th Pennsylvania cavalry.

Captain James H. Barker, 26 Delaware volunteers.

First Lieutenant Daniel Crowley, 164 h New York volunteers.

Major J. H. Thorpe, 20th Pennsylvania cavalry.

Captain John S. Hicks, 18th New York cavalry.

Lieutenant S. C. Lacy, 21 New York artillery.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

"WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN."

From this time until the Presidential election, every loyal man who favors the re-election of Mr. Lincoln will want a newspaper published at the seat of Government, advocating the Union nominations for President and Vice President.

To all such, who desire a paper which will keep them promptly advised of all political movements, and their probable consequences, we tender the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, with confidence that it will fulfil their desires in this respect.

The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN will continue to furnish in advance of all competitors the latest and most reliable news from our different armies, and especially from the Army of the Potomac.

Its literary and miscellaneous departments will receive special attention, and efforts are continually being made to establish the character of the WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN as a family paper.

Six months ago the weekly paper was enlarged to its present size and greatly improved in its typographical appearance. Our list has increased largely since that time, for which we thank our numerous voluntary agents throughout the loyal States. During that time, however, the prices of labor and of material have increased upwards of fifty per cent. In view of that fact we do not propose to increase the price of the paper, but to urge upon our friends, and the friends of the Union, who favor the re-election of our present worthy and patriotic Chief Magistrate, to use their utmost endeavors to increase our circulation. This is the only way by which we can be able to keep the WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN up to the high standard it has occupied during the last six months.

We desire a large number of subscribers for the political campaign, which has opened by the nominations made at the Baltimore Convention.

We propose to send our weekly paper for the period of six months, from the first of June to the first of December, which will cover the campaign, and full returns of the Presidential election, at the low rates at which it is now furnished to subscribers.

There is no city, town, or village in the loyal States which cannot furnish us *some* subscribers. Let the work of making up clubs commence at once. We have printed a large edition of the numbers for the present month, and can furnish back numbers to all who may desire them. Specimen copies will be sent, when requested.

The terms for the campaign are as follows: One copy, six months, $1; three copies, six months, $2.50; ten copies, six months, $7.50.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 28, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

The notes will be issued in the denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon the receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

jy26-tf

D. E. SOMES & CO.,

SOLICITORS OF PATENTS, COLLECTORS OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, AND NEGOTIATORS OF CONTRACTS, *NO. 476 SEVENTH STREET*, Opposite the Post Office, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

WE REFER BY PERMISSION TO

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President, Me.
" John Goodwin, " M. C., Me.
" Edward H. Rollins, " " N. H.
" Alex. H. Rice, " " Mass.
" John B. Alley, " " "
" Alfred A. Burnham, " " Conn.
" Dwight Loomis, " " "
" James M. Ashley, " " Ohio.
" John Covode, " " Pa.
" Robert McKnight, " " "
" Justin S. Morrill, " " Vt.
" John E. Potter, " " Wis.
" Z. Chandler, U. S. S., Mich.
" James H. Lane, " Kansas.
" Cyrus Aldrich, M. C., Minn.
" John T. Nixon, " N. J.
" F. P. Blair, Jr., " Mo.
" Elbridge G. Spaulding, " N. Y.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, Washington, D. C., and Philadelphia, Pa. jy26-tf

JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS, HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED TO THEIR NEW OFFICE, FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR G STREET, OPPOSITE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

AUGUST 1, 1864. au1

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON has removed to its New Marble Building on Fifteenth street, between F and G, opposite the United States Treasury.

Sells exchange, loans money, receives deposits, purchases Government checks and Vouchers, and transacts a general banking business.

Careful attention given to Government and city collections, and accounts of correspondents.

H. D. COOKE, President.
WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier. au10-tf

NEW GAME OF CARDS.—THE New Musical Cards (patronized by the Royal Family of England) are sent by post for Three Dollars. They are a most amusing pastime, and teach Musical Time quicker than other method.

"A most interesting and clever game."—*Times.*

"Admirably adapted for teaching Musical Time."—*Illustrated London News.*

Address A. JOYCE,
au17 3m 62 West Thirty-sixth st., New York.

List of General Hospitals

Under Direction of Surgeon R. O. Abbott, U. S. A., Medical Director Department of Washington.

1. Armory Square, Washington, D. C.; Seventh street west, between C and D streets south, in charge of Surgeon D. W. Bliss, U. S. V.

2. Carver, Washington, D. C., Fourteenth street west, at terminus of city railroad, in charged of Surgeon O. A. Judson, U. S. V.

3. Campbell, Washington, D. C., Seventh street west, at terminus of city railroad north, in charge of Surgeon A. F. Sheldon, U. S. V.

4. Columbian, Washington, D. C., Fourteenth street west, at terminus of city railroad, in charge of Surgeon T. R. Crosby, U. S. V.

5. Desmarres, Washington, D. C., corner of Fourteenth street and Massachusetts avenue, in charge of Surgeon J. S. Hildreth, U. S. V.

6. Douglas, Washington, D. C., corner of I street and New Jersey avenue, in charge of Assistant Surgeon Wm. Thomson, U. S. A.

7. Emory, Washington, D. C., near Almshouse, east of the Capitol, in charge of Surgeon N. R. Moseley, U. S. V.

8. Fairfax Seminary, Virginia, two miles back of Alexandria, in charge of Surgeon D. P. Smith, U. S. V.

9. Finley, Washington, D. C., Kendall Green, Fourth street east, north of the city, in charge of Surgeon G. L. Pancoast, U. S. V.

10. Harewood, Washington, D. C., Corcoran's farm, Seventh street west, in charge of Surgeon R. B. Bontecou, U. S. V.

11. Judiciary Square, Washington, D. C., Judiciary Square, E street north, between Fourth and Fifth streets west, in charge of Assistant Surgeon Alex. Ingram, U. S. A.

12. Kalorama, (small-pox,) Washington, D. C., Rock creek, out Twenty-first street, in charge of Acting Assistant Surgeon R. J. Thomas, U. S. A.

13. Lincoln, Washington, D. C., one mile east of the Capitol, in charge of Assistant Surgeon J. C. McKee, U. S. A.

14. Mount Pleasant, Washington, D. C., Fourteenth street, one half mile beyond city limits, in charge of Assistant Surgeon C. A. McCall, U. S. A.

15. Seminary, Georgetown, D. C., corner of Washington and Gay streets, in charge of Surgeon G. W. Dunscbet, U. S. V.

16. Stanton, Washington, D. C., I street and New Jersey avenue, in charge of Surgeon J. A. Lidell, U. S. V.

17. Stone, Washington, D. C., Fourteenth street, opposite Columbian Hospital, in charge of Acting Ass't Surgeon P. Glennan, U. S. A.

18. St. Elizabeth, (Insane Asylum,) Washington, D. C., beyond Navy Yard west, in charge of Acting Assistant Surgeon C. H. Nichols, U. S. A.

19. First Division General, Alexandria, Va., corner of Fairfax and Cameron streets, in charge of Surgeon Chas. Page, U. S. A.

20. Second Division General, Alexandria, Va., corner of Prince and Columbus streets, in charge of Surgeon T. R. Spencer, U. S. V.

21. Third Division General, Alexandria, Va., Washington street, between Queen and Cameron streets, in charge of Surgeon Edwin Bentley, U. S. V.

22. Augur General Hospital, near Alexandria, Va., in charge of Surgeon George L. Eaton, U. S. V.

☞ We have learned not to be astonished at anything. Years of experience and a correspondence extending throughout all nationalities of the habitable globe have turned theories into facts and established a basis from which we need not err. We are not surprised at such facts as the following—although the persons who write them are. We know the persons and circumstances, hence feel at liberty to indorse their statements:

"NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1862.

DEAR SIR:—I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicines failed to relieve me. While visiting some friends in New York who were using Plantation Bitters they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassfull after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I have not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.

Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSEL.

" * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"RENSSELAER, WIS., Sept. 16, 1862.

" * * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * * C. A. FLAUTE.

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers,

HAVEMEYER MANSION, 57TH STREET, NEW YORK, August 2, 1863.

DR. DRAKE:—Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE.

" * * Thou will send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefitted by their use.
Thy Friend, ASA CURTIS, Philadelphia, Pa."

" * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
REV. J. S. CATHEON, Rochester, N. Y."

" * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.
G. W. D. ANDREWS, Sup't Soldiers Home, Cincinnati, O."

" * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of the Liver Complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate, and had to abandon my business. H. S. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio."

" * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm. C. C. MOORE, No. 254 Broadway."

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits, troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor. It is put up only in our log cabin bottle. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork *unmutilated*, and our signature on steel-plate side label.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe. P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
au22 e3m 202 Broadway, N. Y.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON Capital—$500,000

☞ This BANK, organized under the National Banking Law of the last Congress, is opened this day for the transaction of business, at the corner of Fifteenth and F streets, opposite Treasury Department. H. D. COOKE, President.
Wm. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier. au23-tf

THE CITY COUNCILS.

Board of Aldermen.

MONDAY, September 26, 1864.

The Board met at the usual hour. The President, Mr. Brown, in the chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor, announcing the approval of the act authorizing the Mayor to employ an engineer to examine the plans proposed for the improvement of the canal, and the act to construct a branch sewer in square No. 452.

Also, a communication concerning one from twelve property-owners on E street south, between Four-and-a-half and Seventh streets west, showing the importance of laying a water-main in that locality. Referred to Committee on Drainage.

Also, a letter from the slothiers of the city thanking the Board for the use of their chamber for a meeting by said clothiers, to take into consideration the means for the revocation of an offensive military order.

Also, a communication enclosing the following resolution of the Water Board.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to represent to the City Council that this Board deems it absolutely necessary, for the proper discharge of their duties, that immediate provision should be made for the employment of a secretary and a topographer.

A bill granting the objects of the resolution was recommended by the Mayor. Referred to Committee on Water.

Mr. Canfield presented the petition of the master sweeps of the Fifth ward, asking an increase in their fees. Referred.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Lloyd, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the petition of Chas. Dukes, and the committee were discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Pepper, from Committee on Improvements, reported favorably on bills to grade and gravel G street south from Four-and-a-half to Water street; passed. To take up and relay the gutter on the west side of Twelfth street from E to Pennsylvania avenue; passed. To relay the gutter on the south side of G street north, as prayed by certain petitions; passed. To relay the gutter on the north side of I street north across Twenty-second west; passed. To supply a deficiency in the appropriation to grade and gravel B street north between Eighth to Seventeenth west; which were referred to a select committee composed of the members of the wards through which the improvement runs.

Mr. Pepper recommended that the bill based upon a petition of Mr. Thompson, to improve the alley in Square 439, do not pass; which was granted.

Mr. Utermehle, from the Committee on Police, reported adversely on the petition of Edmond F. Brown, and the Committee was discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. U. reported favorably on the first and third sections of the bill to license bowling and tenpin alleys, and shuffling boards; and, on motion, its consideration was postponed till next Monday.

Also, the bill to tax billiard saloons; which, with certain amendments, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Utermehle reported a bill for the regulation of chimney sweeps. Passed.

Mr. Noyes, from the Committee on Schools, reported a bill to purchase a lot and erect a school building thereon in the first school building. Passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Lloyd: A bill to make an appropriation for support of the small-pox hospital. Passed.

By Mr. Pepper: A bill to gravel New York avenue from Sixth to Seventh west. Passed.

By Mr. Noyes: A bill authorizing the advancement of $99,000 for the purpose of cleaning the city of the draft.

This bill was referred to the Committee on Finance, and Mr. Lloyd reported it with an amendment to the effect that no person who is not a *bona fide* resident of the city and not liable to assessment should reap the benefits of the appropriation. This being a majority report, without the consideration in the committee, its presentation was ruled out of order, and it was moved that it be referred to the committee, together with a bill of the Common Council to anticipate the revenue for $50,000 at 6 per cent. for the same purpose, with instructions to report during the evening.

The members of the committee stating that they would not be able to agree upon a bill of such importance upon an evening's consideration, it was moved that the bill of Common Council be put on passage, to which Mr. Utermehle interposed objections, on account of the financial incompetency of the Corporation. He said that he would be one of the thirty-five members of the Councils to give $100 each out of their own purses towards ridding the city of the draft, but he would not lay the responsibilities belonging to the Councils upon the Mayor, by passing a bill which the Corporation finances would not allow.

He further said: If the financial condition of the city would allow it, the quotas could not be filled if the men could be obtained, because substitutes would demand prices too high for the Corporation to pay. The passage of the bill would not only animate the substitute-brokerage business, but it would stint the present liberality of the wards.

Remarks in favor of the bill were made by Mr. Lloyd, when, the bill was put upon its passage, Mr. Utermehle offered an amendment to the effect that no member of an exemption fund association resp the benefits of this appropriation. Upon this amendment the ayes and noes were called. They are as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Barr, Lewis, Plant, Turton, Utermehle. Noes—Messrs. Canfield, Gulick, Lloyd, McCathron, Noyes, Pepper, Brown.

The amendment was defeated, when Mr. Utermehle offered the following: "Provided, that no one able to furnish substitutes shall be entitled to any part of the appropriation."

Upon this the ayes were: Messrs. Barr, Lewis, Plant, Turton, and Utermehle. Noes—Canfield, Gulick, Lloyd, McCathron, Noyes, Pepper.

The amendment being lost, the bill was put on its third reading, when the ayes and noes were demanded.

Ayes—Barr, Canfield, Gulick, Lloyd, McCathron, Noyes, Pepper, Turton, and Brown—9.

Noes—Lewis, Plant, and Utermehle—3.

The bill, therefore, stands passed.

Mr. Barr, from the committee of conference on the bill to provide for certain officers of the Corporation, reported a substitute, which was concurred in and passed.

Mr. Barr introduced a resolution of inquiry concerning the experiments of the canal gate at Twelfth street, whether more would be needed if the experiment has been successful, and whether the deposit of mud at the mouth of the canal would interfere with navigation. Adopted.

Mr. Turton, from the Committee on Fire Departments, presented the memorial of the fire commissioners relative to the building of an engine house in the Second ward. Referred.

Mr. Turton, from the Committee on Drainage, reported favorably on the following bills, which were passed:

To lay water-mains on Tenth street from M to N north, and on M from Tenth to Eleventh west; on Twenty-third street west from H to I north, and on I street north from Twenty-second to Twenty-third west; on L street north from Sixth to Seventh west; on sixth street west from M to N north, and along M to Seventh west; on G street north, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth west; on Ninth street west from K to O streets north, and along O street to Seventh; on Twenty-fifth street from Pennsylvania avenue to K, and along K street north to Twenty-seventh west; and on H street north from Connecticut to Vermont avenues.

Mr. Utermehle reported favorably on the bill of Common Council to protect the citizens of Washington and to facilitate the raising of its quota. Passed.

Mr. McCathron introduced a bill authorizing the Mayor to lease certain property in Sixth ward for the credit of the ward. It was amended so that it would be leased to the highest bidder, and passed as amended.

BILLS OF COMMON COUNCIL.

A resolution of Common Council requesting a return to that Board of the bill to construct a bridge on H street north, between North Capitol and First street, was granted.

A bill to lay a wooden trunk on K street north, across Sixth street west. Passed.

To organize two additional primary schools in the Fourth School district. Referred.

To repair the gutter on the east side of Ninth street west, from L to M streets north. Passed.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

Board of Common Council.

The Board met at the usual hour. All the members present, except Messrs. Stirring, Wilson and Walker.

The President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor announcing that he had approved an act for the relief of Emil S. Frederick; an act for a cross-gutter on Fourth street west, across New York avenue; an act making appropriations to defray the general expenses of the Corporation for the year ending the 30th of June, 1865; an act for a cross-gutter on the south side of O street north, across Fourth street west and New Jersey avenue; an act for enlarging the drop at the northeast corner of I street north and Eighth street west; an act to take up and relay the gutter on the east side of Tenth street west, from New York avenue to K street north; an act to take up and relay the pavement in the alley in square No. 254; an act in relation to dwelling-houses; an act making an appropriation for repairing and painting the gutters and roof of the Washington City Asylum; an act authorizing the Mayor to pay for extra work and for the superintendence of the building of the new school-house in the Sixth ward; an act authorizing the curbstones to be set and the footway paved on the south front of Square No. 679; and an act to construct a sewer in square 486.

Also a communication from the Mayor, transmitting a communication from the clerk of the Centre market, asking an appropriation of $1,000 for the purpose of grading and cleaning the market house, and another appropriation of $175 for enclosing that part of the market removed for the purpose of erecting the proposed new house. Referred.

Also a communication from the City Register, transmitting the annexed statement of appropriations made and approved since his previous report of September 10; Under date of September 23, general fund, $158,336; $2,365.60; $1,000; Second Ward fund, $1,350; Third Ward fund, $200, and $400 Total, $163,101.60. September 26, general fund, $1,000 and $23; Third and Fourth Wards, $90 and $300—$1,410.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Moore presented a petition of citizens of the Fourth ward, asking the laying of a water main in K street north, from Fourth to Fifth streets west. Referred.

Also the petition of George Miller, asking that an alleged erroneous assessment be made correct. Referred.

The President presented the petition of Messrs. C. Ryle and others, praying the extension of a water main. Referred.

Mr. Marche presented the petition of the Assistant Harbor Master, asking an increase of salary. Referred.

Mr. Dudley presented the petition of citizens of the Seventh ward, asking that Virginia avenue, between First and Second streets, may be graded and gravelled. Referred.

Mr. Larner presented the petition of H. Kleiber, asking compensation for extra services. Referred.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Peugh introduced a bill in relation to paupers in the city of Washington. It provides that whenever it shall be made to appear to the Mayor that any person or persons coming, or may hereafter come, into the city of Washington, as paupers, from any other place, or who shall manifestly, or upon satisfactory testimony made to the Mayor, be likely to become a burden for their support upon the city, that the Mayor be authorized to cause any such person to be removed to their last place of residence, or without the limits of the city, and any reasonable expenses consequent thereupon shall be paid out of the general fund, the voucher to be audited and settled by the joint committee on the money transactions of the Corporation. Referred to the Committee on Police.

Also, a bill to repair the gutters on both sides of Twelfth street west at I street north, and on the west side of Eleventh street. Referred.

Also a bill to exempt certain church property from taxation. Referred.

Mr. Ward introduced a bill to grade and gravel Indiana avenue and C street north, between First and Second streets west. Referred.

Mr. Larner introduced a bill for constructing a wooden trunk on R street across Sixth street west. Referred.

Mr. Ferguson introduced a bill to amend an act to license hucksters, &c. Referred.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Owen, from the Committee on the Canal, reported back the suggestions of Mr. F. H. Dongan, respecting the canal and asking their reference to the Mayor; which was agreed to.

Mr. Wright, from the committee of conference, to which was referred the bill creating certain offices of the Corporation, reported that they had changed the salary of the Superintendent of the Telegraph to $1,200, in lieu of $1,600, and those of the operators to $1,000 in lieu of $800, and had stricken out all the provisions in reference to line repairers. The bill was then passed.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. Moore introduced a bill authorizing the Board of Trustees of the Public Schools to organize two additional primary schools, in the Fourth School District, the expense thereof to be paid out of the appropriation heretofore made for the school fund. Passed.

The bill of the Council authorizing the appointment of a male teacher in the male intermediate school in the second School District, was returned from the Board of Aldermen, with an amendment.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed until next Monday evening.

THE DRAFT.

Mr. Edmonston introduced a bill to anticipate the revenue of the Corporation to pay bounties to volunteers. The bill authorizes the Mayor to anticipate the accruing revenue of the Corporation, to an amount not exceeding $50,000, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, on notes of the Corporation, payable at not more than twelve months after the date of issue or negotiation thereof, to enable the Corporation to pay bounties to volunteers and purchasing substitutes for those who have been or may be drafted under the act of August 25, 1864: *Provided*, That the bounties authorized to be paid by this act shall be paid only to such *bona fide* residents of the city of Washington as were registered as voters on the lists in the Register's office on the 31st day of December, 1863, and that no part of this appropriation shall be expended for furnishing substitutes for persons drafted who are not residents of the city of Washington: *And provided further*, That the sum be expended under the direction of the Mayor and one member from each ward of the city: *And provided further*, That the $50,000 be divided *pro rata* between the seven wards of the city, according to the number who have been or may be drafted in each ward, under the present enrolment.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the interest on the anticipation hereby authorized be paid out of the general fund."

SUBSTITUTE BROKERS.

Mr. Moore introduced a bill in the protection of the citizens of Washington in raising their quota.

It provides that all persons not duly authorized by the President or Secretary of War, or by some officer acting under or by virtue of their authority, shall pay a license of one hundred dollars before opening an office in the city of Washington for the purpose of obtaining recruits or substitutes, either for the army or navy, for any locality other than the city or county of Washington, or for any person other than residents of the city or county of Washington; that no persons, whether residents of the city or county of Washington or not, shall induce, or endeavor to induce, any person in said city to leave the same for the purpose of enlisting as a volunteer or substitute for any person other than a resident of the city or county of Washington; that said licenses shall expire within twelve months from their date; that the penalty for violation of any of the provisions of the act shall be forfeiture of license by those licensed, and a fine of not less than forty nor more than fifty dollars for each offence—one half of the fine to be paid to the party making the complaint.

Mr. Larner moved to amend by striking out $100 as the amount of license, and inserting $500. These men were making from $500 to $1,000 a day.

The amendment was agreed to.

ELIGIBILITY OF MEMBERS.

The President *pro tem.* (Mr. Larner) stated that the next business in order was the consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections, declaring Messrs. Marche and Dudley not entitled to their seats as members of the Board.

Mr. Moore called attention to the fact of the absence of several members, and moved that the consideration of the report be postponed till next Monday evening.

Mr. Talbert said that the people of the Sixth ward were very much interested in the decision of the Council on this question, and hoped it would not be postponed.

Mr. Marche thought there was a disposition to trifle with this question. Two members have been charged with holding their seats illegally. He hoped the Board would take some action on the subject, as the members were very anxious to have the question settled.

Mr. Wright hoped the report would be postponed until the Board was full.

Mr. Peugh urged a postponement until next Monday evening; which was agreed to.

BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF ALDERMEN.

A bill making appropriations for the support of the small-pox hospital. Passed.

A bill to trim and gravel Marshall street north, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets west. Referred.

A bill to curb and grade the south front of Square No. 398. Referred.

The bill of the Council, fixing the compensation of the Canal Commissioner, was returned from the Board of Aldermen, with an amendment; which was concurred in.

The bill to license, tax, and regulate hotels, taverns, ordinaries, restaurants, and tippling houses, was postponed till next Monday evening.

The Board then adjourned.

Concerning the Alleged Western Hatred of New England.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Times* printed an editorial letter the other day, written in this city about the time of the Copperhead Convention, which contains the following paragraph:

"There is throughout the West a widespread and growing feeling of dislike toward New England. I find this feeling to be bitter, and that it is not confined to any party, but is largely shared by Western Republicans as well as Democrats. The feeling that to New England fanaticism the country is largely indebted for this calamitous war, and that Eastern men have been getting an undue share of its profits, while the West has sustained the conflict with its blood and treasure, is more generally entertained and freely expressed than is pleasant for me to hear. In this sweeping condemnation there is a liability that but little justice will be done to those in the Eastern States who have never countenanced fanaticism, but have suffered from its persecutions. If, by any unpropitious fate, Lincoln *should* be re-elected and the South gain a separate independence, there is but little hope that the West would consent to remain with New England."

This is a very vile and a very villainous falsehood. It is utterly without foundation in fact, or reason, or reasonable conjecture. It is the offspring of its writer's own seditious imagination. The thought is father of the statement. The man who could leave his home in New England on a visit to the West, with the purpose of inciting distrust and discord between the two sections, is a fit companion and coadjutor of those who came here to accomplish the eternal separation of two other sections of the country—the North and the South.

The two spirits are of a piece. They are twin children of their father, the arch-demon copperheadism, which, not content with giving every aid and comfort within its power to the slaveholders' attempt to destroy the Republic, is doing its utmost to break in pieces that portion of the Republic which would remain after the secession of the slave States was accomplished.

We know whereof we affirm. We know something of the feeling in the West toward the East, and something of the feeling in the East toward the West, having had ample and abundant opportunity for knowing. We have traveled; we have read; we have inquired; we have listened; we have spent some time and some attention and some patience with exclusive reference to this one point of the alleged animosity of the West toward New England, and we pronounce it all false—dastardly, outrageously, mendaciously, and wickedly false. An enemy hath done this—an enemy alike of the East and of the West, and of the whole country, irrespective of East or West, or North or South. That enemy is copperheadism. It was conceived in disunion, brought forth of disunion, and brings forth disunion, only disunion, and that continually.

It is now conspiring in the interests of a slaveholding aristocracy, and of a "Northwest Confederacy," and now for "leaving New England out in the cold." It sometimes flaunts the banner of the K. G. C.'s, and sometimes that of the "Sons of Liberty." Here it inflates the foreigner against the native, and there the native against the foreigner. In one city it sets the Irish upon the negroes, and in another city it sets the Germans upon the Irish, and in all cities it inflames the passions of the mob against the draft and all who are in the employ of the National Government for the recruiting of the army, and the prosecution of the war. But in whatever shape it appears, as an angel of light or as Satan undisguised; whatever face it may put on, that of blood or of buttermilk; under whatever flag it may march, that of "Liberty's sons" or slavery's darling children, it is the same low, sneaking, subterranean spirit of sedition and perdition, conspiring against the honor of our flag, the manhood of the hour, and the inestimable integrity of our common country.

How irrational this alleged "feeling of dislike toward New England," on the part of the West as a section, is, will appear to the person who, of all persons, is least given to reflection. The West is, to a great extent, peopled by New Englanders, and by the second remove from a