

arrear, two, three, and some even eight
Do they want us to "kick up a row"
them, or will they "cheerfully" send in the
of their indebtedness? Let us see.
shinplasters, Post Office Stamps, &c.

The Superintendent of the Banking Department, H. H. VAN DYCK, has addressed a letter to the District Attorney of Albany County, drawing his attention to the illegal issues of shinplasters. The District Attorney, in a careful notice that he shall call the attention of the Grand Jury to the subject. There is a fine of \$1000 for issuing these 'promises to pay,' and before those who have issued them, had better be looking out for breakers, for the government is in want of money, and if a thousand dollars can be collected of every one issuing shinplasters, it would make a snug little sum towards defraying the enormous expenses of the government.

Why not indict the Government to? It has been issuing shinplasters to an unlimited extent. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." Mr. District Attorney Spring must now do your duty—put it to them, Government and all.

But seriously, this is a pretty state of things when the government issues shinplasters by the millions thereby driving the change all out of a country, that democratic administrations had worked hard to get in—compelling business men to issue shinplasters, or stop business, and then indict them for doing just what the government itself is doing. How are men to do business without change? The people begin now to feel the blessings of a Republican Administration! Don't they long for the hard-currency days of Democratic Administrations?—of course they do. Wait two years more and you shall have it, with plenty of gold and silver change, instead of worthless shinplasters.

The Post Office Department has given indications of refusing to redeem soiled post office stamps. As well might individuals or Banks refuse their notes because they had become soiled and greasy. The New York Argus in speaking upon this subject says: "The Government has profited by the use of postage stamps for change in the same way that the public has suffered, namely, by the wear and tear of the stamps, which have been destroyed by the thousands of dollars worth, without ever having accomplished the object of their issue. The Government, therefore, is under obligation to the public for this use of its shinplasters, and it would be a very shabby way of repudiating a just obligation, for the Government to refuse to receive back its soiled evidences of

that of 1860; and our increase is nearly equal to 70,000.

It is the largest vote ever given in a political contest in this state. The Democratic vote has increased since 1861 in every county in the State—in some by 10,000, in others by 1000, but everywhere an increase.

Does the *Olean Times* and other Republican papers, now think that this vote was caused by the Republicans going to the war?

From our Cattaraugus Regiment.

The Cattaraugus Regiment which went from Jamestown a few months ago to the seat of war, has been in Seigle's Corps, and was, with other regiments, pushed forward as far as Thoroughfare Gap. A few days since an order was given for Seigle's troops to fall back towards Fairfax. Some of the troops, the papers state, behaved badly by retreating in disorder, but what regiment it was, is not stated. We hope it was not the Cattaraugus Regiment, for we know there were some as brave boys in that regiment as as ever went south. But why were new troops placed in front to meet old troops?

A letter from A. Pettit, the Sutler of the Regiment, received in this village, this week, makes no mention of such an occurrence in our Regiment. Pettit lost about \$50 in goods, but sutlers of other Regiments, in the retreat lost largely—all they had.

Interesting War Items.

The Army under Gen. Burnside is pushing on South. Fredericksburgh, Va. occupied by the rebels, has been ordered to surrender—the women and children have been removed and a battle will no doubt speedily take place.

It was rumored at Fairfax Station on Sunday last that General Jackson was on his way down from the mountains with a force of 40,000 men, with the intention of making a dash upon our defences at Arlington Heights.

An important order was issued by the War Department on Saturday last, which releases from custody all those now held upon charges of discouraging enlistments, opposing the draft, &c. This order will empty Forts Lafayette and Warren, and the other military prisons of many of their inmates. The State elections have brought the President and Secretary Stanton to their senses.

The drafted men in the camp at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, it is said, desert, by hundreds.—The Lancaster Express says, of the eleven hundred men who left that county for the camp only about four hundred remain. At Camp Hare, Pittsburg, the same complaint is made. Nearly all the substitutes have skeddaddled.

At length the crowd of ladies and gentlemen in the hall broke ranks, to give way to a modest and unassuming soldier who was peering between them from the inner chamber. It was now hard to say whether the deep flood of enthusiasm was more wide-spread inside the hotel or outside of it.

As soon as the General had succeeded in passing through the immense crowd of friends inside, he passed through the window opening on the balcony, which brought him in sight of the masses of people gathered below. His appearance was the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm simply indescribable. It was cheer upon cheer, and a roar of cannon. Mr. Cozens, President of the Young Men's Democratic Association, introduced Gen. McClellan, who spoke as follows:

My Friends—I thank you kindly for this spontaneous tribute of regard. I accept for myself, but for the Army of the Potomac which I once commanded, and in which I am so deeply interested. Every battle, from Antietam to Antietam, has added new proof of courage and devotion of the citizen soldiers of New York (loud applause) and has increased the great depth of gratitude due to them for their country. (Applause.) No power could ever have so liberally poured out its millions of treasure and thousands of brave men in the cause of the country and the great Metropolis. (Applause.) At the commencement of the struggle no community more prompt in responding to the appeals of government for aid. No community more generous in the success of the cause than this, and none are more closely bound together of kindred to the army with which they have been so long associated. I, therefore, for the former comrades will feel deeply honored by the occurrences of this evening; and it is my heart full to overflowing with gratitude again thank you for your presence here. You know that I am still a soldier, and therefore, you will expect no speech from me, will, therefore, now permit me to retire to my quarters.

The speech was received with boundless enthusiasm and cheer after cheer.

When the speech was concluded the General greeted his friends on the balcony and then No sooner had he re-entered the drawing room than another reception awaited him. A throng of gentlemen pressed forward to greet the General, and ladies without number vied with each other to extend a hearty welcome. The General was in dress uniform, and looked remarkably well.

The last session of the old Congress commences on the first Monday in November. Conservative men cannot look forward to the feelings of satisfaction or confidence which will be the approach of the meeting of Congress, and can only dread their folly and fanaticism of which, it is to be feared, will govern the standing the warnings which the recent have given. The fear is, that they will precipitate ultra measures to such an extent that their successors cannot hear of