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Patriot and Union. VOL. 5.—NO. 270. HARRISBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Medical. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY, FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS & WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial. This liniment will cure rapidly and radically RHEUMATIC DISORDERS of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing. It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do so. TOOTHACHE also will be cured instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE, arising from indigestion or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and infallible remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous system, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES. As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, and we challenge the world to produce one which will never fail to cure. It is a most happy and infallible remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous system, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES.

EVERY HORSE OWNER should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

Over four hundred voluntary testimonials to the wonderful curative properties of this Liniment have been received within the last two years, and many of them from persons in the highest rank of life.

CAUTION. To avoid imposture, observe the signature and likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also the words "SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine. RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Harrisburg, Pa.

Business Cards. ROBERT SNODGRASS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office North Third street, third door above Market, Harrisburg, Pa.

W. M. H. MILLER, R. E. FERGUSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, OFFICE IN SHOEMAKER'S BUILDINGS, BETWEEN WALNUT AND MARKET SQUARES, 29-31-33-35.

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WINDOW SHADES OF IRON, gilt-bordered; and PAPER BLINDS of an endless variety of designs and ornaments; also CURTAIN FIXTURES and all kinds of window blinds, at Scheffer's Bookstore.

The Patriot & Union. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1863. STATE RIGHTS AND STATE REMEDIES—No. 3.

To His Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania: In my last letter I proceeded to prove, from historical facts, that the several States reserved their inherent rights in the formation and adoption of the Constitution and the amendments thereto; and that State rights have at all times since been claimed by the several States and acknowledged and recognized by those who were elected to administer the Federal Government until 1860.

I shall clearly prove to every unbiased and intelligent mind that the States are free, independent and sovereign, except such powers as they specifically delegated to the United States Government, which was selected and appointed for external relations—the State Governments for domestic relations. This is the broad, intelligible division of authority, to which there are a few unimportant exceptions, such as acts of bankruptcy, patent rights and the Federal Judiciary in certain cases, and so far as they are delegated, seem necessary to the delegated functions of the Federal Government. But it is not the nature of the powers delegated that constitutes a sovereignty, for the King of Great Britain granted sovereign powers of almost every description in the first charters of the several colonies, reserving quit rents to the crown, clearly showing that it is the power that grants, that gives, that delegates, that can alone revoke, alter, amend; that is sovereignty—and that the agent, the receiver, the salaried functionary, whatever be the importance of the power delegated, is secondary—the subordinate authority. This is too obvious, from the very nature of the case, to be contested.

That States may enter into a Federal republic and put some restraint on the exercise of their previous rights of sovereignty, without any violence being offered to the sovereignty of each member of the compact, is expressly stated by Vattel, Book 1, ch. 1, sec. 10, and Puffendorf, Book 7, ch. 5.

In this point of view it may be observed that the rights of the States are two fold. 1st, Those enumerated in the Constitution, and 2d, Those out of the Constitution. The following are some of the principal rights out of the Constitution, which cannot be exercised save by a free, independent and sovereign State. 1st. To protect the liberty and property of its citizens. 2d. Jurisdiction over all the territory, soil, lives and property of their citizens within their chartered limits. 3d. The right to protect and encourage domestic manufactures, if they see fit. 4th. To endow and encourage institutions of learning, not allowed to Congress. 5th. To protect, encourage and prosecute internal improvements, not allowed to Congress. 6th. To prevent the quartering of United States troops within their borders in time of peace without their consent. 7th. To establish and charter banking and other corporations, refused to Congress. 8th. To regulate exclusively their State property. 9th. To repel invasion, from whatever quarter made. 10th. To arm, train, equip and command their own militia and direct their movements within their own limits. 11th. To establish quarantine laws, and regulate the entrance and departure of all vessels to and from their own ports. 12th. To tax foreigners emigrating to their shores. 13th. To punish treason, insurrection and rebellion against the State. 14th. To levy taxes on their own citizens, and their property, of whatever description it may be. 15th. To regulate the rate of interest of money in their own State, and to make loans. 16th. To refuse sending members of Congress. 17th. To refuse to join in the election of a President. 18th. To protect all the natural rights of man, freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, freedom of the press; the right of personal liberty, personal security and self defence, and the pursuit of happiness; and concomitantly the right of habeas corpus and the trial by jury, means prescribed among us as guards over these rights. Many other considerations might be added in proof of these arguments, but they are needless. As I have before stated, on the 30th of April, 1789, George Washington, as President elect, took the oath required by the Federal Constitution, and thus commenced the proceedings of the Constitutional Government of the United States of America. "The Executive and Legislative branches, so installed, possessed from that time, under the Constitution, the power to make laws and appoint all the officers necessary to constitute the Judiciary branch, as well as all the Executive departments and subordinate offices, both civil and military; all of which was effected in a convenient and proper time, and the whole system, then for the first time put in motion." But it must not be forgotten that in the Senate and in Congress were many who were in the Constitutional Convention, and who advocated a strong consolidated government, and who had been defeated in their attempt to overthrow State rights, yet were bold to express their attachment to the customs of royal governments; and for the purpose of carrying out these monarchical tendencies, on the 24th of March, 1792, a bill passed in the Senate, to establish a mint, and regulate the coins of the United States, containing a clause which declared that a "representation of the head of the President of the United States for the time being, with an inscription expressing the initial or first letter of his Christian or first name, and his surname at length, the succession of the Presidency numerically, and the year of the coinage" should be impressed on one side of each gold and silver coin. This clause was stricken out by a vote of 26 to 22 by the House of Congress. On the 26th the bill was passed as amended, and sent back to the Senate, which on that day returned it with notification that

they had disagreed to the amendment. Upon this message, the House took a vote upon recording, when it was decided not to record, by a vote of 24 to 32. On the subsequent day the Senate receded from their disagreement to the amendment, and the head of the President was left out. The debate on this bill occasioned a good deal of excitement. The report which we find in Frenau's National Gazette, of 1792, from which I take a few extracts, says: "The chief objection to having the coins marked with the head of the President for the time being, was, that it savors too much of monarchy, and would ill become the majesty of an independent people, enjoying a free republican government, thus to idolize the features of an individual, and would besides be holding out an additional temptation to ambitious men, whose pride might be flattered by the prospects of having their faces consigned to immortality in gold and silver." And again: "Our present chief magistrate [Washington] has indeed a just title to every mark of respect, nor would any objection be made to stamping his image, as a mark of respectability, on our coins, provided his features were to be forever retained. But the proposer of the bill intended no such compliment; on the contrary, they have expressly provided that his head should, in the common course of events, make room in a short time for that of nobody knows whom—a Nero perhaps, a Caligula or a Heliogabalus." The people then were awake—they are now asleep. They were then spoiled by open enemies—they are now betrayed by pretended friends. By way of bringing into view of the present generation the actors who figured on the stage at the early period of our history referred to, we copy the years and days upon the question of receding from the amendments to the bill, by which the President's head was stricken out.

Adams, Mass.; Barnwell, S. C.; Benson, N. Y.; Boudinot, N. J.; S. Browne, Mass.; B. Browne, R. I.; Fitzsimmons, Pa.; Gerry, Mass.; Gillmore, N. H.; Goodhue, Mass.; Hartley, Pa.; Huger, S. C.; Hillhouse, Conn.; Jacobs, Pa.; Kittera, Pa.; Learned, Conn.; Livermore, N. H.; Sedgwick, Mass.; W. Smith, S. C.; Surgis, R. I.; Silvester, N. Y.; Thatcher, Mass.; Wadsworth, Conn.; Ward, Mass.;—24.

NATS. Ashe, N. C.; Baldwin, Geo.; Brown, Va.; Clark, N. J.; Giles, Va.; Gordon, N. Y.; Griffin, Va.; Gregg, Penn.; Groves, N. C.; B. Lee, Va.; Key, Md.; Kitchell, N. J.; R. B. Lee, Va.; Macon, N. C.; Madison, Va.; Mercer, Md.; Moor, Va.; Murry and Niles, Va.; Page, Va.; Parker, Va.; Tasey, Md.; J. Smith, N. H.; I. Smith, Va.; Steel, N. C.; Sumter, S. C.; Treadwell, N. Y.; Tucker, S. C.; Venable, Va.; Vinig, Del.; White, Va.; Williamson, N. C.—32.

I am credibly informed that the Mr. Gregg who voted against having the President's head on our coins, is no less a person than the late Hon. Andrew Gregg, your grandfather, and after whom you are named. He was a States' rights advocate all his life, and an old school Democrat after giving this vote. It is said that President Washington complimented him and the late Governor Hiestler for their independence and their hostility to the customs of royal governments; "that trifling as the matter might be in appearance, it was nevertheless worthy of serious attention, being an insidious attack on republicanism, calculated to sap the principles of the people, and gradually to reconcile them to monarchy;" and we find that afterwards Messrs. Gregg, Kitchell, Vinig, Venable, Giles, Moor, Macon, Sumter and Baldwin were elected by their respective States to the United States Senate, and that Mr. Madison was elected by the people to the Presidency of the United States.

The advocates and votaries of Royal governments and customs derided those independent and fearless champions of Republicanism as refusing to honor the immortal Washington by their votes. But the people at that time understood these hypocritical Janizaries, and instead of censuring them elevated them to the highest and most important offices in their gift—a just commentary on the acts of the present Federal administration, and clearly proves that all administrations have their flatterers, whose incense of adulation is always in readiness to be offered at the shrine of power, and whose abilities are prostituted to cover the abuse of office. Monarchies it is well known owe no small share of their durability to such support. But let us proceed. The Federal Judiciary was applied to to coerce the sovereign State of Georgia in 1792 in the case of Chisolm vs. Georgia, reported in 2 Dallas, 419. In this case Georgia disregarded all the proceedings of the United States Court and interposed her State rights to the proceedings, and by the action of Georgia the 11th amendment of the Constitution was made by the States, and thus was this tribunal peremptorily restrained from further interference with the sovereign rights of the States. In proof of the assertion that the 11th amendment of the Constitution was caused by the interposition of Georgia I refer to the history of the times, and to the case of Hollingsworth vs. Virginia, 3 Dallas, 378, where it is stated in the opening of the case that "Chisolm and Georgia" have produced the amendment referred to, and therefore States rights were victorious. But the times have changed, and men have changed with them. In the halcyon days of Republican simplicity and patriotism State rights were respected and acknowledged. But now we find that, from the Chief Magistrate of the Union down to the lowest subordinate in office, an effort is made to obliterate every vestige of State rights, and to erect an unlimited consolidated government. Mr. Jefferson when Vice President seeing the efforts of the Administration of the elder Adams to bring about this state of things, wrote a letter to a friend in which among other things he says: "I am for preserving to the States the powers not yielded to the Union. I am for freedom of religion, and against all manoeuvres to bring about a legal ascendancy of one sect over another, for

freedom of the press, and against all violations of the Constitution to silence by force, and not by reason, the complaints or criticisms, just or unjust, of our citizens against the conduct of their agents." Spirit of Jefferson descend and arrest the attempts of the present usurpers to destroy the sovereignty and independence of the Union of these States! LUTHER MARTIN.

THE NEW YORK RIOTS. HORRORS OF MOB.

THE NEW YORK RIOTS—A BARRAGE OF TERROR. We extract from New York papers a few of the most exciting scenes of the riot. The following occurrences took place after the mob had congregated in front of the enrolling office for the Ninth district, where the drafting was going on: [From the Evening Post.]

A VOLLEY OF STONES. The first demonstration of violence was made immediately thereafter. A volley of stones crashed through the open doors and large windows of the enrolling office, (which had been constructed for a store on the first floor of the building.) One or two persons inside the office were struck by stones, and other persons among those who were the protest marshals, who had maintained their position on the table where the wheel stood, and the commissioner, surgeon, and other officers of the draft, including Deputy Provost Marshal Vanderpool and the reporters for the newspapers—at once made their escape from the room to other parts of the building and to the streets.

THE DEMONSTRATION ON THE BUILDING. When the room had been cleared the rioters approached, with their clubs and with their hands full of stones and bricks, and began to destroy the windows which had escaped the previous volley. When, however, some of the more excited persons in the crowd entered the office and began the work of demolishing the machinery of the draft and the furniture in the room, the building was occupied by very large numbers, who seized upon the lists, records, blanks, and the great books in which the names of the drafted men were to be engrossed, bore them into the street with loud exclamations, tore them into fragments, and scattered them over the neighborhood. For many rods above and below the building, and in Forty-sixth street, the ground was almost covered with the blanks and the other papers.

Everything in the enrolling office was utterly destroyed except the large safe, which was undisturbed to contain the names of the men drafted on Saturday, and which the mob could not open. The men were excited beyond description, and endeavored to pound down the supports of the building with sticks of timber.

A BLOCK OF BUILDINGS ON FIRE. Shortly after this destruction smoke issued from the rear of the room, and a great shout was raised by the crowd when they saw that the building was on fire. They then shook hands with each other, and gave various indications of unbounded delight. The fire burned slowly, but when it reached the second story the demonstration of the crowd were renewed with greater intensity, and violence was freely threatened against the enrolling officers and all persons connected in any manner with the draft.

THE BUILDING ON FIRE. During all this time the fire in the enrolling office spread to the upper part of the building and to the adjoining buildings, and it was feared that the entire block was in flames at 12 o'clock. The facilities in the upper part of the building on the corner of Forty-sixth street threw out a small part of their property, and escaped with their lives.

THE TELEGRAPH DESTROYED. Two or three men with axes attacked the telegraph poles in Third avenue, and at 11 o'clock two of them had been cut down and the wires destroyed.

A MURDER ATTEMPTED. When the crowd attempted to enter the upper part of the building, Deputy Provost Marshal Edward S. Vanderpool boldly stepped to the front and, assuring the rioters that they already had possession of all the drafting paraphernalia, asked them to withdraw or to do something to prevent the destruction of the families in the upper part of the building.

Attacked from his uniform that he was one of the drafting officers, one of the rioters seized him and struck him. Mr. Vanderpool merely shook his assailant, and in a pacific manner renewed his request, when the son of the first rioter attracted the attention of the remainder, and a number of them surrounded him.

They struck him with their hands and with stones, and seeing that he could not resist them, he withdrew to the place where the police were posted. The rioters followed him with great clubs, and the men, who were desperate, beat him upon the body and head. His head was so badly bruised that blood flowed profusely, when he was thrown down and kicked.

He afterwards escaped by the aid of the police and one or two of his friends; but the rioters followed him, striking him with clubs. He is so badly injured that there is but little probability of his recovery.

TURBULENCE. [From the 4th edition of the Evening Express.] The armed guard, which came on the ground at 1 o'clock, were set upon by the crowd, who, in less time than it takes to write this, disarmed the soldiers, taking their cartridges boxes and bayonets. From the corner of Forty-second street and Third avenue, a police officer, in endeavoring to fire into the crowd, shot a horse which was standing there, and killed a woman who resides somewhere in Forty-second street on the Rocks. The crowd, on seeing this, rushed in, and taking hold of an officer who was near, struck him with stones, iron bars and everything else within their reach. The poor fellow ran across the street, pursued by the mob, when a ball was fired at him, striking him in the back of the head.

The man finally got into a brick yard, where a number of females beset him and abused him until he dropped down exhausted, and was conveyed to the corner of Forty-second street and Third avenue, where he was surrounded by gentlemen, who took him to St. Luke's hospital.

The greatest excitement prevailed at this time, and the most fierce of all were the women, who, with crowbars, clubs, and other implements of demolition, were running about calling on the men to die to home. Some person here and there tried to crowd to go round Lexington avenue, and look for the police there. But only a few went up, who, on the corner of Forty-second street and Lexington avenue, came across a police officer, whose head was beaten to a jelly, but he got off and escaped.

About this time it was stated that a marine had escaped into the house on the southwest corner of Third avenue and Forty-second street. The crowd at once rushed in and, bursting open the hall door, ran by stairs into the apartments of Mr. George W. Yeomans, whose lady had just been confined. On seeing this, and being assured by the gentleman that no soldier was concealed in his room, the mob retired, but some thieves ran up stairs and, breaking into the rooms, stole a coat, several dresses, and some ten dollars in money, but as the object of their search could not be found the crowd withdrew.

A comparative quiet ensued for about an hour, during which many procured bars of iron, etc. At about two o'clock crowds began to arrive from the lower wards, and as groups arrived they were loudly cheered by the populace. Some of the fresh arrived men brought arms, with them, but nearly every one had a pistol or revolver.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Howard, a gentleman connected with the city press for many years, was standing on the corner of Forty-sixth street and Third avenue, looking at the scene, when the cry was raised, "Here's a d—d Abolitionist! let's hang him," &c. &c.

He was immediately surrounded by a mob, to whom he made known his vocation. A voice here cried out, "He is a Tribune man; hang the son of a—!" Mr. Howard was seized by the hair, and taken

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to an awning post, but fortunately something else diverting the attention of the crowd, he had a chance to escape. Third avenue, but only for a short time, for a blow with a paving stone on the back of the head and another one in the face, stunned him so that he lost all consciousness, and while in this state he lost his gold watch and chain, diamond breastpin, and \$33 in money.

[He was finally rescued and conveyed to a place of safety by four gentlemen.] MORE CASUALTIES AMONG THE POLICE. Two of these officers were lying on the pavement at the corner of Forty-second street for some time before the crowd would allow them to be removed.

Several of the policemen were so fortunate as to procure disguises, and thus made their escape unnoticed by the crowd. Sergeant Wade was struck in the breast with a stone, but sustained no serious injury. Sergeant McCredie has not been heard from.

Philip Rubason, a member of the 1st Battalion Cavalry Corps, was attacked by the mob, his mule, bayonet and equipments taken from him, and he was beaten in a terrible manner about the head with his own mule. He was finally rescued by some humane citizen, who almost exhausted from the treatment he had received. He was conveyed to the 21st precinct station house, and there attended by Dr. Kanny. He will probably survive.

PERSONAL. THE LEES.—There are two Lees besides the commander of the rebel army; his son, Gen. W. N. Fitzhugh Lee, and his nephew Gen. Fitz Lee, commanding a brigade of five regiments of cavalry.

MAJ. GEN. SICKLES, who was severely wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, (his right leg having since been amputated above the knee,) reached Washington, and has private apartments on F street. His condition is favorable for early recovery.

GEN. BLUNT UNDER ARREST.—The Leavenworth Times of the 2d says: "It was recently reported in the city papers that Gen. Blunt is under arrest and ordered to Washington."

GEN. FANSTON, who is killed, was a colonel of cavalry of a regiment from Illinois, and distinguished himself in battles on various occasions. He is a Republican member of Congress elected from Illinois, and his vacancy will now have to be filled by an election from that State.

THE PRESIDENT has commissioned the hero of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing and Vicksburg as major general in the regular ARMY. General Meade, the victor of Gettysburg, was commissioned as brigadier general in the regular service.

HAWTHORNE, author of "The House with Seven Gables," &c., in the quiet of his home at Concord, is said to be hard at work on a new romance, which is well advanced toward completion.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Tribune says he learns at Gen. Grant's headquarters that the death of the wife of Gen. Pemberton by the explosion of a shell, is confirmed.

ADMIRAL DUPONT'S PRIZE MONEY.—It is stated upon high authority that the amount of prize money now standing to the credit of Admiral Dupont at the Navy Department, is not less than two hundred thousand dollars. These are his prerequisites for about one year and a half.

GEN. G. R. PAUL, who was killed in the battle near Gettysburg, on the 2d instant, was a long time in the hospital, and became distinguished for his bravery in the Mexican war, also in the recent campaign in New Mexico.

A GOOD many years ago, says Prentice, we thought that one General Jackson was too many. Now we should like to have a couple—one to administer the government, and the other to command our armies in the field.

HON. SHERMAN CLEMENS, of Virginia, is at the White Sulphur Springs, Va., suffering severely from his old delirium. He is under the care at present of Mr. Dawson, of Cincinnati.

A LETTER from Lancaster, Pa., says Ex-President Buchanan and Thaddeus Stevens are both at home, and both well. Mr. Buchanan rusticates amid his poplar trees, and Mr. Stevens is perfectly willing to talk on every subject but iron-fences.

THE QUESTION OF RANK DECIDED.—The board of officers have decided the question of rank in the following order of precedence: McClellan, Fremont, Banks, Dix and Butler.

BRIG. GEN. THOMAS F. MEAGHER, it is said, announces his intention of shortly visiting Europe.

JOHN VAN BUREN, son of the late ex-President MARTIN VAN BUREN, has purchased the "Linden Walk" property for thirty thousand dollars. He thought that he had better get from active legal pursuits, and devote his attention to agriculture.

A two year old racer, entered for one of the crack races in England, this season, has been named after "Stonewall Jackson."

MR. SAMUEL HASKINS, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, who is himself in the army, has six sons also in the land and naval service.

EDMOND ABOUT is about to marry a person of great fortune. The fiancée is the daughter of Madeiroselle Denial.

FRATERS OF SCHILL.—The inauguration of the state of the militia, at Munich, was celebrated there on the sixth ultimo, the anniversary of the poet's birthday. A relic of Schiller, his only daughter, Madame de Gleichen-Russwurm, with her husband, were the objects of general attention.

GEN. SANTA ANNA, ex-President of Mexico, still resides on the island of Cuba, a few miles from Havana. He desires to see the papers of the city, that he is about to take the field on the side of France, and against his native country.

FERRIS D'ORLEANS, a son of the Prince de Joinville, who graduated at the recent commencement of the Naval Academy, has applied for active service in our navy. If granted, he will receive a commission as ensign, and be assigned a position on board one of our national ships of war.

THE ELDEST SON OF LONGWELL, the poet, only eighteen years of age, was determined to enter the military service of the country, and to learn the soldier's life from the beginning, enlisted as a private in Capt. Martney's battery of Massachusetts artillery, stationed at the seat of war, and for several weeks discharged, in a manner that gave entire satisfaction to his captain, the best and most disagreeable duties of a private of horse artillery.

GEN. EARLY, who is at the head of one of the divisions of Lee's army, and who recently made the demand of money and supplies from the town of York, is a native of this State. He was born in Carlisle, Pa., where his father was a poor shoemaker, who lived on the outskirts of the then village, and brought his only other son up to his trade. This one, the General, left home at an early age, made his way to Lynchburg, Va., established himself there as a dentist, was successful, married a wealthy girl, and soon became one of the P. F. Y. A. He is familiar with the whole fight history, and no doubt aided in perfecting Lee's plan of invasion.

FORNEY, of the Philadelphia Press, is flitting himself, says the New Haven Register, that "the old Democratic party is obliterated," &c. Like a deserter in battle, who is sure to swear that his regiment was entirely out before he left, that he desired to see the colors, and he desired to see the colors, has just enough sense of shame to be able to bid his treasury beneath the miserable pretence that he was abandoned by the party. He will find, in the coming election, that there is something of the old Democratic party left, even in Pennsylvania.

COURT ZEPPELIN, officer of the staff and aid to the King of Wurttemberg, who witnessed the cavalry fight at Aldrich, has been promoted to a more thorough and perfect generalship than that employed by Gen. Pleasanton there; that charges by whole regiments, as well as fight hand to hand, were executed by our cavalry with skill and undoubted bravery; that the superiority of our cavalry in every respect over that of the rebels is incontestible; that during the whole fight he had not a single case of shanking, either by a squad or a single soldier, nor one of retiring or avoiding an encounter. This is impartial and highly trustworthy testimony.