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DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

WALTER H. LOWRIE,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly PATRIOT AND UNION will be furnished to clubs of ten or more, for the campaign, with an extra number giving full returns of the October election, at 50 cents!

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PATRIOT AND UNION and all its business operations will hereafter be conducted exclusively by O. BARRETT & F. G. POSENER, under the firm of O. BARRETT & CO., the connection of H. F. Reynolds with said establishment having ceased on the 28th November, inst. NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM.

PURPOSES OF THE WAR.

Congress, by a vote nearly unanimous, passed the following resolution, which expresses the voice of the Nation and is the true standard of Loyalty:

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunion of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms against the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established authorities of the Southern States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

Genes from the Telegraph.

We have often been condemned by our friends for noticing anything that appeared in the Telegraph; but we think they are mistaken in their views. People abroad should be informed of what is well known to the citizens of this place, that Berger, himself, is a contemptible scoundrel, an unprincipled wretch, ignorant, impudent, mendacious and avicious. His chief editor is no better, and, perhaps, being endowed with a little more intelligence—even worse. The men, therefore, are unworthy of notice from any respectable source. But the paper which they control is the central organ of the Abolition or Black Republican party of Pennsylvania, and as such, in our opinion, it would not only show a lack of sense and duty in us to permit its falsehoods and false doctrines to pass unnoticed, but be treacherous to the interests of truth and Democracy, and justly subject us to the charge of criminal negligence. With this view of the matter we shall hereafter pay as much attention to what appears in the Telegraph as we think it requires, and no more. With these preliminary remarks we proceed to point out and briefly comment upon a few gems to be found in the Telegraph of Monday evening, the 13th.

On the subject of conscription—with the fact in its recollection that Thaddeus Stevens alleged, in his place in Congress, as an irresistible reason for arming the negroes, that no white army could thereafter be raised by that justly unpopular mode—the Telegraph urges that 600,000 men be forced into the military service under that law, remarking, in all the vanity of ignorance:

"That would be enough to do up the work in a short time."

Leaving out of view the utter heartlessness of this mercenary Keesian and his equally insensible editor, in wishing to drag 600,000 citizens from their homes and families under a despotic military conscription, we deny the assertion, taking the past as an index of the future, that even this large number "would be enough to do up the work in a short time."

We go even farther, and allege that, under the mismanagement of the Washington imbeciles and blunderers, they would not "do up the work" at all, but would be wasted away, uselessly, as have been the hundreds of thousands already sent into the field.

At every fresh rush of men to the war, we have been told the same story by the Telegraph and its contemporaries of the Black Republican school.

According to their lying prophecies the 75,000 that first rushed into the strife were to put a speedy end to the rebellion. When they failed to do so, the next 250,000 were to sweep like a tornado over the South and level everything in their victorious course. When they failed, then the next and subsequent armies, amounting to over a million of brave and well armed men, were surely and quickly to "do up the work;" and yet where are we to-day, when the Telegraph—nothing daunted by the failures of the past, which it assured us would each and all be successes—impudently and ignorantly asserts that 600,000 conscripted men, going reluctantly from their homes under military compulsion, would "do up the work in a short time."

We say, with a perfect consciousness of the full import of our words, that under the present mismanagement of our national affairs, and in support of the unconstitutional, unwise and impracticable policy of the administration, it would be little less than murder to send 600,000 conscripts into the field. They should be kept in their respective States for State defence, until actually needed at other points—and this course we advise, if the conscription must necessarily be enforced.

"Since the recent victories, copperheads are not so eager to resist the draft. Disasters bring out the noble qualities of the brave; but produce trepidation and fear in cowards."

This is another gem from the Telegraph

which requires no elaborate notice. There is no disguising the fact that in a free country conscriptions are odious, and justly so; inasmuch as, under a wise administration, acting upon just and patriotic views, and for constitutional purposes only, they need never be resorted to. But, however hostile public opinion may be to this mode of raising an army, there is not now, and there has not been, a greater disposition on the part of Democrats than on the part of Republicans "to resist" them. Any assertion contrary to this is false. The truth of the latter clause of the paragraph quoted we admit. It was clearly exemplified in the pusillanimous flight of Begner, his associate, and several other distinguished Abolitionists, on the first intelligence of the near proximity of the enemy, while every Democrat stood his ground, determined to defend the Capital at the risk of his life. Yet, truly, "disasters bring out the noble qualities of the brave; but produce trepidation and fear in cowards."

The miserable attempt to pervert our meaning by quoting the three concluding lines of a half column article, and basely misconstruing it, is unworthy of notice. It is only another exhibition of the innate meanness and entire destitution of honorable principle of the Hessian and his chief Editor, and we let it pass. But there is one portion of the article which we cannot suffer to escape without comment. The Telegraph speaks of

"The certainty of the doom which awaits it [meaning the PATRIOT AND UNION] when our victorious armies have finished the work of suppressing treason in the South, and then turn their attention to the traitors of the North." [That is, the Democratic party.]

This is the "doom" to which Halleck referred in his New York letter, when he said the army, after it had finished its job south, would put its heel on the necks of Northern Democrats. It is what Stanton referred to in his recent speech, when he spoke of "driving the Copperheads hissing to their holes." It is what the coward Milroy foreshadowed when he used similar bold language. It is, in short, this, that when the administration has used the army for the purpose of destroying the Union, and emancipating the negroes of the South, it intends to hurl it upon the freemen of the North, and make it the instrument—having freed the negroes—to enslave the white men!

That is what the Telegraph means—that is what Halleck, and Stanton, and Milroy, and all the other Abolition conspirators mean. We understand them, but we do not fear them.—They are conspirators, and therefore cowards, and dare not seriously make the attempt. If they do they will be defeated, and find themselves hanged upon the gallows they had erected for others—for the American people have determined that the old Constitution shall be preserved and the old Union restored, in spite of all the power and all the efforts, civil and military, of the despots who now govern. It is written and it cannot be obliterated. The scheme of negro freedom and white slavery, of a destroyed Constitution, consolidated Government and military rule, is destined to fall by relinquishment, or be wiped out in the blood of its infamous projectors.

Where are Chandler's 300,000 Men.

This "blood-letting" member of the Jacobin Committee, in his late excursion to New York, asserted that he had 300,000 men subject to his call. Make him summon his warriors, and let us have no draft, or get Gov. Andrew's militia, who were "to swarm the highways," or H. G.'s 300,000 or even the 100,000 negro troops raised in Chester's church for Fremont. Where are they?—Plain Dealer.

The Plain Dealer is right—with these promised Abolition troops no draft will be necessary. Let these blatant brawlers for war and negro emancipation but keep their word, and Lincoln will soon have more warriors than he will know how to dispose of. Bring on your Abolition brigades!

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE GREAT NEW YORK DRAFT RIOT.

Fearful Excitement and Atrocious Conduct of the Rioters.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

&c. &c.

New York, July 14.—11.30 A. M.

The efforts of the telegraph workmen to rebuild the lines destroyed by the mob yesterday, have been stopped by the mob. The track of the Hudson River railroad at 82d street, has just been torn up, thus preventing the train, which started at ten o'clock, from leaving the city for Albany. The mob is understood to be on the way to Spatendeyfel Creek, to burn the bridge there. Their cry this morning, is "kill the Abolitionists," and the crowd is of the same character as yesterday. It is expected grape and canister will soon be brought to bear on them from batteries which have been armed. A house on 16th street has just been gutted by them.

The mob have barricaded certain parts of the city, to prevent the passage of troops. The tracks of the New Haven and Hudson River railroads are torn up. The stores along Broadway are generally closed. The mob are reported to have destroyed the gas main up town, and it is feared they will destroy the Croton Aqueduct and reservoir. Certain parts of the city have been visited where Irish laborers are employed, and they have been induced to join the mob. Several detachments of soldiers are reported to have fired into the mob, but very foolishly used blank cartridges, which only exasperated the mob. The most atrocious robberies have been committed in the streets by ruffians, who take any respectable looking men by force and rob them of their watches, money, &c., and then beat them. The mob attacked Mayor Opdyke's house, but the citizens and police rallied and drove them off.

LATER.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR IN THE CITY.—ADDRESSING THE MOB.—CALLS UPON THEM TO DISPERSE, AND LEAVE THE STATE AUTHORITIES TO SETTLE THE CONSCRIPTION QUESTION.

New York, July 14.—2 o'clock.—It is understood that Mayor Opdyke has delegated all necessary power to act in the city to Gov. Seymour, and the latter will soon issue a suitable proclamation, calling upon the rioters to desist from their illegal acts, and leave to the State authorities such proceeding as may be deemed proper to treat the legality of the conscription law. Gov. Seymour addressed an excited crowd from the City Hall steps, at noon, urging them to disperse and use all endeavors to repress illegal acts. A negro was killed, at about 11 o'clock, in Leroy street.

THE LATEST.

New York, July 14.—Evening.—Governor Seymour has issued a proclamation stating that the riotous demonstration, originating in opposition to the conscription, has swelled to vast proportions. He says that he knows that

many would not have gone to such extremes unless apprehensive of injustice; but reminds them that the only opposition which can be allowed is an appeal to the courts of law, and the decision of such appeals will be maintained; and the decision of the courts must be respected. All riotous proceedings must be stopped. The laws of the State must be enforced, peace and order maintained, and life and property protected.

He then, in conclusion, calls on all rioters to retire, declaring that he will use all the necessary power to restore order.

Hundreds of wild reports and rumors are flying about the city, many of which are exaggerations. The facts alone are bad enough.

In Yorkville and Harlem the rioters have been demolishing houses, &c. Arms have been removed from threatened places to safe localities. All the stages and horse cars have been stopped. Provost Marshal Nugent has been notified to suspend the draft. All communication, telegraphically, with the east and west has been suspended, the mob having torn down the wires as far as Williams' bridge, driving the telegraph operators off and threatening their lives. The operators on the eastern lines were located all last night and up to 9 o'clock this morning, in a car two miles from Harlem, when the mob discovered them and drove them off.

The Mayor has prohibited the sale of firearms, and all such stores are closed.

Eight o'clock, p. m.—The day so far has been a fearful one. There was an awful riot in the Second Avenue this afternoon, in which the military charged and fired several times, killing fifteen, and wounding many.

Col. O'Brien was captured by the mobs, beaten to a jelly and then hung to a lamp post at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Second Avenue.

A building, in which some twenty armed rioters were plying their work of plunder, was surrounded by the police. There was only one door of exit, and every rioter, as he appeared at this door, was handsomely beaten to the ground by the police. The mob was also defeated by the police, aided by regulars, in Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Forty-eighth streets. A heavy riot is also going on in Tenth Avenue.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

LEE'S ARMY ACROSS THE RIVER.

THE VERY LATEST.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 14, 1863.

To H. H. Halleck, General in Chief.—My cavalry now occupy Falling Waters, having overthrown and captured a brigade of infantry, 1600 strong, with 2 guns, 2 caissons, 2 battle flags and a large number of small arms. The enemy are all across the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 14, 1863.

Lee's rebel army withdrew from the position around Williamsport yesterday and last night, and recrossed the Potomac by a pontoon bridge at Falling Waters and flat boats, at the Williamsport ferry.

A portion of Pleasanton's cavalry entered Williamsport at seven o'clock this morning, and captured many prisoners. Lee had previously sent over all his plunder train.

A general movement was ordered this morning, and our columns were in motion at an early hour, but found the entrenchments vacated.

GOOD NEWS FROM GEN. GRANT.

THE ARMY MOVING—A HEAVY BATTLE—GEN. SHERMAN DEFEATS GEN. JOHNSON.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—The Commercial has received advices from Vicksburg to the 8th. Gen. Grant has finished the work of paroling the rebel prisoners. They numbered 31,277. The general officers captured include Generals Pemberton, Stevenson, Porney, Smith, Lee, Taylor, Herbert, Cummings, Burton, Sharp, Harris, Moore, Baldwin and Vaughn.

Immediately after the surrender of Vicksburg, Gen. Sherman moved in the direction of Big River, which, with a large army, and, on the following day, met Johnson in a drawn up line of battle. A sanguinary battle took place, resulting in Johnson's defeat and the capture of 2,000 prisoners.

Frank P. Blair is reported in possession of Jackson.

A rumor is in circulation that Port Hudson surrendered to Gen. Banks on the 5th, and that we took 18,000 prisoners.

MORGAN'S RAID INTO OHIO.

HE IS MOVING TOWARDS CAMP DENNISON.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—Morgan's forces crossed to the Big Miami at Venice, last night, and burned the bridge behind them. They passed through Burlington and Springdale, and crossed the Hamilton and Dayton railroad, at Glendale, this morning, moving towards Camp Dennison. It is not known how much damage the rebels did at Glendale, or to the Hamilton and Dayton railroad. Telegraphic communication is still open with Hamilton. Morgan's men are reported to be much jaded with their rapid march, and wish to rest soon. Six of his men were captured at Milford, Clermont county, on Sunday night, and four more at New Boston. Morgan's men reached Miamiville on the Little Miami this morning, tore up the track, and fired into an accommodation train. The train put quickly back to Loveland.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURG.

SIXTY-SIX THOUSAND STAND OF ARMS, OVER SIXTY HIGGS AND SEA GUNS, A LARGE SUPPLY OF CARTRIDGES, ETC., FOUND.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Advices from Vicksburg to the evening of the 8th instant, state that 27,000 rebel soldiers had been paroled up to that time. Sixty-six thousand stand of small arms had been found, mainly in good condition, and more were being constantly discovered. They were concealed in caves as well as in all sorts of buildings. The siege and sea coast guns found exceed sixty, and the whole captured artillery is about 200 pieces. The stock of rebel ammunition also proves to be surprisingly heavy. The stock of army clothing is officially valued at \$5,000,000 in Confederate money. Of sugar, molasses and salt there is a large quantity, and sixty thousand pounds of bacon were found in one place.

FROM CHARLESTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 14.—The gunboat Union, Capt. Conroy, just arrived from Charleston, bound to New York, reports that all the batteries on Morris Island had been captured, except Fort Wagner.

The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is between 700 and 800. The attack commenced last Friday morning.

The Union left on Sunday afternoon, at which time the siege of Fort Wagner was progressing, with every prospect of a speedy capture. Five monitors were engaged.

FROM GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

BRAVO RETREATING TO ATLANTA—ROSCRANS CAPTURED 4,000 PRISONERS.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—The Commercial says Mr. Swinton, of the New York Times, was here last night. He furnishes us with the following news: The main body of Bragg's army have retreated from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and the presumption is the bulk of Bragg's forces have been sent to Richmond, to garrison it. Rosecrans captured 4,000 prisoners during the late forward movement. Our army is in fine spirits and good condition.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 14.—Fort Pawh-tan on the James river was taken possession of by our fleet yesterday. All the men and guns had been removed.

THE DRAFT IN PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, Me., July 14.—The draft commenced here yesterday; and all is going on here pleasantly.

A RIOT IN HARTFORD, CONN.

SPRINGFIELD, July 13.—A riot has broken out in Hartford, and troops have been sent to protect the army arsenal.

RUMORED RIOTING IN BOSTON.

NEW YORK, July 14.—We have reports from Boston that a mob of one thousand men have assembled in North street to resist the draft.

BY THE MAILS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A JUNCTION FORMED BETWEEN MEADE AND COUCH.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 13.—8.30 A. M.—A messenger from Gov. Curtin arrived this morning stating that Gen. Couch has formed a junction with our right, which rests northeast of Hagerstown, and that point is secure against an attack by Gen. Lee. He also reports that Gen. Lee has a bridge composed of thirteen boats across the centre of the river, continuing thence to both shores by a trestle work supporting heavy timbers.

Our siege and other heavy guns have been sent to the front and planted in the best possible positions commanding the bridges.

CARETOWN, Md., July 12, via HAGERSTOWN, July 13.—Hagerstown was occupied at about nine o'clock this morning by Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry after a slight resistance.

The armies of Meade and Couch are within a few hours march of Lee's army. Lee's intention will probably be more fully developed to-morrow.

STILL LATER.

(Special Dispatch to the Inquirer.)

NO BATTLE YET—A HEAVY RAIN.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 13, (Monday), 11 A. M.—We all expected a battle to-day of no ordinary kind, but during the night it grew very heavy, and this morning it was so bad that we could see but a short distance, and as I write, a heavy rain has set in, which bids fair to last all day. All the small streams coming out of the mountains are much swollen, and the rise in the Potomac will be several feet before many hours.

THE REBEL PICKETS—ENTRENCHMENTS.

Last night the rebels drew in their lines in several places. On our extreme right and front they still maintain a formidable front, and are throwing up works for their field artillery.

GENERAL CAMERON AND GOOD NEWS.

General Simon Cameron rode into the camp to-day, having left Greenacres this morning. He brings news that will be cheering to the troops, but would be perhaps improper to publish just now.

THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

The rebel lines now run from a mile and a half out of Hagerstown to near Downsville, and thence to Potomac. We face them, and there has been continuous picket firing for twenty-four hours.

LATER FROM THE FRONT—A BRISK FIGHT AND CAPTURE OF PRISONERS.

FROM NEAR HAGERSTOWN, via FREDERICK, Monday, July 13.—About 11.30 a. m., to-day, one line of skirmishers on the centre, which had been pushed out gradually for some time, and met with no opposition of any account, until Clark's battery of the 4th Pennsylvania, took position in advance of the skirmishers, and fired half-a-dozen rounds into a piece of woods. The rebels did not reply. The battery, supported by skirmishers, then advanced a fourth of a mile and took position in the woods, when they again opened on the enemy, who then fired twelve rounds of shell. The skirmishers of the Third corps were then moved forward, and rebel infantry and first line of works opened a heavy fire of musketry, but on the third round pushed forward and took the rebel works at the point of the bayonet.

We took about three hundred prisoners, who could not stand cold steel. The enemy's artillery on this occasion was in the rear of a second line of hastily thrown up works, and has not yet been reached as we write this.—We have lost about one hundred killed and wounded from the Third and Fourth corps.

CAVALRY RAID ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

We have a report that a cavalry force has crossed the Potomac above Williamsport and come down on the Virginia side, with artillery, to prevent the enemy crossing the river by means of bridges. It is believed that this force will be enabled to destroy all wagon trains of the rebels, etc. to Winchester and Staunton.

IT IS STILL RAINING, BUT THERE ARE INDICATIONS OF ITS CLEARING.

MORGAN'S MOVEMENTS IN INDIANA.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday.)

THREATENED ATTACKS ON MITCHELL AND PAOLI—STEAMER ALICE DEAN DESTROYED—&c.

Our city was full of all manner of rumors yesterday, of the movements of Morgan and his forces in Indiana, and of the reported advance of Gen. Buckner with 10,000 men from the South.

At noon yesterday, Gen. Burnside, fearing that Morgan might perhaps endeavor to make his way out of Indiana, on finding that he was so hotly pursued by Gen. Hobson, and that he would attempt to cross the Ohio at or near Westport, which is midway between Louisville and Madison, notified the managers of the Louisville mail boat line that they ought not to send out their boats unless they were properly armed to defend themselves, for Morgan might be in carrying up the men and horses across the river, might destroy them. As soon as Capt. Pierce received this notice the Major A. Deane, having just started, was overhauled at the Fifth street landing and detained.

At noon a dispatch was received from Mitchell by the officers of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, which stated that the train just in from Salem brought the report that SALEM was in the hands of the rebels and was being burned. The train was pursued three miles by cavalry, not giving them time to turn their engine.—The train was backed up to Mitchell.

The latest news we have of the boat Alice Dean is from a gentleman who accompanied Capt. Pepper up from Louisville. The boat was captured on Thursday morning by Morgan's men, and her entire crew being transferred to the Lady Pike, which came up about the same time, and was suffered by the rebels to proceed, only detaining her long enough to put on the captured men.

It was rumored that a considerable body of rebels had appeared at a place on the river about twenty miles this side of Louisville. The report does not seem to be altogether very reliable, but in order to guard against a repetition of the Alice Dean affair, Gen. Burnside has issued an order suspending all communication by water between Louisville and this city, until the presence of a sufficient number of gunboats shall render navigation between the two places secure. The gunboats are already on their way up and down the river.

THE LATEST.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Morgan left Moore's Hill, on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, at 1 o'clock this morning, and passed over the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad at a point thirty-five miles from here. He reached Harrison, in Hamilton county, Ohio, at about noon to-day.

At 5 o'clock he was within sixteen miles of Hamilton, adjoining the county of Butler, and moving slowly on that place.

Gen. Hobson, with a strong force, was five hours behind him.

The damage done to the Ohio and Mississippi railroad was three bridges destroyed, a water station destroyed and some of the track removed. The damage done to the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad was very little, only one of the water tanks being removed.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

BOLD TALK FOR RECONSTRUCTION—SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION OF GEN. HICKMAN.

NEWBERN, July 9.—The Raleigh Register in referring to the extra session of the Legislature says:

There is mischief brewing, which bodes no good to the Confederate cause. History tells us that the Legislature does not warrant us in expecting anything but mischief at its hands.

The Register says that the Governor's organ, the Raleigh Standard, is doing all in its power to incite the people to rebel against the Confederate government. Members of the Legislature from Caswell county have come out for reconstruction of the Union, and the Wilmington Journal says that other members are intending to openly advocate the same thing.

The expedition which left on the night of the 3d inst., returned on the morning of the 7th, having successfully accomplished its object. Gen. Hickman, commanding the infantry and artillery, attacked the enemy near Kingston, where he compelled them to remain, while Lieut. Col. Lewis and Major Cole, with sixteen companies of cavalry, proceeded on to Greensville, ninety miles from Newbern, where the track of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad was destroyed for a great distance, by bending double the rails, burning bridges, &c.

An extensive sabb factory, at Kenaville, with many thousand sabres, was burned; also, an extensive knapsack factory, with some 20,000 knapsacks. Nearly every town through which the cavalry passed contained a rebel commissary depot full of Confederate stores, which were burnt, together with great quantities of cotton, tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine, horses and mules.

Negroes and prisoners were captured in great numbers. Some \$200,000 in Confederate money was captured from collectors in Vianensville, and large amounts from other tax collectors, amounting to nearly half a million, which, with the immense amount of property destroyed, is a severe blow to the rebel cause in North Carolina, all of which was accomplished without the loss of a man on our side.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

LIEUT. SANBORN KILLED.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 12.—Yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, Lieut. Sanborn, who was drilling a colored military company in front of Andrew Foster's dry goods store on Main street, Norfolk, was shot, one ball passing in at the mouth and out behind the ear, and another ball through his body, entering the left shoulder and coming out at the right, the effects of which he died in fifteen minutes.

Doctor Wright, of Norfolk, is charged with the murder, and had a preliminary examination last evening before the Provost Marshal, Major Boyce.

The first witness called was Lieut. Col. Guyon, 14th New York regiment, who testifies that Lieut. Sanborn had drawn up his company on Main street, in front of Andrew Foster's store, and was in front of his mess tent when Doctor Wright, who was in the store, addressed some remarks to Lieut. Sanborn, who replied if he was further interfered with in that way he would arrest him.

The Doctor thereupon advanced and shot Lieut. S. in the head. The Lieutenant then turned upon the Doctor with sword uplifted, when the Doctor fired a second time, hitting the Lieutenant first in the hand and passing through from his left to right shoulder. The Lieutenant seized the Doctor and endeavored to wrench the pistol from his hand, and while thus struggling they entered the store, a great crowd following them. They continued struggling for several minutes, when the witness took the pistol from Doctor Wright and arrested him. Lieut. S. died about fifteen minutes.

Six other witnesses were examined, whose testimony was in substance the same as the above.

The Doctor was committed to jail. Lieut. Sanborn was committed to the Quartermaster Department at Washington, and a native of Vermont.

Col. Spears, 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, arrived at Fortress Monroe to-day.

FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

GENERAL SIBLEY'S EXPEDITION AGAINST THE INDIANS.

CHICAGO, July 11.—A special dispatch from St. Paul says:

Gen. Sibley's expedition was sixty-five miles from Fort Abercrombie last week, suffering terribly from want of water. Gen. Sibley found vegetation destroyed and the drouth terrible. A greater portion of his provisions were ruined by the extreme heat. Large numbers of wagons were abandoned. The ambulances are full of sick, and the men and officers are all discouraged. A proposal to abandon the expedition had been considered, but Gen. Sibley decided to move forward. The chances are that he will soon find the country devastated by prairie fires and be obliged to return.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

GEN. ROSECRANS' CAMPAIGN VIRTUALLY ENDED.

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 10.—Citizens of Franklin and Spring Hill report the country north of the Tennessee river filled with deserters from Bragg's