

Communications will not be published in the Patriot and Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.

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 and T. G. POMEROY, under the firm of O. BARRETT & CO., the connection of H. F. McReynolds with said establishment having ceased on the 20th 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 disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings 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 legal institutions of these 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 no compromise shall be accepted which will not secure to all the objects accomplished the way ought to cease."

ERRATUM.—A material error occurred in No. 3, "State Rights and State Remedies." In the paragraph commencing "I am credibly informed that Mr. Gregg," &c., 1st word, 11th line, for "loyal" read royal.

The War—The Cause of its Prolongation—The Way to Terminate it.

We cheerfully adopt the following article, which we find in the daily Telegraph of the 13th, (the only sensible and truthful editorial which we have ever seen in that paper), with some additions of our own which we enclose in brackets, thus [\*\*\*]. These additions, the expunging of four lines and the erasure of as

ate, and strictly true. The Telegraph thus discourses: We sometimes incline to the notion that, had there been no money in the war, had the men who lead now on the side of the Government been as incorruptible as those who led on the same side during the revolution of 1776, the war would have been ended in a single campaign. The lust of gain, the greed of power and the temptation of position, which now prevail among a very large class in the free States, has had much to do with the prolongation of the war.

[The highest officials in the administration from the very beginning of the war, having set the pernicious example of plundering the national treasury whenever the opportunity presented, the demoralization has descended to the lowest employe, until now] seven out of every ten officers in the service deem it to their advantage to prolong the war, simply because with the end of the war will come a suspension of position and salary, such as these men never received before, and never can receive in any civil position for which their talents fit them. These men fight to prolong the war. Added to these are a large class in the mercantile and financial world, men of immense influence, who are amassing colossal fortunes solely by the prolongation of the war. The moment that the federal forces achieve a victory, the price of gold and the cost of goods of all kinds, fall.—This is reversed when we are defeated, and hence it is the business and the interest of a large and powerful class of men, who profess to be loyal, to keep the country in a constant state of suspense between victory and defeat. How this is accomplished need not now be explained. Sufficient for the reader to know that such has been the condition of affairs when the country should be enjoying the security of peace after having taught the few thousand miserable traitors engaged in this rebellion the folly of fighting a government so vastly superior to its opponents in material resources.—But we can safely write that the wealth amassed in thus prolonging the war by speculations in the money market, commerce, manufactures and contracts, will be a curse to the children's children of those who amassed it—a curse equal in withering, blighting influence to that which will taint the latest generation of those who engaged in the fell work of treason.

[Another and perhaps still more baleful influence exerted for the prolongation of the war, has been the mad fanaticism of a controlling faction, who, impudently disregarding the eternal laws of nature's God, and blind to the teachings of history, are willing to sacrifice Union, liberty and law, in the futile attempt to liberate the Southern slaves, and place them upon political and social equality with the whites. With them a speedy end of the war and a restoration of the Union is the worst calamity that could happen, because their only hope of upturning the existing order of things, and producing the social disorder necessary to carry out their plans, is in prolonging the war to an indefinite period.]

In the condition of affairs now, there need be no prolongation of the war. Depend upon it, whenever you hear an officer profoundly discussing the impossibility of capturing a whole rebel army, he is arguing his own chances

of retaining a well paying position instead of the chances of victory to the army in which he commands. Armies have been captured heretofore, and there is no reason why they should not now also be captured. During the revolutionary war, the colonial forces captured two splendid British armies, one commanded by Burgoyne and the other by Cornwallis. Napoleon captured the greatest armies engaged to oppose his conquests. Certainly, then, what has been done can again be accomplished. It can be accomplished as soon as we [get rid of the folly of fanaticism and] make the war in reality a struggle for the government—for the nation—instead of a fight among scrambling speculators, or an idle show of military power to serve the ambition and fill the stomachs of every aspiring or hungry politician in the land. What has made the rebellion thus far successful, has been the vigor, valor and disinterested devotion of the rebels. There is unity among the traitors. They are willing to make any sacrifice for success. Those at home devote themselves to seconding the efforts of those in the field. Their officers fight for victory, not for mere position and pay. They are animated by one power, and that is the power represented in the Confederacy. This is the spirit which we need, not only in our armies, but in our communities. We want personal sacrifices as well to be made by those at home as those in the army. We want men to forget their own interests just a few months, and devote themselves exclusively to the good of the country. We want every consideration of business—every hope of personal gain, [including mere contracts,] made to subservient considerations of national success and permanent peace. We want the infernal and eternal greed of money-making stopped while our fighting men are periling life and limb in a struggle for the nation—so that every man can lend a hand to the speedy ending of the war. The war in its present shape can be ended in a very few months, if the country devotes itself entirely to that purpose.

[If the Union can be restored by war, with our recent victories, and our superior resources, it must be soon accomplished; and if it cannot be done in that way, we hope there will be a sufficient awakening of intelligence among the people to resort to any resource left—compromise and conciliation—instead of furnishing any more money to satiate the greed of the party in power, or sending any more men to be crushed under the remorseless wheels of the Juggernaut of Abolitionism.]

The Draft Riot in New York

It is with hearts sad and sickened to the very core, that we have read the dreadful details of the recent draft riot in New York.—Rebellion, robbery, arson and murder have been there perpetrated, by men transformed, in the fury of the moment, into fiends incarnate. There is no excuse for all this; not one word to be uttered about it, by faithful, law-abiding citizens, except to denounce it in all its phases, and against all its pretenses. We trust—may we feel assured, there will be no similar scenes enacted within the borders of our sterling old Commonwealth, whose noblest boast in history is, that "her foundations were laid broad and deep, in the spirit of justice, equity and good will toward all men."

Mr. S. S. Shryock sold books and stationery to the amount of \$8,000 in rebel paper. The Mechanics' Reformer sold books and stationery to the amount of \$2,000 and \$3,000. There was not a store of any prominence that did not suffer heavily. Those who did not open at the first demand were compelled to see their doors particular charge of this delightful piece of work was Major Tom, a brother of Mrs. Lincoln. The doughy Major came very near getting his skull split, however, by a brave and patriotic young lady. She had taken her position in the cellar of her father's private house, which he insisted on searching, and as they came to the cellar stairs, she stood there with an axe in her hands, and calmly informed the major if he came one step further she would knock his brains out. Thinking discretion the better part of valor the major left."

Government Plunderers. Since the advent of this idea, imbecile, fanatic and corrupt administration, the people's treasury has been open to at least 10,000 plunderers, some of whom have robbed it remorselessly. We have no hesitation in expressing the belief that one-fifth of all the money that has been expended during this fratricidal war has been stolen, and stolen too with the connivance of those entrusted with its custody. We have no doubt that when we succeed in assembling a Democratic Congress the President will be impeached, and an act passed putting a lien upon the real estate of every scoundrel who has been engaged in plundering the Treasury, until a fair and full investigation of each case can be had. This is what should be done—and we think nothing short of it will satisfy an outraged people.

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Declaration of Judge McCunn.

The N. Y. Herald of the 15th, contains the following highly important declaration: In the matter of the complaint against William L. Stephens, an enrolling officer, who arrested Henry Biesel for an alleged resistance to the draft, refusing to give his name to the said enrolling officer, and which has been decided by Judge McCunn for the past week, was decided by the Judge yesterday afternoon. The facts of the case were found to be as follows: That Stephens, together with one Dodge, entered into the shop kept by the father of the complainant, on the Seventh avenue, where they were at work. That Stephens demanded his name, which he did not refuse to give, and that while he was endeavoring to get him a card upon which his name was written, Stephens seized him, handcuffed him and threatened to shoot his father. He then locked Biesel up all night in the Park Barracks.—Judge McCunn held on this state of facts:—First, that the arrest was a violation of the Second Revised Statutes, page 874, section one, fourth edition, which makes it a misdemeanor for an officer, or any person pretending to be an officer, to arrest any person, or detain any person against his will, without legal process or other lawful authority therefor. And, secondly, that the provisions of the conscription law, passed March 2, 1863, did not protect him, for, under the twenty-fifth section of the act, it was no offence to refuse to give a name to the enrolling officers. But, apart from this, Judge McCunn is of opinion that the entire act is clearly unconstitutional, for it not only violates the rights of the people and creates a distinction among our citizens, but it is in direct contravention of section eight, and fifteenth sub-divisions of section eight, of article one, of the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution, in authorizing Congress "to raise and support armies," provides only for the standing armies of the country, and not for the volunteer and temporary forces which any emergency may demand, be-

for by the President since then, and even within a twelve month, and readily responded to by the States. Not a single word of difficulty was heard in any quarter as to promptness or entire fulfillment in regard to the quotas called for, respectively. Mr. Madison, in his time, complained in a message to Congress of the obstructions thrown in his way by State authorities, and characterized the doings of the Massachusetts Judges on the subject as "novel and unfortunate." President Lincoln never asked, that we remember, for any modification of the existing laws of Congress, or for any new powers in reference to "calling forth the militia" of the States; and yet the last Republican Congress hatched up this new law that ignores all idea of any military organization in the States, as such; seizes all the proper material for such organizations, and places all in the hands of His Royal Highness at Washington, who musters all into his Royal service at pleasure, without so much as saying, by your leave, to the sovereign States of the Union. A new militia is in fact created, and for what purpose Heaven only knows, unless it be true that "a strong army will be required at least a year after this rebellion is over," to "drive copperheads hissing to their holes," under the direction of Stanton and Halleck; or to hang other copperheads, by the hand of the would-be Jack Ketch, now sneaking into the Harrisburg Telegraph.

We have—(may we be permitted to declare it?)—a Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, which, in the happy and unphilosophical ignorance of its framers, provides that "the freedom of this Commonwealth shall be armed and disciplined FOR ITS DEFENCE." Read this Conscription act and tell us how the requirements of our State Constitution can be carried out without conflict, direct and inevitable, between our State authorities and the "MONARCHICAL" government which is to be built up at Washington, if the land bleeds every pore, if our whole social fabric shall be shattered into hopeless anarchy by the effort.

The Rebels at Chambersburg.

Major Tom, Mrs. Lincoln's brother, was one of the officers of the rebel army, in his late raid upon Chambersburg, and appears to have made the acquaintance of almost every merchant and shop-keeper in the city. Mrs. Lincoln, who is herself strongly suspected of a strong tendency to copperheadism, must feel proud of the exploits of her valiant brother, and perhaps the President may slightly sympathize with her. It is rumored that to please Madam, he has agreed to prolong the war until Major Tom wins the high distinction of a Major Generalship in the Confederate service, when he will close it by one grand battle, and transfer the General to the Federal service. The rebels made a demand upon the town for subsistence estimated to amount in value to between \$300,000 and \$400,000; which was refused, after which, the Chambersburg Valley Spirit says: "Guards were sent to all the stores, the military authorities took possession of all grocery, hardware, flour, drugs, soaps, &c., as they wanted them. And then the merchants were directed to keep their stores open and sell to those who wished to buy for confederate scrip, on pain of having their doors burnt open and their goods taken without any remuneration.—Mr. S. S. Shryock sold books and stationery to the amount of \$8,000 in rebel paper. The Mechanics' Reformer sold books and stationery to the amount of \$2,000 and \$3,000. There was not a store of any prominence that did not suffer heavily. Those who did not open at the first demand were compelled to see their doors particular charge of this delightful piece of work was Major Tom, a brother of Mrs. Lincoln. The doughy Major came very near getting his skull split, however, by a brave and patriotic young lady. She had taken her position in the cellar of her father's private house, which he insisted on searching, and as they came to the cellar stairs, she stood there with an axe in her hands, and calmly informed the major if he came one step further she would knock his brains out. Thinking discretion the better part of valor the major left."

Quite a serious riot occurred on Staten Island last night. A band of ruffians 600 strong, roaming in detached bands over the island, plundered negro houses, but really bent on plunder. Several negro houses were burned, their occupants fleeing to the woods. Six negroes were killed. Various persons were notified that their houses would be burned. The railroad station at Vanderbilt landing was burned. Drinking shops were despoiled and gutted, and a perfect reign of terror prevailed. No private dwellings were destroyed, although deep threats were made against the residence of Mr. Haverick, one of the editors of the Post, and others. The citizens are arming, and a detachment of the Eighth regiment will be howitzered, to be sent down.

Two O'CLOCK, P. M., July 15.—The Mayor has issued a proclamation, announcing that the riot has partially subsided, and that the remnants of the mob now only seek plunder. He calls upon the citizens to form patrols, and orders that all lines of omnibuses, railroads and telegraphs must be put in operation immediately, and be fully protected by the military. The law must and shall be preserved, and the offenders pursued and punished. A dispatch from the Secretary of War to Mayor Opdyke says that five New York city regiments have been ordered home. That the retreat of Lee is a rout with much heavier loss to the rebels than was at first supposed. He also confirms the good news from Charleston. A negro was met on Twenty-third street early this morning by a Zouave, who advised him to return to his house. The negro became excited and shot the Zouave dead. A crowd immediately seized the negro and beat him to death, and then hung his body to a tree. Several clothing and hat stores, and private residences, were sacked last night. The mob on Staten Island sacked the lycæum attached to the Marine Hospital, taking off about five hundred muskets, with ammunition. The same mob hung a negro there. The stages commenced running this afternoon. The majority of the stores down town are closed.

CAPTURES BY THE PIRATES.

New York, July 15.—The ship Southern Cross was captured on June 6th, and burned. She was from Buena Vista for New York. The ship Rud Gauntlet of Boston for Hong Kong was captured on the 14th, in lat. 7 35, long. 36 40. The pirates kept in her company, taking all she wanted from her and burned her on the 24th. The ship B. F. Hoyle was captured on the 16th, in lat. 12 north, long. 30. The pirates took half a million dollars worth of silver bars from her and then sunk her with thirty tons of silver ore on board. She was from Mazatlan for Falmouth. The schooner V. H. Hill, of Providence, was captured on the 27th ult., in lat. 30 N., long. 48.50, and released on a bond on condition that she take the prisoners to Bermuda, where she landed on July 4th.

cause the fourteenth sub-division of the eighth section of article I authorizes Congress "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and rebel invasions." And article II of the amendments provides:—"A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." And for the purpose of using this militia force the President is not only made the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, but also of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. And, therefore, as this Conscription law does not make the force it creates a militia force of the States, nor is it part of the standing armies of the United States, it is clearly not authorized by the Constitution. The standing army of the country could be increased by an act of Congress, and the sub-division referred to authorizes Congress to provide the means for raising it; but Congress, having neglected to do this, the only force the President is authorized to use, exclusive of the regular army and navy, is the militia and volunteer forces contributed by the several States when called upon. The Judge deeply regretted that the people had not had patience and patriotism enough, under the operation of the Conscription law, to wait until the courts had fully determined this question; that the courts were able and equal to the duty of sustaining the rights of the citizens; but Congress, neglecting to do this, the only force the President is authorized to use, exclusive of the regular army and navy, is the militia and volunteer forces contributed by the several States when called upon. The Judge deeply regretted that the people had not had patience and patriotism enough, under the operation of the Conscription law, to wait until the courts had fully determined this question; that the courts were able and equal to the duty of sustaining the rights of the citizens; but Congress, neglecting to do this, the only force the President is authorized to use, exclusive of the regular army and navy, is the militia and volunteer forces contributed by the several States when called upon.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

New York, July 15—2 A. M.—A small mob attacked the office of the United States Quartermaster, Van Vliet, in State street, to-night, and attempted to burn the building. The firemen promptly extinguished the flames and dispersed the rioters. The mob also, to-night, gutted all the cellars, dance houses, &c., in the lower part of Greenwich and Washington streets, destroying property, and issued a lengthy appeal to all Catholics to respect the laws, and retire to their homes with as little delay as possible.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY GUARDED.

All the buildings in the city where government property is stored—the Custom House, Sub-Treasury, &c., are guarded by troops. The company raised under the auspices of the merchants, have reported for duty to General Wool.

A negro was beaten to death with bricks in the morning. Thirty politicians have been so far injured, most of them seriously. Thomas Quinn was arrested, charged with being one of the murderers of the negro in Clabson street.

Gov. Seymour received a message that five regiments were on their way to New York. All the military organizations in the city are requested to assemble for duty.

FUND OF \$3,750,000 TO PAY THE DRAFT. The Committee of Finance of the City Councils reported an ordinance appropriating \$3,750,000 to provide commutation of the full quota of conscripts called for from New York city.

No attack was made on the arsenal, and everything was ready to give the mob a warm reception if it was made.

No. 19 Lamartine Place, tenanted by a cousin of Horace Greeley, was plundered by the mob in the afternoon. A soap chandlery, in Sixteenth street, was also emptied of its contents. At the present late hour there is more or less noise.

LATER.

New York, July 15—6 P. M.—The rioters last night visited several houses of ill-fame in Greenwich street, burned one, killed one man, and did all in their power, and finally beat off the ruffians.

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE PARTICULARS OF LEE'S RETREAT.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 4.—The first intimation in announcing to the people of Virginia, was received at 4 o'clock this morning, from a citizen who lived within their lines. General Kilpatrick, commanding a cavalry division at that point, soon had his men on the road and reached Williamsport at 7 o'clock, where he found 500 rebel soldiers, who had deserted. The news reached Gen. Meade's headquarters at 8 o'clock, when Gen. Buford's division of cavalry was ordered to Falling Waters, where they engaged and captured a brigade of rebels under Gen. Pettigrew, who was killed. The position of the rebels was naturally strong, but their works were not much as yet constructed. After Lee had retreated across the river, it was ascertained that he commenced to move his artillery to the rear as early as yesterday morning, which was continued during the whole day, depending almost wholly upon the infantry and cavalry to keep our army in check.

COUNCIL OF WAR HELD.

General Meade held a council of war on Saturday and Sunday evening, consisting of his corps commanders, when the question of attack was freely discussed. All the Generals assembled were in favor of an immediate attack, except Sedgwick, Stoum, Sykes and French.

General Meade himself was in favor of active operations, but finding his corps commanders equally divided, he hesitated to give the order, and the rebel army was allowed to make their march.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA IN MOTION.

Yesterday afternoon about two thousand of the Pennsylvania militia which had arrived in the vicinity of Hagerstown, were taken to the front and put into action. They were immediately ordered to charge on the enemy, which was promptly done, but not without some loss.

BY THE MAILS.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF MORRIS ISLAND.

CHARLESTON, July 13.—To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General.—Nothing new since yesterday. The enemy is engaged in establishing batteries for long range guns on the middle of Morris Island, being aided by five monitors. Their wooden gunboats are firing on batteries Wagner and Gregg, on the north end of Morris Island.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 18th gives the following official dispatch from Gen. Beauregard:—

CHARLESTON, July 10.—To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General.—At dark on the 10th the enemy retained possession of the southern end of Morris Island. Four monitors engaged the battery Wagner and the battery at Cummings Point without damage or casualties, but the loss in opposing the landing was severe, 800 being killed and wounded, including sixteen officers. The enemy's loss is undoubtedly heavy.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, July 10—11.30 P. M.

To Gen. COOPER:—

The enemy has a threatening force on the lower front of James Island, along the Stono, and an attempt was made to destroy the Savannah railroad bridge, but was foiled, with the loss of one steamboat.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

There was a land as well as a naval attack upon the Morris Island forts. The N. Y. Tribune states that Gen. Gillmore leads the land forces, while the iron-clads were attacking it from the water side. The immense importance of this movement, says the Tribune, and the value of the success are due to the position of Morris Island with reference to Fort Sumter, which will be threatened and destroyed by the batteries of Gen. Gillmore from the ground which he now occupies. His splendid success at Fort Pulaski is evidence enough of what this officer will accomplish when once he established himself with range of Fort Sumter.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF PORT HUDSON.

THE MISSISSIPPI OPEN.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Richmond papers of to-day acknowledge the fall of Vicksburg.

The following extracts are taken from today's Enquirer:—

MOBILE, July 13.—To Gen. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. A.—The New Orleans Era of the 10th announces the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson, at 7 o'clock on the 9th instant.

GEORGE G. GARDNER, Chief of Staff.

THE NEW YORK RIOTS ENDED.

The N. Y. Tribune, of yesterday, says: At the last moment, before going to press, we receive the gratifying intelligence from the headquarters of the police department that the police have control of the city.

New Advertisements.

AN ORDINANCE making appropriation for the payment of the special police force. "Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of New York, that the sum of three hundred and fifty-four dollars and thirty cents be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the payment of the special police force appointed by the Mayor during the excitement attending the invasion of the Cumberland Valley."

Passed July 14, 1863. Attest—DAVID HARRIS, Clerk. Approved July 15, 1863. A. L. ROUMFORD, Mayor.

GRAND PIC-NIC ON INDEPENDENCE ISLAND, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1863.

A SACK RACE FOR A SILVER CUP

Will come off in the afternoon. TICKETS.....25 cents. MANAGERS: Harry Dickey, Michael Maloy, John Casey, Michael Cunningham. MASTER OF CEREMONIES: James Sprucebanks. j175-1d

SECOND ANNUAL PIC-NIC OF THE PAXTON FIRE COMPANY,

Will be held at HAEHNLEN'S WOODS, ON SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863. TICKETS.....25 CENTS.

Webster's unexcelled string has been engaged for the occasion, and a pleasant treat is in store for all those who may favor the woods with a visit on that day. Nothing shall be left undone, or no pains spared to make the picnic of the season, and to prevent all from enjoying themselves in a pleasant and proper manner. Omnibuses and conveyances will leave at 10 o'clock for the woods every fifteen minutes.

No improper characters will be admitted on the ground, and a sufficient police force will be on the ground to preserve order. Committee of Arrangements:—David Crawford, B. J. Enopy, Wm. H. Sberly, David G. Forney, George Peaslee, John J. Zimmerman, John A. Eisher. j174-1d

FOUND—on Third street—On Friday night last, a PASS BOOK, containing a Promissory Note for a small amount of money, and other articles. The owner can have it by calling at this office and paying for advertising. July 13, 1863-47

SMOKED SALMON.—A choice supply for sale by WM. DOCK, Jr. & Co.

Amusements.

WILL POSITIVELY EXHIBIT IN

HARRISBURG

For Three Days Only. TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JULY 21, 22 and 23.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING. OPPOSITE THE READING R. R. DEPOT.

NIXON'S CREMORNE CIRCUS.

MME MACARTE'S EUROPEAN CIRCUS.

First appearance in America. Madame Macarte has great satisfaction in announcing to the people of this country, that after an absence of several years she will again have the honor of appearing before them.

Among the Royal British Circus in England, the English thorough-breds, including the celebrated Mare, BLACK SWAN.

Being the same Troop with which in England he won the Scotland Cup, and the honor of performing before the most refined and numerous audience in every city of the British Isles.

Madame Macarte's great Act, the VENETIAN CARNIVAL. Will be remembered by those who witnessed her former efforts in this country.

First appearance in America of MR. JOHN COOK.

The English humorist, known as the most brilliant wit in England, and familiarly called the COMIC KING. The object of this well-bred and gentlemanly clown will be occasionally diversified by the extremely FRENCH PIETROTT.

First appearance in America of the SYRO-ARABIC TROUPE. Comprising Male and Female Jugglers, Acrobats,