WEONEGLAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1968 O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND Union unless accompanied with the name of the

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston, Are our Agents for the PATRIOT AN UNION in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our Lowest Races.

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. M'Reynolds 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:

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 feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this was is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or firmly purpose of conquest or Subjugation, or purpose of conquest or Subjugation, or purpose of control of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitutions, and to preserve the 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 ob-jects are accomplished the war ought to cease,"

Iowa State Ticket.

The Democratic State Convention of Iowa met at Des Moines City on the 8th inst., and nominated the following State ticket: Governor-Maturin L. Fisher.

Lieut. Governor-John F. Duncombe. Judge of the Supreme Court-Charles Mason. Of these gentlemen the Fairfield Constitution

and Union remarks: "In speaking of Maturin L. Fisher, it has been well said that 'bis life, character, great abilities, statesmanship and public services are such as can and will command the respect of every man,' no matter what his political opinions may be, when they give an honest

expression relative to the man. "John F. Duncombe is a young man of fine abilities, and will, we doubt not, make such a canvass as will convince the people of Iowa that the man who is respected as he is by his own immediate constituents, is worthy of the respect of the entire Democracy of Iowa, and justly entitled to the support of all who have the interest of their country at heart. .

"Charles Mason, the eminent Jurist-a man of the strictest integrity, and one of the oldest citizens of the State, needs only to be known to command the respect and support of even his political enemies. With him upon the Supreme Bench of Iowa, we shall have secured one of the best safe-guards to our personal rights and liberties."

It is almost too much to expect the election of this ticket, sound and pure and able as are the nominees - but a change in favor of Democratic principles and policy is daily taking place in public sentiment everywhere, and we shall look for a very close election, if not complete success, even in Iowa, a State which has for years been tightly held in the embrace of the blackest Abolitionism.

The Conscription Act-Chief Marshal Fry's Decisions.

It will be found, we think, when final decisions from the right quarter shall have been obtained, that we have been correct from first to last in our construction of the most important sections of the Conscription Act, notwithstanding the profound disquisitions of the Telegraph, always eager to sanction every folly and outrage of the administration and its subordinates.

The Chief Marshal has already, under instructions from the Solicitor of the War Department modified one of his absurd decisions, and he will be compelled to modify others.

He has decided that a man now drafted, although he comply with the terms of the law and pay \$300 or furnish a substitute, is nevertheless liable to the next draft, should it occur within a week, a month, or a year.

He has also decided that "a negro is not a military equivalent for a white man."

We have held that these decisions are not merely absurd, but a clear violation of the plain letter of the law. In fact they are laws made by the Provost Marshal General, or the War Department, and not by Congress. As an offset to these ridiculous constructions, and in support of our own views heretofore fully expressed, and now reiterated, we subjoin from the Lancaster Inquirer of the 20th, the opinion of Thaddeus Stevens, who not only was a principal actor in the getting up and passing of the law, but is conceded to be a sound and able lawyer. The Inquirer gives the following as the opinion of Mr. Stevens:

"Everywhere we hear the greatest dissatisfaction expressed concerning the decisions of Provost Marshal General Fry. His decision concerning the \$300 exemption is commented on in severe terms. The plain meaning of the law is, that when a drafted man pays \$300 to the government, it is equivalent to giving his ser-

vices for three years or during the war. It is also decided by this astute Fry, that a colored man cannot be accepted as a substitute. Upon what clause of the act he bases this decision is more than we can discover. Section 17 says, that any person enrolled and drafted who shall furnish an acceptable substitute, shall be exempted from military duty. The law it will be seen, does not say whether the substitute must be white, or colored, but merely an acceptable substitute. As colored men have been enrolled and a number drafted, we cannot imagine why a man of color should not be accepted as a substitute, ... We hope that these matters will soon be settled by the courte, so that every one may know whether the act as it ceived.

tonic Rage.

The blood of the western Tentons seems to have been rated above fever heat by the Bresident's treatment of General Sigel and the recent arrest of M'Kee, editor of the St. Louis Democrat, one of the most radical Abolition papers in the west. The offense of M'Kee was the publication of the President's letter to General Schofield, giving his reasons for superseeding General Curtis by the appointment of the former to his command. The object of General Schofield in arresting M'Kee was to compel him to state by what means he became possessed of the letter. While none but Copperheads were subjected to military surveillance and despotism, the "loyal" press, as the Abolition journals impudently and falsely style themselves, were free to applaud every act of oppression-but the moment the glaived hand descends upon one of their own number, they not only squirm, but become rebellious. It makes a great difference with these gentry whose ox is gored. They imagine-and indeed they have had good reason to imagine, heretofore—that their loud and empty professions of "loyalty" to the administration entitle them to complete immunity from the acts of petty tyranny, civil and military, to which patriotic Democrats, opposed to the administration, but loyal to the Constitution and the government of the Constitution, are continually exposed. Hence when an occasion happens that-by mistake undoubtedly-one of their class is made to but taste of the cup of bitterness which thousands of Democrats have been compelled to drain to the very dregs, they turn fiercely upon the administration and its subordinates, and dehounce them in language which, if used by a Democrat, would consign him, without hearing or delay, to the Old Capitol, Fort Warren, or Lafayette.

The Teutonic element west, which is essentially Abolition, is particularly exercised in regard to the treatment of Sigel and the arrest of M'Kee.

In regard to the former, the Illinois Stuats Zeitung, the leading organ of the German Abe-'litionists- of that State, makes the following

strong comments: "The above is a gratifying contribution to what we said a few days ago about Lincoln's behavior toward's Sigel. He would rather shamefully perish with his Halleck than be saved by men who, without blame on their part, have drawn upon themselves the hate of this Halleck. Lincoln's conduct has been recently such that no decided friend of liberty has anything more to urge against his suicidal intentions. There would be even the greatest fortune for the country if Lincoln, by his doings, would not at the same time become to be the murderer of the Republic."

So much for the German Abolition press and the official oppressors of Franz Sigel. Now we turn to the case of M'Kee, the "loyal" editor of the St. Louis Democrat. In reference to this matter, the Neue Zeit, of that city, is very indignant, and scorns to mince terms in the expression of it sentiments. Hear it for its cause:

"Is it no impudent," inquires this excited Teuton, "to demand of the 'accused' that he should defend himself before a proof of accusation has been furnished? Or is there not the least feeling of justice and decency in these military despots, even when they deal with the most natifatic of citizens

"The press is declared outlawed in the Department of the Missouri under Gen. Schofield. To-day he has M'Kee arrested because he wants to learn something from him; to-morrow he may arrest all the editors in order to satisfy his curiosity. True, we knew long ago that military law is depotism. But we did not know or imagine that the law would be used in the most arbitrary, insulting manner to persecute the loyal press. We are curious to know whether Mr. Lincoln, who has sent Schofield here to reconcile the parties, approves of it. Curtis, at least, was a gentle-

Everything worked smoothly enough, in fact these gentlemen who now ery out so vociferously against military despotism, were well pleased when only their opponents were the victims; but under present circumstances they find no language adequate to express their abhorrence and disgust.

If Wendell Phillips and Horace Greeleywho are, at times, by no means careful in selecting the mildest terms of reproach against the President, his Cabinet and military subordinates-should some time fall under the displeasure of an incensed Major General or Brigadier in command, and find themselves in military custody, the amiable occupant of the White House, the morose head of the War Deprrtment, and "Old Brains," the General in-Chief, would presently hear such a howl of indignant Abolitionists around their respective Departments as never was poured from the throats of all the lions, tigers, bears, panthers, wolves and hyenas ever caged in the most extensive travelling menagerie.

We advise the President and his subordinates to be careful whose ox they gore.

It has been apparent for the last two years, that there was no power in right motives, is good intentions, or in correct political principles, to save the nation from dissolution, or keep the North united and harmonious. That nower has been latent in the sword and nowhere elso. - New York Reformer.

The Abolition print that discourses in this style should call itself the Deformer. It and its kindred prints are busy now-a-days in defacing and deforming the fair fabric of American Liberry and discrediting the principles of the framers of the Constitution.—Argus.

THE La Crosse (Wis.) Republican says: The whole region of country from that place to St. Paul, last Friday and Satur!ay, was enveloped in thick smoke, from the Lake Superior pine forest. In St. Paul the buildings were so enveloped as to be visible but a few rods distant. At La Crosse the sun was totally obscured. Milwaukie papers report the smoke extending to that city. The fire is reported to be extending eastward and southward.

Microscopists will be pleased to learn, says the London Parthenon, that Messrs. Powell and Leland have succeeded in making a onetwenty-fifth inch microscope object glass, which magnifies 7,500 diameters, thus magnifying a given area 56,000,000 times. Although this glass is of the above very small size, it is remarkably clear and perfect.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 21 -The gunboat Circassian, Captain Eaton, has just arrived. Capt. Eaton reports that he left Charleston on Friday afternoon last. A battle was commenced on Friday morning by both the land and naval forces, and was progressing when he left. No further particulars have been re-

CINGINATI, July 21.—The following has just been received at General Burnvide's head-

HEADQUARTERS OF THE U. S. FORCES IN THE FIELD, Geiger's Creek, July 20, p. m. Licut.
Col. Richmond, A. A. O.—We Taged Tohn
Morgan and his command over fity miles, today. After heavy skirmishing for 112 or seven miles between the Forty-fifth Obio, of Colonel Wolford's brigade, which was in advance, and the enemy, we succeeded in bringing him to a stand about 3 o'clock this afternoon, when a fight ensued, which lasted an hour. The rebels then fled, taking refuge upon a very high bluff. I sent a flag of truce demanding the immediate and unconditional surrender of Morgan and his command.

The flag was received by Col. Coleman and other officers, who came down and asked a personal interview. They asked an hour for con-

I granted forty minutes, in which time the command, excepting Morgan, (who deserted his command, taking with him a very small squad,) surrendered. It was my understanding that Morgan himself had surrendered, and learned that such was the understanding with Morgan's officers and men. The number of killed and wounded is inconsiderable.

The number of prisoners is between 1,000 and 1,500, including a large number of colonels, majors and line officers. I captured between 600 and 700 prisoners yesterday. I think I will capture Morgan himself to mor-(Signed) SHACKELFORD,

Morgan's artillery and about 2,500 prisoners. including Basil Duke, are expected to arrive here to-day.

LEE'S ARMY CHECKED.

PROBABILITY OF ITS CAPTURE OR DESTRUCTION. PHILADELPHIA, July 21 .- A dispatch to the Inquirer, dated Hagerstown, July 20th. says the whole rebel army is reported as being checked at Bunker Hill by the Union forces, who got in their rear.

General Averill is reported to have been feeling the enemy strongly on the western line of retreat for two days past. It is believed that Ewell and Hood are in strong force between Martinsburg and Hedgesville. The former point is 13 miles from Wil-

liamsport, and the latter six. The enemy's pickets form a front from Hedgesville to the Shenandoah river back of Charlestown, eight miles from Harper's Ferry. Their whole force is estimated at 60,000.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

SOUTHERN NEWS BROM REBEL SOURCES. FORTRESS MONROE, July 20th. - The flag of truce steamer New York arrived last evening from City Point, with one thousand Union prisoners of war, in charge of Major John Mulord. They left for Annapolis early this morn-

The Richmond Enquirer of July 15th says: "Capt. Ferguson, of the South Carolina battery. was' morfally wounded yesterday by the enemy's charpshooters.

"Ninety-nine prisoners captured on Morris Island, in the recent fight before Charleston, arrived at Richmond on the 17th inst., and were entered at the Libby."

[Special from the Merriden Clarion.] Everything in Jackson is in the wildest state of excitement. Citizens are flying in every direction. The streets are filled with stock, negroes and families escaping; ox carts and every conveyance are used. terrible storm here last night wih a heavy rain. Citizens from beyond Clinton report that the enemy are burning every dwelling house on the route, as they pass.

The Richmond daily Dispatch of July 18th

"Snamerul.—Gen. Jackson advertises in the Mississippian 241 members of the 14th Missississippi cavalry as having disgraced themselves by basely deserting their post at a time

when their services were most needed. Among them are eighteen non-commissioned officers and two lieutenants." Brig. Gen. Paul J. Semmes, of Georgia,

wounded at Gettysburg, is dead. Brig Gen. Governor Wm. Smith, of Va., has resigned his commission.

THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

NEW YORK, July 21 -The Commercial says: It appears that the rioting on Staten Island was caused by drunkeh soldiers, who, after fighting among themselves, fired on citizens as soon as they saw them. A number of the latter were shot, and one instantly killed. Two of the soldiers were fatally injured during the fight among themselves.

The officers in charge of the soldiers were sent back to the city, and will probably be dismissed from the service. A military council of inquiry decided the

citizens were blameless. No damage was done to property.

The Post contains an entirely different story, stating that the mob attacked three of the

soldiers but subsequently dispersed. . Twenly-four persons, nine of whom are supposed to have been rioters, were arrested and held as witnesses.

Several of the rioters were wounded and one killed. Two soldiers were fatally stabbed. It is hard tell which report is correct.

THE REBEL LOSSES IN MISSISSIPPI. CINCINNATI, July 21 .- The Gazette's Vicksburg correspondent says that during the campaign of sixty four days, ending with the capture of Vicksburg, the rebels lost in killed, wounded and prisoners 43,700 men, about 71.000 stand of arms, including 50,000 Enfield rifles in their original packages, which were intended for the rebel army across the Mississippi, and 230 pieces of artillery.

BY THE MAILS.

MORGAN'S RAID.

13.000 of his men captured-300 have es. CAPED INTO VIRGINIA—ONLY 15,000 OF THEM LEFT, AND THEY ENHAUSTED.

CINCINNATI, July, 20.—Our forces are contiqually capturing Morgan's men. Basil Duke was captured near Pomeroy this morning -Thirteen hundred have been taken so far. Major Brown, commanding a battalion of the Tenth Kentucky cavalry, has arrived here with 150 prisoners, who were captured during

reconnoissance near Abirgton, Va.

CINCINNATI, July 20 .- On Saturday morning Morgan's forces were overtaken near Pomeroy by Gens. Hobson and Judah, who had formed a junction. Morgan, finding himself in close quarters, and learning that the ford at Buffing. on Island was well guarded, broke up his band into small squads in order to escape. One squad, with six pieces of artillery, made for the crossing at Buffington. Our gunboat drove them back with a loss of one hundred and fifty killed and drowned Our cavalry charged and captured the battery, killing a number of succeeded in capturing one lot of five hundred and seventy-five, besides numerous equads, making, in all, over one thousand prisoners. Our cavalry is in pursuit of the rest of the command, which is entirely broken up, and scattered among the hills. The position of the rebel forces is such that they cannot cross the

Ohio, nor get much further north. CINCINNATI, July 20-10 o'clock p. m.-Morgan, with about 1,000 men, has been turned back. He was moving this afternoon towards Gallipoliz, closely followed by our forces. Squads of his men are being picked up hourly. A dispatch from Columbus to the Commercial

Our men continued picking them up till only shout fifteen hundred were left. The latterfinally succeeded in breaking our lines, and pushed back in the direction of Buffington .-At nine o'clock this morning they passed through Harrisonville, ten miles morthenst of Pomeroy, apparently exhausted with fatigue.

THE RETREAT OF BRAGG.

MEMPHIS, July 17 .- Gen. Hurlburt's scouts arrived at Corinth to day from Decatur and Jacksonville. They report that Bragg is retreating precipitately into Georgia, followed by Rosecrans' forces Gen. Rosecrans' advance is reported to be at

Rome. Ga. Our scouts report that Bragg is endeavoring to make a junction with Johnson, and that

the desertions from his army are numerous. THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

NAMING OF THE CAPTURED BATTERIES. A letter to the N. Y. Herald from the scene of action, contains some interesting particulars. The 76th Regt. P. V., which was designated as one of the supports to the storming column, and which has been severely censured in the New York and Boston press, lost 149 men, killed, wounded and missing, in the attack, whilst the 7th Conn., which is lauded to the skies for its gallantry, lost only 109. By and by we shall have full particulars, when honor will be fairly awarded to whom honor is

due. We extract from the Herald: Gen. Strong issued the following:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. Meadquarters, United States Forces, Morris Island, S. C., July 10, 1863.

I. The Morris Island batteries captured this day by the United States troops, will be designated, exclusive of the two mortar batteries, in succession, from north to south, as follows:

No. 1, Battery Rodman. No. 2, Battery Chatfield.

No. 3, Battery Jackson. No. 4, Battery Strawbridge.

No. 5, Battery Emery.

No. 6, Battery Barton. No. 7, Battery Dandy.

No. 8, Battery Putnam. II. The most northerly mortar battery will be known as Battery Bunce, and the adjacent one as Battery M'Kenzie.

III. It is expected that the salute in honor of the christening shall, in due time, be fired from Fort Sumpter.

By order of Brigadier General STRONG. ALVAH H. LIBBY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General. The batteries, it will be seen, were named in ionor of the commanders of regiments that captured and held them, and of the two naval officers who assisted very materially.

THE RIGHT BEFORE THE ATTACK
was an anxious one. Those who were to make the assault slept as usual, but many who were to be lookers on could not sleep. Completely fatigued, at midnight, I lay down on the sand, in the open air, but before I could sleep preparations for the movement commenced. Regments were silently called up and formed in line of battle; the storming party formed on the beach at a safe distance from the fort, and then came an anxious hour, while we awaited the right moment for the assault. The stillness of death reigned around. It was quite dark. Lights were generally extinguished, except at the hospital building, and a horse's tramp or the jingling of a sabre could be heard

THE STORMING OF FORT WAGNER.

During the evening a plan for taking the fort by storm was agreed on. It was a desperate measure, but all that was required was a brave storming party, well led. Lieutenant Colonel Rodman volunteered to take the advance with his battalion of the 7th Connecticut. The only condition he made was that he should be well supported. That was promised him, and he entered into the project with much enthusiasm. The regiments selected for the support were two fine ones, in which Generals Gillmore and Strong had great confidence, for they had behaved gallantly in the engagement of Friday morning—the 9th Maine and the 76th Pennsylvania. The 76th was led by Maj. Hicks, Col. Strawbridge being confined to his tent by sickness. General Strong had charge of the operation, but General Gillmore also gave it general supervision.

THE REBEL PICKETS DRIVEN IN. The column moved on slowly and silently up the beach, without arousing any one till they arrived within two hundred yards of the fort, when the pickets were encountered and driven in, thus notifying the garrison of the party's approach. Now was the time for a gallant charge by the Seventh Connecticut, and they made it. Gen. Stone rode up to them at the proper moment, and said, "Fire low, and trust in God! Forward, the Connecticut Seventh!" And away they went at a double-quick. The fort opened with three 8-inch howitzers, heavily charged with grape and canister. Some of them fell, only chance shots struck them, for the rebels could not see them. God save them from receiving such a round as that. The belching flames looked terribly; the ringing and rattling and humming of the missiles was terrible. There they go, pell-mell, cheering and shouting. Another round comes at them; more fall this time, but they do not falter. A third round ploughs among them, but still their survivors press on, with the same glorious shout, with the same admirable enthusiasm. They are heroes, every one of them. Now they are under the works and jump or wallow through the ditch. The hand grenades do not stop them, nor the rifle balls, nor the notes of preparation within. Up the banks they clamber, and, with their old shout unsilenced, they stand upon the parapet—all who have not fallen on the way. Not a man has flinched. The gallant Col. Rodman has been with them, or When the time for breaking up came the feahead of them, the whole time, and stands on | males were sent home, but the males were pothe parapet waving his sword and cheering litely detained as recruits. with his men.

We have the rebels now beyond a doubtbut where is the support? The 76th, on the right, have advanced bravely at the proper time, and the 9th Maine have followed with equal courage; but they did not so well escape the first round of the deadly grape, and they wavered. That staggering back instead of pressing forward decided the day against us. They lose their distance, and when they bravely rally it is just time to receive another fire, which makes them dodge; for it looks infernal in the distance, and must be terrific to march directly up to. The next rally is not general. Some press on to the most, more rush back to certain death. There is little danger if they push on-almost certain death if they break up and retreat. M jor Hicks leads the 76th bravely, and some choice men follow him on to the parapet; but when he turns to look for bis regiment, there it is, rebels. Colonels Wolford and Shackelford routed, with the 9th Maine also retreating; and the brave Colonel Rodman, as he receives a wound in the side which he supposes fatal, cries: "Where is the support?" and then, turning and seeing how he is deserted, says, "A damned pretty support that is the cowards are running away!" Reluctantly he draws off his men to prevent capture, and, with their ranks thinned by two bundred rifled muskets inside the fort, they regretfully

THE DEFAULTING REGIMENTS.

I have met many of both regiments since, scattered on Morris and Folly Islands, either afraid or ashamed to go back. I do not wish says that after the fight at Buffington, the reb- to accuse these regiments of cowardice. Their els moved up the river to Bealesville, ahead of conduct was no diegrace; but they made fatal the gunboats, and by means of threats com. | mistakes, and on their next battle field must |

whether a max named Fry is the sole law-ma.

BY TELE G. Strong has said no makind word to one of them, though he felt the failure deeply. He remainder, who were on the Ohio shore, just as the gunboats hove in them, though he felt the failure deeply. He remainder, who were on the Ohio shore. The President—Military Despotism—Teustonic Rage.

SURRENDER OF MORGAN'S BAND.

SURRENDER OF MORGAN'S BAND. never saw a grape shot; unich less faced a fire from a battery of howiteers loaded with it.

MISCELLIANEOUS.

LES B LINE OF RETREAT.

The line of retreat of the rebel General seems to be somewhat involved in mystery. A Hagerstown telegram announces that his rear guard left Martinsburg on Saturday morning, and that he is retreating by way of Strasburg and Staunton, not by Culpepper; while the Washington gossips have it that his retreat is to Thornton and Chester Gaps, on the way to Culpepper.

THE FEELING IN RICHMOND. Southern papers of the 16th, received at Washington, are very gloomy over the rebel situation. The Richmond Enquirer says the only salvation of the southern confederacy is in calling out a levy en masse, the application of martial law to the whole country as in a state of siege, and the absolute control of all trade. The same paper publishes a proclamation by Jeff. Davis calling out, under the confederate conscription act, all white men between the ages of 18 and 45 to serve for three years, under penalty of being punished for desertion in case of disobedience.

IRON CLADS IN THE APPONATION.

Two federal iron-clads are stated by Richmond papers to have entered Appomattox river, south of the city. The river was said to be obstructed, and they hoped, by the falling of the freshet, to catch the iron-cluds aground. ATTACK OF THE MOB ON STATEN ISLAND.

It is stated that the mob attacked the railroad station on Staten Island last night, (20th,) but were most effectually scattered, several being killed and wounded by the Hawkins Zousves and 30 taken prisoners. Two Zousves are reported killed.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT JACKSON, MISS.

According to rebel accounts, instead of Gen. Sherman taking possession of Jackson on the 10th, as announced by telegraph yesterday, very heavy fighting was going on there on the 16th. Our troops are reported repulsed in three attacks, with great loss, leaving their dead to be buried by the enemy. Large reinforcements to Grant are announced from the army of Rosecrans, and Gen. Osterhaus, one of our best Generals, is reported killed. A few days will put us in possession of reliable information.

WHAT THE CHARLESTONIANS THINK. The Charleston Mercury of the 15th, refer-

ring to the occupation by our troops of the southern half of Morris Island, says there is but one way to eave the city of Charleston, and that is by a speedy and unflinching use of the bayonet. Our superiority in engineering contrivances and cannon is confessed, and with dependence on those only, the reduction of Fort Wagner, and the fall of Sumpter, and of Charleston itself, is reen to be a mere question of time.

MISSION TO ENGLAND.

Hon. William Whiting, solicitor of the War Department, is about to visit England as the accredited agent of the government of the United States. His mission is supposed to have reference to the fleet of vessels now being built in England, and probably intended for the rebel navy.

CIRCULAR NO 54. Under date of July 19, the Provost Marshal

General has issued the following: CIRCULAR No. 54 -Existing laws make a distinction in the matter of pay, bounties, or other allowances, between soldiers of African descent and other soldiers in the service of the United States. Men of African descent can only be accepted as substitutes for each other under the Enrollment act. Jas. B. FRY,

Provost Mars hal General.

WASHINGTON ITEMS. We always give these items for precisely what they are worth. Sometimes they are fact, much oftener fiction:

GEN. MEADE'S COUNCIL OF WAR.

In the council of war called by Gen. Meade while Gen. Lee was engaged in crossing the Potomac, the arguments of Gen. French are said to have been the decisive ones. General French maintained that not only would it be hazardous to attack Gen. Lee then, but that there was serious danger that Lee himself would assume the offensive, and that it behooved our commander to strengthen our position by throwing up rifle-pits, &c., which they proceeded to do.

GEN. WADSWORTH'S RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Gen. Wadsworth has been formally tendered, but the government is extremely unwilling to accept it.

PATEIOTISM OF MR. EVERETT'S SONS. Both the sons of the Hon. Edward Everett one of whom has just graduated at Cambridge, England-have been drafted in Beston. Both have made up their minds to serve in person, instead of procuring substitutes or paying the \$800.

WHAT HAS BABNUM DONE ? Gen. Schenck has issued an order forbidding army officers to stop at Barnum's Hotel. DISSMISSALS.

Captain Patrick O'Murphy, Co. A, 115th Pennsylvania, has been dismissed for drunkenness. Hospital Steward Charles N. Snyder, U. S. A., has also been dismissed for drunkenness. Colonel William Northedge, 57th N. Y. V. has been dismissed the service for attempting to excite mutinv.

RECRUITING FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COLORED REGIMENTS:

A large accession was made this afternoon to the colored regiment in process of organization here. The negro soldiers had invited their male and female acquaintances to a sort of picnic at their camp, at Anticostia Island.

DIED.

In Watts township, Perry County, on Sunday, the 19th inst., Daniel Livingsign, Sr., in the 76th year of his

July 21st, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, youngest son of Henry and Margaret E. Becker, aged 13 months. The funeral will take place this afternoon at four o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Walnut st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to at-

At Mrs. Halbach's, on Tuesday, July 22, at 12 o'clock m., Perry Martin.

SPECIAL NOTICES. **MOTHERS! MOTHERS!**

Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN TEETHING. This val ble preparation is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigo-

rates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle

None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PER-KINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.
Principal Office, 48 Der atreet, New York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
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CEPOR, ANT TO PRIMATE

DECKETTEREMAN'S PILLS. The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregu-Lallies, painful menstruction, removing all obstructionswhether from cold or otherwase, headache, pai in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervensated

tions, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back exclimbs, &c. disturbed sleep, which arise from interritti nature. DR. CHEESEMAN B PILLS was the commencemen e aner e sistly trad as of those irregularities and obstructs cars 12% con: signed so many to a promata regr & 1931 ccan enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an

DR. CHRESEMAN'S PILLS are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to Females. To all asses they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regular ity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the anction of some of the most eminent Physicians in

obstruction takes place the general health begins to de-

mornus.

Market directions, stating when they should not be used, with each Box—the Price One Dollar per Box, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.

Pills sent by mail, promptly, by remitting to the Agents. Sold by Druggists generally.

R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor,

20 Cedar street, New York.

Sold in Harrisburg, by C. A. Bannvart.

"Mechanicaburg, by J. B. Dellett.

"Carlisle, by S. Ellett.

"Shippensburg, by Miller & Herstey.

"Chambersburg, by Miller & Herstey.

"Hummelstown, by George Wolf.

"Lebanon, by George Ross. decedece-dawly

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINI-MENT has given universal satisfaction during the fourteen years it has been introduced into the United States, After being tried by millions, it has been proclaimed the pain destroyer of the world Pain cannot be where this liniment is applied. If used as directed it cannot and never has failed in a single instance. For colds, coughs and influenza, it can't be beat. One 25 cent bottle will cure all the above, besides being useful in every family for sudden accidents, such as burns, cuts, scalds, insect stings, &c. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, and can be given to the oldest person or

A CARD TO THE LADIES. DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS!

New York

youngest child. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle

Sold by all Druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt street,

FOR FEMALES! Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all

Obstructions, from whatever cause, and always
successful as a Preventive.

These PILLS have been used by the Dectors for many
years, both in France and America, with unparalleled
success in every case; and he is urged by many thousand
ladies who used them, to make the Pills public for the
alleviation of those sufering frum any irregularities
whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family
where health will not permit it. Females particularly
situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned
against these Pills while in that condition, as they are
sure to produce miscarriage, and the proprietor assumes
no responsibility after this admonition, although their
mildness would prevent any mischief to health—otherwise the Pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price \$1.00 per box.
Sold, wholesale and retail, by CHARLES A. BANN
VART, Druggist, No. 2 Jones Row, and C. K. KELLER,
Druggist, Harrisburg, Pa.

Ladies, by sending them \$1.00 to the Harrisburg
Post Office, can have the Pills sent free of observation
to any part of the country (confidentially) and "free of
postage" by mail.

Sold also by J. L. LEMBERGER, Lebanon: J. A. Wolf.

rost Omce, can have the Pills sent free of observation to any part of the country (confidentially) and "free of postage" by mail.

Sold also by J. L. LEMBERGER, Lebanon; J. A. Wolf, Wrightsville; E. T. Miller, York; S. Elliott, Carlisle; J. C. Alvick, Shippensburg; J. Spancler, Chambersburg; S. G. Wild, Newville; A. J. Kauffman, Mechanicaburg; Brown & Brother, No. 4, South Liberty street, Baltimore; and by "one Druggist" in very town and city throughout the United States.

218 Greenwich Street, New York, General Wholesals Agents.

N. B.—Look out for counterfeits. Buy no Golden Pills of any kind unless every box is signed S. D. Howe. All others are a base imposition and unsafe; therefore, as you value your lives and health, (to say nothing of being humberged out of your money,) buy only of those who show the signature of S. D. Howe on every box, which has recently been added on account of the Pills being counterfeited. The ingredients composing the above Pills are made known to every Agent. They will tell you the Pills are perfectly harmless, yet will do all claimed for them.

S. D. HOWE,

Sole Preprietor, New York.

New Advertisements. FOUND-A box of Tobacco. 1 owner can have it by proving property and paying charges, by applying to JOHN ALBRIGHT, Filbert street, Harrisburg.

QIRD CAGES, CHILDRENS' CARRIAGES,
Tae largest stock in the city, is found at 110 Market
street. For sale by GEO. W. PARSONS. street. For sale by

IVIDEND.—The President and Man-TURNPINE ROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of two per cent. upon the carital stock of said company, payable to the stockholders on demanl.

RUD! F. KELKER, Treasurer,

Harrisburg, July 13, 63-j20.6t Ro. 5, S. Frent st.

DROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A SEWER —Sealed proposals will be received at the Council Chamber of the Common Council of the city of Harrisburg, until three o'clock p. m. of Saturday, the first day of August next, for the construction of a BRICK SEWER, four feet in diameter in the clear, in North street, from the termination of the sewer under the canal, near the foot of said street, to Cowden street. the canal, near the foot of said street, to Cowden street, according to the blans and specifications of Hother Hage, Chief Regulator of the city. The contractor to furnish all the materials and do all the labor. Proposals to state the price per lineal pard for the sewers when completed.

Payments to be made on the estimates of the Chief Regulator as the work progresses, and the Council to reserve twenty per cent. of the said estimates until the sewer is completed.

GEO. J. SHOFMAKER

GEO. J. SHOVMAKER, LEVI WEAVER, Committee. jy20-eod td

DROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Honorable John J. Pranson, President of the Court of Common Pleas in the Twelfth Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, and the Hon. Samuel Landis and Hon. Moses R. Young, Associate Judges in Dauphin county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of May, A. D. 1863, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Harrisburg, for the county of Dauphin, and to commence on the fourth Monday of August next, being the 24th day of August, 1863, and to continue two weeks. Notice is therefore hereby given to the Corquer, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of the said county of Dauphin, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forencon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are Honorable John J. PRARSON, President of the Court ome apper and to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jall of Dauphin county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Harrisburg, the 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1863, and in the eighty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

J. D. BOAS, Sheriff

WANTED.—\$75 A MONTH! I want to hire Agents in every county at \$75 a menth, expenses paid, to sell my new chesp Family Sewing Machines. Address, S MADISON, m7-w3m Alfred, Maine.

WANTED.—\$60 A MONTH! We want Agents at \$60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Peneils, Original Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address, iroulars sent free. Address, m7-w3m SUAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

INDEPENDENCE ISLAND. Mesarz. BECKEB & FALK, Proprietors, announce to the citizens of Harrisburg that this cool and delightful Bummer, retreat is now open for visitors. Accommodations will be furnished to parties and pic-nics at reasonable terms, adancing platform having been exceted for their special use. Season tickets for families, good for one year, \$1.00

one year, \$1.00

No improper characters admitted, and no intoxicated person will be permitted to visit the Island.

A Ferry Boat plies constantly between the Island and the foot of Broad street, West Harrisburg. jell3-3m

GRAND PIC-NIC for the BENEFIT OF THE HOPE FIRE COMPANY NO. 2.

AT HOFFMAN'S WOODS. SATURDAY, JULY 25th, 1863. TICKETS......25 CENTS.

PLOOR MANAGERS. T. G. SAMPLE, JOHN M'COMAS, D. E. MARTIN, J. SPRUCEBARS.

JON CRULL,

J. SPRUCEBARS.

JON CRULL,

M. No improper characters will be admitted, and there will be a sufficient police force on the ground to preserve order.

jy9-codtd

preserve order.

WANTED Several Machinists, at the EAGLE WORKS.