# The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1863

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

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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!

## 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 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 institutions of those 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.*"

### NOTICE.

The State Central Committee are requested to meet at the Merchants' Hotel, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 11th day of August next, at four o'clock p. m. CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1863.

### Democratic State Central Committee.

The following is the State Central Committee as appointed by Hon. FINDLAY PATTERSON, of Washington county, who, as President of the late Democratic Convention, was authorized by a resolution of the body to announce the Committee. It consists of a Chairman, and Representatives of the several Senatorial Districts into which the State is divided:

HON. CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman.

1st District—Theodore Cuyler, Philadelphia.
Do.....Robert J. Hemphill....do.
Do.....John Fullerton, jr.....do.
Do. ....Isaac Leech.....do.
2d....do.....John D. Evans, Chester county.
3d... do.....Wm. H. Witte, Montgomery county.
4th...do.....Wm. F. Rogers, Bucks county.
5th...do.....Thomas Heckman, Northampton county.
6th...do.....Hiester Clymer, Berks county.
7th...do.....William Randall, Schuylkill county.
8th...do.....Asa Packer, Carbon county.
9th...do.....Michael Mylert, Sullivan county.
10th...do.....Stephen S Winchester, Luzerne county.
11th...do.....Mortimer E. Elliot, Tioga county.
12th...do.....John H. Humes, Lycoming county.
13th...do.....William Elliot, Northumberland county.
14th...do.....Samuel Hepburn, Cumberland county.
15th...do.....William M. Brisbin, Lebanon county.
16th...do.....George Sanderson, Lancaster county.
Do.....James Patterson.....do.
17th...do.....John F Spangler, York county.
18th...do.....Henry Smith, Fulton county.
19th...do.....J. Simpson Africa, Huntingdon county.
20th...do.....William Bigler, Clearfield county.
21st...do.....Hugh Weir, Indiana county.
22d...do.....Thomas B. Searight, Fayette county.
23d...do.....W. T. H. Paul'ey, Greene county.
24th...do.....Geo W. Cass, Allegheny county.
Do.....James P. Barr.....do.
25th...do.....James G. Campbell, Butler county.
26th...do.....David S. Morris, Lawrence county.
27th...do.....Thomas W. Grayson, Crawford county.
28th...do.....Kennedy L. Blood, Jefferson county.

NOTICE.

The several County Committees of Superintendence are requested to communicate the names and postoffice address of their members to the Chairman of the State Central Committee. Editors of Democratic papers in Pennsylvania are requested to forward copies to him.

CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1863.

### STATE EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

LANCASTER, PA., July 16, 1863.

The Democratic Editorial Convention met, according to the call of the President, in the room of the Democratic Central Club of Lancaster City, at 2 o'clock p. m. The Convention was called to order by the President, and, on motion of J. M. LAIRD, Esq., of the Greensburg *Argus*, J. ALEXANDER FULTON, Esq., of the Kittanning *Mentor*, was appointed Secretary.

A. E. LEWIS, Esq., of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Democratic editors of the State of Pennsylvania be recommended to meet in counsel upon the same day, and at the same place with the first meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Col. JOHN HODGSON, of the West Chester *Jeffersonian*, offered the following, which was also adopted:

*Resolved*, That the President of this Convention be requested to confer with the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee with reference to the time and place of holding said meeting.

The Convention then adjourned.

### Democratic Editorial Convention.

Agreeably to the resolution passed at the meeting of the 16th inst., the Democratic Editorial Convention will meet at the Merchants' Hotel, in Philadelphia, on *Tuesday, the 11th of August next*, at 3 o'clock p. m.

GEORGE SANDERSON, President.

LANCASTER, July 21, 1863.

### Judge Woodward's Sons.

The frequency with which the *Telegraph* lies does not in the least lessen the magnitude of its whoppers. It is stated in last evening's issue of that paper that Judge Woodward's sons, now in the army, "have long since been removed from his influence and association," and "live in different and widely separated Western States." In this way the *Telegraph* accounts for their being in the army, alleging that, had they "lived in the same atmosphere with their father," they would be in sympathy with the slave owner, and "had they followed his teachings, they would now be fighting where treason and not truth and reason lead." This is a low, dirty, malevolent attack, and as false as malevolent. Pray how does it happen—the case being as stated by the *Telegraph*—that one of these sons, "living in a *Western* State," is a commissioned officer in a Pennsylvania Reserve Regiment?

The troubles in New York will detain troops enough there to enable Gilmore to take Fort Wagner if they could be sent him at once. It is in this way that Northern toryism helps the Southern rebels by weakening our armies and thus enabling the rebels to make headway successfully against them.—*North American, July 28.*

How mortifying it is that even Republican papers claiming to be high-toned and respectable, should feel compelled to resort to such base falsehoods to retain a shadow of popular respect for their party and confidence in their administration. They dare not tell the truth—it would crush their administration, their party and their policy in a moment, if they did; and therefore, in utter disregard of every honorable impulse and moral obligation, they resort to the low vice of lying, to support as long as possible their tottering cause.

There is not one word of truth in the above extract. "The troubles in New York" do not necessarily detain from the theatre of war a single soldier in the service of the government. Gov. Seymour can and will preserve the peace of the city with the State militia, and every U. S. soldier and ship may safely leave at any moment for Charleston.

### The Conscription—Unconstitutional.

We presume an argument may be made against the constitutionality of the Conscription act of the last Congress, which it is alleged the President has expressed a determination to "enforce at all hazards," without justly subjecting oneself to the charge of "discouraging the draft." It would be monstrous, indeed, if one were to fall under the penalties prescribed against "interference," for merely questioning the right of Congress, under the Constitution, to pass such a law, and doubting the expediency of its enforcement "at all hazards" by the Executive. We claim the right, despite all laws and opinions to the contrary, to discuss these and similar questions in which the public have a deep interest—and, in any event—whether we have the right or not—we shall do so.

Those who reject altogether the doctrine of State Rights, and ignore the Federal Constitution as useless in time of war, naturally hold that Congress and the Executive may do as they please, and whatever they do is right and binding on the people. Our views are more old fashioned and altogether different. We hold that the Constitution is at all times binding upon Congress, the President, the Judiciary and the States as well as upon the people. And in time of war and great national exigencies it is more necessary that it should be strictly observed and closely adhered to than in periods of perfect calm—because in stormy times, especially when vast armies are in the field under the control of the President, there is more danger to the public liberty from the encroachments of Executive power, if the Constitution is loosely construed, or set aside on the tyrant's plea of "*necessity*," than there is in times of peace, which offer fewer opportunities to an ambitious ruler for the concentration of power in his hands. The power with which the last Congress clothed the President is absolutely despotic, and if ever exercised by him to the full—as many of his supporters seem to desire it should be—would destroy all our liberties and make us as much a nation of slaves as the Russians were in the worst days of the Empire.

Our present business is to inquire into the constitutionality of one of the acts of Congress, conferring on the President the power of military conscription, by which, without the consent of the people or the authorities, he can seize upon the militia of the States, force them into the army of the United States, organize them when, where and how he wills, appoint officers to command them, and order them to any point he pleases.

If Congress really possesses the power of determining the exigencies in which, under the Constitution, they may call out the militia; if, when called out, they can take them from the Commanders in-Chief of the several States, and subject them to the command of the President—we have already a military consolidation of the States, which clearly neither the framers of the Constitution nor the States that ratified it ever meant.

But neither Congress nor the President possesses any such dangerous power under the Constitution.

Under the act of Congress of 1795 the President, when he thinks an emergency requiring it exists, may call upon the States for their respective quotas of militia. But these militia will come into the field under the orders of the Governors of the respective States—who are Commanders-in-Chief of the militia until regularly mustered into the service of the United States—and must be organized and officered by them. It was even held by a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, that neither the President nor the Congress had any constitutional power to determine when the exigencies existed for calling out the militia—that, as there was no express grant of such power to either the National Legislature or the Executive, it must be held to be one of the rights reserved to the States; and that, therefore, it rested entirely in the judgment of the respective State Governors, whether the militia should be called out at the request of the President or not. They say:

"As this power is not delegated to the United States by the Federal Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, it is reserved to the States respectively; and from the nature of the power, it must be exercised by those with whom the States have respectively entrusted the chief command of the militia.

"It is the duty of these commanders [the respective Governors] to execute the important trust agreeably to the laws of their several States respectively, without reference to the laws or officers of the United States, in all cases except those specially provided for in the Federal Constitution. They must, therefore, determine when either of the special causes exist, obliging them to relinquish the execution of this trust, and to render themselves and the militia subject to the command of the President."

To the question whether the militia, when employed in the service of the United States, can be commanded by any officer but of the militia, except the President of the United States, the same Judges reply:

"The President is also declared to be the Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. The officers of the militia are to be appointed by the States; and the President may exercise his command of the militia by the officers of the militia duly appointed. But we know of no constitutional provision authorizing any officer of the army of the United States to command the militia, or any officer of the militia to command the army of the United States. The Congress may provide laws for the government of the militia, when in actual service; but to extend this power to the placing them under command of an officer not of the militia, except the President, would render nugatory the provision that the militia are to have officers appointed by the States."

If the opinion of these Supreme Judges can be relied upon as correct—and we entertain no question upon that point—then without doubt the Conscription act is unconstitutional, for it entirely ignores the State authorities, and brings the militia directly under the Federal military jurisdiction. The Governors of the respective States are set aside as so much useless lumber, and the whole thing is done by Federal machinery. The Provost Marshals and their assistants select the victims and they are turned over remorselessly to the Federal officers, who march them out of the State to such points as the War Department may direct.

Who is base or foolish enough to contend that such arbitrary action was intended by the men who made the Constitution—men who had just escaped, after a long and bloody war, from the clutches of an oppressive government, and had felt the hardships of tyranny too long and severely to turn their children over to its tender mercies?

In 1814 a militia bill much less exceptionable was before Congress, and met with the stern opposition of nearly all the great men in both Houses who had made the Constitution their study and dreaded the encroachments of Executive power. We shall close this article with a few apt quotations from the speech of Chief Justice Daggett, (then a United States Senator,) delivered in the Senate on the bill then pending, which contemplated constituting the militia part of the regular army:

"There is no limit, say the advocates of this law, to the power of Congress over the militia in time of war, except that they must be officered by the States. *A conscription is thus justified. It is openly avowed by the same gentlemen as proper, just and legal.* If the power of this government over the militia in time of war is unlimited, it does indeed follow that the freemen of this country, who are subject to the duties of militiamen, may be converted into soldiers of the army of the United States during the war, or for any definite period. The exception that they shall not be obliged to go from the State, or an adjoining State, is a matter of form and not of right. They may be ordered to Canada or any other remote region. But, sir, *this whole doctrine is unconstitutional; it is an outrage upon its face, and its principles and its provisions, upon the undoubted rights of freemen, and upon the character of our liberties.*

"That the powers of this government are limited—that those not granted are reserved—are positions sanctioned by an amendment to the Constitution and universally admitted.—*The entire control over the militia, previous to the adoption of the Constitution, was in the States.* All that control, except what has been delegated to the United States, remains."

After quoting the provisions of the Constitution bearing on the subject, he continues:

"In these articles of the Constitution Congress and the President are everywhere limited, and everywhere the power of the States is apparent. *The militia cannot be called forth as a regular army at all*—they may be called as a militia. *They cannot be trained and officered in any case except under the authority of the States, nor commanded even by the President except when called forth in the exigencies specified.*"

In reference to the clause of the Constitution conferring on Congress the right "to raise and support armies," he says:

"*The truth is, this clause has no reference to the militia any more than to physicians, lawyers or merchants. It authorizes Congress to raise and support armies in a manner and by means consistent with the great principles of civil liberty known to the people of this country and adopted and deemed sacred in a free government. But it is utterly inconsistent with those principles to compel any man to become a soldier for life, during a war, or for any fixed time. In Great Britain, a warlike nation, a nation often the theme of reproach here for the tyranny of its government, no such practice is or can be resorted to; the people would revolt at it; they would shake a throne which should attempt it. It is alike odious here, and I hope it will remain so.*

"It is said, however, that our country is in great peril; men must be had, the army must be filled. What then? Are these reasons for resorting to unconstitutional and oppressive measures? *The plea of necessity is too old, too well characterized, too well understood to be admitted. This people have seen times of imminent danger. In the war of the Revolution, where destruction assailed us on all sides, when did we, for a moment, admit these doctrines?*"

Such were the opinions of learned men, jurists and statesmen, who lived nearer the times of the revolution and formation of the Constitution than we do, and were more familiar with the doctrines of the men of those times than we are. However they may be scouted by the radicals and sham philanthropists of our day, we accept them as true, and in that light present them to our readers.

### Like Seward's Sixty Days Notes.

Since the contraband has found his way North, the inquiry is, What shall be done for the African?

The Rev. Dr. Kirk, in the *Puritan Recorder*, indulges in the following seductive and brilliant promises to the new comers:

"There must be an industrial organization; providing farms and workshops, and instruments and seeds; starting them on a new career of a fair competition of industry and skill with their white brethren. * * * The better minds must have the wide doors of literature, history, and science, and statesmanship opened to them."

This flourish may do to adorn a paragraph, but it will never be realized. We are forced to say to the black man, do not trust in these fanatics, they will only deceive you. Judging the future by the past, these pledges are but ropes of sand, binding nobody. We would ask, what have these "busy bodies in other men's matters" done for the white man? Alas! what have they done for the white women North? Let the thousands of seamstresses in New England, who are living exemplifications of the sad realities portrayed in the "Song of the Shirt," answer.

The Republicans have always been good at making promises, but slow in redeeming them. It is a trite but true saying that "charity begins at home."

### Rebel Day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer.

In view of the "trials and reverses" which have recently befallen the Southern Confederacy, President Davis has issued a proclamation setting apart Friday, the 21st of August, as "a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer," to "unite in supplication for the favor and protection of God." He says:

"It is meet that when trials and reverses befall us we should seek to take home to our hearts and consciences the lessons which they teach, and profit by the self-examination for which they prepare us. Had not our successes on land and sea made us self-confident and forgetful of our reliance on Him? Had not the love of lucre eaten like a gangrene into the very heart of the land, converting too many among us into worshippers of gain and rendering them unmindful of their duty to their country, to their fellow-men and to their God? Who, then, will presume to complain that we have been chastened or to despair of our just cause and the protection of our Heavenly Father?

"Let us rather receive in humble thankfulness the lesson which He has taught in our recent reverses, devoutly acknowledging that to Him and not to our own feeble arms are due the honor and the glory of victory; that from Him, in His paternal providence, come the anguish and sufferings of defeat, and that, whether in victory or defeat, our humble supplications are due at his footstool."

### The Draft in Maine.

The Portland (Maine) *Argus*, July 23, says:

On Thursday, as officers Lambert and Hoyt were attending to their duties in Kingfield and other towns, they were set upon by a mob of one hundred and fifty men, armed with all sorts of weapons, who threatened them with most condign vengeance unless they left the town immediately. The mob turned their horse about and gave them a few minutes to leave, and as the officers were unprotected, they were forced to withdraw. They destroyed the notification papers, which they took from the officers. In other towns notifications to drafted men were destroyed, and threats and boasts were freely indulged in. The mob seems to be recruited from the towns of Kingfield, Salem, Anson, Freeman, &c. They swear that they will not serve in the army, and dare the conscription officers to make their appearance in that vicinity. In one of the towns they are said to be throwing up earthworks. These troubles arise in the thinly settled back towns of Franklin county, where the conscripts say they will take to the woods and flee to Canada rather than enter the service.

In spite of occurrences similar to the above, which we read of every day—some in the west, some in the east, in our own State and in all the States where the conscription is in operation—Forney says the act is popular, is indeed "an expresson" of the people's will! Some are so blind they *can't* see—and some wilfully and wickedly shut their eyes and ears against the truth. Forney belongs to the latter class, his dupes to the former.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

#### ABOUT THE CAPTURE OF MORGAN.

CAPT. BURBECK'S AUTHORITY QUESTIONED.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—The following information was received at headquarters last night:

Col. Pegram, with between fifteen hundred and two thousand men, crossed the Cumberland river a day or two since, and moved north toward Richmond. He was in the vicinity of that place at the last accounts. The prevailing opinion here, in military circles, is that when Pegram started he wasn't aware of the capture of Morgan, and contemplated assisting him to escape. The disposal of our forces in Kentucky is such that it will be impossible for him to either advance much further or escape.

Columbus specials say the question whether Capt. Burbeck had authority to accept the surrender of Morgan will be speedily determined. He was not regularly elected militia captain, nor had he any command at the time of Morgan's surrender. Burbeck, with a few companions, was acting as guides for Morgan, when the latter, discovering our forces closing in upon him, offered to surrender to him in order that he might secure terms to suit himself. Burbeck at once granted the terms which Morgan proposed. A few moments afterwards Shackelford came up and took charge of the gang, refusing to recognize the terms of surrender. Morgan will doubtless be sent back to Columbus and lodged in the penitentiary.

The draft takes place in this State in a few days.

#### A POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.

WILMINGTON, July 29.—One of Dupont's powder mills, on the Hagley yard, exploded at six o'clock this morning. James D. Poples and William Leary, workmen, were killed. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

#### FIRST ARRIVAL FROM NEW ORLEANS.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—The steamer Imperial, the first boat from New Orleans, arrived this morning. A large crowd of merchants and citizens greeted her arrival, and a national salute was fired in honor of the opening of the Mississippi river. The steamer Albert Pierce sailed this evening for New Orleans, with a large load of private freight and a long passenger list. The steamer Continental left yesterday for the same place heavily laden with Government stores.

#### DRAFT IN NEW YORK.

BUFFALO, July 29.—The draft at Lockport was completed yesterday. Although trouble was apprehended, none occurred. It is understood that the draft in this city will commence this week.

#### PIRATES.

BOSTON, July 29.—Twenty-six of the pirates who were recently captured in the harbor of Portland have been transferred from Fort Preble to Fort Warren.

#### FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 28.—The flag of truce steamer New York, Capt. Chisholm, arrived from City Point last evening, in charge of Major Mulford. They bring no prisoners of war.

Papers from the confederacy were received up to July 27th.

The Fayetteville *Observer* insists that Dr. Morris, President of the telegraph company, should dismiss the enterprising reporter who invented the story of Lee taking 40,000 prisoners.

Does the *Observer* wish to starve out the telegraph by confining it to the truth?

Dr. John H. Davis died in Richmond last Friday.

Gold is worth eleven dollars in Richmond.

Seventy-seven Yankee prisoners arrived yesterday morning from Culpepper, and twenty from Wytheville.

The Mayor of Savannah has issued a proclamation requesting all residents of the city to organize for home defense, and all managers of stores, workshops and other places of business to close them at two o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the purpose of drill. He directs that an enrollment be made of every man in the city capable of bearing arms in its defense.

Hon. A. H. Stevens reached Augusta, Ga., yesterday, from Richmand.

The Portsmouth *Virginian* of July 27 says the trial of Dr. Wright is progressing.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

OFFICERS DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Commander H. A. Wise has been appointed by the President Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department *ad interim*.

In the list of dismisals from the military service, for the week ending Saturday last, as officially announced, are the following:

Major Granville O'Haller, of the 7th U. S. infantry, for disloyal conduct, and the utterance of disloyal sentiments.

Captain William H. Burke, 17th Ohio volunteers, for treasonable language and disloyalty.

Lieut. M. P. Desilver, 16th Ohio volunteers, for writing and publishing a highly disloyal and unbecoming letter.

Captain H. P. Merrill, 11th New York heavy artillery, for repeated utterance of treasonable and disloyal sentiments.

#### SUBSTITUTES.

WEST CHESTER, July 29.—Brokers from abroad have brought substitutes here, some of whom, after being accepted by the provost marshal, have absconded. On application to the provost marshal general for instructions, he directs that no substitute shall be taken until vouched for by respectable citizens known to the provost marshal. Provost marshals should guard against these fraudulent substitutes.

## BY THE MAILS.

### INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON THREATENED—"GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOL."

We have another terrible outcry from Kentucky—Lexington has been again, for the twentieth time, threatened—but the storm has, as heretofore, passed harmlessly by.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Lexington, Ky., says the rebels this morning attacked our forces at Richmond, consisting of a small detachment under Col. Sanders. After an hour's severe fight our troops were compelled to fall back to the Kentucky river, and were badly cut up.

The rebel force is estimated to have been 2,500 men, with six pieces. They are supposed to be the advance of Bragg's army.

At the latest our troops had fallen back within five miles of Lexington, the enemy closely following.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Lexington, and all able bodied citizens, between eighteen and forty-five years, ordered to report for duty. It is thought the city can be held against the rebels.

The citizens of the place who are sympathizers with the secession cause, report that the rebel force is over 15,000, and they are moving in a northerly direction, via Crab Orchard.

A special dispatch from Lexington to the *Gazette* says the excitement there has subsided. The rebels came to the Kentucky river at Clay's Ferry. Col. Sanders' command had nearly all arrived. The troops from Hickman Bridge insure the safety of Lexington. Gens. Carter and Gilbert's commands are in the rear of the rebels

### FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 27.—The staff boat Ella, Captain Edridge, arrived at Old Point last evening, with Hon. W. H. Seward and suite. They proceeded immediately to Newport News and went on board the Minnesota at 7 o'clock, when the frigate fired a salute. They left the Minnesota at 8 o'clock and went on board the iron clad Roanoke, where they remained about an hour, and then left for Fortress Monroe. To-day at noon a salute was fired from the water battery in honor of Governor Seward. He leaves for Washington this evening.

### MINORS ACCEPTED AS SUBSTITUTES.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., July 22, 1863.

*R. Grant Barnwell, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa:*

Substitutes between 18 and 20 will be accepted with consent of parents.

JAS. B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

[Official.] Henry Stone, A. A. G.

### A CITIZEN KILLED BY A SOLDIER.

ALBANY, July 28.—This afternoon a soldier named Richard M'Manus, of the Eleventh Jardine Zouaves, killed a citizen, George Broadbeck, apparently without provocation.

### THE SUCCESSOR OF CRITTENDEN.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—Brutus J. Clay, of Bourbon county, has been nominated for Congress, in the Ashland, Ky., district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. John J. Crittenden.

### WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

THE SOUTHERN CONSCRIPTION.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Copies of Southern journals of the 23d are at hand, and Richmond papers of yesterday. They contain very gloomy editorials, most of them on the Southern Conscription act. The Columbus (Georgia) *Times* has a long article showing that but 90,000 men remain in the States in full rebel possession who can be called upon under the wholesale conscription just ordered by Jeff Davis. It presents detailed statistics to show this. The North Carolina papers complain bitterly of the quota placed upon that State, being larger than that of any other State. The Raleigh *Progress* is complained of by the Petersburg *Express* for following in the footsteps of the Raleigh *Standard*, a journal very hostile to the Richmond government. The *Progress* says Davis must have more troops or abandon the cause.

COURT MARTIAL SENTENCES.

The following sentences have been pronounced by court-martial in the Army of the Potomac:

J. M'Mahon, Co. C, 71st Pa., murder of Capt. M'Manus, to be shot to death with musketry.

Lieutenant Samuel Smith, 8th Pa. cavalry, misapplication of public property, to be cashiered.

A COURT OF INQUIRY DEMANDED UPON GENS. LEE AND PEMBERTON.

The Richmond *Examiner* calls for a court of inquiry in the case of Gen. Lee, regarding the attack on Meade at Gettysburg, and also one for Pemberton on the surrender of Vicksburg.

GEN. WALLACE ASKS A COURT OF INQUIRY.

Gen. Lew Wallace of Indiana has called for a court of inquiry regarding his conduct at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, predicating his action upon Gen. Grant's unfavorable endorsement of his (Wallace's) official report of the engagement.

THE ENGLISH REBEL FLEET.

It is understood that Government has taken decided ground in the matter of the rebel fleet now being fitted out in English ports, and has notified her Majesty's Government that the sailing of these vessels will be considered an unfriendly act on the part of Great Britain.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

From private sources we learn that General Gillmore's loss at Charleston by casualties and sickness amounts to about one-third of his original force. He has not asked for any reinforcements, nor has he any intention of abandoning the attack. The authorities here are determined upon the reduction of the forts, and he will receive such further aid as circumstances may require.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

The question of an amendment to the Confiscation act, so that the property of traitors once confiscated shall pass from them and their heirs forever, is being discussed by Congressmen and will be brought up early in the next session. The law is now construed that after the death of the traitor the estate reverts to his heirs, which renders the intended working of the act practically void.

CONTRACTS FOR NEW VESSELS OF WAR.

The Navy Department has contracted with the following parties to build an entirely new type of vessels of war. The names of the ships I obtained at the Department to-day. The following is the list:

| *Name.* | *Builders.* | *Where.* |
|---|---|---|
| Sawnee | Reaney & Co. | Chester, Pa. |
| Muscoota | J. F. Rowland | Green Point. |
| Shamokin | Reaney & Co. | Chester, Pa. |
| Mohongo | Secor & Co. | Jersey City. |
| Winnipse | H. Loring | South Boston. |

These vessels are to differ from everything at present in the navy. They will have no turrets. The hulls are to be entirely of iron, as indeed, the beams and every chief portion of the craft. Each vessel is to have a double bow, one forward and one aft, so that she can be steered backwards and forwards without turning. The engines are to be powerful ones, and will be capable of attaining a high rate of speed. The length of the hull will be between 200 and 300 feet, and the beam proportionate.

### *DIED.*

In United States general hospital, at Camp Curtin, of typhoid fever, BOOKER PERKINS, a private of Co. K, 3d Regiment, Alabama Cavalry.


EXCELSIOR!!!—SUGAR CURED HAMS!—*A Delicious Ham, cured expressly for family use.* They are superior to any now in the market. [my24] WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.



## *SPECIAL NOTICES.*

### MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN TEETHING. This valuable 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 invigorates 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 DIARRHŒA 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 & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.
Principal Office, 48 Dey street, New York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

my23-d&w6m

### Brandreth's Pills, New Style.

*BRANDRETH'S PILLS, NEW STYLE,*
*BRANDRETH'S PILLS, NEW STYLE,*
*BRANDRETH'S PILLS, NEW STYLE,*

Are infallible for costiveness, spasms, loss of appetite, sick headache, giddiness, sense of bloating after meals, dizziness, drowsiness, and cramping pains, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels.

ONE OF MANY CASES.

☞ Original Letter at 294 Canal street, New York:

J. I. C. COOK, publisher of the *State Banner*, Bennington, Vt., says he was attacked with DYSPEPSIA, and suffered so severely from it, that not a particle of food could be swallowed without occasioning the most uncomfortable sensation in his stomach. For five years he suffered from this dreadful complaint, when he used BRANDRETH'S PILLS. The first box did not seem to benefit him much, but the second produced a change and by the time he had taken six boxes, a COMPLETE CURE was effected. He says: "My dyspepsia was gone, and my expectations of an early death vanished."

ASK FOR NEW STYLE.
ASK FOR NEW STYLE.
ASK FOR NEW STYLE.
ASK FOR NEW STYLE.

Principal office, 294 Canal street, New York.
For sale in Harrisburg by GEO. H. BELL.
m5-d&wtf

### EXCELSIOR!

THE ONLY PREPARATION that will instantly produce a splendid brown or black in ten minutes, without injury to the hair or soiling the skin of the face or head. is

### CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

It has been certified by the first Chemists in America, including Dr. R. CHILTON, to be free from every deleterious substance, and has no equal in the certainty and rapidity of its operation.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price $1, $1 50 and $3 per box, according to size.

### Cristadoro's Hair Preservative

Is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss and great vitality to the Hair.

Price 50 cents, $1 and $2 per bottle, according to size.

je4-d&w1m

### IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

### DR. CHEESEMAN'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 irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions—whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

*DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS*

was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which confined so many to a premature grave. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.

*DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS*

are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to *Females*. To all such they are invaluable, *inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity*. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most *eminent Physicians in America*.

*Explicit 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.
" Mechanicsburg, by J. S. Dellett
" Carlisle, by S. Elliott.
" Shippensburg, by D. W. Raskin.
" Chambersburg, by Miller & Hershey.
" Hummelstown, by George Wolf.
" Lebanon, by George Ross. dec6-d&wly

### DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT

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 youngest child. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle

Sold by all Druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt street, je4 d&wlm New York.



## New Advertisements.

THE PIC-NIC OF THE SEASON.

THE FRIENDSHIP FIRE COMPANY

Will give their

ANNUAL PIC-NIC

AT HOFFMAN'S WOODS,

*ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1863.*

TICKETS.....25 CENTS.

It is hoped that the citizens of Harrisburg will turn out *en masse* for a day's recreation in the woods. The object of the Pic-nic is to procure enough money to make a payment on their STEAM ENGINE.

No improper characters will be admitted on the grounds.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

WILLIAM A. PARKHILL, ANDREW SCHLATER,
SULLIVAN S. CHILD, GEORGE EARNEST,
J. W. LESCURE. jy30

NOTICE.—All persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating a certain note for one hundred and fifty-five ($155) dollars, drawn by me and payable to John Zimmerman, dated July 23d, 1863, and payable October 1st, 1863, as I have received no value for and will not pay the same.

jy30-1td* HENRY FRISCH.

BRANT'S HALL!

HAMBLIN'S

COMBINATION TROUPE!

EVERY EVENING.

THE MONITORS OF MINSTRELS!

IN AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME,

PRODUCED IN THEIR INIMITABLE STYLE.

THE GREAT CONGRESS OF TALENT!

THE SUBSTANTIAL ETHIOPIAN CONFEDERACY!

☞ Change of Programme each night! ☜

JAMES PILGRIM.....Business Manager.

☞ Evening performance, doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.

ADMISSION.....25 and 35 Cents.

jy25-1w

INDEPENDENCE ISLAND.

Messrs. BECKER & FALK, Proprietors, announce to the citizens of Harrisburg that this cool and delightful Summer retreat is now open for visitors. Accommodations will be furnished to parties and pic-nics at reasonable terms, a dancing platform having been erected for their special use. Season tickets for families, good for 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. je13-3m