The Patriot & Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

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

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. CHARLS 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 P 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 Spingler, 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. Pauley, 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.

The Abolition State Convention.

To-day this body of political jockies will meet at Pittsburg, and in the course of time, (say a day or two,) nominate some party hack, a renegade Democrat, like Knox, a blusterer like Covode, a radical, with some pretensions to intellect and experience, like Ketcham, or, failing in this, they may finally settle upon Gov. Curtin, supposed to be the favorite of the military element, as the most available candidate under the circumstances.

If the tone of the Abolition papers indicates the real feeling in the ranks, the Convention is likely to have an interesting time.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* and *Dispatch*, and perhaps other papers of that political stamp which we do not receive, are very bitter in their denunciations of Gov. Curtin, while some of the Eastern journals of the party respond to their invectives with equal venom.

The Lancaster *Inquirer*, for instance, characterizes the opposition to Governor Curtin as a systematic effort "to crush him out of popular favor," a "dirty plot," marked by "contemptible virulence and bitter malignance"—and charges the Philadelphia *Press* and the *Inquirer* with having "partially aided these unscrupulous scoundrels, by inuendoes, insinuations and vague charges of corruption against the Governor." Nor does the *Inquirer* stop here. It grows bolder as it proceeds, and defiantly exclaims:

"The people are enthusiastic for Governor Curtin, and no set of men, who have been instrumental in having these characteristically cowardly assaults made dare foist through trickery and rascality, a candidate on the Union party of their own caliber."

After thus casting down the gauntlet to the enemies of Governor Curtin, the *Inquirer* calls upon the "ex-Secretary of War," (Gen. Cameron,) if he is "determined to make a fight with Governor Curtin, in order to nominate ex-Senator Ketcham," to do it fairly, openly and honestly, and not persist in "making charges of corruption in office without a single specification or circumstance to corroborate them."

"We warn these men," continues the *Inquirer*, "of the folly of their course. Every county in Northern, Eastern and South-eastern Pennsylvania is for Gov. Curtin, 'first, last and all the time.' The various county conventions that have assembled, have all instructed their delegates to vote for him. His name has aroused an unwonted enthusiasm, and from town and city, from country and village, the cry is loud in his favor." * * * "Gov. Curtin's friends are more anxious and determined than ever upon his nomination."

If this is the feeling generally, the Convention cannot fail to be a boisterous one, and we may look for exposures, "When rogues fall out," &c. The only capable man who has been named by the party for the Gubernatorial nomination, is Senator Penney; but, being competent and therefore not to be made a tool of, there is little chance for him. They want a pliant man—and if Curtin is overslaughed, they will find a weaker and worse man to head their ticket.

To us it is a matter of no consequence on whom the choice shall fall. We can easily beat any man they bring forward, and by an overwhelming majority, such as Pennsylvania has never yet given.

The Conscription Act.

There appears to be a difference of opinion as to the true construction of the 13th section of the Conscription act passed by the last Congress. Why there should be, will puzzle any plain man who reads it—but, nevertheless, there is.

On this subject we have received the following:

SELINSGROVE, PA., August 3, 1863.

Editors Patriot and Union. — There is no doubt in my mind that if, according to Section 13 of the Conscription act, the procuring of a substitute will exempt a man for three years, the payment of $300 will do the same. But I would like to know the proper version of the law. As published in the *Age* it reads: "And thereupon such person so furnishing the substitute, or paying the money shall be discharged from further liability under *that* draft." As published in the PATRIOT AND UNION it reads: "under the draft." Which is the proper version, *that* or *the*? Further, "*the* draft," I understand, includes a period of *two years*; but does "*that* draft" mean only one particular drawing, or does it mean the same as "*the* draft," including a period of two years—the limit of the law? ANTI-DRAFT.

The reading of the 13th section, as we find it in a pamphlet printed by authority of Congress, is as follows:

"SEC. 13. That any person drafted and notified to appear as aforesaid may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in *the* draft; or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it, such sum, not exceeding three hundred dollars, as the Secretary of War may determine, for the procuration of such substitute, which sum shall be fixed at a uniform rate by a general order made at the time of ordering a draft for any State or Territory; and thereupon such person so furnishing the substitute, *or paying the money*, shall be discharged from further liability under *that* draft," &c.

In our paper, following the New York paper from which we copied it, it reads "under *the* draft," instead of "under *that* draft." But in either case the literal sense of the law is the same. Any person may furnish a substitute to take his place in *the* draft—or, he may pay a determined sum, not exceeding $300, "to such person as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it," * * * "and thereupon such person so furnishing the substitute, *or paying the money, shall be discharged* from further liability under that draft," &c.

What draft? Why unquestionably "*the* draft" before mentioned in the section, which is a draft "for three years, or during the war." There is no distinction, whatever, made in the law between the man who furnishes a substitute and the man who pays $300 to the officer designated by the Secretary of War to receive it. In the one instance the conscript produces a substitute, in the other he hands over the money to the Government, and with it the Government procures the substitute. Indeed, until recently, it was asserted by those in the confidence of the Administration, that the latter preferred the money to the substitute, inasmuch as it gave them the chance of procuring drilled soldiers, whose term of service had expired, in place of mere civilians, such as conscripts usually furnish. Be this as it may, the law is plain: there is no distinction made between the conscript who furnishes a substitute and the conscript who furnishes the money—both are equally and alike exempt from further draft during the term for which the draft is made—which is "for three years, or during the war."

Our correspondent is wrong in his understanding of the law, that it "includes a period of two years."

Section 11 says, (and this section we think has confused our correspondent,) "That all persons thus enrolled shall be subject, for *two years* after the first day of July succeeding the enrollment, to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in the service for three years or during the war," &c. That is, persons now enrolled, but not drawn in this draft, "shall be subject for two years," &c., "to be called into the military service of the United States" for the full term for which the conscripts are now called—that is, "for three years, or during the war."

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE DRAFT TO BE TESTED.—A case has been presented in the Supreme Court for the purpose of securing a decision upon the constitutionality of the conscription. The case is presented in the form of a bill in equity, praying for a writ of injunction to restrain the provost marshal from proceeding further under the conscription law. All the judges of the Supreme Court are out of the city at the present time, but in anticipation of a case of this kind, the judges stated before they left that upon receiving notice of the filing of a bill, they would return to the city and fix an early day for the argument before a full bench. Messrs. Charles Ingersoll, Geo W. Biddle and George Wharton will appear for the complainant in the bill.—*Phil. Mercury, Aug. 2.*

A PEACE PARTY IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A late number of the Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* has an editorial article in denunciation of the "peace party" in that State, in which it holds the following significant language:

"We have had enough of angry discussions in North Carolina—enough of partizanship in all conscience. We deprecate, we avoid both; we appeal to the people on the merits of the question before us and before them. We wish to be strictly parliamentary in all we say. We wish to make no attacks upon individuals. We see movements on foot. We examine and characterize such movements. We tell our people candidly and plainly that we know there is an organized movement on foot to control the Congressional elections in all the districts. We say in all sincerity that if this movement means any thing it means reconstruction—submission. We warn the people at home. We warn the soldiers in camp that such is its nature, such its tendency, such will be its result if successful."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN CHINA—WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND JAPAN PROBABLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 3—Arrived ship Ocean Paul, from Hong Kong, with 300 Chinese passengers. The newspapers brought by her give accounts of a terrible earthquake at Manilla, on the 3d of June. Half of the city was destroyed, and every building in it damaged.

The Ford, from Kanagowa, Japan, with dates to the 24th of June, has also arrived. The Japanese government had paid four hundred thousand dollars for the murder of Mr. Richardson, but refused to surrender the murderers, alleging that they were subjects of the Prince Lotzania, who refused to give them up, and the Japanese government pretended that they were not able to take them forcibly. The British Admiral proposed to proceed to the principality of Lotzania and take the murderers, but the Japanese government declined to accede to this, contending that it would be essentially making war upon Japan. The negotiations concerning the murderers were still pending. The foreign residents of Japan were very apprehensive that war was inevitable.

FROM IOWA.

DISTURBANCE IN KEOKUK COUNTY—AN ARMED CONFLICT—BLOODY WORK APPREHENDED.

MUSCATINE, IOWA, August 4—The *Journal* of this morning has the following:

A collision occurred, on Saturday, between the Copperheads and Union men at South English, Keokuk county. About fifty shots were fired on both sides. Talley, a leader of the Copperheads, was killed, and two others died of their wounds. The Copperheads were driven out of the place.

LATER.

The sheriff of Keokuk county reached this place this morning, en route to Davenport, to apply for military assistance. He reports that the insurgents have gathered to the number of 1,500, and are hourly increasing in numbers. All are armed and full of fight.

FROM THE SOUTH.

WM. L. YANCEY DEAD AND BURIED—JOHN B. FLOYD NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE.

BALTIMORE, August 4.—The Richmond *Whig*, of the 31st ult., has the following: MONTGOMERY, Alabama, July 29th.—The funeral services of the late William L. Yancey took place from the Presbyterian church this afternoon. The Richmond *Whig* of the 1st, says, John B. Floyd is lying ill at the residence of his mother, and is not expected to recover.

COL. SPEAR'S CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

GRANT REPORTED TO HAVE LEFT VICKSBURG, &C.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 3.—The Norfolk *Virginia* of to day contains the following:

SAVELLE HILL, August 3.—News has just been received from the cavalry expedition under Col. Spear, which left this place some days since. The cavalry and artillery crossed the Chowan river at Wenton, N. C, and proceeded to Jackson, 12 miles from Weldon, near the Roanoke river, here the enemy were discovered in strong force.

Our advance made a splendid charge on the rebel advance and drove them back, capturing 70 prisoners. Our loss was 2 killed and 3 wounded. We captured 60 bales of cotton and 100 horses. It has rained incessantly since the expedition started, rendering the roads nearly impassible, and the men have suffered great hardships. Had the weather been fair, much more would have been accomplished.

The return of Col. Spear and his command is hourly expected.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that it is confirmed that nearly all of Gen. Grant's army have left Vicksburg, and the Yankees report that they have left for Mobile and Tennessee.

The Charleston *Courier* of July 28th says: "There were about 27 vessels of all classes inside of the bar yesterday, including the Ironsides and six Monitors. A brig which had got ashore was being stripped by the Yankees"

The Richmond *Enquirer* of August 1st says it is reported that a force of Yankee cavalry has appeared at Stafford's store, in Stafford county, 15 miles east of Fredericksburg.

General Neal Dow will proceed on a trip to Mobile this morning, escorted by two officers of the Confederate police. We are not informed of the purpose of sending him to Mobile, but presume it has some reference to a violation of the laws by Gen. Neal Dow.

Gen. Naglee and staff arrived at Fortress Monroe at 1 o'clock this afternoon, from Yorktown.

STEAMER PACIFIC ASHORE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., August 4—The steamer Pacific went ashore near Trepapy yesterday. No particulars received.

FROM ENGLAND.

LORD PALMERSTON—THE LONDON TIMES ON THE RESULT OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The papers by the steamer City of Manchester furnish the following

In the House of Lords, on the 23d ultimo, Lord Palmerston said: The practice of the Federal Consuls in receiving bonds that cargoes of vessels were not entered for the Confederates, was in violation of international law. Remonstrances had been made, and the Federals promised to stop the proceedings, but he feared they had not done so. He hoped that fresh remonstrances would prove more effectual.

LONDON, July 23—The *Times* contends that Gen. Lee had suffered no decisive repulse. Lee's forces, it says, moved from the scene of battle by a road to the left of the Federal position, and the day after, were unmolested, at Emmetsburg, a place so far on this road that they must have been almost in the rear of the Federal army. Then he had been ten days moving all his trains of wounded and supplies, and no doubt an immense mass of booty, quietly towards the Potomac. All accounts agree that he succeeded in passing them over into Virginia unmolested. It may be that he intended his army should follow, but his movements show no sign of the confusion inseparable from a retreat in the face of a victorious enemy. His troops are described as steadily preparing for another battle, somewhere near the ground of last year's struggle with M'Clellan, and we are informed that none have yet crossed the river; on the contrary, it is said he has received heavy reinforcements from Beauregard's army

Lee's position is such that his retreat to Virginia, in a case of a necessity, is secure, unless the Federals can detach a sufficient force to operate on his communications south of the Potomac. His rear communications a short distance from the river are at Williamsport, the point at which he crossed, and where his wounded and supplies have been passing over during the last few day. In the battle which appears to be impending, Gen Meade is attacking a position which a larger army than his own selected at his own pleasure, and the result of the struggle may be extremely critical. It may end, like so many others, in a draw battle; but defeat to either will be dangerous, if not ruinous. As to the question of peace, the North can only obtain recruits at the cannon's mouth. This is the time, indeed, to discuss peace in the Cabinet.

BY THE MAILS.

ORDER OF REVOCATION.

THE EXIGENCY PAST—THE CALL FOR 100,000 SIX MONTHS' MEN REVOKED.

WASHINGTON, August 3—The following order was issued to day from the Adjutant General's office:

"The exigencies under which one hundred thousand militia for the six months service, from the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia, were called out by the President's proclamation of June 15, 1863, having passed, it is hereby ordered by the President that, on and after the promulgation of this order, no more enlistments under the said call shall be made.

"By order of the Secretary of War.

"E. D. TOWNSEND,
"Assistant Adjutant General."

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

LATEST ACCOUNTS OF THE REBEL PRESS.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 3.—The Richmond *Whig* of August 1st has been received here. It contains the following dispatches:

CHARLESTON, July 31.—Cumming's Point was severely bombarded yesterday morning, commencing at about 10 o'clock. The Ironsides and two monitors were engaged.

The bombardment lasted until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the vessels withdrew.

The batteries Gregg, Simpkins, Wagner, and Sumpter responded to the enemy's fire. Two men were killed and one wounded at battery Gregg.

The battery is not materially injured.

There was no firing on James Island to-day, and very little from Fort Wagner.

Gen. Beauregard visited the James Island works to-day.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, July 31.—A heavy bombardment was commenced at daybreak on the enemy's works from Sumpter and Wagner, continuing until 2 o'clock, when it ceased.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 1st also contains the following:

WELDON, N. C., July 29.—The latest intelligence was that our forces were retreating below Jackson, destroying the bridges as they go.

THE WAR IN KANSAS—AN UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE.

LEAVENWORTH, August 3.—Captain Harvey, at Westport, learning that it was the intention of the guerillas to attack a train which left Kansas City for Santa Fe the latter part of July, he started in pursuit with one company of Kansas volunteers. He overtook the train, and finding it had been robbed, he started in pursuit of the robbers, when he came up with Capt. Collegan, with a company of the 9th Kansas regiment, who had come up from Santa Fe to meet the train Each party supposed they had found the enemy. Captain Collegan drew up his men in line of battle, and ordered a charge. A severe fight ensued, in which many were killed and wounded before the mistake was discovered.

THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, August 3—Only ten wagons were captured and burned by Scott's rebels at Stamford, Kentucky, instead of sixty, as was reported.

A special dispatch from Lexington to the *Gazette* says Scott's raid has concluded. Some two or three hundred rebels have effected a crossing of the Cumberland, leaving their stolen wagons and other property behind them.

Four hundred prisoners captured from Scott's command passed through Frankfort to-day, for Louisville.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

A POOR SHOW FOR DEMOCRATS WHERE MARTIAL LAW EXISTS.

CINCINNATI, August 3.—The election in Kentucky passed off quietly. The following returns have been received:

FOR GOVERNOR.

	Bramlette, U.	Wickliffe, D.
Paris	296	21
Maysville	353	3
Lexington	618	107
Georgetown	349	355
Nicholasville	152	2
Cynthiana	135	87
Covington	1,385	59

FOR CONGRESS.

	Clay, U.	Buckner, D.	Boyle, U.
Paris	306	22	1
Lexington	583	161	12
Georgetown	305	299	13
Nicholasville	127	19	16

	Wadsworth, U.	Brown, D.
Maysville	312	21

	Menzies, D.	Smith, U.
Cynthiana	174	100
Covington	65	1,331

The Union majority in the State will be about 20,000.

Bankers and Clay are certainly elected in the Ashland district.

LOUISVILLE, August 3.—Bramlett's majority over Wickliffe, for Governor, in this city, is 2,380. The neighboring districts, as far as heard from, give large Union majorities.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PIRATES.

BOSTON, August 3.—The bark Daniel Webster arrived here to-day, bringing advices from Bahia to July 4. The rebel pirate steamers Georgia and Alabama sailed from Bahia on May 24th. The United States steamer Mohican arrived on June 24th and sailed on the 30th, in pursuit of the pirates. The Mohican had one man killed and another wounded by the explosion of a gun, while firing a salute at Bahia.

FROM HAVANA.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The steamer Melville, from Havana on the 25th, arrived here this afternoon. The fire was still burning in the ruins, but its progress was stopped after consuming sixteen warehouses, containing 672 bales of cotton, 63,012 boxes of sugar, and large quantities of other goods, a considerable amount of which was intended to run the blockade, and belonged to Englishmen. The loss is estimated at over a million and a half dollars.

GEN. MORGAN IN THE PENITENTIARY.

A dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, 30th ult., says:

"Morgan was incarcerated this afternoon in the Ohio penitentiary. Himself and men were delivered over to Captain Merion by the military authorities, and immediately put through the same motions as other criminals, having their persons searched, hair and beards shaved, bathed and clad in clean suits. Morgan and Cluke submitted very quietly, but some of the young thieves demurred bitterly, until told they must submit. Morgan had his belt filled with gold, greenbacks, and Confederate notes. One who had before broken his parole refused to strip, when it was instantly done for him. Cluke begged for his moustache, but it was in vain—it was razored. They will be compelled to submit to prison discipline, be confined apart from the convicts, and guarded day and night by the military. One or two talked about retaliation, but the rule against speaking was instantly enforced.

"A negro convict did the barbering for the chivalry."

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

THE LATE CAVALRY BATTLE—ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—Seventy men, belonging to Buford's cavalry have arrived here. The most of them are severely wounded; many by sabre cuts received in the fight near Culpepper on Saturday afternoon, which from all accounts was a desperate hand-to-hand conflict. The only commissioned officer among them is Captain Augustine, company B, Fifth United States cavalry. On the way down Capt. David H. Morgan, Sixth Pa., Jack Robson, bugler, Second United States, and Barrett, bugler, Third United States, died. John Bamington Second U. S., died after being taken to the hospital.

RECAPTURE OF THE DELEGATES OF THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

The delegates of the Christian Commission of this city, with a wagon, four horse team, stores, etc., were captured by Moseby's cavalry while stopping to feed at Fairfax.

A dispatch from Gen. Patrick to George H. Stuart reports their recapture and safe arrival at his headquarters.

GEN. GILMORE'S REINFORCEMENTS.

The impression prevails here that the reinforcements sent to Gen. Gilmore are only half as large as should have been. It is argued that by only forwarding driblets, the contest will certainly be prolonged and the prize almost within our grasp may be lost. The country imperatively demands that a sufficient number of troops be sent to Charleston to insure the success of the undertaking, and whoever has erred in this matter should be held strictly accountable.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST LITTLE CROW.

We learn from the expedition against Little Crow that so far from dispersing his forces he had burned the prairies and concentrated them near Deris Lake, not far from the British line. The United States forces were dragging their weary length along the line of the Missouri river, but Little Crow's incendiarism would stop their further progress.

MORE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Judge Wright, of Indiana, who has been out in that region as agent of the Government locating the Indians, Camanches, Arrapahoes, Apaches, &c., estimates their number at from ten to twelve thousand, giving from two to three thousand warriors. These Indians had been visited by the Sioux, who had urged them to commence hostilities against the whites by attacking the wagon trains on the Santa Fe road along the Arkansas river, and committing other depredations. Thus far peace had been preserved, and it was confidently hoped still would. A plan is now in consideration of Government which will have a decided tendency to stop any further warlike movements on the part of these Indians.

SETTLEMENT UNDER THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

As a matter of general information, it should be known that persons having selected and entered upon lands under the Homestead law, under the stipulation of five years' actual and continued settlement, can, at any time before the expiration of that period, obtain a patent deed as a certificate title, by paying the price of the land at the minimum price per acre, and making proof of settlement and cultivation as provided by existing laws granting pre-emptions.

Returns just received at the General Land-Office, from St. Peters, Minnesota, and the still more distant regions of Vancouver, Washington Territory, show that actual settlements are now in progress under the Homestead law.

PRISONERS CAPTURED BY GENERAL GRANT.

General Grant, in a dispatch by mail, states that his captures of prisoners since April 1, amount to thirty-nine thousand men. He has also taken five thousand head of cattle and five hundred thousand rounds of cartridges.

THE HEAT.

Thirty-eight horses in the cars from Warrenton to day died from suffocation and heat, the thermometer being ninety five.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The total receipts at the office of the Internal Revenue for July, exclusive of the tax on incomes, are nearly $5,299,000, considerably larger than for any previous month.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. Farmers, families and others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, for dysentery, colic, croup, chronic rheumatism, sore throats, toothache, sea sickness, cuts, burns, swellings, bruises, old sores, headache, musquito bites, pains in the limbs, chest, back, &c. If it does not give relief the money will be refunded. All that is asked is a trial, and use it according to the directions.

DR. TOBIAS—Dear Sir: I have used your Venetian Liniment in my family for a number of years, and believe it to the best article for what it is recommended that I have ever used. For sudden attack of croup it is invaluable. I have no hesitation in recommending it for all the uses it professes to cure. I have sold it for many years, and it gives entire satisfaction.

CHAS. H. TRIMNER.

QUAKERTOWN, N. S., May 8, 1858.

Sold by all Druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt street, New York. jy31 d&w1m

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

There is no Hair Dye in use so pure, so free from all objectionable properties, that produces such a splendid and permanent tints, or that operates so quickly, uniformly, and certainly, as

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE.

This matchless article is pronounced, by all who have ever applied it, or seen it applied, the most wonderful invention of the age Ten minutes suffices for any shade of brown or the deepest black. It leaves the skin unstained.

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 jy31-d&w1m

To Horse Owners.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c, it will also cure speedily Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure*. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

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

See advertisement ap20 eow-d&w

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

New Advertisements.

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE ERECTION OF A BRIDGE OVER PAXTON CREEK.

SECTION 1 Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Harrisburg, That authority is hereby granted to said Council to erect a bridge over Paxton creek, where Paxton street crosses the same, of the form and dimensions described on the draft submitted to Council by Hother Hage, chief regulator of the city, and of the materials designated on the estimate accompanying said draft, except the arches, which may be of stone, if deemed advisable by Council.

SEC. 2. That the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of erecting said bridge, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

W. O HICKOK,
President Common Council.

Passed August 1, 1863.
Attest—DAVID HARRIS, Clerk.
Approved August 4, 1863.
A. L. ROUMFORT, Mayor.

FOR RENT.—A commodious House in Walnut street, opposite the Lancasterian School House, now a hospital, with eight rooms, gas in part, hydrant, and a good cellar. Inquire of
jy5 3t R. SHEEHY.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, on the third of August, at the depot, A CARPET SACK, containing three shirts, one government, one check and one red one, two head nets for ladies, and a soldier's discharge. The above reward will be paid to any one leaving it at this office, or at the "Miner's Journal" office, Pottsville. LEVI BLOCKRIDGE,
jy5-3t* Cresenia, P. O., Schuylkill Co., Pa.

THE below described articles, remaining unclaimed at the Pennsylvania Railroad Freight Depot, will be exposed at public sale on Saturday morning, August 8, at 9 o'clock, at said depot unless freight and charges are paid thereon and articles removed before that time.

W Gavin, 2 corn shellers, 1 box.
Joseph Comproot, 1 box mdse.
T. E Forster, 5 pieces clay pipe.
Mrs. M. McDowden, (Schuylkill,) 1 truck, 1 box, 1 bale.
G Sauer, 1 bale mdse.
A. Otto, 1 box mdse
Miller & Heiger, 1 clover huller.
Mrs M. Yorty, 1 box mdse.
J Eichelberger 1 keg E bags
O & K, 5 empty ½ barrels.
W I Bair, 1 box mdse.
W Dewart, ½ barrel B water.
J. H. Brant, 1 box mdse.
R. Hicksher, 1 barrel coal oil.
L. P. Rugg, 2 pieces and 1 box castings.
C. Carson, 1 bale gum tubes.
J. W. Guernsey, 1 barr 1 coal oil.
H. Gersenger, 1 box mdse.
C. Irish, 1 box mdse.
D. Dean, 1 box mdse.
D. R. Fleck, 1 box mdse.
S. Carlyle, 1 table, 1 bedstead.
R. J. Cummings, 1 keg lead.
A. Donnelly 1 bag bags.
S. J. Hunt, 1 box mdse.
A. L. Porter, 1 bedstead, 2 boxes mdse.
L. B. Leonard, 1 small truck.
Edward Sloan, 1 box mdse.
L. W. Rowe. 1 barrel mdse
J. Mulligan, 1 box mdse.
Samuel Sengard. Mechanicsburg, 1 box plows.
W. Marks, 7 pieces pipe, 1 elbow.
W. Marks, 1 barrel kitchen utensils.
W. Marks, 1 stove.
J. B., 6 iron kettles (new.)

THOMAS S. WALLACE,
Freight Agent P. R. R.

NOTICE!

THE DRAFT IN THE 15TH AND ADJOINING DISTRICTS.

NATIONAL SUBSTITUTE AGENCY.

A. K. SWISHER & CO, having opened an office in Carlisle, at the Government Assessor's office in Rheem's Hall, are now prepared to furnish substitutes at fair prices

Substitutes supplied from this office will be able bodied Aliens, not subject to draft All drafted persons served by us are guaranteed a release from the draft.

Apply at once, in person or by letter, at the "National Substitute Agency," Rheem's Hall, Carlisle.

References —J. M. Weakley, Joseph Ritner, jr., J. Rheem. A. K. SWISHER & CO.
August 4-dtf

BRANT'S HALL!

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF

HAMBLIN'S COMBINATION TROUPE!

Monday Evening, August 3d, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK

THE STAR ARTISTS

Will appear in Ethiopian Minstrelsy, New Ballets, Songs, Dances, Extravaganzas, Pantomimes, Gems of the Opera, Burlesques, &c.

NOTICE—Harry Leslie will make his ascension on the rope across Market street previous to the performance in the Hall.

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

POCKET BOOK LOST.—Lost, between the Buehler House and Bradley's barber shop, a pocket book containing a small amount of money and papers of value only to the owner. A reward of $2 will be given any one leaving it at this office *

WANTED—Several Machinists, at the
jy31-6t EAGLE WORKS

LEAF TOBACCO. — One Hundred Cases Penn Seed Tobacco for sale by
jy31-1w* EBY & KUNKEL.

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 Picnic 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 SCHLAYER,
SULLIVAN S. CHILD, GEORGE EARNEST.
J W. LESCURE. jy30

WANTED.—$60 A MONTH! We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our *Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners*, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent *free*. Address,
m5-d3m SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED.—$75 A MONTH! I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address, S. MADISON,
m5-d3m Alfred, Maine

BLOOD! BLOOD!

SORES: THEIR CAUSE A DEPRAVED CONDITION OF THE VITAL FLUID,

which produces

SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, SPOTS, TETTERS, SCALDS, BOILS, SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, ETC

SAMARITAN'S

ROOT AND HERB JUICES

Is offered to the public as a positive cure. Banishes all impurities of the blood and brings the system to a healthy action, cure those Spots, Tetters, Scales and Copper Colored Patches.

SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most certain remedy ever prescribed It removes every particle of the poison.

FEMALES! FEMALES!

In many affections with which numbers of Females suffer, the ROOT AND HERB JUICES is most happily adapted, in Ulcerated Uterus, in Whites, in bearing down, Falling of the Womb, Debility, and for all complaints incident to the sex.

DO NOT DESPAIR.

Keep out of hospitals Here is a cure in any case for $5. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, with full directions. Sold by D. W. GROSS & CO.

Sent by Express carefully packed by
DESMOND & CO.,
jan6-1y Box 151 Phila. P. O.

COFFEES AND SUGARS OF ALL GRADES, and at reasonable prices, for sale by
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

FOR SALE.—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE in Short street. Inquire of
sep30tf W. K. VERBEKE.

LOST.—Two Pass Books with black covers, somewhere in the Sixth Ward. The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving them at this office. aug1-3t* SAMUEL BANKS.