The Patriot & Anion.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 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Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.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 AN UNION in those sities, 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 !

NOTICE. The State Central Committee are requested to meet at the Merchants' Hotel, in the city of Philadelphis, on Tuesday, the 11th day of August next, at four o'clock CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman. p. m. 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 Districu into which the State is divided : HON. CHARLS J. BIDDLE, Chairman. HON. CHARLES J. BIDDLE, CHAIMMAL.
lst District—Theodore Cuyler, Philadelphia.
Do..... Robert J. Hemphill....do.
Do.....John Fullerton, jr.....do.
24....do.....John D. Evans, Chester county.
34...do......Wm. H. Witte, Montgemery county.
4th...do......Wm. T. Regers, Bucks county.
5th...do.....Thomas Heckman, Northampton county.
8th...do......Thomas Heckman Northampton county.

. Thomas Heckman, Northampton county. . Hiester Clymer, Berks county. . William Randall, Schuylkill county. . Michael Mylert, Sullyan county. . Michael Mylert, Sullyan county. . Mortimer E. Elliot, Tiogs county. . John H. Humes, Lycoming county. . William Elliot, Northumberland county. . Samuel Heaburg Cumberland county. 6th ...do.. 12th. 13th. ..do.. .do.. 14th. 15th. 15th. 17th. 20th. 21st... Thomas B. Searight, Fayette county, 22d....do... do.... Thomas B. Searight, Fayette county, do..... W. T H. Pau'ey, Greene county. do.... James P. Barr.......do. do.... James P. Campbell, Butler county. do..... David S. Morris, Lawrence county.

25th...do.. 26th...do.. . Thomas W. Grayson, Crawford county. . Rennedy L. Blood, Jefferson county. 27th.

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.

Andrew G. Curtin.

The deed is done. Andrew G. Curtin is the nominee of the Abolition-Republican party for Governor, in opposition to Geo. W. Woodward. The two men cannot be compared, unless as we compare Hyperion to a Satyr. Curtin is pretensions to State craft, ready to sacrifice to success every interest of the State, the Union and the people. He has proclaimed, already, base submission to the Federal Administration; he has ignored the principles of State rights, and avowed his determination as Governor of the Commonwealth, to obey every behest, constitutional or otherwise, of the national authority. Such a man is unfit to rule a free people. Such a man, disregarding, as he does, the letter and spirit of the Constitution, which broadly proclaim the reserved rights of the States and the people, is dangerous as a Governor in times like these, or in any times, peaceable or warlike. We cannot trust him, because he refuses to trust us, and places his reliance in physical force rather than in the wisdom, intelligence and virtue of the people.

This of itself is enough to damn him. The people will reject a man in whom they cannot confide-and he is such a man.

Besides we learn from his own party that he is corrupt-that he uses his office for purposes which it was not intended to subservethat his hat its disqualify him for the faithful performance of his duties, even were his intentions good—in short his own party tells us, and undeserving the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

We do not desire to enlarge upon these facts -to expatiate upon the weaknesses and corruptions charged against him by the organs of his own party. They are themselves sufficient, and charity restrains us from comment.

On the other hand, George W. Woodward, the Democratic candidate, is, in his private and official life, unassailable. Gov. Curtin has ventured to hint to his political friends that he does not want the Democratic candidate assailed in his private relations. We give the Governor credit for the utterance of a generous sentiment, but we are, at the same time, fully | land. aware that the private character of George W. Woodward cannot be assailed. On this point we may safely defy his enemies, and even go farther, and say that we rather invite than deprecate attacks upon his character as a public man-as Legislator, member of the Constitutional Convention, or Judge of the Supreme Court. We invite investigation of his conduct in every capacity in which he has served the public.

Curtin is vulnerable alike in his private and public relations-Woodward defies the scrutiny of his enemies into his actions as a private citizen or a public functionary.

That is the difference between the men, with this additional-Woodward is a statesman, Curtin is not-Woodward is a man of mind, of genius, capable of filling any office in the gift of the people with ability, with honor, with benefit to those who entrust him with it. Curtin is not. He is weak, vacillating, undeserving of public confidence, morally and mentally disqualified to fill the position which he now occupies and to which he again aspires.

We ask the people to reflect upon these

The Draft in Schuylkill.

We understand that several regiments have been precipitated upon Schuylkill county in enforce the draft. How does that sound? To enforce the draft ! What becomes of Forney's idea that the draft is an expression of the popgenial, jovial, reckless, unprincipled, with no ular will, something desired by the people, if it has to be enforced at the point of the bayonet! The solemn truth is that the conscription act is unconstitutional and unpopular, and cannot be enforced so as to fill the gaps in the old army with conscripts or substitutes. Most of the drafted men will pay their \$300 or skedaddle, and the money thus placed under the control of the Administration, amounting, perhaps, to one or two hundred million, will, more likely, be squandered in electioneering, than in the purchase of substitutes.

Instead of passing a conscription act, Congress should have appealed to the patriotism of the people-and then, if the policy of the Administration contemplated only a restoration of constitutional rule and the Union as it was, there would have been no difficulty in procuring all the troops necessary to bring the war to speedy conclusion without any resort to conscription. The South itself would have contributed a fair quota, and we should have now in the field armies of patriots moving from all quarters to put down the rebellion.

The Administration thought differently. They chose to stigmatize the entire Democratic party of the loyal States as sympathizers with rebellion and traitors; and, to coerce them into service, they adopted the insane plan of conscripin plain terms, that he is unfit for the position. | tion. Now, that conscription-which is not designed to raise soldiers to maintain the integrity of the Constitution and the Union against treason and traitors, but to enfranchize same millions of negro slaves-has to be enforced at the point of the bayonet, at an incalculable expense, and when finished will supply not soldiers, but money, which will be squandered for political purposes.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION IN MAINE .---The resolutions adopted at the Democratic State Convention in Maine, on last Thursday, the 6th inst., are in substance, as follows :

1. All men, irrespective of party, are invited to unite for the termination of the calamities which now depress our distracted and unhappy

2. The Union was formed in fraternity and concession, and cannot exist in the absence of that brotherly spirit.

3. We will earnestly support every constitutional measure tending to preserve the Union of the States. We cannot, therefore, support the present Administration, whose course is destructive of the Union and Government. 4. The war is being conducted not for the

restoration of the Union, but for the abolition of slavery and the destruction of the Republic. 5. Under our form of Government the sovereign power is vested in the people, and rests

upon no other foundation than their will. The people are the only lawful sovereigns, and the public functionaries are their servants. The difference between a Government and the Administration is defined.

6. On the part of the rehel States, if a disposition is shown to return, they should be welcomed back with all their dignity, equality and rights unimpaired. The 7th resolution denounces arbitrary ar-

The 8th asserts the freedom of speech and

of the press. The 9th denounces the Conscription Law as unjust and oppressive, but counsels obedience to it, unless the courts decide it unconstitu-

tional. The 10th indorses the course of Gov. Sey-

on the speech of Archbishop Hughes to the New York rioters, and says the speech defies analysis.

The rebel loan again relapsed 10 per cent. on the 29th, closing at 17@15 discount. The amout paid up is 45 per cent., and 10 of the other 15 per cent. is due on 1st of August:

BY THE MAILS. FROM MEXICO.

AMERICAN AND ENGISH VESSELS SEIZED BY THE FRENCH. NEW YORK, August 7.-By arrivals at this

port, from New Orleans, we learn that Vera

Cruz advices received in that city to July 16th

report the death of the American consul on the 13th. There were no American or English vessels-

of-war on the coast. French vessels were engaged in seizing everything English or American. On the 8th ult. a French side-wheel steamer arrived at Vera Cruz With an English topsail schooner in tow, which was captured on the Rio Graude, with a cargo of arms valued at 300,000, intended for the Texas rebels, though the schooner cleared at Liverpool for Matamoras. Her officers report five more vessels loading for Matamoras.

BOUNTIES TO VOLUNTEERS.

TRENTON, August 9.-The city, by the unanimous vote of the Common Council, has offered a bounty of \$200 to volunteers to fill up its quota, and thus escape a draft.

MOBILE.

Important military enterprises are on foot to

EXCITEMENT IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, August 7.-The Muscatine Journal of the 9th, says that ten Unionists who were most prominent in the affair last Saturday have been arrested and put under bonds for their appearance at court. The rioters, to the number of 700, are now encamped near Sigourney, and demand the immediate trial for murder of those arrested.

The excitement is said to be intense. At Washington a company numbering 115 men has been raised, fully armed and equipped, and ready to march to the scene of trouble. It is also understood that 300 Unionists are now under arms at South English.

THE ATTACK ON FORT SUMPTER.

Boston, August 7.-The correspondent of the Boston Herald, in a letter dated off Charleston, August 2, says that the new battery erected by General Gilmore on Morris Island is mounted by the largest guns ever cast at the North. When these batteries are opened against Sumpter there will be a dreadful scattering of bricks, legs, arms and bodies. One hour and a half is allowed for the bombardment of that fort before it will be compelled to surrender.

FROM MEADE'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, August 7.-Brigadier General H. D. Terry, of Michigan is now commanding the Third division of the Sixth corps of Gen. Meade's army.

A train of sutlers' wagons, numbering seventy, left for the army to-day, under a strong guard. In cansequence of the recent depredations of the guerrillas they are not allowed to go except under military escort. The railroad bridge over the river at Rappa-

hannock Station has been rebuilt, and trains are now running over it. Everything is very quiet with the army.-

The intense heat renders any very active operations almost impossible on either side.

General Meade's forces are so situated as to render any forward movement on the part of Gen. Lee disastrous and suicidal.

AN AGED WHITE SLAVE

The London Times of to-day has an article | Stanton and Chase violently oppose it, and Mr. Welles also opposes it, but not so strongly. Here, where the public is accustomed to assumptions of this kind, these statements were not thought of sufficient importance to demand attention. It seems now that they went to Europe and were made the foundation there of new castles in the air, built by the European

enemies of the United States. It is, therefore, proper to say that these statements had no foundation whatever in fact. No such debates or propositions, or any debate or proposition on the subject of peace, or of such amnesty, has been made or had in the Cabinet, nor have any such difference arisen.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

GEN. BANKS GONE TO VICKSBURG-BRASHEAR CITY-ADMIRALS FABRAGUT AND PORTER-YAZOO CITY.

By arrival last evening of the steamship George Washington, from New Orleans, we

have dates from that city to the 1st inst. Gen. Banks, accompanied by five other generals, went to Vicksburg on the 27th of July. The rebels had cleaned out everything from Brashear Cith, including the heavy siege guns. before it was reoccupied by our troops. A force of three thousand rebels at Camp Bisland still control the whole Teche country, from Berwick Bay to Red river. It was expected that Admiral Farragut would go north in the U. S. sloop of war Hartford, and Admiral Porter would command the Gulf fleet in his absence.

Yazoo City has been stripped. The hostile attitude of the people-their planting of torpedoes in the river—the destruction of the De Kalb, and the guerrilla firing upon our boats justified this retaliation. Some two thousand bales of cotton, (C. S. A.,) a large quantity of merchandize and steamboat furniture, stored in the town, with two steamboat loads of contrabands, were taken away.

FROM THE SOUTH.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S APPEAL TO THE CONFEDER-ATE STATES SOLDIER, &C.

After more than two years of a warfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude and fearful carnage of its battles-a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroadyour enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion, in the vain hope that by a desperate effort suc-

cess may at length be reached. You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder .--They propose as the spoils of victory that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruchties have stamped infamy on their government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendrarism whenever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race. hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization. Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your

it. For this end all that is necessary is that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the confederacy as to insure success. The men now absent from their posts hould, if present in the field, suffice to create nun rigal equality

MILITARY ORGANIZATION OF YOUTHS BELOW CONSCRIPTION AGE.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 6. Enough of companies composed of youths below the conscript age will speedily be formed to take the place of veteran troops now doing

guard duty in Richmond. Captain Figner is enrolling a company of vouth between the ages of fifteen and eighteen for Major Munford's battalion, and they are specially designed to take the place of a North arolina company stationed here.

GRANT REINFORCING MEADE.

[From the Daily Examiner, August 6.] There is no longer a doubt but that General Grant, immediately after the surrender of Vicksburg, reinforced General Meade to the extent of fifteen to twenty thousand troops. The troops were sent on board transports at Vickeburg two days after its fall, and arrived in the Chesapeake about a fortnight since. The 5th United States artillery, batteries E and B, the 16th Pennsylvania and the 32d Massachusetts infantry accompanied the reinforcing column, which was under the command of Generals Smith and Kelley.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN TEETHING. This year blo 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 sifety and sug cess by millions of mothers and children, from the fee ble 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, an gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will alnost 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 Dey street, New York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle. mv23-d&w6a

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

There is no Hair Dye in use so pure, so free from al objectionable properties, that produces such 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 ver applied it, or seen it applied, the most wonderful nvention of the sge. Ten minutes suffices for any shade of brown or the deepest black. It ldoyes the akin 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&wlm

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF

THE AGE. Farmers, families and others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, for dysentery, colic, c:oup, 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 relie the money will be refunded. All that is asked is a trial, and use it according to the directions.

DR. TOBIAS-Dear fir: 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 satisfrction.

capture Mobile, and the fall of that city may be the next signal event. Stirring news will soon arrive from that quarter.

STATE EDITORIAL CONVENTIÓN. LANCASTER, Pa., July 16, 1863.

The Democratic Editorial Convention met. according to the call of the President, in the room of the Demo cratic 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. LAIBD, Erq., of the Greensburg Aryus, J. ALEXANDRE 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 Panasylvania 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 sequented to confer with the Chairman of the Demo-ratic State Central Committee with reference to the as and place of holding said meeting. The Convention then adjourned.

Democratic Editorial Convention. resably to the resolution passed at the meeting o the 16th inst., the Democratic Editorial Convention will mest at the Merchants' Hotel, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 11th of August next, at 3 o'clock p. m. GEORGE SANDERSON, President.

Dauphin County Democratic Committee.

The Democratic County Committee for the county of Bauphin, will meet at the public house of James Raymond, (White Hall,) in the city of Harrisburg, on Saturday, the 15th inst, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the transaction of important business. The following are the names of the Committee:

The following are the names of the Committee: Harrisburg-First ward, George F. Weaver; Second ward, Alex. W. Watson; Fourth ward, Owen M'Cabe; Fifth ward, Wm. M. Maloney. Middletown-North ward, G. A. Lauman; Middle ward, John Lafferty; South ward, Jao. H. Snavely; Lykens, Geo. W. Fer-ree; Conewsgo, A. M. Redsecker; Londonderry, James Dongherty; West Londonderry, Heary Gross; Millers-burg, Gro Bowman; Swatara, John Young; Derry, Frank Smith; Lower Swatara, Wm. K. Wilson; Wash-ington, Charles Stine; Mifflin, H. C. Beshler; Dauphin, C. H. Rhoads; Middle Paxton, Peter Hocker; Reed, B. Stilles Duncan; Lower Paxton, George Shoop; Soath Hanover, Daniel Cassel, Ten; Upper Paxton, Jacob Miller; Halifax, Albert Loomis; Jefferson, William Bichards; Jackson, James Miller; Rush, Henry Bich-Bichards; Jackson, James Miller; Rush, Henry Bich-enlaub; Gratz, Mithias Bellow; Kast Hanover, Dan el Urich; West Hanover, Geo. W. Finney; Susquehanna, James M'Allister; Wiconisco, George Reitzer.

By order of the chairman. FRANK SMITH, Secretary. August 5, 1863.

Gov. Curtin and the Telegraph.

The Telegroph, which but a short time since assured its readers that Governor Curtin was solemnly pledged not to be a candidate for renomination, and that, abiding by his promise, he would not be, now, since his nomination, is extravagant in its joy that, in violation of his. solemn pledge, he is again the candidate of the party. When there exists a party placing

dence in such organs and such men, the Republic is really in danger. Gov. Curtin, in a special message to the Legislature assured the people that he would not be a candidate. and yet he is a candidate, and evidently meant he when he wrote his message. The Telegraph assured the people that he was not, and, under his pledge, could not be a candidate, when the managers of that concern, who are ,under Governor Curtin's thumb, knew well every ferre to secure the convention.

Thus the man and the organ are convicted and everything he may do. ters -

The Government price for horses has ad-vanced from \$120 to \$140, and from \$125 to \$145.

points, and do their duty fearlessly at the polls.

Politics and Literature.

In England each political party and almost every religious sect has a Review which ministers to the peculiar ideas and opinions of its special supporters; and thus, in that country, literature and pariy politics have for years gone carping and growling on in the same vehicles, in a most unhappy and unnatural companionship. In this country, those literary periodicals have always succeeded best that have eschewed mere party views and sentiments. "Whig Reviews" and "Democratic Reviews," as such avowedly, have been always short-lived, and always proved failures in a pecuniary regard. Our people, with their sharp, clear, appreciative sense of propriety and good taste, long ago discovered that the admission of party politics, with its Gorgon head, into a union with literature, science and morals, was as unprofitable as it was infelicitous. There ought surely to be some common ground upon which scholars and the more thoughtful and cultivated men of all parties could meet and enjoy the immunities at least of a flag of truce ; where contention should cease and calumny be hushed.

At one time we reckoned the Home Journal. of Morris & Willis; the Living Age, of the Messrs. Littell; and Harper's Weekly, as fair and purely literary papers-each ably conducted and boasting certain peculiar features, calculated to make them welcome in those circles for which they seemed especially designed; while none of them breathed any of the embittered and excited spirit of partisan warfare. We are sorry to say that this confidence no longer exists.

The Home Journal, has become a Court journal rather, and loses no opportunity of ministering ever so grossly to the miserable schemes of Massachusetts fanaticism. As to Harper's Weekly, we had occasion not long since, to speak of a contemptible caricature, reflecting upon Pennsylvania as a people-the only foundation for which rested in the hiccupped falsehood of some vagabond, incautiously hired as a substitute for one who had been authorized to wear the uniform of the respectable and liberal State of New York.

In Littell's Living Age of last month, is a very puerile attempt at wit-"Shakespeare on Copperheads"-consisting simply of a railing extract thus entitled, from the play of Coriolanus. It by no means follows that we accept, or adopt the offensive appellation, (which seems now to be the chief stock in trade of the Abolitionists,) to give us a right to rebuke the bad taste and want of dignity in a literary periodical of such stately pretentions as the one that he was a candidate and was straining in question, in grovelling thus in the mire of partisanship-employing even its meanest resorts, that of low epithets and vulgar synonyms. of deliberate falsehood and deception, and if If it were not for the Prescotts, the Everetts, the people sanction the fraud we shall have a the Hilliards and a few others, of whose Governor who does not scruple to violate the scholarly names every American is proud; and trath, and an organ ready to sustain anything also for the existence of such journals as the Post and Courier-so All-pervading there is aboltionism-we should speedily come to the belief that no good whatever would spring again from the Nazarite city of Boston.

W YOLK. The 11th commends our soldiers, and says they are worthy of the nation's gratitude.

NEWS OF THE DAY. BY TELEGRAPH.

OFFICERS FOR COLORED REGIMENTS--CHAPLAIN BLAKE-CAPTURE OF PRIZES.

WASHINGTON, August 8.-While there is no difficulty in procuring other officers for the colored regiments, there is such a scarcity of surgeons that the Surgeon General is comcelled to advertise for them. Chaplain John Blake, of the United Siates

Navy, who was ordered on duty in June last, cannot be found : his last official address was New York city; fears are entertained for his safety.

Lieutenant Commander Johnson, of the gunboat Katahdin, reports the capture, off San Louis pass, on the 13th of July, of the schooner Excelsior, and Lieutenant Madegen, commanding the gunboat Oregon, reports the capture, on the 21st ultimo, of the schooner Revenge, of Philadelphia. Owing to the latter versel being aground at the time, she was souttled. Her cargo consisted of sugar, hides and mineral salt.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER COMMODORE.

PROVIDENCE, August 9 .- The steaner Commodore, with the 42d Massachusetts regiment, from Eew York for Providence, went ashore at o'clock this morning, one mile west of Point Judith light. The steamer Delawate, from Providence, went to her assistance, and was lying at anchor near ber.

The steamer Westchester, from New York for Providence, lay by the Commodure one hour, but did not communicate with her. The Commodore lay broadside, heading south. A boat from the shore reported that she had been sent to Newport.

FORT SUMPTER.

NEW YORK, August 9.-By the arrival at this port of the steamer George Peabody, from Port Royal with dates to the 6th lost., we learn that the troops were busy building bateries, and it was reported that a grand attack was to be made on Sumpter by both the land anl naval forces on Saturday the 8th inst.

DEATH OF COL. CHATFIELD

WATERBURG, CONN., Aug. 9.-John L. Chatfield, Colonel of the 6th Connecticut, fied in this city at 6 o'clock last evening, from wounds received in the assault on Foat Wagner on the 18th ult.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., August 9 .--- The steamship China, from Liverpool August 1st, via Qicens town August 2, passed Cape Race at non today, en route to New York.

GREAT BRITAIN .--- In the absence of fresh advices from America the English journals have little to say on American affairs.

The London Morniny Post labors to show that the recent federal successes are not ikely to prove materially advantageous to the fede-

The Army and Navy Gazette takes a gbomy view of the military prospects of the confed-erates. It says: "The retreat of Gen. Bragg and the fight of General Johnston before Gen. Sherman's forces show sufficent signs of exhaustion." It adds : "Charleston is in real danger, and if it falls Savannah follows." Still it thinks that the Federal army cannot be filled without a conscription, which may palsy the North and wrest victory from her grasp. FRANCE .- Marshal Forrey, in an official report, says he is occupied in forming a provisional government in Mexico from men of moderate views belonging to all parties.

[THE LATEST.] Liverpool, Aug. 2.—The steamship Great Eastern is off the harbor awaiting a tide.

AMISSVILLE, VA., August 4.—Among the contrabands in the custody of the provost marshal of this division is a purely white woman, about 60 years old, who has been a slave during her lifetime, but now emancipates herself. MORE REBEL PRISONERS-SUTLERS.

More of the 6th Virginia cavalry have been captured by our pickets near Sperryville, and some rebel conscripts have deserted and come

into our lines. Six of the sutlers recently captured by the rebels near Warrenton passed through here yesterday, having escaped from their guard beyond Sperrysville. They came along the turnpike and met no rebel troops, but they encountered two rebel soldiers driving sheep to whom they related that they had been captured and were paroled.

BUYING HIS OWN SHOES.

The sulter of the 9th Massachusetts regiment needed a new pair of shoes, and the rebels very kindly permitted him to buy a pair out of his own stock. They told him they would be worth \$30 in Richmond, but under the circumstances would sell them to him for \$3 in greenbacks.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

MAILS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, August 2.-Robert C. Gist, special agent of the Post Office Department, in charge of the Memphis post office, writes to the Hon. George W. M'Clellan, second assistant postmaster general, that steamboats are arriving and departing almost daily to and from New Orleans without molestation from guerrillas. He adds: "I am now making up a mail daily for New Orleans. I have consulted the surveyor of the port, master of transportation, and other officials, all of whom express a decided opinion that the eastern and northern mails for New Orleans can be sent with more safety and expedition via the Mississippi river than by the ocean steamers, so long as rebel piratical vessels continue to infest our coast and commit depredations. General Grant has established a mounted patrol between Vicksburg and New Orleans, I understand, and I have no hesitation in saying that the transportation of the mails will be as safe hence to New Orleans as to Cairo. The guerrillas, who infest some portions of the river at times, have generally no artillery. Musketry can do no damage to the boats. The prospect is that they will be cleaned out if they make any further demonstrations. Transports with coal barges are being sent below every day, destined to New Orleans. I can send a mail now at least twice a week, and I hope soon, when the restrictions on trade are removed or modified, to be able to send a mail daily."

THE "WAR WITH ENGLAND" REPORTS.

Considerable embarrassment is likely to arise here by reason of various city papers claiming to be official mouth-pieces. The Star this evening, in a seemingly authoritative manner, states that all publications lately appearing in city journals relative to the imminence of trouble with England are entirely unauthorized and do not emanate from official sources. The Republican, on the contrary, intimates that it will furnish facts in a few days relative to its war with Eugland article.

THE REPORTED PEACE PROPOSITIONS IN THE CABINET.

Statements appeared in some of the northern papers, after the fall of Vicksburg and the defeat of Lee, to the effect that the question of peace had been discussed in the Federal Cabinet, and that a Cabinet crisis had been caused by a proposition of Mr. Seward to issue a Presidential proclamation offering an amnesty to the southern people, withdrawing the Emancipation proclamation, suspending the Confiscation act, and offering protection to the personal property and rights of the southern people, except the leaders; that Attorney General Bates and Mr. Montgomery Blair favor the scheme, with a modification; that Messrs. ity of Culpepper.

between our force and that of the invaders; and when, with any approach to such equality have we failed to be victorious ? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country ; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated ; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others again have left their posts from mere restleseness

and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country and of everything we hold dear in imminent' peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the distates of honor and of duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the confederacy, and now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave, desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen-the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the confederacy-to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country and to their God. Given under my hand, and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President: J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

GEN. LEE'S ARMY RECUPERATING. [From the Richmond Examiner, August 6.]

The arrival of the Fredericksburg and Central trains yesterday afternoon placed us in possession of very little information from Gen. Lee's army beyond general movements rendered necessary by those of Meade's army. It was reported the enemy had in some force reoccupied Stafford Heights, and that Mary's Heights had been eccupied by a portion of our forces. Gen. Lee's army was rapidly recuperating and getting into excellent fighting trim since the march to the new, positions, and preparations betokened a battle possible, if not probable. There was nothing of interest from the vicin-

2.00

CHAS. H. TRIMNER QUAKERTOWN, N. S., May 8, 1858. Sold by all Druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt street. jy31 d&wlm New York

New Advertisements.

MAP OF HARRISBURG CITY, as laid out by direction of the Commissioners of the City Survey, and confirmed by act of Legislature, containing numerous courses and distances of the streets, squares, &c., marked on it, and designating th different wards, public buildings, &c. It is, in fact the only correct map of the city. For sale by H. HAGE, Chief Begulator, au10-d2w Cor. 3d st. and Cranberry alley. streets, squares, &c., marked on it, and designating the is, in fact,

ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGES.

Pursuant to an order of the Court of Quarter Sessions Pursuant to an order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county, notice is hereby given to the Com-missifiners of said county, and to the property holders along the line of Cumberland street, from 7th street to 8th street and Verbeke street, from Fulton street to 7th street, in the City of Harrisburg, that upon the pe-tition of the Mayor of said eity, the Court has appoin-ted aix viewers to assess the damages caused by the opening of said streets, and that they will proceed to assess said damages on Friday, the 21st day of August, isst., at 10 o'clock a, m., at which time all parties in-terested may appear upon the ground if they think pro-per. au10-10td City collicitor. City colicitor.

DROPOSALS FOR BROKEN STONE.-Proposals will be received at the City Council Chamber till the 20th of August for delivering on the streets, to the orders of the different Street Committees, one thousand perch of lime or mountain stone, broken according to the ordinance of May 2, 1863. Proposals to state what kind of stone will be delivered and in how short a time. Cash to be paid within twenty days from the completion of the contract.

The Council reserve the right to reject all bids if unreasonable. Bids to be endorsed, "Proposal for broken stone," and addressed W. O. HICKOK, ťο

jy31-3tawtd President of Common Council. TO CAPITALISTS.

A rare chance is offered for the profitable investment A fait chance is direct for the protitative investments of from three to fire thousand dollars in the manufac-ture of an improvement of great value, it being an arti-ele of indispensible household use, lately patented A net profit of fifty per cent guaranteed upou the amount invested. Good references given and required. Ad-dress WM. P. PATTON, aug6 Harrisburg, Pa

FOR RENT.-A commodious House in Walnut street, opposite the Lancasterian Schoel House, new a hospital, with eight rooms, gas in part, hydrant, and a good cellar. Irquire of jy5-3t R. SHEENY.

510 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 bead nets for ladies, and a soldier's discharge. The above reward will be prid to apy one leaving it at this office, or at the "M ner's Journal" of-fice, Pottsville. jy6-3t* Cresenia, P. O., Schuylkill Co., Pa.

NOTICE. — Whereas, Jetters Testa-IN tamentary to the estate of General John Fors-ter, late of the city of Harrisburg doceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the granted to the subscribers, all persons indepted to un-said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, will make known the same, duly authenticated, without delay, to: MARGARET S. FORSTER,

MARGARET S. FURSTER, BENJAMIN L FORSTER, THOMAS FORSTER, JNO. H. BRIGGS, Executors, &c.

Harrisburg, July 29th, 1863-jy31-dltw6t

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THE DRAFT IN THE 15TH AND ADJOIN-ING DISTRICTS.

NATIONAL SUBSTITUTE AGENCY.

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

prices. 787 Bubstitutes supplied from this office will be able bod-ied aliens, not subject to draft. All drafted persons served by us are guarantied a release from the draft. Apply at once, in person or by letter, at the "Na-tional Substitute Agency," Rheom's Hall, Carllisle. Raferences. J. M. Weakley, Joseph. Ritner, jr. J. Rheom. A. K. SWISHER & CO.

August 4-dtf