

then Charleston remains as well fortified as almost any place in the world. It is said that one hundred heavy guns have arrived since the last attack. But, after all, Charleston is of no real value, even if captured. Our old residents say that it is to be a yellow fever year, and death to northerners; but, in any case, success by the latter will not be earned with less loss than perhaps 15,000 lives, possibly 20,000. Protected as the Confederate troops are by defenses, their loss has been comparatively small. Report says less than 400 against 2,000 of the enemy. It has always astonished us Englishmen how very little value the Americans have ever had for human life.

# The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1863

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,**  
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
**WALTER H. LOWRIE,**  
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

## 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.
- At District—Theodore Snyder, Philadelphia.
- Do.....Henry Miller, do.
- Do.....John Fullerton, Jr., do.
- Do.....James Leach, do.
- 2d.....John D. Evans, Chester county.
- 3d.....Henry Miller, Berks county.
- 4th.....Wm. T. Rogers, Bucks county.
- 5th.....Thomas Beckman, Northampton county.
- 6th.....Henry Miller, Berks county.
- 7th.....William Randall, Schuylkill county.
- 8th.....A. S. Facker, Carbon county.
- 9th.....Henry Miller, Berks county.
- 10th.....Stephen S. Winchester, Luzerne county.
- 11th.....Mortimer E. Elliot, Tioga county.
- 12th.....John H. Himes, Lycoming county.
- 13th.....Hugh Wain, Indiana county.
- 14th.....Samuel Hepburn, Cumberland county.
- 15th.....William M. Brinsley, Lebanon county.
- 16th.....George Anderson, Lancaster county.
- 17th.....James Patterson, do.
- 18th.....John F. Spangler, York county.
- 19th.....John F. Spangler, do.
- 20th.....J. Simpson Africa, Huntingdon county.
- 21st.....William Bigler, Clearfield county.
- 22d.....Hugh Wain, Indiana county.
- 23d.....Thomas B. Seagriff, Fayette county.
- 24th.....W. T. H. Pau, Greene county.
- 25th.....James G. Campbell, Butler county.
- 26th.....David S. Morris, Lawrence county.
- 27th.....John F. Spangler, York county.
- 28th.....Kennedy L. Wood, 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.

## Dauphin County Democratic Committee.

The Democratic County Committee for the county of Dauphin, 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:  
Harrisburg—First ward, George F. Weaver; Second ward, Alex. W. Watson; Fourth ward, Owen McOaba; Fifth ward, Wm. H. Maloney; Middletown—North side, G. A. Leaman; Middle ward, John Saffery; South ward, J. H. Saffery; Lykens, Geo. W. Ferree; Conowingo, A. M. Beckedorf; Londonderry, James Dougherty; West Lewisport, Henry Gross; Millersburg, G. O. Bowman; Swatara, John Young; Derry, Frank Smith; Lower Swatara, Wm. K. Wilson; Washington, Charles Beckedorf; Berks, Benjamin B. Bishel; C. H. Rhoads; Middle Falls, Peter Hoeker; New Stiles, Daniel Casson; George Shoop; South Starover, Daniel Casson; T. Upper Shoop; Jacob Miller; H. Miller; Albert Leaman; Jefferson, William Richards; Jackson, James Miller; Bush, Henry Richardson; Gratz, M. H. Saffery; East Haver, Dan A. Ulrich; West Haver, Geo. W. Finney; Susquehanna, James McAllister; Wiconisco, George Kitzler.

By order of the Chairman,  
FRANK SMITH, Secretary.  
August 6, 1863.

## The Telegraph.

The Telegraph of last evening occupies its entire editorial columns in abuse of Judge Woodward. This shows their own appreciation of the cause they advocate. They cannot defend their own candidate, and they have no principles to advocate upon which they dare to go before the people, and so they spit their venom at Judge Woodward, who can well afford to pass by as the "idle winds which he respects not." They might as well shoot their pop-guns at the sun, in the hope of depriving us of the light of day, as to fire at Justice Woodward, so far above them, in the hope of depriving the people of Pennsylvania of his services as Governor.

The oft-repeated calumny that Justice Woodward advocated the disfranchisement of the foreigner and the soldier is reiterated. The Democratic party, that never in its whole history was so firmly and decidedly united, is said by this unscrupulous sheet to be divided in their support of Justice Woodward! We would suggest to the Telegraph that, as its reputation for veracity is not of the highest character, it cannot possibly make any impression upon this community by its unsupported word, and that the repetition of these slanders is therefore only a waste of breath.

The Telegraph further says that Governor Curtin, in the canvass, desires to avoid all personalities. We have no doubt his Excellency would be glad to do so, that his precedents and short comings, his weakness and imbecility might not be exposed to the people. "If personalities are to be persisted in," concludes this docty editor, "we shall take a hand in the same game, which will decide the fate of our opponents."

If this conceited scribbler could defeat Judge Woodward by any amount of lying he would unquestionably accomplish it, but the people have taken the matter in their own hands and the fate of the Democratic party—notwithstanding the trenchant pen of the Telegraph—will not be decided until the second Tuesday of October, and then not at all to its liking.

The Philadelphia North American is sorely discouraged at the prospect of the coming election in Pennsylvania. The Republicans are not only disorganized, but it seems they are turning Copperheads. It says:

The singular habit some of these Republicans have of never saying a word against the Democrats, but of perpetually denouncing the Republican President, Cabinet, General-in-Chief, generals and almost every one else, on our side, save more of real Copperheadism, than of anything else, and we cannot under-

stand by what right such men are allowed to call themselves Republicans, when they are in point of fact virtual enemies.

This simply shows that the conservative portion of the Republican party have become disgusted with the extreme and lawless measures of the radicals who now control the administration at Washington, and betokens their speedy downfall. It shows that men of mind and thought are not to be compelled to follow a single idea. They look over the whole field and select for themselves such a course as will best serve to carry them to the desired goal. They are not to be coerced into following blindly after mad fanatics, when they clearly see that they are in the path that leads to destruction. They are not willing to enter a contest alongside of a blind Polyphemus, who in his fury is as likely to slay his friends as enemies. They wish to expend their force in some intelligent direction, where they see it will accomplish some good result.

If the administration were not blind to the signs of the times they would see in this the hand-writing upon the wall, warning them of their threatened doom. They would stop the horrible feast of blood and carnage at which they are now revelling, destroy the dam of fanaticism which has turned away the waters of peace from the citadel of our country, and thus save it from irrevocable ruin.

## The Gubernatorial Canvass.

Yesterday's Press in a long article on the coming canvass for Governor, speaking of Judge Woodward, says: "On one side we see a sympathizer with treason—so avowed—and in alliance with men like Hughes, Reed, Ingersoll, and the rest, whose triumph would be full of danger to the administration."

Since Forney has obtained a fat office at Washington, and wormed himself into horse and shoddy contracts, through which he is gorging himself at the expense of the toll and blood of the people, he is particularly sensitive to any danger which threatens the administration. This bread and butter patriot is ready to cringe at the footstool of any power that furnishes him the means to gratify his depraved tastes and beastly appetites; but Lincoln dethroned, he could not find any one else to accept his services, and losing his subsidy, would have nothing left but the execration of all honorable men.

The administration, as Forney has from time to time informed us, having made up their minds to destroy our government and erect on its ruins another which, while preserving the forms of the old Union, shall be clothed with monarchical powers, the election of Judge Woodward would certainly be fraught with danger to its revolutionary plans and purposes. Judge Woodward as Governor would undoubtedly uphold the law, jealously guard the rights of the people, and use every effort in his power to restore the Union as it was founded by the patriots and statesmen who rescued our country from the grasp of British tyranny, and who having periled their lives in the cause of freedom knew best how to guard and protect it by a fundamental law.

According to creatures like Forney, every man who questions the acts of the Jacobin party they serve, or stand up against any encroachments upon the rights of individuals, every man who asks our rulers to be governed by the charter of powers delegated to them by the sovereign people, instead of being guided by some "higher law," is a traitor to his country. In this sense Judge Woodward is unquestionably "a sympathizer with treason," and so are a large majority of the people of Pennsylvania, as will be shown by their suffrages in October next.

## Outrage Committed by Negro Soldiers.

The following communication appears in the St. Louis Republican of August 7:

Mr. Editor: We landed at a place called Compromise, in Tennessee, near the dividing line between Kentucky and Tennessee, and heard there, from the neighbors, of a most horrible murder, committed yesterday morning, Tuesday, the 4th inst. Eight negro soldiers, fully armed, had come from the camp on Island No. 10, went to the house of Mr. Frank Beckham, on the river immediately where we landed this morning, and murdered him, aged forty years, his old father, (Major Benjamin Beckham, aged eighty), and four children of Mr. F. Beckham—Laura, aged fourteen, Kate, aged ten, Caroline, seven, and Richard, two years. They first caught Mr. F. Beckham and his aged father, tied them, marbled them to the edge of the bank of the river, shot and stabbed them, and threw their bodies into the water. They then threw little Dick into the river, tied the two youngest girls together, and threw them in, then forced the oldest girl and beat her over the head with their muskets until she sank down. The bodies of old Major Beckham and the youngest child have been recovered. Many of our passengers and myself went to the house and saw them. Fortunately two of the family of children were off at school, and the mother and one child four year old, went up to Owensboro, Kentucky, with us on our last trip. All the rest were murdered. Twelve of the negroes were caught by our cavalry and are now confined at Island No. 10. Six are yet at large. The immediate motive for the deed was the right to be the fact that Mr. Beckham took up the river with a negro girl as nurse, whose mother had run off, and was at Island No. 10. The negroes had before attempted to steal the girl away, but Mr. Beckham drove them off with arms. The above is a correct statement of the murder I got from the neighbors and a Mr. Max Jehlan, who had, just an hour before, left Mr. Beckham's house, and is now a passenger on the boat.

Truly yours,  
GEORGE O. HART.

We call the attention of our readers to the above letter which exhibits the first fruits of the radical policy pursued by the present administration.

Ever since this war began, the sanguinary war preachers of the Abolition school; every Abolition orator, and the entire Abolition press have been advocating a course directly tending to inaugurate such horrible scenes as that described above. John Brown has been canonized as a saint in New England pulpits, and the song, "John Brown's Soul is Marching on," has been sung by Forney and his drunken followers as a National Anthem. Tous-saint l'Ouverture, the black demon who led the massacre in St. Domingo, carrying aloft in place of a flag the head of a white infant upon the end of a pike-staff, has been eulogized by Wendell Phillips and others as the greatest hero that ever lived—greater than even our own Washington!

It is not necessary to say to any intelligent man, that such teachings must inevitably produce such fruits, nor are these men deceived in that respect, it is precisely what they aim at and anticipate. The outrage above detailed will make their hearts leap for joy, and they

will hail it as the dawn of the glorious day for which they have watched and prayed. If they could they would carry to every hearthstone in the South the same fendish carnage. And all this they do in the name of God and humanity! Is it possible to produce any better evidence to prove their utter madness? In the name of civilization and Christianity, we ask that these lunatics, if left unchained, shall at least be divested of all power to work out their evil purposes. Upon you, fellow-citizens, devolves this task at the coming elections. Through your suffrages you can show most effectually your condemnation of this bloody and inhuman policy. Every vote cast against the Democratic party sustains the perpetrators of these infamous crimes, and every intelligent man who contributes to their success must be followed through life by the curse of Cain.

It will not do for us to imagine that because these wrongs occur in a distant State that we are secure from their recurrence in this latitude. If the aims of these madmen can be attained, and from three to five hundred thousand negroes armed and let loose to ravage and destroy in the South, what security have we that, when the South is desolated and these semi-barbarians drunk with blood, they will not turn and rend us? Independent of the claims of humanity, we are personally interested, the question comes home to our very firesides.

We have faith, however, in the good sense and intelligence of the American people, and feel assured that their "sober second thought" will, in the future as in the past, be right, and that a crowning Democratic majority in October next will avert from Pennsylvania and the Nation these clinging curses—these irretrievable calamities.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

#### ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

PROMOTION OF BRIG. GEN. WARREN—A NEW REBEL CAMP DISCOVERED, ETC.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Information has been received here to-day from the Army of the Potomac, stating that Brigadier General Warren, chief of the operations, has been promoted to Major General. This appointment is generally conceded by all to be justly due to this distinguished and accomplished officer.

A new rebel camp was discovered on Pony Mount, near Culpeper, on Sunday. It is believed that the rebels came from the south side of the Rapidan.

William F. Howell, of Philadelphia, for a long time chief clerk to the quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, has been rewarded for his ability and fidelity by the appointment of captain in the same department.

Brigadier General Patton, Provost Marshal General, has obtained a short leave of absence to attend to private business, it being the first time since his entry into the volunteer service that he has been absent from his arduous duties. Deputy Provost Marshal Sharpe acts in his stead.

No movements of a general character have transpired for some time. The weather is intensely hot, the earth dry and parched, and man and beast are glad to seek the cooling shades.

#### DISPATCH FROM GEN. MEADE.

The following dispatch has been received at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, August 6:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 6.

MAJOR GEN. HALLOCK, General in Chief—General—My attention having been called to what purports to be an official dispatch of General R. E. Lee, commander of the Confederate army, to General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, denying the accuracy of my telegram to you of July 14, announcing the result of a cavalry affair at Falling Waters. I have delayed taking any notice of Gen. Lee's report until the return of Brigadier General Kilpatrick, absent on leave, who commanded the cavalry engaged on the occasion referred to, and on whose report from the field my telegram was based. I now enclose the official report of Brigadier General Kilpatrick, made after his attention had been called to Lee's report. You will see that he refutes and confirms all that my dispatch averred, and proves most conclusively that General Lee has been deceived by his subordinates, or he would never, in the face of the facts, have made the assertions his report contains.

It appears that I was in error in stating that the body of General Pettigrew was left in our hands, although I would not communicate that fact until an officer from the field reported to me that he had seen the body. It is now ascertained from the Richmond papers that General Pettigrew, though mortally wounded, was taken to Winchester, where he subsequently died.

The three battle flags captured on this occasion and sent to Washington belonged to the 40th, 47th and 56th Virginia regiments of infantry. General Lee will surely acknowledge that these were not left in the hands of stragglers asleep in barns.

Respectfully yours,  
GEO. G. MEADE,  
Major General Commanding.

#### REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. KILPATRICK—THE FIGHT AT FALLING WATERS.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION CAVALRY CORPS, West Point Junction, Va., August 7.

To Col A. J. Alexander, chief of staff, cavalry corps.

In compliance with a letter just received from the headquarters of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, directing me to give facts connected with my fight at Falling Waters, I have the honor to state that at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 14th of July, I learned that the enemy's pickets were retreating in my front. Having been previously ordered to attack at 7 a. m. I was ready to move at once. At daylight I had reached the crest of the hills occupied by the enemy an hour before, and at a few moments before 6 o'clock Gen. Custer drove the rear guard of the enemy into the river at Williamsport. Learning from reports that a portion of the enemy had retreated in the direction of Falling Waters, I at once moved rapidly for that point, and came up with the rear guard of the enemy at 7:30 a. m. at a point 5 miles from Falling Waters. We pressed on, driving them before us, capturing many prisoners and one gun. When within a mile and a half of Falling Waters the enemy was found in large force drawn up in line of battle on the crest of a hill commanding the road in which I was advancing. His left was protected by earthworks, and his right extended to the woods far on my left. The enemy was, when first seen, in two lines of battle with arms stacked. Within less than one thousand yards of his large force a second piece of artillery with its support, consisting of infantry, was captured while attempting to get into position. The gun was taken to the rear. A portion of the 6th Michigan cavalry, seeing only that portion of the enemy behind the earthwork, charged, led by Major Weber, forming one of the most gallant charges ever made. At a trot he passed up the hill, received the fire from the whole line, and the next moment rode through and over the earthworks, passed to the right, scattering the rebels along the entire line, and returned with a loss of thirty killed, wounded and missing, including the gallant Major Weber, who was killed.

I directed General Custer to send forward one regiment of skirmishers, but they were not driven back, and could be sent to them and driven back, and followed by the rebels, until checked by the 1st Michigan and a squadron of the 8th New York.

The second brigade having come up, it was thrust into position, and after a fight of two hours and thirty minutes we routed the enemy at all points and drove them toward the river. When within a short distance of the bridge, Gen. Buford's command came up and took the advance. We lost 29 killed, 36 wounded and 40 missing. We found upon the field 125 dead rebels and brought away upwards of 50 wounded; a large number of the enemy's wounded were left upon the field in charge of their own surgeons. We captured two guns, three battle flags and upwards of 1,600 prisoners.

To Gen. Custer and his brigade, Lieutenant Pennington and his battery, and one squadron of the 8th New York cavalry, of Gen. Buford's command, all praise is due.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,  
J. KILPATRICK,  
Brig. Gen. Vols. Com'dg. Division.

## ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Some miscreants are reported to have been detected in an attempt to blow up the Croton Aqueduct, at Tarrytown, on Monday night. They broke into the powder magazine, and stole a keg of powder, which was found with them near the aqueduct. The evidence being insufficient, the men were released after a hearing.

## FROM THE ARMY OF THE SOUTH-WEST.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—The report of the operations of the Army of Tennessee from the time Gen. Grant took command of the expedition against Vicksburg to the surrender of that place, is published in an official gazette. He says he cannot close his report without expressing his thanks for his good fortune in being placed in co-operation with Admiral Porter. He says that officer, with the very efficient officers under him, have ever shown the greatest readiness in their co-operation, no matter what was to be done or what risk to be taken, either by their men or their vessels. Without this prompt and cordial support, my movements would have been much embarrassed, if not wholly defeated.

## ARREST OF COUNT JOUNESS.

BOSTON, August 12.—Count Jouness has been indicted by the Grand Jury as a common nuisance. He pled not guilty and held in 10,000 dollars to answer at court.

## BY THE MAILS.

### DRAFTED MEN—DESSERTERS.

The following order in regard to drafted men held as deserters, has just been issued by the Provost Marshal General:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 9, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 57.—The following opinion of Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General, with regard to men who have been drafted, and who were abroad or at sea at the time of the draft, is published for the information and guidance of officers of this bureau, viz: The class of persons referred to, if deserters according to the letter of the statute, are so according to its spirit, and should not be so treated by the government. The drafted men who are declared to be deserters for having failed to report themselves for duty are those who have had actual personal notice, or constructive notice, from leaving a summons at their last place of residence, that they have been drafted, and that their attendance at the place of rendezvous named is required. It is assumed that the constructive notice has reached the parties, and hence they are denounced as deserters for not obeying it. Desertion involves a criminal intent, and a man cannot, in the sense of the law, or with any propriety of language, be held to have deserted a service when he did not know he belonged to it—when he neglected a duty when he had no means of knowing that it had been imposed upon him. The law would stultify itself were it to declare otherwise.

Ignorance of the law excuses no man, but obliges no man to do an impossible thing, nor can it on any principle hold him responsible for not having done it. When, therefore, a drafted man is abroad, or at sea, or otherwise placed in such circumstances as to render it physically impossible for him to have any knowledge of the draft, and of his duty under it, he shall not be advertised or treated as a deserter. Such a step would be cruel, and would shock the sense of public justice which all entertain. If such person do not, without delay, report themselves for duty, after receiving information that they have been drafted, they should be arrested as deserters. It will be for the Secretary of War to determine how long the public interest will permit the government to wait for the return of this class of persons. Unquestionably the drafted men who do not return within a reasonable time to the country, as to the extent of the service, should not be accepted a part of the quota of troops due to the States from which they belong.

JAMES B. FREY,  
Provost Marshal General.

## THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO GOV. SEYMOUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 11, 1863.

To his Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York:

Yours of the 8th, with Judge Advocate General Waterbury's report, was received to-day. Asking you to remember that I consider time as being very important, both to the general cause of the country and to the soldiers already in the field, I beg to remind you that I waited, at your request, from the 1st to the 6th inst., in view of its great length, and the known time and apparent care taken in its preparation, I did not doubt that it contained your full opinion as you desired to present it. It contained figures for twelve districts, omitting the four nineteen, as I supposed because you found nothing to complain of as to them. I answered accordingly. In doing so I laid down the principle to which I propose adhering, which is to proceed with the draft, at the same time employing inflexible means to avoid any great wrong. With the communication received to-day, you send figures for twenty-eight districts, including the twelve sent before, and still omitting three, for which I suppose the enrolments are not yet received. In looking over the fuller list of twenty-eight districts, I find that the quotas for sixteen of them are above 2,000 and below 2,700, while of the rest six are above 2,700 and six are below 2,700. Applying the principle to these new facts, the Fifth and Seventh districts must be added to the four in which the quotas have already been reduced 2,000 for the first draft, and with these four others must be added to those to be enrolled. The correct case will then stand: The quotas of the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth districts, fixed at 2,200 for the first draft. The Provost Marshal General informs me that the drawing is already completed in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth districts. In the others, except the three outstanding, the drawing will be made upon the quotas as now fixed. After the first draft, the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first will be re-enrolled for the purpose and in the manner stated in my letter of the 7th inst. The same principle will be applied to the now outstanding districts when they shall come in. No part of my former letter is repudiated by reason of not being restated in this, or for any other cause.

Your obedient servant,  
A. LINCOLN

## THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE EXPEDITION INTO ARKANSAS—AFFAIRS AT WICKSBURG—DESTRUCTION OF REBEL PROPERTY.

CAIRO, August 11.—Gambuts is being prepared to co-operate with Gen. Steele's expedition into Arkansas. Wickburg is being put in a complete sanitary condition. Rebels are still issued daily to upwards of 10,000 inhabitants.

It is reported that the guerrilla Richardson has returned to West Tennessee, with requirements to carry out the rebel conscription. It is said he has been instructed to conscript all the light colored men between 18 and 45, to serve for three years as soldiers, and at the expiration of that time they are to be manumitted, but are to receive no pay for services. The reconnoissance under Major Warden, of Gen. Bansom's staff, to Woodville, seventy miles from Natchez, destroyed five locomotives, forty-three platform and twelve passenger cars; burned a rebel cotton factory at Woodville, and also cotton and manufactured goods to the amount of \$200,000.

Cairo is thronged with twenty-day furloughed men from below on their way home. Twenty deserters delivered themselves up, after hearing a speech from General Logan, at Marion, a day or two since.

Deserters are being captured daily in the southern counties of Illinois, and forwarded to their regiments.

## FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWBERN, August 10.—The appointment of Colonel Lee, of the 27th Massachusetts, as provost marshal, and Captain D. Sanford, of the same regiment, as provost marshal of Newbern gives universal satisfaction.

Colonel Biggs, the chief quartermaster of this department, leaves in a day or two for Fortress Monroe, where he will establish his headquarters.

## THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, August 11.—A special dispatch from Lexington to the Commercial says: Reports from the front indicate that all is quiet on the border.

The refugees from East Tennessee report that Forrest's mounted force was to rendezvous at Korret or Concord.

A rebel brigade, under Armstrong, had arrived at the former place. Gen. Burnside arrived at Lexington yesterday. The movement of troops in that direction is very active.

## THE CONSCRIPTION BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 11.—A writ of habeas corpus was allowed by Judge Chambers, on Saturday, ordering Gen. Canby to produce the body of Guy W. Hollister, a conscript from the interior part of the State. The counsel for the conscript, Jas. O. C. Fabb, claims in his petition that the conscription act is illegal, null and void. Gen. Canby made return this morning that the drafted men are not under his command, whereupon a new writ was issued to the officer having control of the forces on Riker's Island, where Hollister is claimed to be.

## FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, August 9.—A company of citizen scouts, numbering about sixty, organized in Northern Alabama, in June last, to resist the rebel conscription, have thus far evaded every effort to capture them. They report to General Dodge, at Corinth, that their number is increasing daily. They have either captured or driven out every officer sent into that section to enforce the conscription.

Letters from privates in Bragg's army report him falling back to Atlanta.

A considerable number of rebel deserters, who had retained their arms, are in the mountains near Pikeville, Ala., and are organizing with the citizens to resist the conscription.

## THE PIRATE GEORGIA.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The bark Lord Baltimore, from Rio Janeiro, reports the bark God Hope, from Boston for the Cape of Good Hope, was captured by the privateer Georgia, on the 13th of June, in latitude 22° 30' long 42° 08', and burned the next day. The crew and passengers were transferred to the bark J. W. Seaver, from Boston for the Amoy river, and landed at Rio Janeiro. The pirates bonded the Seaver for \$16,000.

## FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE—NEWS FROM CHARLESTON—WARM WEATHER.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 10.—United States gunboat Western World, Captain Gregory, arrived this morning from Moorehead City, North Carolina, with the prize steamer Kate in tow. The Kate is an English built steamer, recently captured while attempting to run the blockade from Wilmington.

The United States revenue transport steamer Flora, W. A. Booth commander, arrived last evening from off Charleston. They report having left Port Royal on Friday the 7th, and passed close by Charleston at eleven o'clock that evening. They heard heavy and rapid firing.

The bombardment was between Fort Sumpter and Morris Island, and the sky was brilliantly illuminated by the shell.

On the 8th, while off Cape Lookout, was boarded by the blockade runner James Adger. On the 9th put out the fires to repair boilers, detaching them ten hours.

The Cherry-stone boat arrived at Fortress Monroe at two o'clock this afternoon with two prisoners, the father and son, charged with the shooting of two of the United States sentinels at Cherry-stone last Saturday.

The old inhabitants at Fortress Monroe say that yesterday was the warmest day experienced here since 1836.

A soldier died from sunstroke in the Fortress.

## THE IOWA EXCITEMENT SUBSIDED.

MUSCATINE, August 11.—The latest advices report that the excitement in Keokuk county has subsided. Upon the arrival of the military from Davenport, the insurgents dispersed. The Unionists prominent in shooting Foley were arrested and bound over. Some arrests of insurgents had been made, and others will be. Most of the military have returned. One company from this place remains with the sheriff's posse.

HOW TO FORETELL THE WEATHER.—Take a walk a few miles into the country, until you arrive at a field where cows are grazing, and if the animals turn their tails to the wind, you may be sure it will be stormy; if they turn their faces, it will be fair; but if some stand one way and some another, you may toss up a few cents, and as they come down, heads or tails, you can see which way it will be; if no other good result from this, you will have a good walk, and perhaps see nature in all her glowing beauty and loveliness.

TURN a Hail Insurance Company, which assures against loss of damage from the hail-storms which are here at times a most terrible calamity for husbandmen.

## New Advertisements.

TO THOSE DESIRING TO PRODUCE SUBSTITUTES, AND TO THOSE WISHING TO BECOME SUBSTITUTES.

The undersigned, Military Claim Agents, tender their services for the procuring of Substitutes for Drafted men, as well as for the securing of the highest price for those wishing to sell themselves as substitutes. They will register the names of each class referred to, with the amounts, in money, proposed to be given by the one and to be received by the other.

Those interested are invited to call at the office, in the Exchange Building, opposite the Dauphin County Jail, in

MADWELL & MAGUIRE,  
Military Claim Agents.

## THE BEST BEER IN THE CITY!

THE EMERGENCY BEER!  
PLENTY BEER!  
Friends of an excellent glass of beer, the best refreshment in this hot weather, can get it always at my house, as I am supplied regularly from T. SPANGHER'S Brewery, Lancaster, Pa.

Call on  
GEO. BEESTER.

## Amusements.

BRANT'S HALL!