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### DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS. FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT. WALTER H. LOWRIE.

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

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 st District—Theodore Cuyler, Philadelphia.
Do.....Robert J. Hemphill....do Do....John Fullerton, jr.....do.
Do...Isaac Leech......do.
..do...John D. Evans, Chester county. 2d...do....wm. H. Witte, Montgomery county.

4th...do....wm. T. Rogers, Bucks county.

5th...do.....Hiester Clymer, Rorks agunty.

7th...do.....William Randall, Schuylkill county. Sth...do.... As 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 kiliot, Northumberland county. 13th...do... William Elliot, Northumberland county.
14th...do... Samuel Hepburn, Cumberland county.
15th...do... William M. Brisbin, Lebanon county.
15th...do... George Sanderson, Lancaster county.
15th...do... John F. Spangler, York county.
18th...do... John F. Spangler, York county.
18th...do... J. Simpson Africa, Huntingdon county.
19th...do... William Bigler, Clearfield county.
25th...do... William Bigler, Clearfield county.
25th...do... Thomas B. Searight, Fayette county.
25th...do... Geo W. Cass, Allegheny county.
25th...do... Geo W. Cass, Allegheny county.
25th...do... James P. Barr.......do.
25th...do... David S. Morris, Lawrence county.
27th...do... Thomas W. Grayton, Crawford county.
27th...do... Thomas W. Grayton, Crawford county.
28th...do... Eennedy 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.

Dauphia 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:

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. Meloney. Middletown—North ward, G. A. Lauman; Middle ward, John Lafferty; South ward, Jno. H. Snavely; Lykons, Geo. W. Ferree; Conewago, A. M. Redsecker; Londonderry, James Dougherty; West Londonderry, Henry Gross; Millersburg, Geo Bowmaa; Swatara, John Young; Derry, Frank Smith; Lower Swatara, Wm. K. Wilson; Washington, Charles Stine; Mifflin, H. C. Beshler; Dauphin, C. H. Rhoads; Middle Paxton, Peter Hocker; Reed, B. Stiles Duucaa; Lower Paxton, George Shoop; South Hanover, Daniel Cassel, Ten; Upper Paxton, Jacob Miller; Halifax, Albert Loomis; Jefferson, William Richards; Jackson, James Miller; Rush, Henry Eichenlab; Gratz, Mathias Bellow; East Hanover, Daniel Urich; West Hanover, Geo. W. Finney; Susguehanna, James M'Allister; Wiconisco, George Reitzer.

ames M'Allister; wassers, By order of the chairman, PRANK SMITH, Secretary.

Eighth Census, 1860. We are indebted to Hon. Myer Strouse, for a copy of the "Preliminary Report of the Eighth Census, 1800." Mr. Strouse has been attentive to us, and we are obliged to him.

THE address of the Chairman of the State Central Committee, in another column, will be found a remarkably able exposition of party principles and policy—a sound, forcible and pertinent State paper, worthy of the great issues now presented before the country. Let it be read and circulated throughout the Commonwealth. Its wholesome and convincing truths, the calm and careful method of its argument, are well calculated to come home to the minds of the people. A press of matter to-day, delays extended comment. We shall take an early opportunity of giving a suitable analysis of this admirable document.

# Governor Curtin.

One of the orators at the Abolition Convention held at Pittsburg, said that he had reliable assurances from the Governor that "he would stump the State from the Delaware to Lake Erie." We would suggest to his Excellency that he had better begin at once. There are an immense mass of damning facts that he will have to explain, and as there is but about two months until the election day, he will find the time all too short to perform this Herculean labor. The "only man in Allegheny county that supports Andrew G. Curtin" has already spoken, but this will not satisfy the public. The Judge is too well known as one "full of sound and fury signifying nothing" to have his windy rhetoric produce any effect upon his hearers. You really must walk up to the rack "Andy," and redeem the pledge made by your friend. We have a great many questions we desire you to answer before the people, and beg you will favor us with an early opportunity. Please relieve an anxious community by informing us through the columns of your Hessian organ when you will begin, and where?

Civil Liberty the Support of Religion. While the Abolition press of the country is denouncing Judge Woodward, and attempting to array against him the vote of our naturalized citizens, it will be well, perhaps, to remind them of the fact that the party arrayed against the democracy this year, is the same fanatical combination that has always been opposed to it. They are composed of Federalists, Whigs, Anti-masons, Native Americans, Know Nothings, Republicans, all now permeated and poisoned by the virus of New England Abolitionism. They are the party that have always been prescriptive in their policy, and ready to force their peculiar views upon others wherever they have the power. If foreigners who reside amongst us, who have come to this country for the purpose of enjoying their own opinions, and worshiping God after the manner that suits them best, wish to preserve their present rights and liberties, they can by no means contribute to the support of a party that is aiming at the establishment of

burnt witches, persecuted Quakers, and who. if once firmly fixed in authority, would unquestionably commence a war of extermination upon Catholics, for whom they have the most bitter hatred.

On this subject a cotemporary says: "How true it is that civil and religious freedom go hand in hand. Look at the prominent actors now who are striving to strengthen the Washington despotism, and they will be found among the most prominent of those who a few years ago were denouncing Popery as anti-Christ, and stimulating mobs to attack Roman Catholic places of worship and nunneries. These men are now just as loud in their denunciations of the civil rights of their fellowcitizens, by the downfall of civil liberty to open the way to a religious despotism. The history of Puritanism in New England should be the beacon light to warn the men of this generation of what the descendants of those persecutors are eager to accomplish. If they succeed in overthrowing civil liberty, the liberty to worship God in our own way will be put under restriction, and the worst days of Puritan perse-

etable be revived. The Charges against Judge Woodward. The character of Judge Woodward stands so high, and his record so clear, that the malignant ingenuity of Gov. Curtin's special organ can invent but two charges against him, bo h

cution in Lynn, Salem, Plymouth and Barn-

of which are easily refuted. The first charge is, that as a member of the Reform Convention of 1837-38, he proposed to deprive Foreigners of the fight of suffrage. The fact of the case is that he merely resorted to the parliamentary tactics allowable on such occasions, to defeat a proposition of that character made by a member of the Convention from Chester county. On a subsequent occasion, during the long discussion of the amendment confining the elective franchise to white freemen, when an Abolition member from Philadelphia, named Earle, charged Judge Woodward with having offered and advocated a resolution to exclude foreigners from voting and holding office; the latter repudiated the idea in the following words, which can be found in vol. 10, page 34, of the Debates of the Convention:

"Mr. Woodward explained, that he did not wish to be slandered by any reporter, or misrepresented by any member on this floor, and he would not allow gentlemen to impute measures and sentiments to him which did not belong to him. He said he never did propose to exclude the foreigners now in the county, from political privileges, nor those who should at any time hereafter come to the country. He presumed that the gentleman, (Mr. Earle,) alluded to an amendment offered by him in Convention at Harrisburg, which proposed nothing more than an inquiry into the expediency of preventing foreigners, who should arrive in the country after 1841, from voting and holding office. That was an amendment to the proposition made by the gentleman from Chester, (Mr Thomas,) suggesting an inquiry into the expe diency of excluding foreigners altogether from our soil; and the amount of it was to give the proposed inquiry a different direction from that proposed by the gentleman from Chester. The proposition of the gentleman from Chester being withdrawn, Mr. Woodward explained, that he withdrew his amendment.'

That is the whole story. Judge Woodward, by a common parliamentary manœuvre, defeated a proposition to exclude foreigners from this State, by an amendment proposing an inquiry into a kindred subject. His amendment forced the original mover to withdraw his proposition, and the subject was not again agitated Upon this narrow ground the organ of Gov.

Curtin has the supreme impudence to ask citizens of foreign birth to turn their backs upon Judge Woodward, the life-long advocate of vote for Andrew G. Curtin, who was one of the leaders of the bigoted and proscriptive order of Know Nothings. Are Gov. Curtin's friends so foolish as to suppose that the people can forget that he was an active Know Nothing during the short and inglorious life time of that contemptable organization? That he was Secretary of the Commonwealth under the administration of Gov. Pollock? That he was a candidate for U.S. Senator before the Know Nothing caucus at the session of 1855, and the principal rival of Simon Cameron for the honor of representing the principles of Know Nothingism in the councils of the Nation? Surely Gov. Curtin's friends cannot hope that citizens of foreign birth have forgotten these recent facts in his history, or believe that they can be so utterly lost to self-respect as to vote for a candidate who assisted in marshaling the bigeted host that a few short years ago sought their disfranchisement and abasement.

When Gov. Curtin was a leader in the Know Nothing organization and a member of the only Know Nothing administration that ever disgraced our State, Judge Woodward was in the ranks of the Democracy, combating that edious heresy. We need not go to the musty records of the past for this fact. It is open and patent | ficient number of loyal inhabitants to form a to every man whose memory reaches back to the year 1854. If Judge Woodward had been at heart a Know Nothing, as his enemies now assert, why did he not embrace the opportunity which this organization afforded of carrying out his cherished principles? Why, on the contrary, did he oppose this order when Gov. Curtin favored it, and why contribute to its

The second charge against Judge Woodward is that he concurred in the opinion of the Supreme Court disfranchising the soldier. It is not true that the soldier is disfranchised. He can exercise the right of suffrage whenever he appears like any other citizen at the ballot box in the district of his residence. But the Constitution prevents him from voting when he is absent from the State, precisely as it prevents feeling of the country and not left to the conevery other citizen from voting under like circumstances. Judge Woodward merely declared such to be the proper construction of the Constitution, and his opinion received the concurrence of John M. Read, the only Republican Judge on the Bench, as it does of every lawyer in the State whose opinion is worth having. The Republicans reaped all the advantages of this decision, which gave their candidate the profitable office of sheriff of Philadelphia, whose official patronage now serves to keep several Republican newspapers in Philadelphia above

Disfranchising the soldier, indeed! These Republicans are very anxious for the poor soldier so long as they can compel him to vote the Abolition ticket, but let him dare to exercise his own judgment and off goes his head. Witness the case of Lieutenant Edgerly of New Hampshire who was summarily dismissed the service by that superlative old granny, Adjua despotism, to be controlled by the bigoted | tant General Thomas, for the crime of voting | residence in Troy.

descendants of the New England Puritans, who | the "Copperhead ticket" which ticket received more votes than the Abolition ticket which Lieutenant Edgarly was ordered to vote, but didn't. Such is Abolition solicitude for the soldier! When they can use him like a slave, he receives their most profound sympathy; but when he dares to think for himself he is kicked out of the service by some insolent superior whose record is stained by manifold malfeasances.

We take the liberty of respectfully advising Governor Curtin to give up the business of ingratiating himself with citizens of foreign birth, as a bad job. It won't pay for him. They are not quite so green as to swallow an old Know Nothing. He had better turn his attention exclusively to "American citizens of African descent" with whom he will meet with much better success.

WHEN AND HOW THE WAR SHOULD END.

In July, 1861, Congress adopted, by an almost unanimous vote, a resolution offered by the venerable John J. CRITTENDEN, which de-

That this wa: 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 catablished institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and prese ve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and as soon as these objects

are accomplished, THE WAR OUGHT TO CEASE. Here was a distinct and formal declaration by the National Legislature, at an early stage

of the war, of its objects: 1. It was not waged for oppression, conquest or subjugation, or to overthrow or interfere with the rights or institutions of the States. 2. It was waged to maintain the Constitution-to preserve the Union-with the "dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired.

3. "As soon as these objects [the maintainance of the Constitution, preservation of the Union and protection of the rights of the States] are accomplished, THE WAR OUGHT TO CEASE.

The country accepted the war, as thus authoritatively defined, and has freely poured out its treasure and its blood to accomplish "these objects." The Democratic party of New York, in State Convention, formally adopted this resolution of Congress as its platform, in relation to the war, and pledged itself to its energetic and cordial support. Wives, mothers and sisters, in all the loyal States-relying upon this Congressional pledge as to the purpose of the war-have freely sent forth husbands, sons and brothers, to risk their lives on the battle field to attain "these objects"

The war has been prosecuted with varying fortune for more than two years since this Congressional declaration was put on record. Two thousand millions of money have been expended, and hundred of thousands of lives have been sacrificed upon the altar of our country. At last light dawns. There are un-mistakable indications that "these objects" for which the war is prosecuted, are about to be accomplished, and the glad pean can soon be sounded through every valley and over every hill-top in the land-"the war ought to cease." The recent successes of the federal troops

have broken the rebel military power. The affairs of the confederacy are in such a critical condition that the people of the several States composing it are likely—on being assured that the Crittenden resolutions will be adhered to by us, and that, on the subsidence of armed rebellion in their respective States, they can resume their place in the Union-to repudiate the leaders of the insurrection and return to the government of their fathers. Peace and a restoration of the Union are within our grasp, and it requires but wise action on the part the President, to close the war and bring back every star into the Union constellation. Will he do it?

Alas, just here is the painful doubt! We fear he will not-we believe he will not-unless constrained by an overwhelming pressure equal political rights and privileges, and to of public opinion. Our reason for this fear and belief is-that the radical Republican leaders are distinctly opposed to closing the war on the basis of the Crittenden congressional resolution, and demand negro emancipation as a condition precedent of peace—and the President, thus far, has, on every question, yielded at last to the views of the radicals. We think he will do so now—unless held back by a rising, swelling tide of popular indigna-

The fears which we express are not idle and groundless. We have enlarged upon this subect in former articles, which have been the subject of comment in the Republican press. We will only refer now to an additional significant indication of a perverse purpose at Washington Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, a man of considerable ability, and who seems to have the confidence of the administration, has published a letter, the purpose of which is to show, that by the rebellion the States in insurrection have been extinguished, and have ceased to be States, and that they must be subjugated and held as conquered territory. He takes ground that this conquered territory" can only be formed into

States and admitted into the Union as follows: Allow the inhabitants of a conquered territory to form themselves into States, only by adopting constitutions such as will forever remove all cause of collision with the United States. by excluding slavery threfrom, or continue military government over the conquered district until there shall appear therein a sufrepublican government, which, by guaranteeing freedom to all, shall be in accordance with the true spirit of the Constitution of the United

If this be the doctrine of the Administration if the war is not to cease in the consummation of the "objects" named in the Crittenden Congressional resolution—if the seceded States are not only not in the Union, but have ceased to exist as States—then, indeed, peace is far from our borders and we are just entering upon a negro war-a crusade for African eman-

We say to our readers—without reference to their political associations—to Republicans as well as Democrats, that there is danger of losing the golden moments for peace and a full restoration of the Union - that all depends upon the action of the President, and the chances are that he will go wrong. In every possible mode, he should be made aware of the trol of the radicals who attempt to keep possession of him.

Let the people speak in thunder tones, which will shake the White House, and proclaim that they are in favor of receiving back the Southern States as fast as they lay down the weapons of rebellion, and are opposed to inaugurating an endless negro war .- Albany

THE MISSISSIPPI PALACES .- There are now n the Yazoo river and its tributary streams. thirty-two wrecks of the finest steamers that ever floated upon the Mississippi river. The boats were removed to the Yazoo for safety at the commencement of the war. Some of them were converted into gunboats but performed little service, and were sunk or burned to prevent falling into federal hands.

The Government price for horses has advanced from \$120 to \$140, and from \$125 to To KILL FLEAS-Chain their hind legs to

tree, then go round in front and make mouths at them. Major General Wool is in feeble health at his

Gov. AIREN IN PRISON .- We do not know whether to believe the story which Parson Brownlow relates of Gov. Aiken's sufferings in the Richmond prison. He is represented as lying there, in suffering and grief after the confiscation of his property, because he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate government. The rebels must be more inexorable than our own rulers if a man of Aiken's wealth could not produce solid arguments for

Gov. Aikin was the largest slaveholder in South Carolina, numbering over 1,000 slaves on his plantations. He was, like most of the great slaveholders and planters, a Union man -opposed to secession and averse to revolution. Like other capitalists, the heavy planters and large holders of slaves were conservative-opposed to change and reluctant to encounter the hazards of war. They foresaw danger, to which the revolutionary class shut their eyes.

The secession movement was instigated by the lawyers and professional peliticians of the cities, not by the planters of the interior of the State. The men who rushed into the ranks of the army were the poor whites, the nonslaveholders, and they have fought the battles of the South. They fought against the idea of negro equality, a sentiment which still animates them, and which is felt by all classes North and South which are likely to be exposed to the close contact of the negro, either in competition or confraternity.

When the administration perverted this war into an anti-slavery crusade, it threw off from the national cause the great body of the large slaveholdars, who, contrary to the general opinion of the North, were like Gov. Aiken, in favor of the Union, and against secession.— Albany Argus.

A sad sight to see in free America-men marched through this city manacled to a chain—their destiny to become unwilling soldiers. The spectacle was visible here the other day.—N. Y. Argus.

The men were deserters. In any other service than ours they would have been shot .--Evening Journal.

The Journal was not wont to speak thus of 'fugitives from service." These deserters are conscripts, who, being declared enlisted from the time of the draft, are pronounced deserters if they do not report themselves for service.

Referring to one of these spectacles of chaingangs of soldiers passing through the National Capital, the Washington Constitutional Union

We have often read and heard stories of negroes handcuffed and marched in chain gangs from one place of slave labor to another. The narrators of these exhibitions always seemed to regard them as atrocities, abominable to the eye of civilization and christianity. During long sojourns in various parts of the South, and frequent visits to divers slave States, we never witnessed a chain gang of negroes. The privilege of beholding a double row of men handcuffed and chained marching along the streets has been reserved for our vision till these days of negro ascendency; but the men so chained were white. The Chronicle and Republican, and their brethren in negro sympathy, are inspired with no expressions of horror at these exhibitions. No! they would belie their proclivities if they manifested any kindness for the poor white man, or any indignation at inflictions on his rights and privieges .- Albany Argus.

THE BIG GUN AT CHARLESTON-WHAT IT CAN Do.—The breaching power of the 10 inch 300pounder Parrott rifled gun, now about to be used against the brick walls of Fort Sumter. will be best understood by comparing it with the ordinary 24-pounder siege gun, which was the largest gun employed for breaching fortifications during the Italian war.

"A 24-pounder round shot, which starts with a velocity of 1,635 feet per second, strikes an object at the distance of 3,500 yards with a velocity of about 300 feet per second. The 10-inch rifle 300-pound shot has an ini-

tial velocity of 1,111 feet, and has afterward a remaining velocity of 700 feet per second at a distance of 3,500 yards.

"From well known mechanical laws the resistance which these projectiles are capable of overcoming is equal to 33,750 pounds and 1, 914,150 pounds raised one foot in a second respectively. Making allowance for the difference of the diameters of these projectiles, it will be found that their penetrating power will be as 1 to 196. The penetration of the 24-pounder shot at 3,500 yards, in brick work, is 42 inches. The penetration of the 10-inch projectile will therefore be between six and seven feet into the same material. "To use a more familiar illustration—the power of the 10 inch rifle shot at the distance of 3,500 yards may be said to be equal to that of the united blows of 200 sledge hammers weighing 100 pounds each, falling from a height of ten feet and acting upon a drill ten inches in diameter."

## NEWS OF THE DAY. BY TELEGRAPH.

DEATH OF A REBEL GENERAL.

ST. Louis, August 14.—Intelligence has been received here of the death of the rebel General Holmes. He died from delirium tremens. Lieut.-Gen. Theophilus Hunter Holmes, whose death is announced above, was born in

North Carolina about 1809, and graduated at West Point in 1829. He served in various parts of the country, and when the rebellion broke out was stationed at Fort Columbus. New York harbor, in charge of the general recruiting service. He went in the latter part of 1860 to North Carolina, and resigned his commission in the U.S. Army April 28th, 1861. He has lately had command of the rebel forces in Arkansas, where he died .- Bulletin.

THE FATAL ALTERCATION BETWEEN U. S. OFFICERS.

Мемриів, August 11.—The following are the particulars of the shooting of Col. Cornyn by Lieut. Col. Bowen:

The court martial had closed for deliberation over the the evidence of Col. Phillips. Col. Bowen met Col. Cornyn in an ante room and said, "I understand you intend to impeach my testimony. Do you, or do you not?" Col. Cornyn replied, "I do, sir."

Col. Bowen then said, "You cannot do it." Col. Cornyn answered, "I will do so. Go away from me and let me alone;" at the same time striking Col. Bowen and knocking him over the table and grappling with him. After a scuffle, the two men were separated, Colonel Cornyn putting his hand on his revolver; whereupon Col. Bowen drew his revolver and fired four shots, all of which took effect. Col. Cornyn fell dead within the court room. A Commission will be convened to learn all the

FROM NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Aug. 14 .- Commodore Morris,

of the Navy, died in this city to-day. Common Council passed an ordinance to-day appropriating three millions dollars to exempt poor men from draft, by furnishing substitutes. A resolution was adopted, asking Gov. Seymour to prohibit all persons from recruiting in this city for other States.

# BY THE MAILS.

FORTRESS MONROE.

NEWS FROM CHARLESTON AND RICHMOND. FORTRESS MONROE, August 12.—The United States gunboat Memphis, Acting Master Curtis, commander, arrived this morning from Port Royal, and direct from our fleet off Charleston. She left the fleet on Sunday evening last, and brings no additional news. "The siege progressing satisfactorily" is confirmed

The 7th and 8th army corps are united into

Eortress Menroe immediately to take command of that section of the department in Newbern, North Carolina.

Major Benja B Foster, A. A. G., Dr. D. W. Hand, Medical Director, Lieut. Chas. R. Sterling, A. D. C., and Lieut. James D. Atwater, all of Msj. Gen. Peck's old staff, accompany him to his new field labors in that department. Steamer DeMolay, from Boston, arrived at

Hampton Roads this morning. An English doctor arrived at Fortress Monroe, to-day, from Richmond. The doctor gave his name, but wishes it not published. He says he left Richmond last Saturday, and came by cars to station Ivor, on the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad, thirty miles this side of Petersburg, which is as far as the cars are running. From Ivor he came in a Virginia carriage (a one horse two-wheel cart) to a point six miles this side of Suffolk, and from thence he came on foot to Nerfolk. He reports that there are no troops, not even a guard, in Suffolk, and no troops in Richmond, but the streets are filled with rebel officers.

"He saw no gunboats in the harbor of Richmond, but knows they are building two ironclads, but does not know how far they are ad-

"The Doctor was in Richmond five weeks, and complains of the high prices of board, (twelve dollars per week,) and hard fare at

"The Richmond Enquirer of Monday, 10th inst., expresses strong condemnation of the course the North Carolinians are pursuing, in calling a mass convention of the Unionists of North Carolina to send a delegation to Washington, D. C.

"The Enquirer speaks hopefully of Charleston, and claims that they have greatly strengthened the works of Battery Wagner."

The Doctor also says: "The Southerners express a great dislike to Gen. Grant, and say that Grant and Rosecrans are the only Union generals they fear."

AFFAIRS IN SALVADOR.

The government of Salvador (Gen. Barrios) though still at San Salvador on the 27th cf July, may be said to be reduced to that city, for their communications, except with the fort of Libertad, are cut off, and the Guatemalian troops are reported to have moved on San Vincente with the intention of cutting off the connections of the capital with the department of San Miguel. They are without revenues of any kind, except such sums as are derived from the sale of goods belonging to those who have refused to support this government or pronounced against it.

The half brother of Gen. Barrios (M. Espinosa) has been seizad and is held as a hostage. They threaten to occupy Santa Techa, and, in that event, the road from the capital to the port would be in their hands. Gen. Hernandez, who had been sent by Bar-

rios to Serchitile with arms and men to oppos Cerna, at first hid himself, and finally joined

The provisional government of Duenas is at Santa Anna, which department, together with those of Sonsonute, Chatateuango, Cusellan, and probably San Vincente are in the hands of that party, who have also taken possession of the custom house at Acajiatla.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, August 13.—As was anticipated yesterday the reports of secession risings in Santa Clara and Saline counties prove to be untrue.

Governor Wright has received orders and funds from Washington to construct new harbor defences for San Francisco harbor. Bat teries mounted by guns of large calibre are to be erected at Rincon Point, Rincon Hill. Buena Vista Island, and probably Telegraph Hill.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED FROM VICKSBURG.

CINCINNATI, August 13.—The steamer Ty coon has arrived with 250 sick and wounded soldiers from Vicksburg, mostly belonging to the 9th Army Corps.

The following named died during the pas-M. Terrill, J. Brown and A. Morgan, of the

6th New Hampshire; M. Mason and Chas. W. H. Emery, 9th New Hampshire; R. Lewis and Hiram Marcy, 50th Pennsylvania; I. Barber, 7th Rhode Island; T. S. Rollins, 10th New Hampshire, and H. S. Hollis, 35th Massachu-

THE VOLUNTEERS FROM NEW YORK CITY.

ALBANY, August 13 .- An official report made by Adjutant General Sprague to Gov. Seymour to-day shows that New York has furnished from the beginning of the war 83,623 menan excess of all her quotas, not counting 20,-851 men sent by her on occasions of sudden peril in defence of the national capital.

THE DRAFT IN THE EIGHTEENTH CON-GRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., August 13 .- The draft for the Eighteenth Congressional district of this State, comprising Centre, Clinton, Lycoming and Potter counties, commenced this morning. The draft in Centre has been completed, everything passing off finely. Not a soldier has been sent here to assist in carrying out the draft, and none were required.

WASHINGTON ITEMS. Double tracks between New York and Wash-

INGTON.

Washington, August 13 .- The several railroad companies constituting the line between Washington and New York (now temporarily represented here by their agents) are busily engaged in the redemption of their promises made last winter, for the construction of a double track along the entire line.

The double track between Trenton and New York will soon be completed, and a large force is at work between Trenton and Philadelphia. From the latter city southward the double track is complete to Newark, Delaware, and will be speedily finished between Baltimore and Wash-

Work is progressing upon the bridge across the Susquehanna, and there is a prospect of a double-track road, without any changes of cars, will soon be provided between Washington and New York. The companies have ordered thirty new first class cars for the line.

THE ARMY. Everything is reported quiet to-day in the Army of the Potomac.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Rear Admiral Farragut's visit to Washington has no reference to future operations, but is in accordance with the kind invitation of the Secretary of the Navy, to do so at his convenience, at the same time expressing to him the thanks of the government for his valuable services to the country.

NAVAL. The officers of the Potomac flotilla report having seen no rebel demonstrations on the

river for a month past. The British blockade-runner Neptune has been re-christened the Clyde, and is being fitted out at the Washington navy yard as a gunboat.

#### The Markets. PHILADELPHIA, August 13.

Flour is dull, and only 800 barrels Ohio extra family at \$6@6 25: 500 barrels extra on private terms; superfine is nominal at \$5.25 Small sales of Rye Flour \$4.50@4.95. Corn Meal steady at \$4. Wheat is dull and lowersales of 5,000 bushels at \$1 30 for prime new red: \$1 85@1 88 for old; \$1 40@1 55 for white. Rye is scarce and commands \$1 06. Corn is in demand, and has advanced—sales of 1.000 hushels at 80c. Oats are lower-8,000 bushels new Delaware sold at 53@56c. No change in groceries or provisions-Petroleum one, and Major General John J. Peck leaves is active at 35c. for crude; 52@60c. for bonded.

Whisky is steady at 47@47½0.; and drudge as 45@45½c.

New Xork, August 14.
Cotton dull; sales of 67@68c. Flour dull
and 5@10c lower; sales of 8,000 bbls. at \$4@ 4 25 for State, \$5 20@5 50 for Ohio, and \$5 50@6 45 for Southern. Wheat quiet; prime scarce and firm; common 5@10c lower; sales of 40,000 bas. at 95@\$1 12 for Chicago Spring and \$1 17@1 25 for Red. Corn steady; sales of 30,000 bus, at 66@68c. Provisions steady, with moderate sales. Whisky dull at 451@46c. Receipts of flour 11,000 bbls.; wheat 45,000 bns; corn 69,000 bus.

BALTIMORE, August 13. Wheat is active; Southern red at \$1 40@ 1 50, Kentucky red at \$1 35@1 40. Corn firm; white 86@87. Whisky steady at 47½@

THE Abolitionists, it seems, are delighted that Lee was not defeated on the Potomac a second time. A correspondent of the Anti-Slavery Mandard Writes:

"Our people and papers express much chagrin that Lee was allowed to escape without another battle. I don't share in the feeling. On the contrary, I was glad when I heard that he was over the river, and I have seen no reason since for any other emotion. If Meade had engaged Lee and been whipped-which was possible—it would have been bad; if he had utterly defeated and routed Lee-which was much more than possible—it would have been worse. The political consequences could hardly have failed to be disastrous. The nation is not prepared for a sudden and triumphant suppression of the rebellion. We shall not be ready till we get a black army of at least

one hundred thousand men in the field." Is this not monstrous? This huge waste of blood and treasure must go on until the experiment of negro equality is tried. Surely these radicals are stricken with madness.

### New Advertisements.

WANTED-A house, suitable for a small family. Rent not to exceed \$150. Inquire is office. Aug 15-13t. at this office.

DEMAND FOR SUBSTITUTES.— A DEMAND FOR SUBSTITUTES.—
The undersigned will pay the H GHEST PRICE for substitutes. They have orders on file for a number in this and adjoining counties.

MACDOWELL & MAGUIRE,
15-3 Exchange Buildings, opposite county prison.

HORSE AND CART FOR SALE. A good Horse, Coal Cart and harness will be sold at a bargain. Call on Judge Dock, opposite the Court House, [Aug 15-dlw\*] GILLIARD DOCK

CTRAY COWS.—Came to the premises Of the subscriber, two Cows, supposed to belong to Mr. Fox. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold according to law.

Aug 15-1t

JOHN LOBAN.

### juryeas<sup>,</sup> maizena.



Was the only "Preparation for food from Indian Corn''

That received a medal and honorable mention from the Royal Commissioners, the competition of all preminent manufacturers of "Corn Starch" and "Prepared Corn Flour" of the sand other countries notwithstanding.

# MAIZENA,

The food and luxury of the age, without a single fault. One trial will convince the most skeptical. Makes Puddings, Cakes, Custards, Blanc Mange, &c., without isinglass, wich few or no eggs. at a cost astonishing the most economical. A slight addition to ordinary Wheat Flour greatly improves Bread and Cake. It is also excellent for thickening sweet sauces gravies for fish and meat, soup, &c. For Ice Cream nothing can compare with it. A little boiled in milk will produce rich cream for coffee, chocolate, tea, &c.

Put up in one pound packages, under the trade-mark Maizens, with directions for use.

A most delicious article of food for children and invalids of all ages. For sale by Grocers and Druggists everywhere.

Wholesale Depot, 166 Fulcon street.

WILLIAM DURYEA,

MANTED.—TO HIRE—A building with four or five rooms, suitable for office and quarters, east of Second street and near Market street.

Aug 14-d3t Address Box 235 P. O., Harrisburg. DROPOSALS FOR STONE BRIDGE

Proposals will be received at the City Council Chamber till 7 o'clock p. m., September 5, for erecting a stone bridge over Paxton creek, at Paxten street, in this city, according to plans and specifications on file in the Council Chamber. Proposals will state the price with brick arches and also with hewn stone arches; also specify the time of commencement and completion of the work.

Proposers will specify what the mill allow the contract of the work.

of the work.

Proposers will specify what they will allow for the materials on the ground. They will also be required to furnish all the material necessary to do the work.

The Council will reserve the right to reject all bids that they believe will not be to the advantage of the city, or that they may believe are exorbitant.

Proposels to be endowed "Proposels for builded" and

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for hidge," and directed to W O. HICROK. President Common Council. J HABBLEN,

P BILIP LINN,
Street Committee 1st district. Aug12-3tawtd. OTICE!

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

NATIONAL SUBSTITUTE AGENCY. A. R. SWISHER & CO , having opened on office in Carlisle, at the Government Assessor's office, in Rheem's Hall, are now prepared to furnish substitutes at fair

Substitutes supplied from this office will be able hoded 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 "National Substitute Agency," Rheem's Halt, Carliele. References.—J. M. Weakley, Joseph Ritner. jr., J. Rheem.

A. K. SWISHER. & CO.

EXEMPTIONS FROM THE DRAFT.

Persons having legal claims to exemption from the draft can have their cases prepared and presented to the Board on application to R. E. FERGUSON, Attorney-st-Law, Second street, opposite Buehler House. Cffice with Wm H. Miller, Eq. Aug 12-1wd.

O THOSE DESIRING TO PRO-CURE SUBSTITUTES, AND TO THOSE WISHING TO BECOME SUBSTITUTES.

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 offer 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.

Drafted men who are legally exempt can have all the papers prepared necessary to establish their claims to exemption by calling upon the undersigned.

Those interested are invited to call at the office, in the Exchange Buildings, opposite the Pauphin County Prison.

MACDOWELL & MAGUIRE, aul5-1m

Military Claim Agents.

THE BEST BEER IN THE CITY!

THE EMERGENCY OVER!
PLENTY BEER!
Frierds of an excellent glass of beer, the best r

freshment in this hot weather, can get it always at my Saloon, Walnut street, next to the Lancasterian school house, as I am supplied regularly from T. SPRING-ER'S Brewery, Lancaster, Pa. ault-3t GEO. BIESTER. ATTENTION, DRAFTED MEN:

volunteer in the 47th Regiment P. V., stationed at Key
West, Fla., will be accepted, by applying to the subscriber. They will receive \$27 before leaving for the

Lieut, W. W. GETY,
Second st. 2 doors below Kelker's Hardware store.

TAKE NOTICE.—That my wife Mary has left my bed and board without any just cause whatever. I therefore forewarn all persons from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

HENRY KUNTZELMAN.

Lykenstown, August 10, 1863 .- aug11-4.