

and then, by hook or by crook—chiefly by crook—they collect a hundred francs or more, behold their gassy economy. Three volumes of the *remise* with liveries, lacquers, dash up the *Champs Elysees*, passing the *Obelisk* at the gates of the Bois de Boulogne. The *lacettes* follow in their more modest equipages: for a rumor has gone abroad that *des Riches Americains* are out. The waiters at the *Pri Catalan* are obsequiously expectant, *Champagnes* of Verzenay and Mably glitter up, and the choicest pheasant in Paris is dished by the supplest cook. Next morning six or seven shallow, sleepy fellows stroll down the Rue de Seine, and beg a franc from their first acquaintance to buy a breakfast at the cheapest creamery. These are *des riches Americains*, and the coaches to whom they gave two dollars, *pour boire* last night, lends them three francs with a patronizing bow.

Dear Patriot, those whom God made fools he sent to foreign lands. Do you suppose in your simplicity, that ten of the thousand young men whom their fathers send abroad annually, busy themselves with art, or strange languages, or forms of worship, government and etiquette. All that I have seen remind me of young Empty, who came home from Paris, after two years' sojourn, and met his father in the hall with the polite remark of "how-de-do old boy."

"Jeems, my dear son," says the old man, "what did you think of Europe?" "Oh! Governor," cried Jeems, epitomizing, "Antwerp has the finest girls in the world."

Some readers of the *Patriot* may be wishing that your correspondent knew less of some kinds of life abroad, and I will hasten to add that the press believes here that the South is edging toward the last ditch, that the New York riots has made a profound sensation, that Russia stands upon her rights and France fears she has caught a tartar—that the probabilities of European war thicken, and the idea of intervention grows remote.

The *Empress Eugenie* is very sick just now, and her majesty is being attended to by Doctor Simms, of New York, whom the Emperor sent for expressly, as he has invented some efficacious treatment for such exigencies. Thus American science avails even Emperors and Queens.

Yours truly,  
BOUT DE LA VILLE.

**The Patriot & Union.**  
MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 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Communications will not be published in the *Patriot and Union* unless accompanied with the name of the author.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.

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 Taylor, Philadelphia.
- 1st. Robert J. Hemphill, do.
- 2d. John F. Taylor, do.
- 3d. Isaac Leech, do.
- 4th. John D. Evans, Chester county.
- 5th. John E. Himes, Montgomery county.
- 6th. Wm. T. Rogers, Bucks county.
- 7th. Thomas McKean, Northampton county.
- 8th. Hiram C. Hays, Berks county.
- 9th. William Randall, Schuylkill county.
- 10th. Asa Packer, Carbon county.
- 11th. Michael Meyer, Milford county.
- 12th. Stephen S. Winchester, Lancaster county.
- 13th. Mortimer E. Elliot, Trigg county.
- 14th. John E. Himes, York county.
- 15th. Henry Smith, Fulton county.
- 16th. J. Simpson Africa, Hanover county.
- 17th. William Bigler, Clearfield county.
- 18th. Hiram C. Hays, Luzerne county.
- 19th. James Sanderson, Lancaster county.
- 20th. John F. Taylor, do.
- 21st. John F. Spangler, York county.
- 22nd. John E. Himes, York county.
- 23rd. J. Simpson Africa, Hanover county.
- 24th. William Bigler, Clearfield county.
- 25th. Hiram C. Hays, Luzerne county.
- 26th. James Sanderson, Lancaster county.
- 27th. John F. Taylor, do.
- 28th. John F. Spangler, York county.
- 29th. John E. Himes, York county.
- 30th. J. Simpson Africa, Hanover county.
- 31st. William Bigler, Clearfield county.
- 32nd. Hiram C. Hays, Luzerne county.
- 33rd. James Sanderson, Lancaster county.
- 34th. John F. Taylor, do.
- 35th. John F. Spangler, York county.
- 36th. John E. Himes, York county.
- 37th. J. Simpson Africa, Hanover county.
- 38th. William Bigler, Clearfield county.
- 39th. Hiram C. Hays, Luzerne county.
- 40th. James Sanderson, Lancaster county.

Meeting of the Democratic County Committee.  
The County Committee met according to the call, at the public house of James Raymond.

On motion of J. H. Weber, it was agreed that the time for holding the election for delegates be on Saturday, the 5th of September, at the usual time and place of holding said elections, with the exception of Susquehanna township and Middle Ward, Middletown.

On motion of James H. Macallister, the place of holding the election was changed from Miller's school house, to Michael G. Shreiner's hotel, Coxe town.

On motion of G. A. Lauman, the election for the Middle Ward, Middletown, was changed from the former place of holding it, to the public house of Raymond & Kendig.

Adjourned sine die.  
A. W. Watson, Chairman.  
Franklin Smith, Secretary.

The Army Vote.  
A vast amount of nonsense and humbug has been published lately by the Abolition press upon this subject. The state of the case is just this. A case of Chase & Miller was brought before the court of Luzerne county, in the fall of 1861, to ascertain whether by the amended Constitution of this State, an election could be held and a vote taken for District Attorney

outside of the Commonwealth. After a decision was made by the Judge at Wilkesbarre, the case was taken to the Supreme Court, and was decided there in May, 1862, and is reported in 5th Wright, p. 403. It is there decided that, as the amended Constitution requires that every voter shall have "resided in the State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election," and that the Legislature, even if he had intended it, had not the right to authorize an election outside of the State or district.

In deciding this constitutional question, Judge Woodward delivered the opinion of the Court, and every Judge on the bench, except Thompson, concurred in the opinion; even Judge Read, who was nominated and elected by the Abolitionists, concurred in it. Does any sensible or honest man believe that the Judges of the Supreme Court are governed in their decisions by their prejudices or passions. Suppose Judge Read had delivered the opinion; and suppose he was now a candidate for Governor, what would the Abolitionists say then? But Judge Read not only concurred in the view of the law, but the last Legislature concurred in it, for the Legislature (the Senate having a strong Abolition majority) passed a joint resolution, No. 16, pamphlet laws, page 614, "proposing amendments to the constitution," and the first amendment which the people are requested to make, is to allow the "qualified electors of this Commonwealth in any military service, to exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens." &c. Now, why should the Legislature call upon the people to amend the constitution and give the army the right to vote if the army has the right already? Judge Read and Judge Woodward must perform their duty in expounding the law; but while they do this, they are better friends of the soldier than Gov. Curtin and the Abolition Legislature, who would violate the Constitution the soldier is fighting to defend. Our armies are fighting for the maintenance of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution and the laws, on which depends the rights and liberties of both soldiers and civilians. Whoever, therefore, strives to weaken the binding force of law, or deprive us of these safeguards, whether he be a Southern secessionist or a Northern Abolitionist is alike the foe of the soldier, the civilian, and civil liberty, the hope of mankind.

Characters and Characteristics.  
The example of an Abolition contemporary, of straying into the fields of Satire and of Song, by way of illustrating men and measures of the present day, is very tempting. It is almost the only one of such an exemplar that we could condense to follow. The provocation, too, if one were needed, is quite ample, and the fittest subjects present themselves on every hand. All our high places are full of them; the ear is pained, indeed, and the soul is sickened every hour, with the audacity, arrogance and tyranny of men drunk with self-idolatry and temporary success. Scoundrels in government, atheists in religion; men who are free lovers in one sphere, and free thieves in another; renegades in politics, and deserters from every settled principle of public right, are everywhere raving, ranting, and rioting throughout our unhappy land.

"Loud when they beg, dumb only when they steal."  
We have often, of late, wished, like a poet, indignant in a similar period of the history of England, that we

"Could basket up the family of plagues  
That waste our viduals; poultice, sale  
Of honor—perjury, corruption, fraud  
By forgery, by subterfuge of law,  
By tricks and lies, by every name  
That cast them closely bundled, every trait  
At the right door!"

The task would be Herculean; at present we only propose to hang up sketches of a few of the ruling spirits, and by them the whole tribe may be judged. No matter for our present purpose, who is the limner, if the likenesses are faithful. Satire has, in all ages, been a powerful instrument in enforcing both private purity and public order; yet it never gained any additional force by a declared authorship.

In pursuance of our plan and purpose then, we commence with

A JOUCALER HIGH PUBLIC FUNCTIONARY.  
"Indignant Nature! which at once can give  
A man so very high—so very low!"—GROSVENOR.

Despite long cherished, clear, organic law,  
Which erst has kept our product ones in awe,  
Who can a Freeman savor, and at his will,  
Banish abroad, or every dungeon fill;  
Of drag reluctant levies from the poor,  
By secret drafts, which they alone endure,  
The rich man's money having set him free—  
None but the poor may fight for liberty!

Liberty of whom? Boasting God's own law,  
To let the swarthy sons of Ham withdraw,  
And place them all, regardless rule or right,  
Upon the white man's level, and despise  
The LAW OF RACE—society's just claim and plea—  
Rejecting which, all rulers are at sea.

Who thus dare mock his country's dark'ning hour,  
Soon tramples LAW beneath the foot of power—  
Tears the restraint of oaths and promised right—  
Crushing all compacts in the people's sight—  
That man's TYRANT! And the people fools!  
Who barely bend to such tyrant's tools!

Mark the result!—such rulers always find,  
At last their proper vials 'mongst mankind!  
Like the Assyrian monarch turned to grass,  
Each lordly despot sinks into an ass!  
No more to swell in proud, affected state,  
Like upstart knaves grown rich, or fools grown great.

To say nothing more in this place in regard to the unconstitutionality of the Conscription law, and its shocking discrimination against the poor—there is unquestionably a settled purpose, by means of it, to withdraw votes enough from the Democrats at the coming election to effect an Abolition triumph. In a number of the New York districts a most glaring inequality has been discovered, drafting about double the proper numbers in the strong Democratic, as compared with the Abolition districts. This daring and desperate administration, thus seeks by fraud to do in the North what they are openly doing by force in the border States—framing under foot the Freeman's sacred right of suffrage. Pennsylvania, to the rescue!

But pass we to another character of the Abolition school of politicians—

A MODERN MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR.  
See noble SIMONS, with the negro cause,  
Win the sly game of office and applause:  
What boots it if the negro sink or swim?  
He gains the Senate—that's enough for him.  
What though he blast the fortunes of the State,  
With fierce denunciation and enduring hate?  
He makes his speech, his rhetoric displays,  
Trims the nest-hope and turns the sparkling phrase,

With well turned period foster's civil strife,  
And barter's in a phrase, a nation's life;  
Swift into office, his nice feeling loath  
The dog-like faithfulness that keeps an oath;  
His rollers of right the silly crowd may bawl,  
His loftier spirit scorns and spurns them all;  
He heeds not Court's decree, nor Gospel light—  
What Summer thinks is right, alone is right;  
On this same maxim sires and sons proceed,  
Changed in all else, in this agreed;  
The stars all SLAYERS, this human son,  
Curses the trade and mourns the mischief done!  
For gold, (hey made the negroes slaves, and he,  
For fame and office seeks to set them free;  
Self still the end in which their creeds unite,  
And that which serves the end, is always right!

This pattern demagogue of the latest Massachusetts school—(for they change their creeds of worship, every few years in that State,) when asked, on being sworn in as a Senator, whether he would support the Constitution as interpreted by the authorities of the country, answered, "is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?" Our opinion of this Senator is, that Brooks beat out all the honest brains he ever had; and that he can now only be a great man by working great mischief. In questions of legal and constitutional obligation, he claims to be governed solely by his own individual opinion—a kind of "inward light," which Dr. Johnson, in his day, aptly and emphatically characterized as being "inconsistent with social, or civil security—for how can we tell, (said he,) what such a person may be prompted to do?" In New York city, a few days since, "higher law," or "inward light," taught the poor creatures who had been carried away by its influence, that robbery, arson, and murder were all proper under certain circumstances, of which they were the judges. This "inward light" also blazed brightly forth, in the flames which consumed the homes of a religious community of defenceless women near Boston, some years ago—the torch having been applied by the hand of the same remorseless and besotted bigotry that now stimulates the effort to wrest from their owners, the slaves, which Massachusetts once sold to the South, and afterwards guaranteed the title of, in the Constitution!

But let us see how it looks in the glass of plain truth.

AN ABOLITION EDITOR.  
Mark Greeley arriving at a brother's woe,  
"Spit" with impartial spite on friend and foe;  
His negro griefs and sympathies produce,  
No noble fruits than malice and abuse;  
To every silly, sick'ning innuendo  
He duns all creeds and parties but his own,  
Brawls with hot zeal for every fool and knave—  
The foreign felon and the skulking slave;  
The Tribune's sympathy for punished thieves,  
John Brown upon his gallow neck-rooves;  
And faction's rascal rabble always find,  
A kindred nature in the Tribune's mind;  
Ready such devilish impulse to obey,  
Now snake-like, next a very beast of prey,  
To bloody outrage exalts his friends,  
Or fire the Capitol for party ends!

This man, now among the loudest in his hue-and-cry against mob-law and violence, a very few years since gave vent to his "higher law" sentiments in the following terms: Objecting to the Kansas and Nebraska law before Congress, he says:

"We urge, therefore, unbending determination on the part of the Northern members hostile to this intolerable outrage, and demand of them, in behalf of peace, in behalf of freedom, in behalf of justice and humanity, resistance to the last. Better that confusion should ensue—better that discord should reign in the national councils—BETTER THAT CONGRESS SHOULD BREAK UP IN WILD DISCORD—NEVER BETTER THAT THE CAPITAL SHOULD BURN BY THE TONGUE OF THE INCENDIARY, OR TALL AND BURNY ITS INMATES BENEATH ITS CRUMBLING RUINS, than this perfidy and wrong shall be finally accomplished."

Pretty strong words! Lucky Greeley!—that on the occasion of the *emancipation* about the draft, the other day, his "higher law" disciples were able to mount no higher than the first floor of his own printing office!

We postpone for the present, placing in our gallery a reliable delineation of a certain renegade Democratic editor, who now exhibits his zeal in tearing down a party he has for thirty years been assisting to build up, by mounting double, after the plan of a gifted clown in a circus, and careering before the astonished world on two Abolition journals at the same time—one in Washington, and another in Philadelphia. For want of time and room, his case is made to give way just now, and fittingly, to

A FEW PRACTICAL QUESTIONS IN REGARD TO THE NEGRO.  
Why perill ye the negro's humble joys?  
Seeking what all his happiness destroys?  
Why take from him that lot that never bestows,  
More than the negro elsewhere ever knows—  
Home, clothing, food, light labor, and content,  
Childhood in play, and age, in quiet rest,  
To vex his life, with factions strife and broil,  
To crush his nature with unwanted toil,  
To see him, like the Indian tribes, a prey  
To war or peace—sinking in dire decay!

"Not such his fate!"—fool Phillips prompt replies,  
His horoscope is drawn from happier skies;  
Bonds soon shall cease to be the negro's lot,  
Mere race distinctions—all shall be forgot,  
And black and white amalgamating prove,  
That Heaven blesses all such hybrid love;  
Will wipe out lines that erasing nature draws,  
To sever races—and rebind her laws;  
Reverse the rule that stupid farmers heed,  
And mend the higher, by the coarser breed!  
Or prove the world's long history false, and find,  
Wisdom, genius, in the negro mind!

We add here a few pertinent questions, in plain prose: Why should the Massachusetts meddlers and their silly fools throughout the North seek the extinction of slavery in this country? How without it could grave Senators and pious persons investigate mobs, and riot, and murder as was openly done in the streets of Boston? How could caating church members osannate, their brethren with unbecoming brand them as copperheads with pious self-conceit. How without it could crafty demagogues, like John Forney and David Wilmot, here in Pennsylvania, promote their own self-aggrandizement—work themselves as these have finally done, into life-offices, with each a princely salary, all under the convenient cloak of humanity and patriotism? Would not the famous "three thousand New England clergymen," be driven to the very devil for something to exercise their frothy zeal upon, were slavery removed? What other subject could Garrison, and Giddings, and Burlingame seize upon which would enable them covertly, and with impunity, to ridicule the Christian's Bible, sneer at the Christian's faith, and even blasphemize the Christian's God? How, otherwise, could Horace Greeley and Ward Beecher satisfy their morbid thirst for notoriety, by in-

dulging in the rashest epiphams, and in fine, proving themselves the worst enemies this country ever had? In prosecuting what other system of agitation, would hair brained fanatics like Wendell Phillips be allowed openly to advocate his sickening, shameful proposition of a union of races, entailing physical deterioration, mental degradation, and moral decline!

With these illustrations of a few leading characters and characteristics of the times, we yield to other claims upon our space and attention. This plan of remark may or may not be resumed—just as occasion or humor may dictate. The Boston Abolitionist, however, will perceive they have started a game at which more than they can play at.

**NEWS OF THE DAY.**  
BY TELEGRAPH.

TROUBLE IN ILLINOIS.  
CHICAGO, August 14.—The Tribune has the following special dispatch:  
Peoria, Illinois, August 14.—Last night Provost Marshal Westlake, of the Ninth district, with a detachment of cavalry, made a descent on a nest of some two hundred deserters and drafted persons in Isabel township, whom they captured, capturing ten or a dozen, and, as the report says, killing several of them. Great excitement prevailed in that section in consequence of the affair. It is reported that these persons are running to arms to drive the cavalry out of the country.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.  
NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held at this place on the 15th, the following resolution was unanimously passed:  
Resolved, That a meeting of the National Democratic Committee be called at the St. Nicholas Hotel in the City of New York, on Monday, September 7th, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of fixing a time and place of holding the next National Democratic Convention, and to take into consideration such other matters of interest as will probably come before the Convention.

The call is signed by Thomas Colton, William M. Converse, Benj. Fottell and E. K. Potter, Executive Committee, and August Belmont, Chairman.

INDIAN FIGHTS.  
CHICAGO, August 15.—A special dispatch from St. Paul says that General Sibley has fought three battles with the Indians, killing fifty. Our loss was only seven. The Indians have been driven across the Missouri river with great loss of life. The expedition of Gen. Sibley is now homeward bound.

BY THE MAILS.  
MEADE'S ARMY.  
CAPTURE OF A SIGNAL STATION BY REBEL CAVALRY—VISIT OF GEN. MEADE TO WASHINGTON, &c.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Last night a party of rebel cavalry made a descent upon a signal station located on Water Mountain, near Warrenton, capturing everything except the officers and one man. Sixteen horses, several wagons, the camp equipage, together with a number of telescopes, fell into the hands of the rebels. The officers had sufficient warning to enable them to escape before the enemy pounced upon them, but their private property was lost. Today a force was sent in pursuit of the rebels; but their capture is hardly probable in that wild, mountainous region.

A private of the 5th Maine regiment was shot to-day at New Baltimore for desertion. He has deserted three times, once to the enemy, and nothing less than the extreme penalty of the law could be inflicted. He was a young man, and said to be of a highly respectable family. Affairs continue quiet along the front.

Little or no news is received from the enemy, and Southern papers, when received, command a high premium.

Gen. Meade is on a brief visit to Washington. Major General Warren took temporary command of the second army corps to-day.

FROM THE FRONTIER.  
FORT BLUNT, Cherokee Nation, July 30.—We arrived here last night from Tah-lah-vush about twelve o'clock. In addition to the reinforcements for Cooper—who is again at Honey Springs, under Steele and Cabell—we learn from deserters who left Cooper's camp yesterday, that four thousand men and four pieces of artillery, under General Blyler, were on the way from Texas, and are probably near Union refugees from Texas, who arrived yesterday, report the same facts. They saw the force at Bonham, on the Red river, under Blyler, and say that its destination was to reinforce Cooper. So you may expect to hear of lively times in a few days. Gen. Blunt says he shall fight the rebels if they are forty thousand, and on their own ground.

THE REBEL GEN. STEELE IN COMMAND.  
Deserters report Steele in command, having superseded Cooper, and that he promises his troops great results, says "that he will attack General Blunt, if he (General Blyler) does not move against him soon." General Blunt says that if Steele gets a chance to be the attacking party he will have to hurry up his cakes.

UNION MEN MURDERED BY GUERRILLAS—FORT SMITH.  
Spies sent to Fort Smith and Van Buren related this morning. They reported many about three hundred troops at Fort Smith. Guerrilla parties are numerous in Washington, Crawford and Sebastian counties, hunting the Union men who have fled to the mountains, hoping that Union troops would soon occupy the country and relieve them. Many have been compelled by starvation to come in, when they have immediately been shot or hung. About two hundred men have recently been murdered in this way in the above named counties. This is the section which General Blunt cleared and conquered last winter, and in which he retained three Union regiments.—This brigade, now idle at Camp near Springfield, Gen. Blunt has repeatedly urged upon General Schofield to send into Northwest Arkansas, and to allow them to occupy, drive out the guerrillas and protect the Union men left. These are now starving in the mountains.

FORT DAVIS OCCUPIED.  
Our cavalry now occupy the site of Fort Davis, six miles south of this, on the other side of the Arkansas. This was a rebel work, captured by Col. Phillips last winter and destroyed. It was quite extensive, costing the Confederacy a half million in buildings and entrenchments. The only other work of importance to the rebels is that of Fort McCulloch, at Boggy Depot, in the Choctaw Nation, about eighteen miles from the Red river, on the road southwest from Fort Smith. It is about one hundred and sixty miles from this post. It is stated to be a strong position, and is the main entrepot for the rebel supplies of this region.

SUBTERRANEAN HIDING PLACES.  
A curious feature in Vicksburg, as it is now seen, is the subterranean hiding places, and even pieces of business, formed by excavations in the precipitous bluffs that rise so abruptly on all sides as you pass along the streets. These have been dug out with narrow and low entrances, leading into narrow streets, passages and rooms, reminding one of the catacombs of Rome, where the relics of many generations are united in the repose of the dead. Quite different, however, was the use of these excavations, for they were places of safety for the inhabitants during the many fearful hours and days when our feet were treading its missile of death and destruction into the doomed

city. You can still trace business signs over some of these entrances; over one we could distinctly read "barber's shop," cut in rude letter in the earth, and not yet washed away by the rains. How many frightened women and children and old men have hurried to these subterranean abodes, while the furious shells hissed through the air, and their listened with terror to the fearful din of battle.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.  
The Norfolk Virginian, of August 13, says: "We are requested by the Mayor of Norfolk to say that several physicians are wanted in this city, where they can obtain immediately a good practice.

"The old physicians being required by an act of the Legislature of Virginia to take the oath of allegiance to the United States government refuse to do so generally, and consequently there is but one doctor in the city qualified to practice. Loyalty and a regular diploma are the qualifications required. Apply to W. H. Brooks, Mayor of Norfolk, Va."

MISSISSIPPI GIVEN UP.  
Mississippi seems to have been virtually abandoned by the rebels, except a few guerrilla bands, who commit depredations and burn cotton from "patriotic" motives. There is, it is said, a strong peace party, and a general disposition to take the oath of allegiance and come back into the Union on Uncle Sam's own terms; but we are inclined to think that this disposition is not as general as some suppose. There is no doubt, however, but the people are heartily tired of the war.

THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK.  
There are conflicting statements relative to the day when the draft will recommence in this city. From the officials, who ought to know all the facts relative to the matter, there can be no definite information gained. Whether or not they are aware of the exact time is a matter of conjecture. It was rumored yesterday that the draft would positively recommence on Wednesday next, while it is again stated that it cannot take place before Monday next. It all now depends, however, on the time when the revision of the enrollment will be completed.

At Col. Nugent's office everything wears the aspect of busy and untiring preparation. Assistant provost marshals and their assistants hurry hither and thither; but it is a difficult matter to ascertain their precise movement.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.  
OPERATIONS ON THE COAST OF FLORIDA.  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Lieutenant Commander English, in communicating to the Navy Department on July 23rd, states that, under instructions from Acting Rear Admiral Bailey, he assumed command of the blockade of the eastern coast of Florida. He despatched an expedition to Musquito Inlet, and gives the result as follows: "We captured one sloop loaded with cotton and one schooner not laden, and caused them to burn a large quantity of cotton on shore; burnt and destroyed several vessels, one of which had her cargo in and was about to sail. We landed a force and destroyed all the houses that had been occupied by troops. In landing, the party was fired upon by a few stragglers. The conduct of all connected with the expedition was most praiseworthy, and from the handsome dash in which it was made I attribute our success, particularly in coming off without having any one injured. The boats scoured the extensive lagoon for some twenty miles, which is as far up as a vessel running the blockade can go."

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM CHARLESTON.  
Dispatches were received from Admiral Dahlgren to-day. They are principally of a business character, and not, therefore, proper for publication. From the preparations made by himself and General Gilmore, as stated by both these officers, the prospect of success in the pending attack on the enemy's fortification is in the highest degree encouraging. Their representations are of such a character as to admit of but little, if any, doubt of a triumphant result.

THE FIGHT OFF PORTLAND.  
The Navy Department has heard nothing excepting what has been published in the newspapers concerning a reported fight on the coast of Maine, between a gunboat and a rebel privateer.

MAILS.  
The Postmaster General has ordered that all mail matter for places on the Mississippi river between Cairo, Illinois and New Orleans shall be sent via Cairo. Letters, &c., for New Orleans, from an Atlantic port will continue to go by sea, unless otherwise directed by the writers.

THE OFFICE-SEEKERS CATCH UP.—Class of administration office-seekers stand up.  
Who made you?  
Abraham Lincoln.  
What is the noblest work of God?  
A nigger.  
Who is the meanest man in the world?  
George B. McClellan.  
Who are traitors?  
All who are his friends.  
What is the object of the war?  
Nigger.  
In what rests the hope of America?  
The Nigger.  
What is the duty of the army?  
To arrest all who believe in the Constitution.

Who is the war benefiting?  
Army contractors, rich men, Republican generals, money-sharers, cotton-stealing-generals, niggers, and counterfeiters.  
At whose expense?  
The people's.  
What is the test of patriotism?  
Abuse Democrats.  
Why is the nigger the equal of the white man?  
Because God created them both.  
On the same principle is a jackass the equal of a Brigadier General?  
Of course.  
How shall all the policy of this administration be manifested?  
By the suppression of speech, mobbing of printing offices and imprisonment of all Democrats there is not rope enough to hang.

Is a union of sentiment and feeling of any importance in the prosecution of a war?  
No.  
In your neighborhood are you considered a man of sound sense?  
Hardly.  
Are you capable of supporting yourself by honest labor?  
Never tried it, don't know.  
Do you hate Democrats worse than the devil?  
Yes—yes—yes.  
All right—if there is no office, a new one shall be created at once.

CORRESPONDENCE OF MR. BUCHANAN.—The papers announced recently that a treasonable correspondence had been discovered in the library of Jeff. Davis, between President Buchanan and that Confederate leader! It was doubtly a falsehood. Buchanan has been the both in antagonist of Davis, and was nominated in opposition to his efforts. There had been no correspondence between them for years. The letter referred to is now published. It is dated March 15, 1860.

It is replete with patriotism and statesman-like sagacity. It was written during the administration of President Taylor, "would to Heaven," exclaims Mr. Buchanan, "that Gen. Taylor might come out in favor of the Missouri Compromise, I would glory in sustaining him."

This is the most treasonable utterance in this whole letter; which is mainly devoted to a reiteration of the writer's views in regard to the Missouri Compromise, to which he adheres even when the South deserts it.

If it was treason in Buchanan to write patriotic and prophetic letters to Davis thirteen years ago, what was Gen. Taylor's offense, who was father-in-law of the now Rebel President. All of Tyler's kindred, all of Taylor's kindred, all of Lincoln's kindred, are actually engaged in the rebellion. Yet the Republicans raise a hoot over the treason of Democrats, for writing letters to Davis thirteen years ago!—Argus.

**New Advertisements.**  
DRAFT! DRAFT!  
Business in relation to the draft carefully and reliably attended to.  
Examples papers drawn up with care and accuracy before the board of Enrollment at moderate rates.  
Any persons wishing to go as substitute for any drafted man, will receive the highest price on application at the established Civil Agency of EUGENE H. EYDELL, Attorney at Law, 141-143 Third Street near Market, Harrisburg, Pa.

LOST.—On Second street, between Pine and State, a Morocco wallet, with an elastic band around it, containing about twenty-eight and a half dollars and a military pass for Corporal Silver, Co. B. Continental Troop. The finder will receive a reward of two dollars on leaving it at this office. Aug 17-18

TO CAPITALISTS.  
A rare chance is offered for the profitable investment of from three to five thousand dollars in the manufacture of an improvement of great value, being an article of indispensable household use, lately patented. A net profit of fifty per cent guaranteed upon the amount invested. Good references given and required. Address WM. P. PATTON, Harrisburg, Pa. Aug 17-18

WANTED—A house, suitable for a small family. Rent not to exceed \$10. Enquire at this office. Aug 16-18

DEMAND FOR SUBSTITUTE.—The undersigned will pay the HIGHEST PRICE for substitutes. They have orders on file for a number in this and adjoining counties.  
MACDOWELL & MAGUIRE,  
153 Exchange Building, opposite county prison.

HORSE AND CART FOR SALE.—A good Horse, Coal Cart and harness will be sold at a bargain. Call on Judge Cook, opposite the Court House, [Aug 16-17] GILLIARD DOCK.

**DURYEAS' MAIZENA.**  
TRY ONE POUND.  
TRY ONE POUND.

Was the only "Preparation for food from Indian Corn" that received a medal and honorable mention from the Royal Commissioners, the competition of all prominent manufacturers of "Corn Starch" and "Prepared Corn Flour" of the anti obnoxious nature of the following:

**MAIZENA.**  
This food and luxury of the age, without a single fault. One trial will convince the most skeptical. Makes a rich cream, Custards, Biscuits, &c., without being less, with few or no eggs, at a cost astonishingly moderate. A slight addition to ordinary Wheat Flour greatly improves Bread and Cakes. It is excellent for thickening sweet soups, gravies for fish and meat soup, &c. For Ice Cream nothing can compare with it. A little added to milk will produce rich cream for coffee, chocolate, &c.  
Put up in one pound packages, under the trade-mark Maizena, with directions for use.

It is a most valuable article of food for children and invalids of all ages. For sale by Grocers and Druggists everywhere.  
Wholesale Depot, 166 Fulton street.  
WILLIAM HENRY, General Agent.  
Aug 15-18

WANTED—TO HIRE—A building with four or five rooms, suitable for a school, in the quarter east of Second street and near Market street. Aug 14-18 Address Box 215 P. O., Harrisburg.

PROPOSALS FOR STONE BRIDGE.  
Proposals will be received at the City Council Chamber till 10 o'clock p. m., September 5, for erecting a stone bridge over Paxton creek, at Paxton street, in this city, according to the specifications on file in the Council Chamber. Proposals will state the price with brick, arches and also with hewn stone arches; and specify the time of commencement and completion of the work.  
Proposers will specify what they will allow for the materials on the site, and what will 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 to be made in bad faith, or to be made in the city, or that they may believe are exorbitant.  
Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for a bridge," and directed to  
President Common Council.

J. HARRISON,  
D. HICKNER,  
PHILIP LIND,  
Street Committee 1st district. Aug 12-18

**NOTICE!**  
THE DRAFT IN THE 15TH AND ADJOINING DISTRICTS.  
NATIONAL SUBSTITUTE AGENCY.  
A. K. SWISHER & CO., having opened an office in Carlisle, Pa. for the purpose of enrolling substitutes in Hall, are now prepared to furnish substitutes at fair prices.  
Substitutes supplied from this office will be able-bodied All-ins, not subject to draft. All drafted persons served by us are guaranteed a release from the draft. We apply at once, press or by letter, at the National Substitute Agency, 215 P. O., Harrisburg. References—J. M. Weakley, Joseph Ritzer, Jr., J. W. Miller, &c. A. K. SWISHER & CO., August 4-18

EXEMPTIONS FROM THE DRAFT.  
Persons being legal All-ins exempt from the draft, can be secured by applying to the Board on application to B. E. FERGUSON, Attorney-at-Law, Second Street, opposite Shuster House (now with Wm. Miller, Esq.) Aug 12-18

TO THOSE DESIRING TO PROCURE SUBSTITUTES