

employing of the militia of the United States, the militia thus employed, can be lawfully commanded by any officers but of the militia, except by the President of the United States.

The judges returned an answer to the several questions proposed to the Governor, as follows:

By the Constitution of this State, the authority of commanding the militia of the Commonwealth is vested in the Governor, and the Governor is authorized to exercise the powers incident to the office of commander-in-chief, and to exercise them personally, or by subordinate officers under his command, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the Constitution and the laws of the land. While the Governor of the Commonwealth remained in exercise of these powers, the Federal Constitution was ratified, by which was vested in the Congress a power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and to repel invasion; and to provide for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers. The Federal Constitution further provides, that the President be commander-in-chief of the Army of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service of the United States. On the construction of the Federal and State Constitutions must depend the answers to the several questions proposed. As the militia of the several States may be employed in the service of the United States for three specific purposes of executing the laws of the Union, of suppressing insurrections, and of repelling invasions, the opinion of the judges is, that it is the duty of the commanders-in-chief of the militia of the several States to determine whether any of the exigencies aforesaid exist, so as to require them to place the militia, or any part of it, in the service of the United States, at the request of the President, to be commanded by him pursuant to acts of Congress. It is the opinion of the undersigned, that this right is vested in the commanders-in-chief of the militia of the several States. The Federal Constitution provides, that when either of these exist, the militia may be employed, pursuant to acts of Congress, in the service of the United States; but no power is given, either to the President, or to Congress, to determine that either of said exigencies does in fact exist. As this power is not delegated to the United States by the Federal Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, it is to the States respectively; and from the nature of the power, it must be exercised by those with whom the States have respectively entrusted the chief command of the militia.

It is the duty of these commanders to execute this important trust agreeably to the laws of the several States respectively, without reference to the laws or officers of the United States, in all cases, except in those specified in the Federal Constitution. They must, therefore, determine when either of the special cases exist, obliging them to relinquish the execution of this trust, and to render themselves and the militia subject to the command of the President. A different construction, giving to Congress the right to determine when those special cases exist, authorizing them to call forth the whole of the militia, and taking them from the commanders-in-chief of the several States, and subjecting them to the command of the President, would place all the militia in effect at the will of Congress, and produce a military consolidation of the States, which is not contemplated by the Federal Constitution. They must, therefore, determine when either of the special cases exist, obliging them to relinquish the execution of this trust, and to render themselves and the militia subject to the command of the President. A different construction, giving to Congress the right to determine when those special cases exist, authorizing them to call forth the whole of the militia, and taking them from the commanders-in-chief of the several States, and subjecting them to the command of the President, would place all the militia in effect at the will of Congress, and produce a military consolidation of the States, which is not contemplated by the Federal Constitution.

I should say from the appearance of a back that he received from sixty to seventy shots. There were several persons by whom a flogging took place, and McHenry told me myself to-day that he held the man while the ropes were being put on. This is all I know about the matter.

**SARGENT MORRISON'S STATEMENT.**  
I belong to the Provost Guard, and had just come down from the "Girard House," when I saw McHenry told me to put the handcuffs on Hagen and take him up stairs and give him twenty-five lashes. I said that I was not very well, and that I was not strong enough to do it. I did not like the idea of flogging the man, and would rather leave it to somebody else. Capt. McHenry then told Corporal Palmer to flog him. I put the handcuffs on Hagen by McHenry's orders and brought a howl with which to flog him. Hagen was then taken up stairs. There was a pillar nearly in the centre of the room, and he was placed around with his arms around it. The handcuffs had by this time been taken off. He was stripped of all but his pants and shirt. A ladder named Alfred Fogie was ordered by McHenry to hold his hands around the post while Palmer flogged him. Fogie seized his hands as desired, but after a few minutes he broke loose, and then McHenry ordered him to hold him still. It was all over. The man did not while he was being lashed, and made good deal of noise. Before he was flogged, he begged that he might be shot rather than whipped. I did not count the lashes, but I would say that he received between forty and fifty. Near the close he sunk down by the post, but he was not unconscious. Palmer did not flog him.

**CORPORAL PALMER'S STATEMENT.**  
Captain McHenry ordered me to give Hagen twenty-five lashes. I got a cowhide from Sergeant Morrison, and Hagen was taken up stairs and his hands removed. He was then put around with his arms around a post and a ladder held his hands, but after receiving a stroke or two he broke loose, and then Captain McHenry told him, I do not know how many lashes I gave him, as I was too excited to count them, but one of the men who counted them told me he gave him thirty-seven. I think I must have given him between thirty and forty. I logged him under orders.

The above is the testimony of the very men who, above all others, know most about the fact, and upon it we are content to rest the truth of our report. If Captain Foster wants further evidence in the matter, we can supply him with it. We need not, of course, repeat that we said yesterday of the tyranny and brutality which characterized the entire proceeding. The public understand this fully, and it needs no denunciation of ours to add to their abhorrence of the deed. But the end is not yet. Hagen, we are informed, is delirious on account of the effects of the violence done him, and serious results are apprehended. He is confined at the Girard House, where those who want to see the effect of Captain Foster's discipline may have their curiosity gratified.

## The Patriot & Union.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1868.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the Patriot and Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.

### 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. JAMES H. HARRIS, 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.

1st District—Theodore Cuyler, Philadelphia.  
Do.....Robert J. Hemphill, do.  
Do.....John A. Biddle, do.  
Do.....Isaac Leitch, do.  
2d.....John D. Evans, Chester county.  
3d.....Wm. T. Rogers, Berks county.  
4th.....Wm. T. Rogers, Berks county.  
5th.....Thomas Heckman, Northampton county.  
6th.....William G. Biddle, Berks county.  
7th.....William G. Biddle, Berks county.  
8th.....John A. Biddle, do.  
9th.....Michael Sybert, Sullivan county.  
10th.....John A. Biddle, do.  
11th.....John A. Biddle, do.  
12th.....John A. Biddle, do.  
13th.....John A. Biddle, do.  
14th.....John A. Biddle, do.  
15th.....John A. Biddle, do.  
16th.....John A. Biddle, do.  
17th.....John A. Biddle, do.  
18th.....John A. Biddle, do.  
19th.....John A. Biddle, do.  
20th.....John A. Biddle, do.  
21st.....John A. Biddle, do.  
22d.....John A. Biddle, do.  
23d.....John A. Biddle, do.  
24th.....John A. Biddle, do.  
25th.....John A. Biddle, do.  
26th.....John A. Biddle, do.  
27th.....John A. Biddle, do.  
28th.....John A. Biddle, do.  
29th.....John A. Biddle, do.  
30th.....John A. Biddle, do.

### NOTICE.

The several County Committees of Superintendence are requested to communicate the names and post-office addresses 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 29, 1868.

### Meeting of the Democratic County Committee.

At a meeting of the County Committee, held at the public house of Jas. Raymond, in the City of Harrisburg, on the 16th inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Democratic voters of the several wards, boroughs and townships in Dauphin county, are requested to meet at their usual places of holding delegate elections, in the townships, between the hours of five and seven o'clock, P. M., and in the wards and boroughs, between the hours of seven and a half and nine o'clock, P. M., on Saturday the 5th day of September next, for the purpose of electing two delegates from each ward, borough and township, to represent them in a County Convention, which shall be held at the Court House, in the City of Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 8th day of September next, at two o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of forming a county ticket, &c.

The following changes in the places of holding delegate elections were made, viz:

Susquehanna Township.—From Miller's school house, to Michael G. Shreiner's hotel, Coxsetown.

Middletown—Middle Ward.—To the public house of Raymond & Kendig.

A. W. WATSON, Chairman.

Franklin Smith, Secretary.

The New York Tribune, replies to a correspondent who proposes to raise a fund to circulate among the Irish citizens of the country O'Connell's letter on slavery to the Cincinnati Irish Repeal Association:

"We do not know that what he proposes would do much good. The most pro-slavery and disloyal portion of our foreign-born population either cannot read at all, or actually

read very little. \* \* \* If, now, it were possible to raise the inhabitants of Mackerelville and kindred localities to O'Connell's moral altitude, the diffusion of his letter on slavery would do great good; otherwise, not."

The "inhabitants of Mackerelville" is a figure of speech for Irish officers in general, who, we are told, can neither read nor understand the productions of the great demagogue. The Tribune treats with contempt the proposition of its correspondent on these grounds. The Conscription Law and the three hundred dollar clause and the Loyal League, and the Abolitionists generally take the same view of the subject. If O'Connell erred, as many good men across the sea are apt to err in not thoroughly understanding our polity, he certainly was no friend of military gag-law and the proscriptive of the poor man, which are the prime virtues of Abolition rule; neither did he discredit the intelligence of his countrymen, nor believe they could not attain a "moral altitude" sufficient to make them fit to be free and unworthy of oppression.

### The Conscription Law and the Powers of the Provost Marshals—A Case in Point.

The records of the past few weeks have furnished us with many instances under the operation of the Conscription law of violence and lawlessness on the part of the officers of the government, but none more deliberately criminal than that of the recent outrage at Pittsburg, on the person of an American citizen by Provost Marshal Foster and the agents acting under him. The sub-division of the one man power into a thousand discretionary agencies is the incarnation of despotism. Such is the force and effect of the law under which this Provost was appointed. How he has fulfilled the duties of his position may be seen in another column. The facts there presented delayed in their publication, may diminish indignation against the miserable perpetrator of the crime they set forth, but the incident they illustrate will not soon lose its interest or significance. An outrage of such a nature is easily generalized into a reflection upon the evils of the times and the abuse of power in high places. No one could have expected the minor functionaries of oppression would have acted unworthily of the task-masters who taught them out of their own disregard for law the lesson to meaner natures of brutality and license.

Bad as the conduct of Provost Foster is, it can only be justly regarded as the fruit of the furious fanaticism of those high in authority, whose creation and agent he is. The law and the framers and administrators of the law which vested him with power to commit crime at large against the rights and security of the people in his district, gave color thus far to the outrage his personal depravity was encouraged to commit. The subject transcends the conduct of the brutal mercenary who acted beyond the immediate instructions of his superiors, or even the pity and sympathy we must feel for the wretched object of his fury. The deed is to be recorded among the evils of that gigantic scheme of usurpation, which, with the ready appliances of force, the oligarchy of Washington meditate against the rights of the whole nation.

The suffering of the Pittsburg conscript is a vivid example of the workings of the plan—the poor man's agonies under the lash, one of many of the forms of outrage which are the concomitants of lawlessness the world over. We do not regard the treatment the victim of the Provost's *sic jubeo, sic volo*, received, as very much worse than might have been looked for under the iniquitous legislation which divided patronage for purposes of proscription, and gave power into the hands of such men for its abuse. There is little difference in point of fact between the servitude which must submit to be whipped like a dog after the manner of Hagen, and that which must endure severance from family and friends, the toil and travail of war projected without limit and filled with all the unrighteousness, fanatical madness can give it—a war for which three hundred thousand men are conscripted from their homes, planned for subjugation, to perfect agrarian schemes of occupation, the deliverance and equality of the negro.

We hold that for all the legitimate purposes of maintaining the authority of the government, conscription is unnecessary, the waste of life and treasure it impels, a useless sacrifice, to the fanatical folly of its authors. What volumes could be filled with the helpless tortures of its victims, of another, but not a lesser kind than those of the Pittsburg substitute—tortures of brain and heart and hopeless poverty! It will be written how in the year of grace in which we live, among other incidents of oppression and license which marked that period, a white citizen of the free Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was held and beaten to the point of death, by an officer of the then existing Tyranny; and it will not be forgotten that the law which gave him custody over the person of his victim, caused widespread suffering to the whole people.

A letter in the Philadelphia Press revamps the long exploded charge against Judge Woodward of having introduced and advocated, in the Reform Convention of 1857, a Know-Nothing resolution. We have in our possession a letter of Judge Woodward's, written in 1852, which amply refutes the worn-out imputation of the Press correspondent. We shall publish the letter entire—for the present a paragraph is sufficient. Referring to the speech from which the Press correspondent quotes, reported in the proceedings of the Convention, Judge Woodward wrote:

"The speech so often quoted against me I am not responsible for. It was introduced into the debate by a Whig reporter, in violation of the rules of that body, which required him to submit for revision before publication, which he never did. \* \* \* The other speeches were submitted for revision. This one I never saw, till the book was printed, and I have never ceased to condemn it."

The Press correspondent is very anxious to have the subject ventilated:

Now, Mr. Editor, unless I am much mistaken, Judge Woodward bases his hopes of election, to a very considerable degree, upon the support of naturalized citizens. But can he honestly ask that support, if the opinions attributed to him are correct? If they are not correct, he certainly owes it to himself to put forth some explanation or denial, as explicitly as the charge has been put forth. If he shall fail to do so, the only inference must be that he admits its correctness. The matter is one of so much interest at the present time that I trust it may receive the attention it merits."

We shall shortly gratify this anxious inquirer, but it is not to be expected that men who

have so long shamelessly persisted in slandering so foully the political character of Judge Woodward will have the fairness, even when convicted of error, to do him justice.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

#### LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

Fortress Monroe, August 16.—The steamer Spaulding arrived this morning from Charleston. She reports having left Morris Island at 1 o'clock on Friday morning, and that on Thursday evening the monitors were all stripped and prepared for action, and at daylight on Friday the batteries on Morris Island opened their fire, which lasted an hour or two, when it ceased.

The monitors did not fire a shot, and as soon as the batteries ceased firing, the monitors put up their awnings. No explanation is given for this move.

The strongest confidence is expressed of a favorable result.

Our informant says that during the short engagement of Friday morning he saw several shots strike Fort Sumner, causing the bricks to start to fly profusely.

One of our officers, who left Morris Island on Friday, says that upon receiving instructions in regard to conveying news from Quartermaster Dunton, he asked him what he should tell a friend at Fortress Monroe. The quartermaster said: "Tell him the great battle here will come off on Saturday or Sunday, and that we will be victorious."

#### FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Newbern, N. C., August 13.—A meeting of the citizens of North Carolina, representing every county in the first and second Congressional districts, and a portion of the third, was held at Washington on the 11th inst.

The first North Carolina Regiment, which was stationed at that point, participated in the meeting.

Addresses were made and resolutions adopted expressing a sympathy with the great conservative party of North Carolina, declaring that an energetic prosecution of the war in this department is the only means by which the Union sentiment in the interior of the State can be made practically useful in restoring her to national jurisdiction, asking the Government for reinforcements for this purpose, accusing the Confederate Government of perfidy and cruelty towards North Carolina, and declaring that people absolved from further obligation to sustain it; placing the responsibility for the destruction of slavery upon Jeff. Davis and his co-conspirators against the Federal Government, expressing the belief that North Carolina will find ample compensation in the blessing of free labor for the present inconvenience of emancipation, rejoicing in the recent Union victory at the Kentucky election, denouncing Copperheadism at the North, and commending the ability and patriotism of the Administration in the conduct of the war, especially that displayed in the National currency originated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Brig. Gen. J. N. Palmer is now in command of the 15th army corps, with his headquarters at Newbern.

Mej. J. N. Whitford, of the rebel cavalry arrived at this city on the 15th, with a flag of truce, to inquire as to the truth of the reports of the ill-treatment of the prisoners confined here. He was informed that the reports were untrue, and that two-thirds of them desired to take the oath of allegiance, so as to remain within our lines.

The Washington Era of the 10th, republishes from the Raleigh Standard of the 8th, an article denouncing the treachery of the Confederate leaders, showing the falsity of their promises, and the ill-success of their efforts, and stating that portions only of five of the original States remain in the hands of the Confederacy, and proposing that North Carolina make immediate overtures to the North for peace.

#### WASHINGTON ITEMS.

##### THE DRAFT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—During the past week, the board of enrollment have had before them 476 cases, of this number 296 have been exempted, 161 offered substitutes who were accepted, and of the drafted men 13 were accepted. Six paid the \$300 commutation; thus, out of 476 drafted men, 180 soldiers have been obtained.

##### COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Court of Inquiry to investigate the evacuation of Winchester and Martinsburg occurred yesterday. It is composed of Brigadier Generals Barry, Abernombie, and De Russy. Capt. R. N. Scott is judge advocate.

##### ARREST OF DISLOYAL PERSONS.

The following named persons, arrested by Captain Edwards, provost marshal of Gen. King's division, Centerville, and sent to this city from Alexandria by Lieut. Winslow, were committed to the Old Capitol yesterday, by order of Provost Marshal Todd: Elisha Cornell, Mosely's battalion; John Robinson, charged with giving information to the enemy; John Clark and William L. Lee, charged with disloyalty; and Edmund Devars, guide for Mosely's Cavalry.

##### DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

Brigadier General Joseph W. Revere, who was tried by court martial at Falmouth, on May 12, Major General W. S. Hancock, president, and found guilty of misbehavior before the enemy, and of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, was sentenced to be dismissed from the military service of the United States. The President has approved the finding, and ordered the sentence to be carried into effect August 10.

##### SECOND LIEUTENANT ALPHUS SOOT, OF COMPANY L, SIXTH U.S. CAVALRY, HAD ALSO BEEN DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT, FOR CONDUCT UNBECOMING AN OFFICER AND A GENTLEMAN, HAVING APPEARED BEFORE THE REGIMENT IN A BEASTLY STATE OF INTOXICATION WHILE ON THE MARCH.

##### THE POLISH QUESTION.

It is generally agreed that instead of a collective note to Russia, each of the three Cabinets will send a separate note, identical in idea, to St. Petersburg. England opposed a collective note, but it is asserted, her opposition in no way affects the existing understanding between the three powers, it merely keeps the negotiations separate. It is stated that Austria declines going beyond diplomatic action.

##### THE INSURGENTS DEFEATED THE RUSSIANS AT SIELEN, PALATINATE OF PLOCK.

##### FRANCE.

The Emperor has returned to Paris.

The Bourne is firmer, and closed on the 5th at 68 for rent, an advance of over three-quarters per cent.

##### GERMANY.

It is officially announced that the Emperor of Austria, in an autograph letter, dated July 31, has invited all the sovereigns of the Germanic Confederation, and sinners of free cities, to personally meet in assembly and discuss the question of reorganization of the German Confederation suitable to the requirements of the age. The Emperor proposed Frankfurt, as the place, and the 16th of August as the date. The German question was discussed at the late meeting of the Emperor and the King of Prussia.

### BY THE MAILS.

#### THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK.

New York, August 17.—Provost Marshal General Fry, arrived in this city from Washington on Saturday, bringing instructions to Col. Nugent to proceed with the draft. We learn from Col. Nugent's headquarters that the drawing of names would be commenced in the Sixth district on Wednesday, though there is high official information for the belief that it will not take place till the next day. The quota to be drawn from the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth districts is said to be now fixed at 2,050, which is less than one-half the average number previously called for—4,383—and a smaller number than claimed by Gov. Seymour to equalize the districts of the State.

The Sixth district, in which it is said the draft will commence on Wednesday, comprises the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards, and its previous quota was 4,538.

There have been several cases of fraud brought to light at the provost marshal's office relative to the furnishing of substitutes for other States. Men who enlisted in this city deserted and proceeded to Providence, Philadelphia, and other places for the purpose of obtaining the money which is there being paid to substitutes. In view of this fact, Colonel Nugent has dispatched to those places several detectives, in order to arrest those men. Over forty have already been arrested. It appears that in Providence this fraud has been practiced more than at any other place. There is a regular system of brokerage carried on in this city for the purpose of conveying these substitutes to the above localities, and this action of Col. Nugent will have the effect of materially checking these speculators.

Col. Nugent will now, in addition to the other nine districts, have under his charge the tenth district, which consists of the counties of West Chester, Rockland and Putnam.

#### FIGHT NEAR PINEVILLE, MO.

St. Louis, August 15.—Colonel Catherwood, commanding Sixth Artillery, Missouri State Militia, telegraphs headquarters, as follows:

Pineville, Mo., August 15.—Colonel Coffee attacked me to day. He is completely routed, with over thirty killed and wounded. We have a large number of prisoners, all his ammunition, wagons, commissary

stores, arms, horses, &c. He scattered all his command, except two hundred with himself. A force is following him closely. My horses are so worn down they cannot move further until rested. Captain Hirsch, just in, reports that he killed thirty-five and wounded a number.

#### FROM WESTERN MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 15.—The female prison at this place fell on Thursday morning, burying eleven women in the ruins, six of whom were taken out slightly injured, one mortally, and four killed.

The mail coach passengers were robbed by the guerrillas this morning near the Big Run, between here and Independence.

#### ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—Information from the Army of the Potomac, received to-night, says there has been no change in the relative positions of the two armies so far as can be at present known; but there are some vague suspicions that the rebels are about to attempt a flank movement on our left. Rumors have reached our army, from the vicinity of Dumfries, that a large rebel force is approaching that place; but this is denied at headquarters. However it may be, we are ready for them in that quarter.

#### CANNONADING HEARD AT SEA.

Boston, August 16.—The brig Hydra, arrived at this port from Glouce Bay, Cape Breton, reports: On 7th August, wind north, light, clear weather, at 9 A. M., heard heavy and irregular cannonading in the northeast, which continued until 11 20 A. M., when it ceased. Our position at noon was Sambro Island, bearing north, distant twenty miles. The firing was too irregular for a salute, and too rapid and promiscuous for target practice. Think it must have been an engagement between two vessels. Our distance from Halifax was thirty-seven miles, and the sound of the guns came from a direction considerably to the eastward of that port.

#### THE INDIAN WAR.

The following was received at the headquarters of the army:

MILWAUKEE, August 15.—To Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief.—The following dispatch from General Sibley, dated Aug. 7, has just been received: We had three desperate engagements with 2,200 Sioux warriors, in which they were routed, and finally driven across the Missouri, with the loss of all their substance, &c. Our loss was small, while at least 150 of the savages were killed and wounded. Forty-six bodies have been found.

H. H. SIBLEY, Brig. Gen.

General Sully marched from Fort Pierre, for Big Bend, Missouri, on the 20th of July, with 2,200 cavalry, and will doubtless intercept the flying Sioux. Little Crow, the principal chief and instigator of Indian hostilities, has been killed and the Missouri river may be considered at an end.

JOHN POPE, Major Gen.

#### WASHINGTON ITEMS.

##### THE DRAFT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—During the past week, the board of enrollment have had before them 476 cases, of this number 296 have been exempted, 161 offered substitutes who were accepted, and of the drafted men 13 were accepted. Six paid the \$300 commutation; thus, out of 476 drafted men, 180 soldiers have been obtained.

##### COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Court of Inquiry to investigate the evacuation of Winchester and Martinsburg occurred yesterday. It is composed of Brigadier Generals Barry, Abernombie, and De Russy. Capt. R. N. Scott is judge advocate.

##### ARREST OF DISLOYAL PERSONS.

The following named persons, arrested by Captain Edwards, provost marshal of Gen. King's division, Centerville, and sent to this city from Alexandria by Lieut. Winslow, were committed to the Old Capitol yesterday, by order of Provost Marshal Todd: Elisha Cornell, Mosely's battalion; John Robinson, charged with giving information to the enemy; John Clark and William L. Lee, charged with disloyalty; and Edmund Devars, guide for Mosely's Cavalry.

##### DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

Brigadier General Joseph W. Revere, who was tried by court martial at Falmouth, on May 12, Major General W. S. Hancock, president, and found guilty of misbehavior before the enemy, and of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, was sentenced to be dismissed from the military service of the United States. The President has approved the finding, and ordered the sentence to be carried into effect August 10.

##### SECOND LIEUTENANT ALPHUS SOOT, OF COMPANY L, SIXTH U.S. CAVALRY, HAD ALSO BEEN DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT, FOR CONDUCT UNBECOMING AN OFFICER AND A GENTLEMAN, HAVING APPEARED BEFORE THE REGIMENT IN A BEASTLY STATE OF INTOXICATION WHILE ON THE MARCH.

##### THE POLISH QUESTION.

It is generally agreed that instead of a collective note to Russia, each of the three Cabinets will send a separate note, identical in idea, to St. Petersburg. England opposed a collective note, but it is asserted, her opposition in no way affects the existing understanding between the three powers, it merely keeps the negotiations separate. It is stated that Austria declines going beyond diplomatic action.

##### THE INSURGENTS DEFEATED THE RUSSIANS AT SIELEN, PALATINATE OF PLOCK.

##### FRANCE.

The Emperor has returned to Paris.

The Bourne is firmer, and closed on the 5th at 68 for rent, an advance of over three-quarters per cent.

##### GERMANY.

It is officially announced that the Emperor of Austria, in an autograph letter, dated July 31, has invited all the sovereigns of the Germanic Confederation, and sinners of free cities, to personally meet in assembly and discuss the question of reorganization of the German Confederation suitable to the requirements of the age. The Emperor proposed Frankfurt, as the place, and the 16th of August as the date. The German question was discussed at the late meeting of the Emperor and the King of Prussia.

### New Advertisements.

#### HARRISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

The full session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, September 2, at 10 o'clock.

Aug 18-dtd

B. E. DIXON, Principal.

#### DRAFT! DRAFT!

Business in relation to the draft carefully and reliably. Exemption papers drawn up with care, and assented to by the Board of Enrollment at moderate rates.

Persons wishing to go as substitute for any drafted man, will receive the highest cash price on application at the established Cash Agency of

PUGEN SWEDEK, Attorney at Law,  
No. 17-d Third street west, Harrisburg, Pa.

#### T O 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, it being an article of indispensable household use, lately patented. A net profit of 50% per cent. guaranteed upon the amount invested. Good references given and required. Address

WM. F. PATTON,  
Harrisburg, Pa.

#### WANTED—A house, suitable for a

wanted family. Rent not to exceed \$10. Inquire at this office.

Aug 16-3dt.

#### LOOKING GLASSES—A Splendid

assortment of New Looking Glasses just received, at W. KNOX'S Music Store, 93 Market street, where they will be sold cheap. Call and examine. m12

## DURYEAS' MAIZENA.



as the only "Preparation for food from Indian Corn."

## MAIZENA.

of food and luxury of the age, without a single fault, a trial will convince the most skeptical. Makes pudding, cakes, custards, blanc mange, &c., without eggs, without oil or sugar, at a cost amounting to the most economical. A slight addition of ordinary wheat or oatmeal greatly improves Bread and Cake. It is also excellent for thickening sweet sauces for fish and out soup, &c. For Ice Cream nothing can compare to it. A little boiled in milk will produce rich cream for thickening sweet sauces for fish and out soup, &c. For Ice Cream nothing can compare to it. A little boiled in milk will produce rich cream for thickening sweet sauces for fish and out soup, &c. For Ice Cream nothing can compare to it. A little boiled in milk will produce rich cream for thickening sweet sauces for fish and out soup, &c.

Wholesale Depot, 166 Fulton street.

WILLIAM DURYEA,  
General Agent.

#### WANTED—TO HIRE—A building

with four or five rooms, suitable for office and warehouse, east of Second street, near Market street. Aug 14-4dt

Address Box 236 P. O. Harrisburg.

#### PROPOSALS FOR STONE BRIDGE.

Proposals will be received at the City Council chamber till 1 o'clock p. m., September 6, for erecting a stone bridge over Paxton creek, at Paxton street, this city, according to plans and specifications in the Council Chamber. The bridge to be of stone with brick arches and also with heavy stone abutments; to be of the arch and also with heavy stone abutments; to be of the arch and also with heavy stone abutments; to be of the arch and also with heavy stone abutments.

#### NOTICE.

THE DRAFT IN THE 15TH AND ADJOINING DISTRICTS.

#### NATIONAL SUBSTITUTE AGENCY.

A. K. SWISHER & CO. having opened an office in Harrisburg, in the Twelfth Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, and the late R. M. LANDIS and Hon. MOSES B. YOUNG, Associate Judges in Dauphin county, having issued the preliminary notice to offer substitutes to the draft, we are authorized to receive applications for substitutes in said counties. Substitutes supplied from this office will be allowed all the same advantages as those provided by the National Substitute Agency at Harrisburg, Pa. References—J. M. Weakley, Joseph Ritter, Jr., J. C. BOAS, Sheriff.

#### PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the

Honorable JOHN J. FRANKLIN, President of the Court Common Pleas in the Twelfth Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, and the late R. M