The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1863

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Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.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. 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.

1st District—Theodore Cuyler, Philadelphia.
Do.....Robert J. Hemphill.....do.
Do.....John Fullerton, jr.....do.
Do.....Isaac Leech.....do.
2d.....do.....John D. Evans, Chester county.
3d.....do.....Wm. H. Witt, Montgomery county.
4th.....do.....Wm. F. Rogers, Bucks county.
5th.....do.....Thomas Heckman, Northampton county.
6th.....do.....Hiester Clymer, Berks county.
7th.....do.....William Randall, Schuylkill county.
8th.....do.....Asa 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 Elliot, Northumberland county.
14th.....do.....Samuel Hepburn, Cumberland county.
15th.....do.....William M. Brisbin, Lebanon county.
16th.....do.....George Sanderson, Lancaster county.
Do.....James Patterson.....do.
17th.....do.....John F Spingler, York county.
18th.....do.....Henry Smith, Fulton county.
19th.....do.....J Simpson Africa, Huntingdon county.
20th.....do.....William Bigler, Clearfield county.
21st.....do.....Hugh Weir, Indiana county.
22d.....do.....Thomas B. Searight, Fayette county.
23d.....do.....W. T. H. Paulsey, Greene county.
24th.....do.....Geo W Cass, Allegheny county.
Do.....James P. Barr.....do.
25th.....do.....James G. Campbell, Butler county.
26th.....do.....David S. Morris, Lawrence county.
27th.....do.....Thomas W. Grayson, Crawford county.
28th.....do.....Kennedy 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.

Democratic County Convention.

At a meeting of the County Committee, held at the public house of Jas. Raymond, in the City of Harrisburg, on the 15th 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, Coxestown.

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

A. W. WATSON, Chairman.

Franklin Smith, Secretary.

A Pertinent Question.

On the morning of the day on which the Abolition State Convention met at Pittsburg, the *Dispatch*, a rampant Abolition paper, put the following pertinent question:

If A. G. Curtin consents to the use of his name before the Convention, in what light can he be regarded by truthful men? His official declination of the honor has never been recalled; is his pledge of no binding force?

Well, he did consent, and was nominated. How can "truthful men" support him, proved by his own word to be a violator of his pledge?

IN almost every Abolition paper we open, we see something like the following, in staring capitals, or bold face: "*How our nominations are viewed in other States.*" In our judgment it is not of so much consequence how the nominations of Curtin and Agnew "are viewed in *other* States," as how they are "viewed" in *this* State, where they are candidates, where they are known, and where their merits will be passed upon at the polls. How do they stand there? That's the important question, which we can answer in few words. They stand just well enough to tumble at the first push—which they will get on the day of election; when they will

"Fall as the leaves do,
Fall as the leaves do,
And die in October!"

THE friends of Curtin—his Harrisburg organ included—place him decidedly upon the Abolition platform. They support him mainly upon the ground of his advocacy of negro emancipation, equality and fraternity. We have no objection to meet the issue squarely—to fight the battle upon that single question, if they desire it. The contest is then narrowed to this: Shall the negroes of the South—4,000,000 of them, and not half civilized—be set free and made the equals and companions, the competitors in labor of the white men of the North? Shall we be overrun by this horde of semi-barbarians of a different race and color, and wages brought down by competition? Curtin is *for* this—Woodward *against* it. Let the white men of Pennsylvania decide which of the two they will choose. We are content to abide the Abolition issue.

Loose Words.

The Philadelphia *Dial*, since it fell into the hands, or at least under the influence, of Jay Cook & Co., has become violent in its opposition to everything Democratic, and very loose in its expressions. Speaking of the effect of the election of Judge Woodward, the editor says it "would weaken, injure, and make defenceless the government." What the coterie of Bankers in whose interest the *Dial* seems to labor call the government, is simply Mr. Lincoln and his associates in the administration, some of whose measures, wild, visionary, impracticable and unconstitutional, Judge Woodward would undoubtedly oppose. This is precisely what the people expect of him, and for which purpose they will elect him. "We know," says the *Dial*, "that he has decided that soldiers have no right to vote." The Constitution and not Judge Woodward decided, not that soldiers had "*no right to vote*," but that no person, *citizen* or *soldier*, had a right to vote, *under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania*, when *out of his proper election district*. That was the decision, and to say otherwise is deliberately to assert a falsehood. "We know," continues the same paper, "that he has publicly justified the rebellion, and that he is opposed to the war for its subjugation." The *Dial* "knows" too much—it knows more than can be known. Judge Woodward has never, "publicly" or privately, by word or line, "justified the rebellion," nor is he opposed to a "war for *its* subjugation," as in this case "subjugation" can mean nothing more than *suppression*. He has now two sons in the army, who have been in since the commencement, fighting for the suppression of the rebellion, risking their lives, and one of them at least having shed his blood, for that purpose. That he is opposed to the *present war policy*, which is not for a restoration of the Union, or to "defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution," but for the destruction of both, and for the unconstitutional emancipation of millions of slaves, we do not in the least question—and in this opposition two-thirds of the people of the United States and a large portion of the army concur with him. But the *Dial* "knows" still more—we quote again:

"We know that Jefferson Davis could ask nothing better from Pennsylvania than his election, and that the continuance of Governor Curtin in the high office he so nobly fills, would be fatal to rebel hopes."

This language is shameful as it is false. The *Dial* "knows" no such things. It is the mere effervescence of political venom, or the policy of self-interest, which sets truth at defiance and vents itself without regard to decency or moral responsibility. It is scandalous to impeach the loyalty and patriotism of a citizen so eminent as Judge Woodward—no one but a fool or a fanatic (perhaps the terms are synoymous) will believe the assertion; and as to Curtin's election being "fatal to rebel hopes," why he has been in office ever since the rebellion broke out, and their "hopes" do not seem to have died out yet.

"The President's Dog."

The President's Dog, like other curs of high and low degree, is unfavorably affected by the Sirian star—the heat ruffles his temper, inflames his blood, increases his natural viciousness, adds a sharper note to his yelp, and intensifies that hatred to water as a beverage which haunts him even in the winter months, and which may safely be pronounced chronic hydrophobia. The black bottle, which is the fountain of his inspiration, his companion in the closet, the soother of his evening hours, and the "eye-opener" which unfilms him for the labors of the day, and steadies his legs for those loyal gambollings in which his master's soul delights—this trusty reservoir of nerve, courage, patriotism and hope, sinks fast these summer days, and is sent to the nearest grocery to be replenished with a frequency which indicates that the coppers of the "Dog" are raging hot—as torrid, in fact, as the weather. In a word, Forney is malignant and vicious of late, beyond his wont—raised by heat and ardent spirits far above even his usual maximum of devilishness. But although his temper suffers, his mendacity seems to thrive under a a Bengal sun—he breaks forth into a tropical luxuriance of lies. And *such* lies!—there is something absolutely impressive in the boldness of them. He has cultivated the vice with infinite assiduity—with no inattentive eye has he read the history of eminent liars from Ananias and wife down to Halleck, Pope and Stanton, but with electric sagacity has mastered what is admirable in these models, and shunned their weak points.

We have no leisure, and if we had the leisure could not find the space to notice even the inventions of a single week which come to us in the *Press* and *Chronicle*—those twin lights of loyalty—those sacred vessels from which incense rises with the morning sun to soothe the royal nostrils of the "Second Washington." There is one particular lie, however, which seems to be such a pet with the "Dog," which he has given in so many shapes, repeated with such pertenacity, and decorated with such a vast amount of florid rhetoric, that it claims a word of notice.

There was a town meeting held in Philadelphia on the 13th of December, 1860, called by the Mayor and Councils, and presided over by Mayor Henry. This meeting comprehended people of all parties—its object was to consider the state of the country, and to take some action towards the preservation of the Union—prominent Republicans were among the speakers, as well as prominent Democrats. On this occasion Judge Woodward spoke—made an appeal for the Union and the Constitution—set forth the inestimable blessings which we had enjoyed under them—and exhorted his fellow-citizens to rise and make an effort to preserve the bonds of peace and brotherly affection which still linked Pennsylvania to the South. This speech, which has appeared in our columns, was precisely in keeping with the object of the meeting and the spirit in which it was called. It was received with universal satisfaction by all conservative and Union-loving people. Even Forney professed himself pleased with it and was guilty of printing it on his types. Now mark the vagabond—the poor perjured slave of power—in obedience to the behests of those who own him, he now asserts roundly that the meeting referred to was an excited political gathering—a sort of secession mob—and that Judge Woodward descended from the bench to inflame the passions of the multitude, and carry Pennsylvania out of the Union on their shoulders. This lie he repeats about tri-weekly. He picks parts of sentences out of the printed speech, garbles and perverts them, and then points to them in triumph as proofs that Judge Woodward is *disloyal*. Why not publish the whole speech? If little inconsiderable morsels of it afford such damning proof of treason, think of the effect of the connected and entire speech. We *dare* him to publish it. He knows better than to do so. He knows as well as we do that it was a sincere and noble appeal for the Union of our fathers—he knows it, but he will not say it, for the truth is not in him. It is more congenial to his nature—more acceptable to his master, that he should lie than tell the thing that is. Day by day the poor devil sinks lower in the scale of infamy—when he wrote the Forrest letter he was base enough—but he wallows now in deeper deeps of servility and shame. The pimp of a play-actor has become the dog of a despot. Why call on *him* for the truth? Why look for grapes from thorns, for figs from thistles—or seek the well of truth anywhere in the hot neighborhood of *that black bottle*.

THE NEGRO RACE—IMPORTANT REPUBLICAN ADMISSION.—Our columns will attest that when the Postmaster General issued his letter last year on the negro question, we characterized it as the most important letter from any Republican source on this question. His late speech at Concord is but a reiteration of former views. To his rescue, recently, has come the Baltimore *American* (Republican) which contends that the constitution guarantees to the *white race* political supremacy. Let the following admission from an editorial in the New York *Times* of August 11, attest the vital importance of this guaranty:

"The objection to the bestowal of any such dignity upon the Southern blacks we see as clearly and feel as strongly as anybody. We believe firmly that in the present condition of society, and of human nature, or any condition which they are either of them likely to attain for many generations to come—we will not say how many lest we be set down as pessimists—the admission of such a body of men as those now or lately living in slavery to the possession of the suffrage would inevitably bring about, and in a very short space of time, the destruction of popular institutions of this continent.

"We are running enough risk already amongst ourselves from the ignorance and corruption of white voters, for us to have a particle of doubt as to the effect upon them of the addition of a few millions of black voters, who, far from having any knowledge of the science of government, have a vast majority of them still to learn the art of supplying their own daily wants. Inasmuch as we consider the notion that the franchise is anything but a privilege to be bestowed, to be dangerous and falacious, we should consider any proposal to confer it on men whose history, antecedents and character afford the fullest ground for believing them incapable of exercising it without danger to themselves and their neighbors, to be little short of insane. On this point we and the stupidest or most knavish Copperhead of all the crowd are perfectly agreed."

Here we have it that the proposition to give the negro political power *would destroy popular institutions on this continent!* This is an Republican admission of what the doctrines of Sumner, Whiting, Butler, Phillips, and the set, would result in! Greater condemnation could not be uttered!

But the New York *Times* does not go to the root of the matter. Who are to be the lawgivers in the great territory, in which eight millions of whites and four millions blacks now live side by side? Is it Congress? Is it the President? Must it not be the white race as they are in distinct communities, just as they ever have been from their origin? The people of North Carolina would no more allow South Carolina to make their laws, than they would allow the people of Massachusetts to do it. The idea of homogeneity is the dream of mere book men, who know nothing of the world, and it must be abandoned. The only solution possible is to leave this vast problem in the hands of the people of the States.—*Boston Post.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATE FROM CHARLESTON.

THE GRAND ATTACK TO BE MADE ON THE 17TH—DISPATCH FROM C. C. FULTON, OF THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The steamer Fulton has arrived from Port Royal, with dates to Sunday, the 16th inst. The following is received from our correspondent:

Flag Ship Dinsmore, off Charleston, August 16.—Since Monday last the events here have been rather monotonous. We have been exchanging shell and shot with the rebels night and day, with probably little damage to either side. The object of the enemy was to retard Gen. Gilmore's siege works on the shore; but all have been perfected for some days.

The intention to open on the 13th was abandoned, on account of some difficulty as to the quality of the army ammunition, and owing to the serious indisposition of Gen. Gilmore. He, however, is much better, and the opening of the heavy siege work will commence at daylight to-morrow.

The shore batteries in the range of their guns yesterday and the day before knocked three holes in the walls of Sumpter.

The general impression prevails that the rebels have evacuated Sumpter, and will blow it up as soon as the assault commences. Out of nearly thirty guns on the parapets, ten days ago, but six now remain, and most of those in the casements had previously disappeared.

The rebels have erected a line of earthworks a mile long on James Island, from Fort Johnson to Secessionville, although they have but few guns mounted yet. This is supposed to be the destination of the guns taken from Sumpter.

Our pickets around Sumpter report great activity among the rebels every night, with schooners, steamers, &c.

The weather continues fine, with a very calm sea, which is most favorable for our operations. The air is hot, but a good sea breeze, and occasional thunder showers, cool the air.

Everything is now in readiness on sea and shore, and all are looking forward to the work to-morrow as a complete success. Reinforcements continue to arrive daily. Quite a large army is now on the Island.

On Wednesday night the Rebels opened on our works with grape and canister, on information received from two sutlers who deserted to the enemy. We lost two killed and two wounded—the monitors, however, soon silenced the rebel guns. Admiral Dahlgren went on board the Patapsco, joining her under the guns of Wagner, and came near being taken off by a ten inch shot from the fort.

The indications are, that the rebels will depend principally upon the obstructions and the interior line of defences. In the attack to come off to-morrow, the Ironsides will engage Fort Wagner, and keep her silent, while the shore batteries and monitors engage Sumter. At the same time the wooden fleet and mortar fleet will engage Moultrie. It will be a grand affair.

The rebel works on James Island indicate that an attempt will be made on the part of the rebels, to drive General Gilmore off Morris Island, or to annoy him so as to interfere with the siege of Sumpter.

THE VERY LATEST.

August 16, 5 P. M.—I learn from the shore that the rebels have piled sand bags on the wharf, in the rear of Sumpter, against the rear wall, 40 feet high, completely protecting the magazine from the shore batteries of General Gilmore. The removal of the guns from the parapets of Sumter is probably from perceiving that our batteries will silence them.

There have been but two or three shots fired to-day, both parties observing the Sabbath.

It is generally understood that the assault will be made to-morrow, and the weather promises to be most favorable. The ocean is calm as a mill pond, the weather clear and light.

General Gilmore's health is much better this evening.

The above dispatch is from C. C. Fulton, Esq., of the Baltimore *American*.

[The telegraph brings us what purports to be a government dispatch from Charleston via, Fortress Monroe, which, like most other government dispatches—especially those from the War Office—is so obviously false, that we will not publish it.]

GEN. HALLECK—WHAT HE SAID.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The following is the language of Major General Halleck to the agent for the exchange of prisoners:

"It is directed that immediately on receiving official, or other authentic information, of the execution of Captain Sawyer and Captain Flynn, you will proceed to hang W. H. Lee and the other rebel officers designated, as herein above directed, and that you notify Robert Ould, Esq., of the said proceedings, and assure him that the government of the United States will proceed to retaliate for every similar violation of the laws of civilized war."

CHASING A BLOCKADE RUNNER.—A REBEL STEAMER BURSTS HER BOILER, &C.—THE RAM SAVANNAH, &c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The steamer Empire City has arrived from Charleston. Her dates are to the evening of the 15th.

She reports that on the 17th, when off Cape Lookout, saw the gunboat Connecticut in chase of a blockade runner. The Empire City joined in the chase, but after twelve hours chase she escaped.

The Port Royal *New South* has the following items:

The rebel steamer Robert Habersham, which had been watching our advance movements off the Savannah river, exploded her boiler, killing all the crew.

The ram Savannah came down the river on the 10th, intending to run out to sea, but broke one of her engines and had to put back. She is the mate of the Atlanta, already captured.

A new Rebel ram is building at Savannah. Several heavy guns have been sent from Savannah to Charleston.

Gen. Mercer, commanding at Savannah, is impressing one-fifth of the able bodied slaves in Georgia, for work on the fortifications. All the negroes in Savannah have been seized and put to work on the fortifications. Several contrabands had reached Fort Pulaski, having escaped from Savannah.

DRAFT IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The draft in the Sixth congressional district is progressing quietly; there is no trouble in any part of the city, nor is any apprehended. Business is going on as usual, and a general feeling of security and safety pervades the whole community. The military arrangements are most perfect.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19, evening.—The draft to-day has proceeded without other demonstration than jolly remarks relative to those elected. The military arrangements, however, will continue of the most perfect character, and Gen. Canby, who commands the Government forces here, is unceasing in his vigilance, remaining with his staff at headquarters day and night.

It is proper to state that through the measures taken by this officer a mob could not exist one hour, either in New York city or Brooklyn.

About one thousand names were drawn to-day.

The militia are all at their armories, but will not be called upon unless private property cannot be protected by the Police.

The Provost Marshal, and other Government officials, are fully protected by detachments of the 37th Massachusetts, and other regiments.

BY THE MAILS.

RECENT APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Benj. F. Hall, late Chief Justice of Columbia Territory, has accepted the appointment of Consul at Valparaiso. This was some time ago conferred upon ex-Governor Harding, of Utah, who now takes the place vacated by Judge Hall. In other words, they have exchanged offices.

THE STEAMER PETERHOFF CASE.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The British government has appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the steamer Peterhoff and her crew and cargo.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The establishment known as the New York Tattersalls, located at No, 660, 662, and 664 Sixth avenue, was entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon. Several firemen were injured by the falling of the walls, and twenty-five horses were burned to death. The loss, which amounted to $40,000, is mostly insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and part of a concocted scheme on account of the approaching draft.

FROM GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

POSITION OF LEE'S FORCES—PROBABLE RESUMPTION OF OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS BY THE ENEMY.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The rebels have extended their line of pickets to the Rappahannock, the army stretching from Madison Court House to Fredericksburg. Longstreet's corps has the right of the line, Hill's is along the Rapidan from Madison Court House to Ely's Ford, and Ewell's corps is encamped around Gordonsville, within supporting distance of Hill. Stuart's cavalry is all at Culpepper and is doing nothing.

It is evident that Lee contemplates offensive operations. His army has been cautiously moving in the direction of the lower fords of the Rappahannock for some time, and our commanding generals have looked from day to day for demonstrations against our left.

Last week one of our scouts crossed the river at United States Ford and took dinner with some of the rebels upon the Chancellorsville battle ground. A large gang of negroes were employed in getting out timber for the construction of bridges. The reports in circulation among the rebels were to the effect that United States and Banks's Fords were to be bridged, so as to enable Lee to make a rapid advance upon Dumfries and Fairfax, thereby cutting off our communication with Washington, and forcing us to attack him. Whether such a movement is still contemplated by the enemy or not remains to be determined, but it is generally believed in military circles that Lee will avail himself of the opportunity now afforded by the decimated condition of our army to make one desperate effort for the destruction of the Army of the Potomac.

It is not at all improbable that the rebels will attack us, and we may yet have the annual struggle upon the plains of Manassas and Bull Run.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONCLAVE.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ROCHESTER, August 18.—The secret conference this afternoon lasted three or four hours, during which Garret Davis, N. H. Wood and others participated in a comparison of views with regard to sustaining political organizations and their respective strength and aims; the reported conclusion arrived at being that the restoration of peace and the re-establishment of the Union can only be brought about by the organization of the conservative element in the North upon a platform similar to that of the Union Democracy of Kentucky.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Davis, of Kentucky, N. H. Wood, of Wisconsin, R. F. Stevens, of New York, S. W. Bailey, of Whitehall, and J. P. Faurat, of Canandaigue, was appointed to prepare business for to-morrow and submit an address.

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY—THE FRENCH MINISTER, SALIGNY, VIRTUALLY DICTATOR, &C.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* publishes news, by the Constitution, to July 1st, from the city of Mexico. Mr. Dolton, a passenger, states that on the entrance of the French the inhabitants were compelled to receive them with civic honors.

By decree of the French all the property of the Liberals had been confiscated

Saligny, the French Minister, was virtually dictator.

The Mexican army was hovering around, and no courier from Vera Cruz had arrived for thirty days—they were supposed destroyed by the Mexicans. Ortego commanded the Mexican forces between San Luis Potosi and the city of Mexico.

The French army of occupation is about 15,000—the rest were at different places.

The people in the city of Mexico did not associate with the French as a general rule. It seemed to be the common impression that the French intended to establish a monarchial form of government.

General Almonte, who is one of the leaders of the Mexican "traitors'" party, in a speech, stated that they had no sympathy with the United States, and that the time would soon arrive when they would again be in possession of the soil which was so basely taken from them by the United States.

The French Minister, Saligny, had addressed a letter to Gen. Forey, requesting him to appoint a Council to govern Mexico; and the latter had issued a decree appointing thirty-five Mexicans as such Council, or Junta Superior.

This Council were to have power to choose three men, a Triumvirate, who should be the chief executive officers of Mexico. The Junta was to elect 215 Mexicans, and with them to form the Assembly of Notables, which Assembly was to determine the form of government. If, however, three ballots are taken without obtaining a vote of two-thirds for any form, then the Triumvirate should dissolve the Assembly, and the Junta should choose 215 others to form a new Assembly, and so on. The sessions of the *Junta Superior* and of the Assembly of Notables were to be held with closed doors.

The *Junta Superior* had elected Almonte, the Archbishop of Mexico, Labastida, and Gen. Salas, as the Triumvirate. Labastida, who left the country while Juarez was in power, is now on his way from Spain, and during his absence Archbishop Ormaschea would occupy his place.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

NEWS TO THE 22D OF JULY.

By the steamer St. Louis, arrived at San Francisco, we have the following from the city to Mexico to July 22:

Gen. Forey was issuing decrees daily.

The French-Mexican newspapers urge the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. They state that France will recognize it.

Mexican jealousy and prejudice is being provoked against the United States. The government paper says the Northern States are in favor of Juarez, while the Confederates are for a Mexican monarchy, and everything looks to the immediate recognition of the Confederacy by Mexico.

The guerillas were fighting on the road leading to the city of Mexico. The Mexicans make no prisoners, but slay all they capture. They wage a war of extermination.

Numerous assassinations have taken place at the capital of persons sympathizing with the French.

The Triumvirate government was daily imprisoning and shooting persons who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the empire. Mexicans have been publicly flogged for refusing to supply quarters to French officers. One Mexican lady, named Rubia, had received two hundred lashes for refusing to receive French officers into her house. Her husband offered to pay a fine equal to her weight in silver rather than submit to this indignity, but Gen. Forey insisted in making an example of her.

The foreign ministers had declined to remove to San Louis on the offer of Juarez to protect their transit.

FROM EUROPE.

In addition to the news by the steamship Asia published yesterday, we have the following items:

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Globe* says: "Although perhaps the American government expects from our own section interference with the fitting out of war vessels, which the law of England does not appear to sanction, yet there is no interruption of the general amity between the two, and in the face of the language held toward us in the name of the authorities at Washington, it is, we may say, impossible they could have made any such declaration menacing us as that set forth."

The London *Times* says: "It is said that the three powers have agreed to send a commission to Russia, to be accompanied by separate dispatches from each of their respective representatives, and unless Russia makes some sign of yielding, a diplomatic rupture will be announced as impending. In the common note, whatever course the mere forms of negotiation may take, the reality consists in a growing but not very threatening antagonism between France and Russia, which will leave England a neutral, though not an unsympathizing spectator."

An iron-clad for Russia, building in England, had been hurried off to Russia incomplete, in view of eventualities.

AUSTRIA.

At a cabinet council in Vienna, the reply to be sent to Russia was taken into consideration.

The contents of the Austrian and French notes are not known. It is believed, however, that they are by no means identical, although six are maintained in both.

Late advices asserted that the Emperor was about to review the army of Paris and the National Guards.

GERMANY.

The invitation of the Emperor of Austria to the German sovereigns to meet in conference on German affairs, at Frankfort, had been accepted by the Kings of Saxony and Wurtemburg; but there is a report that the King of Prussia had declined the invitation. The Emperor had resolved to admit newspaper reporters to the conference.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the receipt and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience—and possess a valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing:

JOHN B. OGDEN.

Aug 14-3md&w No. 60, Nassau street, N. Y.

SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND.

By ordering Calomel and destructive minerals from the supply tables, has conferred a blessing on our sick soldiers. Let him not stop here. Let him order the discontinuance of "Bleeding," and the use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS in the place thereof. Then will commence a "new era" in the practice of Medicine, which would then become emphatically

THE HEALING ART.

I have for thirty years taught that no diseased action could be cured by mercury or tartar emetic. That the human body could only be "made whole" by "vegetable food"—Animal food being, in fact, condensed vegetables. BRANDRETH'S PILLS should be in every Military Hospital. These Pills cure BILIOUS DIARRHŒA, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, CHRONIC DYSENTERY, and all fevers and Affections of the Bowels, sooner and more surely than any medicine in the world. BRANDRETH'S PILLS in these cases should be taken night and morning. Read directions and get new style.

CASE OF ROSCOE K. WATSON.

Dr. B. Brandreth, New York:

SIR: I was a private in Co. F, 17th Regiment, New York Vols. While at Harrison's Landing and on the Rappahannock near Falmouth, I and many of the Company were sick with bilious diarrhœa. The Army Surgeon did not cure us, and I was reduced to skin and bone. Among the Company were quite a number of members who had worked in your Laboratory at Sing Sing. They were not sick, because they used Brandreth's Pills. These men prevailed upon me and others to use the Pills, and we were all cured in from two to five days. After this our boys used Brandreth's Pills for the typhus fever, colds, rheumatism, and in no case did they fail to restore health.

Out of gratitude to you for my good health, I send you this letter, which, if necessary, the entire Company would sign.

I am, respectfully, yours,

ROSCOE K. WATSON, Sing Sing, N. Y.

Principal office, 294 Canal street, New York.

For sale in Harrisburg by GEO. H. BELL.

mö-d&wtf

MARRIED.

On Wednesday the 18th inst., by the Rev T. H. Robinson, at the residence of the bride, Lieutenant H. R. OWENS, of Philadelphia, to Miss SALLIE J. OWENS, of Harrisburg, Pa.

Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

New Advertisements.

TO BOOT MAKERS.—Wanted, at PEFER SANDERS', in Walnut street next to the Dauphin County Prison, two good Boot Makers and one Mender. None but the best workmen need apply. Will pay higher wages than any other manufacturer in the city. Aug18-1w*

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-at-Law, Second street, opposite Buehler House. Office with Wm H. Miller, Esq. Aug 12-1wd.

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 same and 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, with 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 Maizena, 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 Fulton street.

WILLIAM DURYEA,
Aug 15 d6m General Agent.

PROPOSALS 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 Paxton 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 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.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for bridge," and directed to

W. O. HICKOK,
President Common Council.

J. HASELEN,
D. HOCKER,
PHILIP LINN,
Street Committee 1st district. Aug12-3tawtd.

NOTICE!

THE DRAFT IN THE 15TH AND ADJOINING DISTRICTS.

NATIONAL SUBSTITUTE AGENCY.

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

Substitutes supplied from this office will be *able* bodied Aliens, not subject to draft. All drafted persons served by us are guaranteed a release from the draft.

Apply at once, in person or by letter, at the "National Substitute Agency," Rheem's Hall, Carlisle.

References.—J. M. Weakley, Joseph Ritner, jr., J. Rheem.

A. K. SWISHER & CO.
August 4-dtf

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters Testamentary to the estate of General John Forster, late of the city of Harrisburg, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, will make known the same, duly authenticated, without delay, to

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

Harrisburg, July 29th, 1863—jy31-d1tw6t

INDEPENDENCE ISLAND.

Messrs. BECKER & FALK, Proprietors, announce to the citizens of Harrisburg that this cool and delightful Summer retreat is now open for visitors. Accommodations will be furnished to parties and pic-nics at reasonable terms, a dancing platform having been erected for their special use. Season tickets for families, good for one year, $1.00.

No improper characters admitted, and no intoxicated person will be permitted to visit the Island.

A Ferry Boat plies constantly between the Island and the foot of Broad street, West Harrisburg. jel3-3m

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-d1w*] GILLIARD DOCK.

TO THOSE DESIRING TO PROCURE SUBSTITUTES, AND

TO THOSE WISHING TO BECOME SUBSTITUTES.

The undersigned, Military Claim Agents, tender their services for the procuring of Substitutes for Drafted men, as well as for the securing of the highest price for those wishing to 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 Dauphin County Prison.

MACDOWELL & MAGUIRE,
au15-1m Military Claim Agents.

THE BEST BEER IN THE CITY!

THE EMERGENCY OVER!

PLENTY BEER!

Friends of an excellent glass of beer, the best refreshment 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. SPRINGER'S Brewery, Lancaster, Pa.

au14-3t GEO. DIESTER.

ATTENTION, DRAFTED MEN!—Any drafted man from this district, desiring to 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 regiment.

Lieut. W. W GEETY,
Second st. 2 doors below Kelker's Hardware store.
aug11-d1w*

THE FALL SESSION OF THE HARRISBURG ACADEMY will open on Monday, the 31st of August. For vacancies apply to

J. F. SEILER,
au11-5t.cod. Principal.

DRAFT! DRAFT!

Business in relation to the draft carefully and reliably attended to.

Exemption papers drawn up with care, and cases argued before the Board of Enrollment at moderate rates.

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

EUGENE SEYDER, Attorney at Law,
au17-1wd Third street near Market, Harrisburg, Pa.

MAP OF HARRISBURG CITY, as laid out by direction of the Commissioners of the City Survey, and confirmed by act of Legislature, containing numerous courses and distances of the streets, squares, &c., marked on it, and designating the different wards, public buildings, &c. It is, in fact, the only correct map of the city. For sale by

H. HAGE, Chief Regulator,
au10-d2w Cor. 3d st. and Cranberry alley.