der this government, in whole, or in part, into their keeping, and I am therefore prepared to vote for this amendment and to say in our Constitution that the voters of Pennsylvania shall be WHITE freemen."

He then proceeds in a statesman-like manner to support his position and in reply to others who had spoken in favor of conferring the right to vote upon blacks.

On the 6th of May, 1842, President Lincoln made a speech in Cincinnati on the same subject at a gathering of negroes for the purpose of presenting Mr. Chase, now Secretary of the Treasury, with a silver pitcher. Then, and there Mr. Lincoln said amid the sweet aroma perspiring negroes, "We feel, therefore, that all alleged distinctions between individuals of the same community, *founded in any circumstance as color*, origin or the like, are hostile to the genius of our institutions and incompatible with the true history of American liberty I embrace with pleasure this opportunity of declaring my disapprobation of the clause of the Constitution which denies to a portion of the colored people the right of suffrage."

Gov. Curtin belongs to the same school of Abolitionists. In his recent speech accepting the nomination he said nothing against the President's emancipation and negro equality policy.

White men of Pennsylvania, are any of you so governed by your passions and prejudices as now to admit negroes to terms of political and social equality. If so, vote for Curtin, if not, vote for Judge Woodward.—*Easton Argus.*

The Patriot & Union.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 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Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.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. Witte, Montgomery county.
4th.....do.....Wm. T. 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. Breslin, Lebanon county.
16th.....do.....George Sanderson, Lancaster county.
Do.....James Patterson.....do.
17th.....do.....John F Spangler, 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. Parley, 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.

Col. A. K. M'Clure.

This confidential friend and adviser of Gov. Curtin is proprietor and editor of the Chambersburg *Repository*. Having amassed a large fortune within a few years by means only known to himself and the initiated in legislative legerdemain, he apes the manners of a gentleman and puts on the airs of a man of consequence. For some time past he has evinced a strong disposition to draw this paper into a controversy with him. It is not through fear of his trenchant blade that we have hitherto declined, but because we know his character and despise the man. We have now but few words to spare upon him. In his paper of the 19th he has devoted a column and a half to our benefit, not a word of which is true. Col. M'Clure has been, for some years past, well known as an intriguer and corruptionist—he now appears in a new character, that of a mendacious villifier—and it suits him well. He will thrive in the vocation, and earn a "silver set" before the close of the campaign.

A BLACK RECORD.

CURTIN'S PORTRAIT—DRAWN BY A BLACK REPUBLICAN EDITOR.

"How the Nomination is Viewed" at Home.

When a candidate's own party volunteers to paint him as black as Satan there is no need that we should try to make him blacker. The tint is deep enough, and we accept the portrait as it came from the hands of the limner. We know well enough what the record will show against his Excellency, but the weather is too warm to work in the mine just now; before the election many things not calculated to elevate him in the estimation of honorable men will appear—but for the present, as a foretaste of that which is in reserve, we take the following from the Pittsburg *Gazette*, a Republican paper as black and venomous as any in the State—it was addressed to the Convention that nominated Curtin:

"*We have endeavored to show that he imposed upon the soldiers, by framing them out to his friends, and then denying that he had employed them.*

"We have exhibited the record to establish the fact *that he had approved a bill, acknowledged by him to be wrong*, WHICH ROBBED THE TREASURY OF MANY MILLIONS OF MONEY; that as the conditions of his approval, he had taken an agreement for the State, which he abstracted, and secretly surrendered to the parties who had given—and that when interrogated by the Legislature, he confessed the fact, and offered as his apology, a reason which is shown *to have been untrue*.

"We have demonstrated the fact *that he bargained away a Republican United States Senator, for the consideration of an adjournment*, and the discharge of the committee, appointed to inquire into the means which had been used to procure the passage of that bill."

* * * * *

"*And we have inferred from all this—without referring to other matters*—THAT HIS NOMINATION WOULD BE DISGRACEFUL TO THE PARTY AND HIS ELECTION IMPOSSIBLE * * ."

A very just inference from the facts truly. We coincide in opinion with the *Gazette*, in whose giant embrace, for the present, we leave his Excellency, with our full permission to wriggle out if he can. The charges are made by a Republican—and most damaging charges they are—and the record is appealed to. If there is a way of escape, either his Excellency himself, who is an adroit juggler, or his friend M'Clure, who is still more expert, will be sure to find it. But we think they are locked in, the key lost, and every window barred.

THE Pittsburg *Chronicle* of the 19th says:

"While New York Copperheads, headed by their Governor, are endeavoring to hinder and embarrass the government in reinforcing the Potomac Army, that army, through lack of men, is now, probably, retiring towards Washington. We are not officially told this, but surmise so much from the direction of late movements."

The *Chronicle* is "not *officially* told this," but "*surmises* so much." Very much that appears in the Administration press is built upon "surmise," and unfortunately for the people, who desire correct information, these Abolition "surmises" generally prove to be very near of kin to misrepresentation, or downright falsehood. We admit, however, that in this respect they differ very little from such official information as we receive; so that the *Chronicle* is nearly as safe on the stool of its "surmise" as it would be on the broader foundation of official information. But in this instance the *Chronicle* may be correct, and the following extract from a letter written by the special correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune*, dated "Headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 17," may satisfactorily explain why that army is now inert "through lack of men," without bringing the draft, or any other agency, at all in question. The "Special" says:

"I may say, however, that troops sailed from Alexandria last evening for New York, which had left here on Saturday, and more will doubtless follow. Their mission is said to be to protect the city from renewed riots in connection with the draft.

There are no New York, New Jersey, or Pennsylvania regiments among the troops sent or being sent. They are from New England and the West. Their numbers and names will be only known on arrival. When no longer needed in New York, they will be returned here or sent Southward, as circumstances may require."

A New York paper of Wednesday, while professing to be restrained from stating the full number of troops placed in that vicinity through the activity and patriotic solicitude of the War Department, nevertheless claimed that it was violating no order or propriety in saying that there were at least *twenty thousand*. We infer from this that the number may be ten or twenty thousand more. Most of these troops have been drawn from the Army of the Potomac, and, taking the number to be but twenty thousand, in the present reduced state of the regiments, would reduce it at least one Army Corps.

If, therefore, the Army of the Potomac has been so reduced as to require it to fall back "towards Washington," the administration, and not Gov. Seymour or the New York Copperheads, is to blame—for we maintain that there is no more necessity for the presence of those troops at New York than at Harrisburg or Pittsburg—the only motive of the administration in sending them there being to make a display of military power, with the view of insulting a sovereign State and overawing its Executive. The State force, under direction of its able and patriotic Governor, would have as well preserved order during the draft without the presence of twenty thousand federal troops as with it. The object of their presence, as we said before, was to insult and awe. And mark you, they were picked troops, Abolition savages, the mere slaves of the despotism at Washington, who could be relied upon to commit murder at the word of command.

"There are no New York, New Jersey, or Pennsylvania regiments among the troops sent, or being sent," says the "Special" of the *Tribune*; "*they are from New England and from the West.*"

We thank the administration for the compliment paid to the "regiments" from the Democratic States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; but the very failure to send these Christian troops shows more plainly the diabolical purpose of the Washington Butchers. Intending to shed innocent blood upon the slightest pretext, they selected as their instruments the cold blooded Yankee Abolition regiments and such troops from the West as they knew to be imbued with the hellish spirit of Abolitionism.

Having shown the reason why the Army of the Potomac "lacks men" at this time, and the purpose for which its ranks were weakened, we feel no disposition to pursue the subject further at present.

The Abolition Victory in Kentucky.

It appears that the Abolition victory in Kentucky, over which the Administration papers have been so lustily crowing, turns out to be no great victory after all. The regularly nominated Democratic ticket was beaten, and there the Abolition triumph ended. The Governor and members of Congress elect appear to have no greater affinity with the doctrines of the Lincoln Administration than the defeated candidates. We have already placed on record the sentiments of Mr. Clay, elected to Congress from the Louisville district—they are decidedly hostile to the policy of the ruling party. Now we have a declaration from Judge Bramlette, who was elected Governor over Mr. Wickliffe.

We do not think they will prove entirely satisfactory to the President and his friends. Judge Bramlette, having been misrepresented in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in regard to a speech delivered by him at Carlisle, (northern Kentucky,) addressed a letter to that paper in which he thus expressed himself:

"I am made to say, in reference to the war policy of the Administration: 'While Kentucky expressed no opinions, either dissenting from or approving these measures,' &c. At Carlisle, and in every speech made by me elsewhere I stated, with all the point and distinctness I could, that the Union Democracy of Kentucky *condemned, in the strongest terms, all the radical measures of the war policy of the Administration*, and were pledged to use all peaceful and legitimate means to correct them; that they held the Government to be right, and the best Government in the world, and that it should not be overthrown because of any obnoxious measures or policy of any Administration. That they hold that there is a marked distinction between any administration of the Government and the Government itself. The one is transient—of short duration and may be all wrong—the other was formed 'to endure forever,' and is all right.

"I have said in every speech, without exception, and I have been particular so to do, that I gave my full and unreserved assent to the platform of the 'Union Democracy' adopted at Louisville in convention assembled, on the 18th of March."

The platform upon which the "Union ticket" of Kentucky was elected, declares, among other things, that

"Our institutions are assailed by an armed rebellion on one side * * * * and on the other by *unconstitutional acts of Congress* and STARTLING USURPATIONS OF POWER BY THE EXECUTIVE.

"*That there is a manifest difference between any administration of the government and the government itself.* The one is transitory, limited in duration only to that period of time for which the officers elected by the people are charged with the conduct of the same; the other is permanent, intended by its founders to endure forever.

"That the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated 1st of January, 1863, by which he assumes to emancipate all slaves within certain States is unwise, unconstitutional and void.

"That the power which has recently been assumed by the President of the United States, whereby, under the guise of military necessity, he has proclaimed and extended martial law, over States where war did not exist, and has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, is unwarranted by the Constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate civil to military authority, and to subvert constitutional and free government."

This platform, and the declarations of Gov. Bramlette, and congressman Clay, would be called, in this region, exceedingly copperheadish, and be denounced by the faithful servitors of the President as treasonable to the government.

Upon the whole—although the election of the "Union Ticket" in Kentucky was secured by the potency of Burnside's bayonets, we do not find any reason to be greatly dissatisfied with the result.

KENTUCKY.—The Louisville *Journal* gives the radicals a sharp rap for claiming Kentucky. It says:

The New York *Tribune* says that Brutus J. Clay was one of a minority "who voted in the last Kentucky House *not* to reject the President's proffer of compensated emancipation." In answer to this misrepresentation, we need only cite the following passages from the letter in which Mr. Clay accepted the nomination for Congress in the Ashland district;

"At the same time I am opposed to the policy of the Administration as to the abolition of slavery, and the enlisting of slaves as soldiers, and while in the State Legislature I voted for the various resolutions which were passed condemning those measures.

* * * * * * *

"I am not, and have never been, in favor of emancipation, either gradual, immediate or compensated.

"I was a member of the Union Convention which assembled in Louisville in March last, and voted for the platform or principles they adopted, and intend, so far as they apply, to be guided by them should I be honored with a seat in Congress."

The way the Republican journals deceive themselves, or attempt to deceive others concerning the late election in Kentucky, certainly is or should be an emphatic caution to all right-minded persons who live in our time and clime.

MUTILATED POSTAL CURRENCY.—There is much complaint about the torn, dirty and mutilated postal currency. At present the only mode of exchanging these notes is as follows:

"Mutilated notes and fragments will be redeemed only at the Treasury of the United States at Washington, whither they can be sent, addressed to the Treasurer of the United States, by mail, free of postage. A draft on the Assistant Treasurer at New York for the amount allowed will be returned in the same way to the address of the person remitting the same. Mutilated fractional notes presented for redemption must be in sums of not less than three dollars of the full face value."

A CALIFORNIA paper grammatically describes the diggings as—Positive, mine; comparative, miner; superlative, minus."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY THE MAILS.

FROM MEMPHIS AND BELOW

GEN. BANKS IN SUMMER QUARTERS—GEN. WEITZEL—GEN. FRANKLIN—GEN. HERRON, &C.

MEMPHIS, August 15.—The Tempest has arrived from New Orleans with dates to the 9th inst.

The army under command of Gen. Banks can now be considered in summer quarters. General Banks is at New Orleans, but it was rumored that he was going home in a few days. His staff are to accompany him. Gen. Weitzel occupies the Teche country.

General Franklin has superseded General Dudley in command at Baton Rouge. General Andrews continues in command at Port Hudson. The health of the troops, taking into consideration the season of the year, with the weather, is tolerable.

General Herron is still two miles below Port Hudson, at Mount Pleasant Landing. His troops are in good health and spirits.

But little is known of the movements of the rebels in the country back of the Missisrippi.

The river on both sides is being depopulated of white men and negroes suited for the field. Portions of Mississippi, back of Natchez, near Hamburg and Kingston, which have never been visited by the conscription before, are now nearly laid waste. Every man capable of bearing arms is either conscripted or drafted.—Those who can get to Natchez do so, and at once place themselves under the protection of General Ransom. About two hundred men, who had fled from the iron rule of conscription, arrived at Natchez in one day, and took the oath of allegiance. They were mostly from the line of the Jackson and Mobile railroad.

ADVANCE OF ROSECRANS' ARMY.

THE ARMY MOVING ON CHATTANOOGA.

From the St. Louis Democrat, August 17.

A letter from an officer under Rosecrans, dated August 8, University place, headquarters Third brigade, Fourth division Fourteenth army corps, says: "We are ordered to have our train in readiness to move, and to draw ten days' rations and forage. Destination supposed to be Atlanta, Georgia. Gen. Turchin is our brigade commander and is well liked by all."

From the Nashville Union, August 16.

Governor Johnson, accompanied by his private secretary, Colonel Browning, returned on Friday evening from a visit of several days to the front. His trip was extended as far as Fayetteville, in Lincoln county, but a short distance from Huntsville. The army is in motion, and will very probably take possession of Chattanooga without resistance. Refugees report Bragg moving in the direction of Atlanta, and that his force is greatly weakened and disorganized. We cherish a strong hope that by the first of September we will have possession of all of glorious East Tennessee. There is no power in the Southern Confederacy equal to resist the great army which is now on its march to Chattanooga.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF LIEUT. REED, THE PIRATE.

BOSTON, August 19.—Lieutenant Reed, formerly of the pirate Tacony, now a prisoner at Fort Warren, came near escaping, last night. He got out of his casemate, and was found this morning in the grass. Three other pirates did effect their escape by floating on a larget over to Lovell's Island. They there stole a sloop boat of ten tons, and were to come back for their leader, but in this they failed. As the wind was southwest and fresh, they must have steered north along the coast. Lookouts are after them.

PRESIDENTIAL CONCLAVE.

THE ROCHESTER CONVENTION—THE PLATFORM.

ROCHESTER, August 19.—The conservative meeting assembled at the Osborn House at 10 o'clock this morning, N. H. Wood, of Wisconsin presiding, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Business Committee. It was resolved to continue the session with closed doors, and also to issue a series of resolutions instead of an address.

At the close of the afternoon session the following series of resolutions, submitted by the Business Committee, were adopted, after being considerably amended and modified at the suggestion of Gen. Leslie Coombs:

Resolved, That this meeting favors an association of conservative Union men for the next Presidential campaign, and that we invite the union and co-operation of all who are opposed to the election to any office in the gift of the people of any person in political connection or sympathy with secession, abolitionism, or nationism of any kind; that our abiding purpose, in brief is the suppression of the rebellion, the maintenance of the Union, adherence to the Constitution, fidelity to the government, the enforcement of the laws and opposition to foreign intervention.

Resolved, That a national committee be appointed by this meeting, to be composed of two members from each State, and a secretary, who shall be *ex officio* a member thereof; said committee to have power to fill vacancies; that it shall be the duty of the committee to elect a president and treasurer, and to call a national convention for the nomination of a President and Vice President of the United States, and to make all necessary arrangements for conducting the presidential campaign, and to confer with other conservative organizations for the purpose of securing united action.

Resolved, That the establishment of the independence of the States in revolt would entail upon the people of the United States evils more grievous and greatly more enduring than all that would result from the continuance of the war; wherefore every patriot should support the appropriation of all the money and men necessary for a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, against the people in a state of military insurrection, until they dissolve their military array against the United States, and in good faith return to the Union under their respective State constitutions existing at the time they revolted.

Resolved, That the people of a State, any portion of whom are in insurrection against the United States, should they abandon such insurrection and return to their allegiance and obedience to the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States and their respective States, and perform every other act in conducting the Federal government, which the people of any State may rightfully do; *Provided*, however, that all persons, who in this revolt have violated any of the criminal or penal laws of the United States, will be subject to be tried according to forms prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States for such offenses.

Resolved, That the rights of property, whether in lands, personalty, or slaves, in the States, is exclusively within the authority and jurisdiction of the States respectively; and the owners of all or either of these three classes of property cannot be deprived of it by the government of the United States, the President, or any military or civil officer thereof, except for public use and just compensation, or for crimes committed of which they shall be convicted according to the mode and form of trial prescribed by the Constitution.

Resolved, That the sole end for which the United States government has power to carry on the existing war against the people in revolt is to suppress their insurrection and compel them to obey the Constitution and the laws of Congress; and whenever this end is effected, either by military power or the voluntary submission of the insurgents, there is no other lawful end for which the war could be further prosecuted, and it would become the duty of Congress, which the Constitution charges with the suppression of insurrections, at once to close the war.

Resolved, That in order to secure a full representation of the entire country in the convention herein provided for, and an energetic prosecution of the Campaign, we call upon conservative men in every town and county of the United States to form conservative Union clubs by the election of a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, and report the same to the secretary of the national committee.

A national committee was selected, and R. T. Stevens was appointed secretary. But as several of the gentlemen named for the committee had not been consulted, it was determined not to announce the committee until they had been notified of their selection, and their acceptance or declination received by the secretary.

The business of the meeting having been concluded, a recess until 8 o'clock was ordered, ex-Governor Hunt having been invited to an interview with the members. This interview was also conducted with closed doors; and at its conclusion the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

The number of members present to day did not exceed twenty.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

NATIONAL BANKING.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The following banks have been established; First National Bank, Norwich, Conn., capital $100,000; First National Bank of Lyons, Iowa, capital $60,000; First National Bank of Columbia, Mo., capital $100,000.

TRIAL OF A SPY.

The Court Martial of which Gen. Slough is President was to-day engaged. The trial of J. J. Cochran, alias James Stewart, a spy, who was arrested in March last, with divers passes through the Southern cities and posts, and letters indicating that he was a spy, on his person. In one of these letters he mentions having been over to Richmond eight times, and also to various other Southern cities, and of his having made $10,000. When captured he offered to enter the service of the Federal Government to gain information in the South, where he said he could pass everywhere, and his only object was pay.

ADVERTISING OUR WESTERN COUNTRY.

Government is about sending out to Europe as special agent, Prof. Ruggles, of New York, for the purpose of making the people abroad familiar with the country west of the Mississippi, its extent and vast resources. To this end the General Land Office has furnished specimens of minerals and ores, maps and statistics. It is believed that the mission will prove of great benefit to the future development of the great West.

CAPTURE OF REBEL MAIL CARRIERS.

T. C. Bledoe, of Richmond, and Thomas J. Thompson, of this city, arrived in town to-day, having been captured at Matthias Point, with a rebel mail of about one hundred letters, many addressed to parties in Washington.

ESCORTS FOR SUTLERS.

Hereafter, by order of Major General Meade, a cavalry escort is to be furnished to regularly authorized sutlers.

WOMEN SENT HOME.

All ladies now with the army other than nurses are ordered to leave.

GEN. SIGEL'S STAFF MUSTERED OUT.

General Sigel has been relieved from his duties in Pennsylvania, and his staff mustered out the service. It is also rumored, possibly with the above fact for its foundation, that all the unemployed volunteer generals are to be mustered out of the service immediately.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIDON.

The Sidon was boarded by the news yacht at Cape race on the 10th, at 5 p. m. She brings the following news:

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Times* says that the rumor was current at Chatham that in consequence of the recent menacing news from America, the government intends sending additional troops to British North America.

The *Times* says it should not be surprised if something arose out of the alleged proposition from Jeff. Davis to Napoleon for an offensive and defensive alliance between Mexico, under the French protection, and the Confederates, which would be quite consistent with the late French policy. The world might look with favor on such a contingency, but absolute neutrality would be England's policy.

The *Times* looks upon the election of the Archduke Maximillian in Mexico as important, and says it will have a tendency to union between France and Austria, and to a division between France and America. The Northerners must be incensed against Napoleon, and the Unionists can hardly fail to come in collision with the new Empire.

The *Daily News* is bitter on the French policy in Mexico, and does not believe that the Archduke will accept the throne.

La Patrie asserts that the Archduke made his acceptance dependent on the consent of the Empire of Austria.

La France says if he accepts, France and England will recognize him immediately, and the other Powers will follow.

The Emperor and Empress of the French had sent congratulations to the Archduke.

The Polish question remained in statu quo.

The latest news via Queenstown states that it is generally asserted that Maximillian will accept the Mexican Crown.

The United States corvette St. Louis sailed from Cadis, August 9.

POLAND.

The Polish question exhibits no new phase, but public opinion points to peace.

It is reported that Austria has sent a proposition to Russia containing a slight nominal modification of her late note.

La France asserts that the French note firmly maintains the claims advanced by the turee Powers, but it is drawn up in a spirit of modification.

Engagements continue to take place between the insurgents and troops.

GERMANY.

Twenty-seven German Princes have accepted the Emperor of Austria's invitation to a conference at Frankfort.

CHINA.

A China telegram announces that the Japan question has been temporarily settled.

The American Legation had been burned.

LATEST

LONDON, August 15.—There is no political news of importance.

It is generally asserted that Archduke Maximillian of Austria will accept the throne of Mexico.

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 practise 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.

m5-d&wtf

To Horse Owners.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure*. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

See advertisement ap20 eow-d&w

COFFEES AND SUGARS OF ALL GRADES, and at reasonable prices, for sale by WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

SMOKED SALMON.—A choice supply for sale by WM. DOCK, jr., & Co.

New Advertisements.

NIXONS'

CREMORNE CIRCUS!

FOR ONE DAY ONLY!

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The management has great pleasure in announcing that he has, at great expense, secured the talent of this wonderful Race of People, bounding on the vast and trackless Desert of Sahara, who will make their

FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA!

AT HARRISBURG,

ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 21st,

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THE GREAT COMPANY OF

TILBECTOO TORIAREG

ARABS!

ELEVEN IN NUMBER,

CONSISTING OF

ALI ABDALLAH,
BREHEN BEN HASSEN,
BENHAMOW,
HASH BRAHAM,
MAHOMET,
HASH ALI,
AFFIB BEN CODIM,
HASH ASSON,
MOHAMPT,
ASSON, and
MESSOUD,

From the Atlas Mountains, with new Feats and Novel Costume as they appeared at the Hippodrome, Paris, with immense success.

It is impossible to describe the feats of these wonderful Artistes, their every movement is replete with daring dexterity, and while they astonish each spectator, they banish fear by easy nonchalence. Never since the first Equestrian performance was given to the present day have they been equalled, both in the profession and the public, have pronounced them the Ne plus Ultra of Artistes. The Arabs are without a parallel, there never having been one to contest their superiority. Pencil cannot sketch, or pen describe, the peculiar performance of these Children of the Desert; their Leaps, Somersaults and Bounds are so rapidly executed, and of so wonderful a nature, that the spectators are lost in amazement at their lightning-like movements.

August 21-1t.

PUBLIC SALE of FORTY HORSES.—Will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday, August 26th, 1863, at my stable in Vine street, Harrisburg, Pa., one bay trotting horse, who has trotted in 2.52, six years old; several pairs of matched driving horses; farm, draught and riding horses. The sale embraces some fine stock, and will be sold without reserve to the highest and best bidders. The terms of sale will be a deduction of five per cent, for cash or notes with approved security, for ninety days. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. W. METZGAR.

August 21-dtd.

TO BOOT MAKERS.—Wanted, at PETER 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.

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-dlw*] 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.

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, Principal.

all-5t eod.

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 SEYDEK, 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.

NOTIONS.—Quite a variety of useful and entertaining articles—cheap—at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

WANTED.—An active boy, in a dry goods store. Enquire at THIS OFFICE.
aug11-tf