The Patriot & Union.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 28, 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS. FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD, OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, WALTER H. LOWRIE. OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

THE UNION.

"These States are glorious in their individuality, but their collective glories are in the Union. By all means, at all hazards, are they to be maintained in their integrity and the full measure of their constitutional rights—for only so is the Union to be preserved—only so is it worth preserving. It is the perfection of the prismatic colors, which blended, produce the ray of light. It is the completeness of these assembled sovereignties, lacking nothing which they have not lent for a great purpose, that makes the Union precious. This word Union is a word of gracious omen. It implies confidence and affection-mutual support and protection against external dangers. It is the chosen expression of the strongest passion of young hearts. It is the charmed circle within which the family dwells. It is man helping his fellow-man in this rugged world. It is States, perfect in themselves, confederated for mutual advantage. It is the people of States, separated by lines, and interests, and institutions, and usages, and laws, all forming one glorious nation—all moving onward to the same sublime destiny, and all instinct with a common life. Our fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors, to form this Union —let ours be pledged to maintain it,"—GEO. W.

WHO IS THE SOLDIER'S REAL PRIEND? Extract from the decision of Judge Wood-WARD sustaining the stay law passed by our Legislature in favor of the soldier:

WOODWARD, July 4, 1852.

"Now, if a stay of execution for three years would not be tolerated in ordinary times, did not these circumstances constitute an emergency that justified the pushing of legislation to the extremest limit of the Constitution? No citizen could be blamed for volunteering. He was invoked to do so in exempting a soldier's property from execution whilst he is absent from home battling for the supremacy of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union. And when he has not run before he was sent, but has yielded himself up to the call of his country, his self-sacrificing patriotism pleads, trumpet-tongued, for all the indulgence from his creditors which the Legislature have power to grant. If the term of indulgence seem long in this instance. it was not longer than the time for which the President and Congress demanded the soldier's ser-

"I am not and never have been a 'Native Amer-

ican' in any political sense, any more than I am or have been a Whig, Antimason or an Abolitionist. * * * The speech so often quoted against mr, I am not responsible for. It was introduced into the debates by a Whig reporter, in violation of the rules of the body, which required him to submit for revision before publication, and which he never did. * * * I promptly denounced it, in the face of the Convention, as I have done many a time since, as a gross misrepresentation. * * * The Native American party itself is my witness. Seven years ago I was the caucus nominee for U. S. Senator. The county of Philadelphia was represented by Natives. They asked whether, if elected by their votes, I would favor their measures for changing the naturalization laws, I answered them NO, and they threw every vote they could command against me and raised a shout of triumph over their victory."-GEO. W. WOODWARD, Pittsburg, Sept. 14, 1852.

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 nnanimously

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, Coxes-

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

A. W. WATSON, Chairman.

Franklin Smith, Secretary. The Soldiers for the Old Union. The fierce Southern rebels say they will

never come back into the Union. The fierce Abolition leaders of the North say they never will submit to live under the old

Union again. The soldiers are away South fighting under

oath for the old Union. The Democracy of the North are, to a man,

working to restore the old Union. When voting day comes the soldiers of the Union will stand by the men who sustain the old Union. No other party is to-day doing

Why is the Draft Necessary. In the winter of 1862, Mr. Fessenden, Re-

that but the old Jackson Democracy.

publican Senator from Maine, in a speech in

the Senate, said: "In every State of the Union there are men who are paid from month to month, not called into the field, absolutely, for the reason that the government has no occasion to use them, and yet no step is taken to disband these men. Why not disband them if they are not wanted? We have two hundred and fifty thousand more gance of the most wanton kind. I offered a an asylum upon the shores of American freeproposition to stop all enlistments.

Senator Wilson, of Massachasutts, said: "I have over and over again been to the War Office, and urged upon the Department to stop recruiting in every part of the country. We have had the promise that it should be done. I believe we have to-day one hundred and fifty thousand more men under the pay of the government than we need or can well use. think the department ought to issue peremptory orders forbidding the enlistment of another soldier into the volunteer force."

This was before the emancipation proclamation was issued. They then had more volun teers than they wanted. They issued that proclamation — volunteering ceased — and a forced conscription is the result.

O'Connell and Slavery in America.

Few of that day but remember the wretched absurdity of Cobbett, in exhuming the bones of Paine from their quiet resting place on the banks of the Hudson, with a view of making capital, as a politician, by presenting them before the English Chartists and Liberals; and how utterly he failed in his miserable purpose; and how hastily and sneakingly he returned the perishing remains to a fitting sepulchre. The absurd incident springs to mind at once on witnessing the noisy parade made by the niggerheads over dead O'Connell's letter, written some thirty vears since to a Cincinnati committee, on the subject of slavery in America. Some enterprising scion of the Abolitionists has turned resurrectionist like Cobbett, and like him, too, he is destined to be laughed at and contemned for his neurile labor.

The purpose now is to win Irishmen over to Abolitionism, and to induce them to favor the establishment of negro equality with white men. The same silly effort was made at the time the letter first appeared. It was then, as it will now be. Without success. The missive of O'Connell fell still-born before the Irish-American public, which knew quite as much as he about negroes, and more about the practical results of Abolitionism, than did the noisy "Liberator" himself. They knew also that his fiery zeal upon this subject was generated in the hot strife of English partisanship; that he took sides with the English aristocracy, when, under the pretence of building up the interests of the Blacks in the British West India Islands, they grossly infringed the established rights of the resident white race, and committed robbery under the specious cloak of humanity.

The first of the series of insolent attacks made by O'Connell upon a country that has given freedom and competence to millions of downtrodden Irishmen, broke forth at a public meeting in the city of London, in which Sir Robert Peel, and other English notables, participated. by appeals as strong as his love of country. In The American Colonization Society was then the nature of things there is nothing unreasonable the burden of their heartless execuations. A conjunction of opposites-O'Connell and Peel, in abuse of America-was enough to awaken the suspicions and censure of the quick and ardent people of Ireland. They could never be brought to reverence the sympathy of English aristocrats in behalf of happy, plump, well-fed Africans in America, when these aristocrats, at that very moment, were inflicting martial law and drum-head court-martials on the famishing people of Ireland, because thev were restive under a system of oppression far more rigid and degrading, and a hundred-fold more lamentable in its consequences, than any thing which resulted from American control over the negro.

> Irishmen everywhere, up to this period, had admired O'Connell unreservedly, and had even laid themselves under a voluntary tax to make | cies, and wholly undeserved; that the Abolihim up a princely revenue of twenty thousand | tionists of this country have always been playpounds sterling per annum. But when he called | ing into the hands of our foreign enemies, and upon them to stultify themselves, in lauding the peculiar benevolence of the English aristocracy toward the negroes, they soon decided direct foes; and, finally, that the attempt to to think, ast, and speak aside from the book, and without a master.

They saw the Monarch, the Bishops and the Nobility of England shutting their eyes and ears to the unhappy condition of a people perishing at their own doors, gaze with throbbing commiseration on the distant, perhaps imaginary sufferings of another race, in another portion of the world! They were not long in detecting and properly appreciating that false and heartless philanthropy which seemed actually to harden the hearts of Englishmen, in reference to the sufferings of the Irish people, and to sanction the stern, step-dame policy which had been pursued for ages toward that ill-governed land. Irishmen were much too shrewd to believe in that gracious goodness' which ceased to be operative precisely at the point when personal sacrifices begin to be required. To relieve the people of Ireland or the poor, pale-faced, working paupers who enable England to undersell the world in her manufactures, by their own abandonment of all the comforts of life, demanded of swelling English philanthropy sacrifices they have ever been unwilling to make. The Church dignitaries and the Nobility, those famous champions of all mankind-except the suffering poor at their own doors-would be under the necessity of relinquishing some very substantial advantages of purse and power. The ether wealthy landholders, too, and the large manufacturers, would be called upon to pay a part of the labors of righteousness. O, how much cheaper was it for all these, (as it now is for the Yankee Abolitionists,) to neglect their own poor and lavish their sympathies upon the distant children of Africa and the bondmen of the Southern States of this country! It cost them nothing, and furnished them an offset in conscience against the oppressions they were and still are practising at home—like that of the pious thief. who, whenever he stole a pig, always gave

away the tail in charity! The Irish people, and every other thoughtful observer, could perceive more than all this: Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Buxton, and other statesm n of England, from that day down to the present, have had other motives of action, besides this pseudo-benevolence in behalf of our African laborers. They have always enlarged ples, and the result of this contest will be disupon the pretended evils of slavery, and invested it with every imaginary horror, from a feeling of jealous rivalry and hostility toward this country. As soon as the mad caps of Boston set up the standard of Abolitionism the statesmen of England discovered that slavery was our weakest and most assailable point. that its agitation would be imminently dangerous to our Union, and that, withal, it might be presented in such a form before the people of

More than even this: If, aided by the efforts of home and foreign incendiaries, they could succeed in producing civil dissension, and, finally, a rupture of our confederacy, another grand object would be gained. The cry would resound throughout the universe that this great experiment of self-government had failed, and then there would be nothing left to mankind but a continued and contented submission to the divine right of kings-the equally divine right of an arrogant church, and the almost equally divine right of a privileged aristocracy! Hence it was that at the period we refer to, as well as ever since, the ruling powers in England have eagerly rejoiced over, and aided in the traitorous work of Abolitionism. They first sent a notorious fugitive from justice, Thompson, to invite the slaves to insurrection, murder, and a servilo war. From almost every meeting in Exeter Hall, afterwards, came other emissaries red hot with furious zeal, to light amongst us the fires of contention and disunion. In all their leading papers the negro in the United States has been presented to the contemplation of the world at large, loaded with chains and weltering under the lash. The real nature of his situation; the social and domestic relations subsisting between him and his master: the comforts and immunities he enjoyed: the light duties of labor required of him in return : the obvious interest of his owner to treat him well that he might perform those duties, and the evidence afforded by his rapid increase that he was well treated-all these mitigating circumstances, which would have gladdened the heart of the true philanthropist, were kept out of view, for the purpose of throwing unmerited

obloquy on millions of innocent people. We say innocent people, for what had the United States done to be singled out from the rest of the world, as a target for the great guns of British philanthropy? We had, indeed, discontinued the slave trade the first moment the Constitution enabled us to do so : we have always refused permission to board and search our vessels. under pretence of suppressing this trade-a pretence that had occasioned one war with England; the people of the South have declined to yield to the polite and seductive anathemas of both English and American intermeddlers, who have demanded that the Southern people should let loose upon themselves millions of ignorant, helpless beings, to become brutes and beggars, and a burden, or a curse to the white citizens; last, and worst of all-they have steadily rejected the sublime doctrine and process of amalgamation, suggested by Lord Grey, and revived by Wendell Phillips. Such are really the enormous offences against the laws of God, the rights of nature, and the feelings of humanity, which have brought down upon our heads the sharp satire of Prime Minister Peel, and the burly denunciations of O'Connell in the past, as a nation of "traitors and blasphemers"-"two-legged wolves"-" monsters in human shape." and

other characteristic compliments. We humbly ask, in our innocence, why these self-constituted judges of the American people forgot to denounce France, Spain and Portugal for the same, and even greater, offences, of a like character? They all had slaves in their colonies, and power over them, which our gention. But enough has already been said, we trust, to prove that the brutal abuse lavished upon America thirty years ago by O'Connell was the fruit of one of his many idiosyncrawith words of freedom upon their traitorous lips, have ever been, in the light of reason, its resurrect the black and buried abuse of O'Connell, with a view of affecting the coming elections, is an insult to the intelligence and patriotism of every Irish-American, and every way worthy of just such friends of Ireland and Irishmen, as the Slievegammon editor of the Abolition Tribune.

General Cameron.

All travelers rejoice when they find an oasis in a desert; and in the lives and characters of men who have little to recommend them, we are always gratified to find something to com-

In looking over an old file we happened upon speech made by General Cameron in Tammany Hall, N. Y., September, 1852, from which we make a few extracts. The General said:

"That this enlightened audience needed no argument from him to convince them that upon the success of the Democratic party and the policy which its great men of old had indicated must depend, in the end, the very existence of our liberties." * * * * "" "If the principles of government recommended by the leaders of the Federal party had been adopted at the formation of this Government, the working men even here would still be considered the mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. It was the Democratic party of this country that had elevated the laborer, and made labor respectable, and to the working men must that party look for strength and

These remarks were true then, and are paricularly applicable now. The party opposed to the Democracy have always been in favor of enriching the few at the expense of the many. and the establishment of a strong government with kingly powers, by which a privileged aristocracy could be built up to lord it over the people. The Democratic party have steadily opposed all these encroachments upon the rights of individuals, and so far have succeeded in maintaining them. At this time, when the party that has always been inimical to freedom, has accidentally obtained the reins of power, it behooves every Democrat to use his subjects of their respective countries. Gen. best efforts to wrest them from their hands, before they have an opportunity to destroy our liberties. The General further says:

"The State of Pennsylvania has an abiding interest in the success of Democratic princiastrons to them if the opposition party should he sustained in its accidental power. Her people feel and know this, and hence their de-

termination to win the battle in October." The principles of the Democratic party remain the same as they were then, and their ascendancy at this time are more essential than ever for the preservation of our rights and liberties and the growth and prosperity of Pennsylvania.

In that year (1852) the Democracy, nerved England as would make them hug their chains with the determination spoken of by General than we ever intended to have. It is extrava- in a fool's paradise at home, rather than seek | Cameron, went to the polls and elected Geo.

W. Woodward Judge of the Supreme Court by over 20,000 majority; and in 1863, nerved by a more fixed determination, because of the greater danger to their rights, they will go to the ballot-box and give Judge Woodward 100,000 majority for Governor.

Judge Woodward.

In the Press of yesterday, supposed to be controlled if not edited by the "President's Dog," Forney, we find the following:

"In all seriousness, what evidence have we that such a person as Mr. Justice Woodward exists, or ever has existed? If there is such a man in existence why does he disguise himself in his judicial wig, and cover himself up her-

metically in his judicial ermine?" And this is said of a man who has been closely identified with the history of Pennsylvania for more than a quarter of a century. A man whose dignified bearing and commanding appearance renders it impossible for any one to ever forget him who has once stood in his presence, and who for more than ten years, in fulfillment of his duties as Judge of the Supreme Court, has traveled through all parts of the State, and we say, without fear of contradiction, is to-day known by more people than any other man in the Commonwealth.

Soon after Judge Woodward's nomination by the Democratic party, this same mendacious sheet professed to be intimately acquainted with his history, hunted it all over, and by garbled quotations from some of his speeches, and a misrepresentation of his sentiments, tried to trump up some charges which, if believed, would militate against his well-known popularity among the people. Failing in this, he suddenly conceived a holy horror of having the judicial crmine soiled by being dragged into the dirty pool of party politics, and said that Judge Woodward, having accepted the nomination for Governor, must necessarily stump the State and canvass for his election, which would dishonor the Bench and be a disgrace to Penn-

The President's dog must have drawn a deeper draught than usual from that inevitable "black bottle," and having become partially oblivious of the past, thought his previous article had been forgotten. The fact is, that the dog who, from his kennel, has been barking and snarling at Justice Weedward, is provoked beyond measure that he will not look down from his exalted position and notice him, even if it should be with a kick.

By claiming that Judge Woodward is unknown, this sly our imagines he can induce the Judge to fulfill his former prediction, and on the rostrum, before the people, say something at which he may cavil.

We trust that our candidate for Governor will not be seduced from the dignified position he has so far occupied since his nomination, either by pretended friends or open enemies. Notwithstanding the assertion of Forney to the contrary, the people are entirely satisfied with what they know of Justice Woodward. His life and character are before them and meet their entire approbation. While they gave him the nomination unsolicited, as a tribute to his worth, they are ready to give him their suffrages in the same manner, prompted by the same motives, and they would be sorry to see him desert his post of duty, as has been done by his opponent, and enter the sweltering arena in which is to be fought the coming battle.

They want Justice Woodward for Gover and they will elect him by a triumphant majority, but they do not desire to hear from him any political harangues, but will rest until he delivers his inaugural from the steps of the

NEWS OF THE DAY. BY TELEGRAPH.

THE LATEST FROM CHARLESTON. PORT SUMPTER IN RUINS-CHARLESTON SHELLED -UNCONDITIONAL SURBUNDER OF THE FORTS DRMANDED-FLAG OF TRUCE FROM BEAURE-GARD, &C., &C.

NEW YORK, August 27.—The steamer Arago, from Charleston bar on the 25th, arrived here to-day.

The following dispatch is from C. C. Fulton, editor of the Baltimore American:

OFF MORBIS ISLAND, August 24-noon.-On Saturday, at midnight, Admiral Dahlgren, with five Monitors, advanced in the darkness on Fort Sumpter, opening fire at three o'clock and keeping it up until six o'clock. A dense fog then arose, which shut out the fort from view. The fort, during the five honrs fire upon it, was struck over a hundred times, the balls tearing through the sea wall and doubling the

number of port holes. The whole parapet was carried away. No signals were given until the fleet opened, and then the fire was of the most terrific descrip-

Sumpter fired one gun in response four times, but Moultrie, Gregg and Beauregard for three hours rained shell on the Monitors, failing to do them any harm. The Mohitors were struck seven or eight times, out no one was

injured. Sumpter is defunct, and an immense pile of rubbish. The only gun left was the one knocked off the wall yesterday afternoon.

To-day the grand naval and army attack on Forts Wagner and Gregg will be opened. It being now ascertained that Fort Sumpter

is defunct, the rebels will be driven from Morris Island. Gen. Gilmore is determined to have full possession of it to night. Gen. Gilmore on Thursday notified Beaure-

gard that if he did not surrender the forts he

would shell the city within twenty-four hours. At the same time he requested him to remove the women and children. No attention was paid to this notice, and on Friday night Gen. Gilmore threw a fifteen-inch shell into Charleston, charged with Greek fire. On Saturday afternoon Beauregard sent down a flag of truce, with an urgent protest. denouncing Greek fire as a villainous compound

unworthy of civilized nations, and demanded that more time be allowed to remove the women and children. The English, French and Spanish consuls also denounced the short time given by Gen. Gilmore, and claimed more time to remove the Gilmore replied by a renewal of the demand for a surrender of the forts and public pro-

Beauregard refused by asking for a truce of forty hours.

Gen. Gilmore refused to give any more time. or accept any other terms than an unconditional surrender. At 12 o'clock last night the shelling of the

city with Greek fire was resumed. It is generally thought that the Stars and Stripes will wave over Fort Sumpter to-night. The Monitors and Ironsides were preparing to go up at the hour the steamer sailed.

There is evidently great trouble in Charleston. It is not believed that there are over twenty men in the ruins of Sumpter. The whole rear wall is down, and our shells pass entirely through the structure. The sea wall is terribly disfigured. All the guns of Sumpter are now mounted on Sullivan's Island.

The balls and shells from the Monitors went | count

and had not the fog been almost impenetrable, Admiral Dahlgren is convinced that he could have destroyed the whole wall of Sumpter with

the Lonitors in a few days. The ruins of Sumpter are now held by the guns of Fort Moultrie. There are only sufficient men in the ruins to keep the rebel flag up. The latter is shot away every few hours.

This morning the south sea wall of Sumpter is a ruin between the front tiers of casemates. The Keokuk's gun, mounted on its walls, was toppled into the sea by a well directed shell, on Sunday afternoon. The end is approaching. "Hail Columbia."

RECONNOISSANCE TO THE CHICKAHOM-

FORTRESS MONROR, August 26 .- Major John S. Stevenson, Lieutenant D. H. Chambers, and sixty men of Roberts' 3d Pennsylvania artillery, left here on Sunday night, on the armed steamboat C. P. Smith, and reached the Chickshominy river Monday, a. m., and proceeded about ten miles up, landing scouting parties at different points along the shores, destroying a number of small boats.

When about nine miles up the Chickahoming then met and attacked thirty rebel cavalrymen. belonging to Robinson's regiment. The cavalry were repulsed—no one on our side injured. They then shelled and destroyed the building used as headquarters by Col. Robinson.

They captured two men, and after obtaining from them all the desired informatian, let them go. The expedition returned to Fortress Monroe this afternoon, having succeeded in the reconnoissancee.

THE ARKANSAS EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, August 26 .- Colonel Winslow's comnand arrived at Memphis on the 24th from Yazoo City, having come through from Vicksburg, via Grenada. At the latter place he met Colonel Phillips' force, which recently de stroyed so much railroad property. Colonel Winslow brought in one hundred prisoners. General Steele and the Arkansas expedition is progressing finely. There has been no battle yet, but one is in prospect.

BY THE MAILS.

THE RAID INTO KANSAS—RETALIATION. Sr. Louis, August 26 .- A special dispatch from Leavenworth to the Democrut says Jim Lane has returned to Lawrence. The citizens

in September. Martial law has been pro-Kansas City, Mo., August 26.—The followng extracts are taken from general orders, No. 11, issued from these headquarters, Au-

under command of Lane have killed forty-one

of Quantrell's men. Lane is organizing a

force and says he will go into Missouri early

gust 23 : 1. All persons living in Jackson, Cass, and Bates counties counties, Mo., and that part of Vernon county included in the district, except those living within one mile of the limits of Independence, Hickman Hill, Pleasant Hill. and Harrisonville, and except those in that part of Kaw township, Jackson county, north of Brush creek and west of the Big Blue, embracing Kansas City and Westport, are hereby ordered to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days from the date hereof; and those who within that time intimate their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the military station nearest their present places of residence wil receive from him a certificate stating the fact of their loyalty, and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be shown. All who receive such certificates will be permitted to remove to any military station in this district, or to any part of the State of Kansas, except the counties on the eastern border of the State. All others shall remove out of this district. Officers commanding companies, and detachments serving in companies, will see that this paragraph is promptly obeyed.

2. All grain and hay in the field under shelter, from which the inhabitants are required to remove within reach of the military station. after the 9th of September next, will be taken to such stations, and turned over to the proper officers there. And a report of the amount so turned over shall be made to the district headquarters, specifying the names of all the loyal owners, and the amount of such produce taken from them. All grain and hay found'in such districts, after the 9th of September next, not convenient to such stations, shall be destroyed.

A hundred and eighty-three bodies had been buried in Lawrence up to this morning, and seven more bodies have since been found. Eighty-two buildings were burned by the guerrillas. Eighty-five widows and two hundred and forty orphans have been made by Quantrell's raid.

Several merchants have commenced rebuild ing their stores.

All the stores in the State have sent in large sums of money for the relief of the sufferers. One of Quantrell's spies was hung at Law-

The chiefs of the Delaware, Sacs, and Fox Indians have offered their services to Lane. A report just received says that a number of buildings in Cass county, Missouri, are on fire, and over a hundred rebel sympathizers had been killed.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. PLAN OF THE NEW MOVEMENTS.

WINCHESTER, TENN., August 18 .- Critten-

den's corps moved eastward to feel the strength of the enemy, and with the intention of crossing the mountains to the north and east of Chattanooga, crossing the Tennessee river at a ford some thirty miles above Chattanooga. This crossing safely effected, Crittenden will swing into the rear of Chattanooga, and, if possible, take that place. The intention is to strike that point offensively at the same time that Burnside attacks Buckner at Knoxville This will at once prevent Buckner from recieving any reinforcements, and also, if not captured, greatly endanger his retreat, for it will be impossible to retreat toward Bragg. Meanwhile, if Crittenden succeeds well in his efforts upon Chattanooga, and will not need reinforcements, Thomas and M'Cook will move rapidly upon Rome, Georgia. Bragg is at that point with the whole of his command, save what few troops he may have at Chattanooga. It has heen believed for weeks that the only force at Chattanooga is composed of citizens, and perhaps a brigade of troops, who operate to keep the citizens in fighting trim. It is also believed that Bragg will not resist at Rome. As we advance, it is probable that he will attempt to fall back upon Joe Johnston, who was posi-

tively at Atlanta, Ga., on the 12th instant. Rosecrans will, if possible, whip Bragg in detail, disperse his forces, and then attack Jahnson alone, for united, the two rebel armies would ou number ours.

Granger's force (reserve) lies in readiness to reinforce rapidly by rail to Chattanonga, and, if the road is not destroyed, then to Rome. Twenty days from this time, if I mistake not the signs, will see Georgia redeemed and re-

FEDERAL RAID IN ARKANSIS. CAPTURE OF GEN. JEFF. THOMPSON.

Sr. Lowis, August 26.—A dispatch from Gen. Fisk, to Gen. Schofield, dated at Pilot Knob, salys: Col. Woodson's cavalry made a raid to Focahontas, Arkansas, routed several bands of guerrilles, and captured about a hundred p soners—among them General Jeff. Thompan and all his staff.

SHELLING OF CHARLESTON.

ngron, August 26.—Gentlemen ato the public service say that in the shelling of Charleston, at a distance of five miles. greater success has been attained with the Parrott guns than has heretofore entered into their calculations. Even the rebel ac. of the recent movements against

with crushing effect into the walls of Sumpter, | Charleston are regarded here as affording a cheering prospect of complete success. The Navy Department has received no official advices within the last two days from that quar-

BURNING OF WYOMING SEMINARY. Kingston, Pa., August 26.—The Wyoming Seminary, boarding hall, and buildings for the

terday merning. The loss amounted to \$6,000, which was insured for \$5,000. WASHINGTON ITEMS.

ladies' department, were consumed by fire yea-

TOUBLE IN NEW ORLEANS. Washington, August 26.—There is some trouble in New Orleans. Scoretary Chase designs to regulate that State and its Custom House to suit his views, politically and otherwise. It is said that he wishes to have Mr. Collector Bullitt, who is a very honorable man. removed, but that the President refused to do Then Mr. Chase sent several revenue officers down there, and got them fixed in the Internal Revenue Department, as the next bear place. Some of these days there will be a cbapter to write on this subject.

THE PROSRECT AT CHARLESTON. It should be stated that while the authorities here are gratified by the excellent progress of our arms at Charleston, they believe that the capture of that city cannot be immediately

affected, unless the rebels forego some of their means of defence. ARRIVAL OF POLITICIANS.

There is quite an influx here of politicians. some of whom were members of the late Congress and some of the present one. It seems to be a concerted movement to operate upon the President to prevent the readmission of late rebel States upon any terms. The provincial condition is held to be best for speculative

At the present rate of receipts of gold for aports—five or six million dollars a month it is considered at the Treasury that there will

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEST.

be no. lack of gold to pay the interest on the PRESENTATION TO GEN. SEDGWICK. To-day Major General Sedgwick, commanding the Sixth army corps, was presented with a magnificent sword, sash and belt, by the officers of his command. General Meade is to be made the recipient of a similar testimonial in

New Advertisements.

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. R. FRRGUSON, Attorney-t-Law, Second street, opposite Buehley Board Law, Second street, opposite Buehler House. (fill with Wm H. Miller, Esq. Aug 27-tf.

TATE FAIR. THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL

few days.

EXHIBITION OF THE

PRNN'A STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

WILL BE HELD AT NORRISTOWN, MONTGOMERY CO., PA., Beptember 29th and 30th and October 1st and 2d, 1863.

Norristown is about 17 miles west of Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill river, and is accessible by railway to every portion of the State.

The Grounds are beautifully situated, containing 2S acres or ground with fine large buildings thereon erected, together with large amount of shedding. The track is said to be one of the best half mile tracks in track is said to be one of the best half mile tracks in the State. The premiums are the heaviest ever offered by the society, amounting to about \$7000. The pre-miums for all grades of cattle exceed \$:000, five of which are \$30 each, 19 from \$25 to \$15, others running down to lesser rates. Best herd not less than 15 head, first poemium \$40; second premium, \$25.

Horses for all grades the premiums exceed \$1350.

Horses for all grades the premiums exceed \$1350. The highest \$100; 22 between \$20 and \$30, and others ranging from \$15. \$10 and \$5 For cheep and \$wine the premiums range from \$10 to \$5 and \$3

Far Poultry there is a loug list of premiums from \$2 to \$1 each. In the following classes most liberal premiums are offered: Ploughs, Cultivators. Drills, Wareness, Reaping and Mowing Machines, Cutters, Corn Shellers, Cider Mills, Pumps. Buckets, Tin Ware, Leather and its Manufactures, Gas Fixtures, Marble Mantler, Butter, Flour, Grain and Seeds, Vegetables; and also for Domestic and Household Manufactures, Cloths, Carpets, Satinet, Shirting, Sneeting. Blankets, Flannels, Shawls, Brit Goods, Needle Work, &c. Bread, Cakes, Preserves, Jellies, &c.

Large premiums are offered for every veriety of Fruit and Flowers The Floral Tent will be the largest ever erected by the Society and will form one of the most attractive features of the exhibition. Fruit, Grapes and Wine will be exhibited in this department.

The Pennsylvania Raifbad and Norristows Raifroad have arranged to carry articles for exhibition to and from the Exhibition freight free, requiring the forwarding freight to be paid, which will be reprid shipped when goeds are returned to the station whence shipped. It is hoped to effect the same with other important roads.

Excursions at reduced rates will be run on all the

Breursions at reduced rates will be run on all the

leading railroads.

Entries can be made at the office, in Norristown, after the 4th day of September All articles must be entered on the books on or before Tue-day evening, September 29th Exhibito a must become members. Membership \$1.00, with four Coupon Tickets such one of which will admit one person to the Fair once. SINGLE ADMISSION......25 CENTS.

II. A List of Premiums and Regulations can be had by addressing the Secretary.

THI MAS P. KNOX, Provident.

A BROWER LONGAKER, Secretary,
Norristown, Pa.

au23

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have this day been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Dauphin county, upon the eatate of Daniel Bressler, late of Jefferen township, in said county/deceased all persons having claims or demands against said estate are hereby requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to JOHN HOFFMAN, Administrator.

aug27-law6t* Jefferson township, Dauphin co. INCOME TAX, &C.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons resident within the Second Division. Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania, with whom blanks have been left for Income. Tax, Tax on carriage and applications for licensa, that the said blanks must be made out and returned to this office on or befare the 5th day of september next, otherwise the assessment will be made as directed by the lith section of the act of July lat, 1862 Said section provides that where persons neglect or refuse to make return, the assessor must make such list or return upon the best information he can obtain, and add 50 per cent to the amount thereof, and also an additional penalty of \$100, from which assessment there is see appeal.

WM H CASLOW.

Assistant Assessor, 2d biv. 14th Dist.
Office west corner Market Source 27.5%

Office west corner Market Square. aug 27-dut WANTED-A furni-hed room, with VV boarding, for a gentleman and ladv, in a private boarding house, stating terms and lucation. Address Post Office Box No. 264.

NEW MUSIC.

"Why I Loved Her," "Treasures of the Heart," an "Childhood Days," three new and beautiful songs, by

"Cur Country and Plag," a new and beautiful songs, of the latest receipts of new music by W KNOCHE, where can be found at all times a full assortment of Drums, Fifes, and all kinds of musical instruments.

Remember the place, No 93 Market street.

BASKETS of all descriptions, qualities and prices, for sale by WM. DOOK, Jr., & CO. D T. BABBITT'S Concentrated, Con-

densed, or Pulverized Soft Soap. Three gallons of handsome white soft soap made in five minutes. No

of handsome white soft soap made in nve more grease required.

Directions:—Dissolve one pound of the soap in one gallon boiling water, then add two gallons warm, when coel you will have three gallons Handsoms White Soft Soap. Ten pounds will make one barrel of soft soap. The soap thus made is an excellent wash for trees, shrubs and plants of all kinds. For sale by my28-

TAPANECE TEA .- A choice lot of this celebrated Teajust received. It is of the first cargo ever imported, and is much superior to the Chinese Teas in quality, strength and fragrance, and is also entirely free of adulteration, coloring or mixture of any trad

ind.
It is the natural leaf of the Japenese Tea Plant
For sale by:
WM. DOCK, jr., & Co. FOR SALE,—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE in Short street. Inquire of W K. VERBEKE.