

understood that active means are taken by the administration to encourage the election of members of Congress from loyal districts in these States; but no voting member can hold a seat in Congress unless he is a representative of a State actually in the Union.

The organized territories are represented, to be sure, each by one delegate, who can speak but not vote, but only States in the Union can send voting members. The administration, by the countenance it has given to the election of members in seceded States, has settled the question as far as it can be settled by the executive branch of the government. It may perhaps be said that this action is not official, and therefore not binding. But the executive department has committed itself officially in another way, which settles the question adversely to the position of the radicals. When France made tender of her good offices to bring about a reconciliation, Mr. Seward, under the instructions of the President, made a reply, in which he stated that seats were open in both branches of Congress for representatives of the States in rebellion, which they may occupy whenever they choose for the discussion and settlement of the matters in controversy between the States. Now as States out of the Union cannot be represented in Congress, Mr. Lincoln's administration is fully committed on the point on which this whole question of slavery turns as involved in reconstruction. Congress also has committed itself on this cardinal point in a manner equally decisive. It is well known that before West Virginia was created into a separate State the original State of Virginia was represented in both branches of the last Congress. The whole State was represented in the Senate, and various loyal districts in the House. By the decision of both houses, then, the State of Virginia, notwithstanding its act of secession and its armed hostility, was still in the Union. The State of West Virginia had not been formed, and if the members from Virginia were not representatives of a subsisting State actually in the Union, they had no business to occupy seats and vote.

Whatever, therefore, may be the original merits of the question, a Republican Executive, a Republican Senate, and a Republican House of Representatives, are under an *stopped*, having by their own action precluded themselves from raising the question whether the States passing the ordinances of secession are still members of the Union.

People of Pennsylvania, shall this state of things continue? Shall these mercenary dreams of the Jacobins who now mis-rule the country be realized? Shall all the wealth produced by your industry and toil be drained from you by onerous taxation? Shall your sons and brothers be torn from your hearths and homes by the iron hand of a remorseless conscription, for the single purpose of carrying on an interminable negro war, and perpetuating the power held by the present rulers, when it is possible to restore the old Union and the government of compromise founded by our fathers? These are questions for you to decide at the coming election. The Democratic party have ruled this country nearly all the time since the government was founded; has not the rule been beneficial? Have you not been prosperous and happy? Have you not been fully protected in all your rights and liberties? Under its sway have any of you ever been arrested without warrant and without cause and thrown into Federal basilio? On the contrary, have you not always had the privilege of the *habeas corpus*, that "sacred writ of liberty," and a fair trial by a jury of your peers? The Democratic party are now fighting to restore the old Union, and if you are satisfied with the old Union and the way the government has been administered under it, why rush into a sea of untried experiment? Is it not safer, nay, is it not essential to your interests to restore the long-tried Democratic party to power, to administer the wise and tried government formed by the wisdom of your patriotic sires?

Record your answer in the ballot-box on the 13th day of October next.

"A Stronger Government."

The grand political heresy of which the Abolitionists are guilty is the theory that the Union can be restored without the shelter and discipline which the Constitution, as a compact between State and State, the people and their magistrates, was meant to afford. The progressive philosophy of the Abolitionists makes possible the physical Union of the States without reference to the sworn Covenant which expresses the nature and terms of agreement under which the Union was originally formed. The development of such a doctrine is despotism in its largest and broadest sense; its encouragement utterly destructive of the spirit of harmony, amity and reverence for law, which are, and ought to remain, the traditional and saving virtues of the American people. It was the earnest and constant endeavor of the Fathers of the Republic to infuse into the minds of the people of their day and generation, an enduring pride of nationality, an abiding sense of national honor. A Liberty so large as their labors secured to us, was felt to depend, in a great measure, upon an instructive respect for the Supreme Law, and a hearty obedience to its obligations, which lie deep at the foundation of the government under which they prayed we might live prosperous forever.

It has only been in this latter day of national sorrow that we have seen, without rebuke, this cardinal principle of our national life attempted to be set aside. National misfortunes, which, like individual, seem never to come single, have hardened the heart of the people, till they can listen without surprise to the wild folly which projects a stronger government, and would nibble away, by specious expedients, that liberty which is the hope and strength of our national salvation.

Placed in power by the suffrages of a free people, sustained in the exercise of its lawful prerogatives by the universal voice of its former opponents, furnished with all the means at their command to defend the rights of all and vindicate the majesty of a free government, the Administration has turned its energies against the liberties of the country, plundered the national exchequer, and by pretended legislation seeks to destroy the "very engines which lifted it to unjust dominion." It has seized the hour of increasing national affliction to impose unjust and oppressive enactments upon the subjects who are the source of its own authority. It has wilfully violated its own promises, and sought "pretexis for innovation upon the established principles of the government," and has fostered a "spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate all the departments of the government in one, and thus create, whatever the form may be, a real despotism." It has given to the President powers expressly withheld by the laws he was sworn to administer. It has rendered "the military superior to the civil power." It has superseded, by the reign of force, the security of person against seizure and imprisonment "without due process of law." "It has created a multitude of new offices, and sent among us swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance." By an iniquitous and unnecessary Conscription law, it has distributed its agents among the people, with guards and bayonets at their backs, clothed with discretionary powers over the lives and immunities of our citizens. It has quartered large bodies of troops among us." Into Ohio, New York, Indiana, and Pennsylvania thousands of troops have been sent from the field, armed with every appliance of destruction. It has "imposed taxes on us without our consent." Our national expenses are over one million seven hundred thousand dollars a day, to be paid by taxes, and this by legislative encroachments by men not representing the people—servants and courtisans to an Abolition oligarchy. It has endeavored "to excite domestic insurrections among us, the undisciplined destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions." Such is the force of the President's proclamation—such the desire and design of Sumner, Lane and Chandler, its authors and instigators—those who are clamorous for a stronger government that "our charters may be taken away, our most valuable laws abolished, and the powers of our government altered fundamentally." These features be longed, all of them, to the "strong government," from which our forefathers eighty years ago, appealing to "the Supreme Judge of the World" declared themselves "Free and Independent forever!"

REVENUE DESTRUCTION.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that where a party lends gold coin for a period longer than three days, receiving as security the market price of the day in currency, the transaction is the same, so far as its liability to taxation is concerned, as though he borrowed the currency for a period longer than three days, depositing as security the market price in gold coin.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

When our country first emerged from the fiery furnace of the revolution, every evil passion was hushed, and, under the good and great Washington, every one strove to build up and render perpetual a government that should secure them against the encroachments of a tyranny they had found unendurable in the old world, and against the practice of which they had revolted in the new. Many men having been born and bred under the constitutional monarchy of Great Britain, honestly believed it to be the best form of government they could devise; but the Democratic element prevailed, and a government was formed "deceiving its just powers from the consent of the governed," in which the people were understood to be sovereign, and their rulers their servants or agents to carry out their will as expressed through a written Constitution, conservative of all rights not specially delegated.

During the administration of Washington, his personality, the great services he had rendered his country, his acknowledged disinterestedness and patriotism, and his comprehensive grasp of public affairs, enabled him to control events and hold in abeyance the various opinions and prejudices of the revolutionary leaders; but when he had resigned, and asked the people to place the baton of office and power in other hands, the pent up passions of men were loosened, and party spirit and strife and hatred entered in, to distract the councils of the Nation. In the contest which followed, the Federal or monarchical party were in the ascendant, and culminated in the election of John Adams for President. This patriotic, though mistaken man, with a pliant Congress to carry out his views, commenced his administration on the principle that "the king can do no wrong," passed the odious *Alien and Sedition* laws, making it a penal offence to criticise the acts of his administration, or to speak slightly of any one in office. This was in direct violation of the rights of the people, which they had secured to themselves by fundamental laws, and the opposition to these tyrannies called into being the great Democratic party.

From that time until 1824 the Democratic party had undisputed control of the government, and since that period have held the power more than two-thirds of the time, all the while administering the affairs of the nation in the spirit of the fathers, and jealously guarding the rights and liberties of the people, while the few years that the opposition has been in power was marked by attempts to weaken the bonds of union, by offering petitions for its dissolution, as in the case of John Q. Adams; and in the case of Tyler, diminishing the respect in which we were held by foreign nations; Galphin frauds and swindles diminishing our revenues, as under Fillmore; and a terrible civil war under Abraham Lincoln. Aside from this the measures of all these administrations have tended to encroach upon the reserved rights of States and individuals, while the tendency of Democratic rule has been to enlarge and strengthen them.

The Democratic party being the exponents of the will of the people, can never be more than temporarily wrong; the opposition being in antagonism to popular freedom, can never be more than temporarily right. The Democratic party has ruled the country for over fifty years, and has given it all its glory and greatness. The few years of opposition rule has brought upon us all the calamities we have ever been afflicted with as a nation, and all the oppressions and tyrannies we have suffered as individuals. The Democratic party is the only governing power capable of preserving our republican institutions, and making this country in the future, what it has been in the past, the asylum for the oppressed of every land. The tendency of the opposition being always towards centralization and despotic powers, is destructive of republicanism, and if continued in power would necessarily assimilate with the governments of the old countries, and leave freedom without a home in the whole world.

Fellow-citizens, choose ye between the two. Your voice is always potential at the ballot-box. If the usurpers at Washington are sustained by your suffrages in October next, the chains will be so firmly riveted on your limbs that it will be impossible to shake them off, except through anarchy and blood. The ballot may yet, in its gentle way, "Execute the freeman's will as lightning does the will of God;" and if through your vote this fall you signify your utter condemnation of the ruinous policy of the present administration, they may be stayed in their mad career, until you can enter again into the line of safe precedents, restore the Democratic party to power, and save the country from impending ruin.

NATIVE AMERICANISM.

"I am not and never have been a 'Native American' in any political sense, any more than I am or have been a Whig, Antislavery or an Abolitionist. * * * The speech so often quoted against me, 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.

TROOPS AT ELECTIONS.

By the 95th section of the act of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania of 2d July, 1839, it is enacted that

"No body of troops in the army of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, shall be present, either armed or unarmed, at any place of election within this Commonwealth, during the time of such election."

Mrs. ADMIRAL FOOTE.—The widow of Admiral Foote died in New Haven, on Wednesday evening, after a long illness. The Palladium says: "Just two months, to a day, have intervened between the Admiral and his wife. The illness of Mrs. Foote has been a protracted one for many days; by her friends, and especially by her physician, so that this announcement of her decease will not be unexpected. She died of quick consumption. She retained the full vigor of her mental powers until within a few minutes of her death."

THE SOLDIER'S REAL FRIEND.

Extract from the decision of Judge Woodward sustaining the stay law passed by our Legislature in favor of the soldier:

"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 extreme limit of the Constitution? No citizen could be blamed for volunteering. He was invoked to do so by appeals as strong as his love of country. In the nature of things there is nothing unreasonable 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 has 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 services."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM CHARLESTON.

THE END APPROACHING.—FORTS WAGNER AND SUMPTER OCCUPIED BY OUR FORCES.—OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. GILMORE, &c., &c.

Fortress Monroe, August 28.—The gunboat Western World, Captain Gregory, arrived this morning from off Wilmington, N. C., and reports the arrival of the U. S. steamer Florida from Charleston, with intelligence that our forces occupied Sumpter and Wagner on Monday last.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. GILMORE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, MONROE, LA., August 28, 1863.

Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:—I have the honor to report the practical demolition of Fort Sumpter, as the result of our seven days' bombardment of that work, including two days during which a powerful north-easterly storm seriously diminished the accuracy and effect of our fire. Fort Sumpter is to-day a shapeless and harmless mass of ruins.

My chief of artillery, Col. J. W. Turner, reports his destruction so far complete, that it is no longer of any avail in the defence of Charleston. He also says, that by longer fire it could be made more completely a ruin and a mass of broken masonry, but could scarcely be more powerless for the defence of the harbor.

My breaching batteries were located at distances varying between 8,330 and 4,280 yards from the works, and now remain as efficient as ever.

I deem it unnecessary, at present, to continue the fire upon the ruins of Sumpter.

I have, also, at great labor and under a heavy fire from James Island, established batteries on my left within effective range of the heart of Charleston City, and have opened with them, after giving General Beauregard due notice of my intention to do so.

My notification to Gen. Beauregard, his reply thereto, with the threat of retaliation, and my rejoinder, have been transmitted to the Army Headquarters.

The projectiles from my batteries entered the city, and General Beauregard himself designates them as the most destructive missiles ever used in war.

The report of my chief of artillery, gives an accurate sketch of the ruins of Fort Sumpter, taken at 12 M. yesterday, six hours before we ceased firing, is herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully, your ob't s'vt,

Brig. Gen. A. GILMORE, Commanding.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, MORRIS ISLAND, August 28, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the effect that our breaching batteries have had upon Fort Sumpter, and the condition of that work to-night, at the close of the seventh day's bombardment.

The gorge wall of the fort is almost a complete mass of ruins for the distance of several casemates. About midway on this face the ramparts are removed nearly, and in places quite, to the arches, and but for the sand bags with which the casemates were filled, and which have served to sustain the broken arches and masses of masonry, it would have long since been entirely out away, into the arches, to the floor of the second-tier of casemates.

The debris on this front now forms a rampart reaching as high as the floor of these casemates. The parapet wall of the two north-easterly faces is completely carried away; a small portion only being left in the angle made with the gorge wall, and the rampart of these faces is also a total ruin.

Quite one-half of our projectiles seem to have struck the parade and parapet of these two faces, and, judging from the effect they have had upon the gorge wall within our observation, the destruction of masonry on these two sides must be very great, and I am of the opinion that nearly every arch in these fronts must be broken in.

But one gun remains in position on these two fronts, and this is in the angle of the gorge, and is of little service.

The rain descending, taking in the north-easterly face as far as can be seen, a portion of this face, adjoining the angle it makes with the south-easterly face, is concealed. From the great number of my missiles which have struck in this angle during the last two days, it cannot be otherwise than greatly damaged, and I do not think any guns can be left on this face in serviceable condition.

The ramparts in this angle, as well as in the south-easterly face, must be plowed up and greatly shattered; the parapet on this latter face being torn off in many places, as we can see, and I hardly think the platform of the three remaining guns on this face could have escaped.

With the assistance of a powerful glass I cannot determine, that more than one of these guns can be used, and it has been dismounted.

The carriage and the others are evidently more or less shattered, and such is the ruin of the parapet and parade in the immediate vicinity of this gun, that it probably could not be served for any length of time.

In fine, the destruction of the fort is so far complete that it is to-day of no avail in the defence of the harbor of Charleston. By a longer fire it can be made more completely a ruin, and a mass of broken masonry, but could scarcely be more powerless for the defence of the harbor.

I, therefore, respectfully submit my opinion, that a continuance of our fire is no longer necessary, as giving us no end adequate for the consumption of our resources.

Very respect fully, your ob't s'vt,

JOHN N. TURNER, Col. and Chief of Artillery.

GEN. DIX AND THE DRAFT.

New York, Aug. 28.—Gen. Dix has furnished correspondence between himself and Gov. Seymour, relative to employing the State Militia to enforce the United States laws in this city. The General says he publishes this correspondence in order to explain his reasons for asking for a military force from the General Government. He says:

"Had my application for the State militia to the Governor been successful I should not have asked the General Government to send into this State a single soldier to aid in asserting its authority, and protecting its officers from violence in the discharge of their duties." The Board of Supervisors to-day voted an

appropriation of two million dollars to exempt firemen and the militia and police force from the draft, and to provide for the families of drafted men in indigent circumstances.

BY THE MAILS.

NEWS FROM MEADE'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that the execution of the five deserters of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment has been postponed until Saturday, in accordance with the desire of some of them to be allowed further time for spiritual preparation.

Captain Hunter, of the Thirteenth Virginia regiment (rebel) and four men of the rebel topographical corps of engineers were captured on Monday by our cavalry, in King George county, while engaged in making a survey.

The mail arrangements, as organized by Gen. Patriot, and executed by Lieut. David B. Porter, Superintendent, and Mr. Haslett, headquarters postmaster, assisted by Mr. Cooley, are as near perfect as possible. The daily newspapers under contract with Mr. Lamb are promptly received and distributed throughout all the camps. Under the present arrangement the reading matter is not of a partisan character, but the humblest private can obtain the paper of his choice by giving notice of his desire to the nearest army newspaper agent, and the contractor is bound to procure and deliver it if accessible to the newspaper dealers.

The organized bands of depredators in the army who have been accustomed to forage on private account upon the impoverished inhabitants of the surrounding country, have nearly all been broken up by the prompt and stringent measures of the provost department.

While no operations of a general offensive character have taken place during the recent warm weather, the cavalry under Maj. Gen. Pleasanton have been constantly on the alert, scouting, reconnoitering and picketing, and not a day has passed which has not added to the list of rebel prisoners; and some of these captures are of an important character.

The provost guard have in confinement about thirty unauthorized sutlers or peddlers, who have found their way into our lines. Such persons have heretofore given the department much trouble, but hereafter they will be dealt with summarily.

Our own and the rebel pickets on the Rappahannock below hold friendly intercourse daily. But no intelligence of importance is obtained by this means. The rebels generally assert that the heavy fighting is over for the season by Virginia.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

THE HUNT FOR QUANTRELL'S GUERRILLAS.—THE BOBBERS HIDING IN THE WOODS.—EIGHTY OF THEM KILLED.—THE DWELLINGS OF THE FLUNDERS DESTROYED, &c.

KANSAS CITY, August 27.—Quantrell's men are scattered in their fastnesses throughout the border counties, and are still being hunted by all the available troops from all parts of the district. Many of them have abandoned their worn out horses and gone into the brush affore. They were all remounted at Lawrence on horses captured, and went off leading their own horses laden with plunder, nearly all of which they abandoned in the chase before they got far into Missouri. Over three hundred horses already have been taken by our troops, including some of those taken at Lawrence. Most of the goods and money stolen have been recovered, and will be as far as possible be restored.

Reports that twenty-one more men have been killed have been received since yesterday, making a total of about eighty, which will probably be largely increased before any considerable part of our troops withdraw from the pursuit. No prisoners have been taken, and none will be. All houses in which stolen goods have been found have been destroyed, as well as all the horses of known guerrillas wherever our troops have gone.

General Ewing intends to destroy the houses of all persons in the border counties outside of our military stations who do not remove by the 9th of September, in obedience to a general order.

THE WILMINGTON BLOCKADE.

DASH AND BARRING OF THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—OVER A DOZEN PASSED OUR FLEET IN FIVE DAYS.—A LARGE PRIVATEER ENTERS WILMINGTON, ETC., &c.

A recent letter from an officer of the blockading fleet at Wilmington, North Carolina, states that two or three blockade runners into Wilmington each day for five days previous. One large steamer ran in at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the 17th inst. A few moments since a steamer of 1,500 tons ran in. She was pierced for six guns, in addition to two pivot guns, and would probably receive an armament and be ready to proceed to sea within a week. She is larger than the Alabama or Florida, and appeared to be very fast. The writer thinks she may be the steamer known as the Southerner. The Nippon and the Minnesota were the only efficient vessels off the port, the Froquois having left a week previous in chase of a blockade runner.

A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

A REBEL STEAMER SUNK.

New York, August 27.—The Arago reports that when off Cape Lookout she chased a blockade runner, but lost sight of her in a heavy squall of fog.

The Port Royal News South has a paragraph stating that the rebel steamer Everglades, with a cargo of cotton and a large number of passengers, including a full complement of officers for the new private craft at Nassau, has been lying for several weeks up the Savannah river. On the night of the 21st she attempted to run out, but was overhauled and sunk near Tybee Island. Twenty-two of her passengers and crew were captured; the rest escaped. Among those captured were several embryo pirates, whose uniforms were thickly studded with gold lace, stars, anchors, &c.

CAPTURE OF A MISSISSIPPI STEAMER BY THE REBELS.

LEXINGTON, Mo., August 27.—The steamer Live Oak was captured last night at Berlin, by a small gang of guerrillas who, after taking off several cases of notes and robbing the passengers of \$700, allowed the boat to proceed.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

LETTER FROM A UNION PRISONER IN RICHMOND.—THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—By the last flag of truce boat, which arrived at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday last, a brief letter was received from Dr. McDonald, Inspector of the Sanitary Commission, who, with other employees of the commission, were captured by the rebels in Maryland during the campaign. The letter is dated at the Libby prison, August 24. He says they are kept in the hospital, and are as comfortable as is possible under the circumstances. They are expecting soon to be released, and had hoped to have come down on this trip of the New York, but the necessary arrangements for their liberation had not been completed. Living was expensive, but their trip had not cost as yet.

Major Robert Morris, of the 68th Pennsylvania, died in the Libby prison hospital Aug. 13, and private Hugh Coakes, of the same regiment, on the 26th August.

The first interview between Gen. Meredith, the recently appointed Commissioner of Exchange, and Mr. Gold, the rebel Commissioner, took place at City Point on the 23d inst. Some points in dispute were arranged, and arrangements for the exchange of paroled prisoners were not completed, and negotiations are still in progress. The imprisonment of John Morgan and his officers in the Ohio penitentiary, and his brought the rebel authorities to terms, and it has been agreed that Colonel Straight and the officers of his command, who have been so

long similarly imprisoned, shall be placed on the footing of other prisoners of war. This will probably be responded to by the restoration of Morgan and his officers to a similar status. Gen. Neal Dow has been turned over to the civil authorities. A rebel brigadier general will immediately be placed in close confinement as a hostage for him. It has not yet been ascertained who it shall be.

The employees of the Sanitary Commission who were captured in Maryland during Lee's last campaign are to be immediately released, they having been on a mission of mercy which included the wounded and suffering of both armies.

The difficulties in the way of arrangements for exchange of prisoners are very much increased by the refusal of the rebels to recognize the negro troops or their officers as prisoners of war, and the continuance of the release on parole or exchange of prisoners of war and of civilians may be entirely suspended. It certainly would be were it not for the very heavy excess of prisoners in our hands.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commodore Thothorpe has received preparatory orders to command the frigate Colorado, vice Captain Goldsborough, detached and ordered North.

Capt. John De Camp is ordered to the command of the steam frigate Washburn.

Commander Armstrong has received preparatory orders to command the steam sloop San Jacinto, vice Commander Febiger, detached and whiting order.

Commander Macomb is detached from the command of the Genesee and ordered to return North.

Commander Newcomb is ordered to command the gunboat Tigra.

Commander Collis is detached from the command of the Octorara and ordered to return North.

Commander Rhind is detached from the command of the Washburn and ordered to command the gunboat Pontiac.

Commander Bankhead is detached from the command of the Florida and waiting orders.

Commander Howell is detached from special duty in New York and ordered to the command of the steamer Florida.

Commander Letroy has received preparatory orders to command the sloop-of-war Onondaga.

Lieutenant Commander Walker W. Queen is detached from ordnance duty in the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and ordered to the command of the steamer Florida.

Lieutenant Commander William W. Low is ordered to command the gunboat Octorara.

Lieutenant Commander Grafton's order to command the Sagamore is revoked, and he is ordered to command the gunboat Genesee.

THE GREEK FIRE.

The Greek fire which is so distasteful to the free-estates of Charleston, is the invention of Mr. Short, who was for a long time a suitor to the government to use this projectile, but did not succeed until it was recommended by Admiral Porter by his experience at Vicksburg. Meantime representatives of foreign governments have applied for the invention without success. The fire misfires, forty or fifty in number, are enclosed in a shell, which is itself enclosed in one of the ordinary shells of the service and explodes.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S DEFEAT OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

When it was known at the Navy Department that a complimentary letter had been sent to Admiral Porter and a leave of absence tendered him on account of protracted and wearing service, it was supposed that he would accept the proffered leave; but such is not the case. He purposed occupying considerable time in regulating the matter of navigating the Mississippi by establishing proper regulations for trading vessels and rendezvous during their trips, and how they are to be conveyed. The gun boats must also police the river and see that intruders are not thrown up by the rebels at any point.

MARRIED.

On the 16th of August, 1863, by Rev. John Walker Jackson, MARTIN ROBBINS, Jr., to MARY ANN KLINE, both of Harrisburg.

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 E. FERGUSON, Attorney-at-Law, Second street, opposite the Barber Shop, with Wm. H. Miller, Esq. Aug. 27-28.

STATE FAIR.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE PENNA. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, WILL BE HELD AT NORRISTOWN, MONTGOMERY CO., PA., September 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 20 acres of ground with an large buildings thereon erected for the purpose of exhibiting the products of the soil. It is said to be one of the best places in the State. The premiums are the largest ever offered by any society, amounting to about \$7000. The premiums for 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have this day been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Dauphin county, upon the estate of Daniel Brouwer, late of said county, deceased, and that the said letters of administration are subject to the claims of all persons having claims against said estate are hereby requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted to said estate are notified to make payment to the undersigned. JOHN HOFFMAN, Administrator. Jm 27-1863

NEW MUSIC.

"Why I Loved Her," "Treasures of the Heart," and "O'Connell's Rag," three new and beautiful songs, by J. S. Cox.

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The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 29, 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

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

S. M. FETTERGILL & CO., No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston, are our Agents for the PATRIOT & UNION in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and subscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

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 omens. 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 honor, to form this Union—let ours be pledged to maintain it."—GEO. W. WOODWARD, July 4, 1852.

The flood of political matter incident to an interesting and exciting campaign, will crowd out for the present such articles of a miscellaneous character as we have on hand. We shall begin the Winter solstice, after the election is over, with regular series of tales, poems, sketches, and such other matters instructive and entertaining as will contribute to the diversion of our readers in the country in the long evenings of the coming season.

The Administration and the War.

The United States Gazette, in an article in which it sneeringly comments upon the earnest efforts of the Democratic party to end this unholy war, says:

"They have another plan, which is not yet well defined in some of its parts, but which looks to an armistice, reconstruction by means of a national convention under a new constitution, the repeal of the confiscation act, the repeal of the emancipation proclamation, and the restoration of slavery to prosperity and power. Any such reconstruction, it must be evident, would prove a failure, and in the end, perhaps, the war would be resumed with more bitterness than ever: Were it possible that such a monstrous scheme could succeed, the nation would cease to be a free republic and sink into an oligarchy."

The Gazette, which is the leading Abolition paper in Philadelphia, and have in the favor of the administration, doubtless speaks by authority, and simply gives utterance to the sentiments of the faction that now controls the government of our distracted country. No armistice, no repeal of the confiscation act or emancipation proclamation, no re-construction, but a continued war for the destruction of the institution of slavery, and the perpetuation of their illegitimate power. The re-establishment of the old Union, would be "a monstrous scheme," because it would restore the Southern States to the equal rights to which they are entitled under the Constitution, and by that means place the present dominant party in a hopeless minority. No more lucrative offices, no more shoddy contracts, no more rotten ships to be sold at fabulous prices, no more horses or supplies to be furnished at exorbitant rates, no more "tents" with which to "steal away." No, no, this would never do, the war must go on until the people of the South are exterminated, and her fair fields rendered barren Territories, then they can have no vote in Con-

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 E. FERGUSON, Attorney-at-Law, Second street, opposite the Barber Shop, with Wm. H. Miller, Esq. Aug. 27-28.

STATE FAIR.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE PENNA. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, WILL BE HELD AT NORRISTOWN, MONTGOMERY CO., PA., September 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 20 acres of ground with an large buildings thereon erected for the purpose of exhibiting the products of the soil. It is said to be one of the best places in the State. The premiums are the largest ever offered by any society, amounting to about \$7000. The premiums for 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have this day been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Dauphin county, upon the estate of Daniel Brouwer, late of said county, deceased, and that the said letters of administration are subject to the claims of all persons having claims against said estate are hereby requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted to said estate are notified to make payment to the undersigned. JOHN HOFFMAN, Administrator. Jm 27-1863

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