The Patriot & Union.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1, 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.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The several County Committees of Superintendence are requested to communicate the names and post office address of their members to the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Rooms 144 S. Sixth Street, Second Story.

Chairman—HON. CHARLES J. BIDDLE.
Secretary—JAMES F. SMITH.
Treasurer—Col. WILLIAM H. KEICHLINE.
The officers are in attendance daily at the Committee Rooms.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Wednesday, September 2.

Uniontown, Fayette county. [To be addressed by Henry Clay Dean.]

Thursday, September 3.

Bellview Hotel Lancaster county. [To be addressed by Hon. George Sanderson, Hon. Isaac E. Hiester, Samuel H. Reynolds and J. W. F. Swift, Esqs.

Saturday, September 5.

Bernville, Berks county.
Centre Hill, Centre county.
Landale, Montgomery county. [To be addressed by Hon. John D. Stiles and Hon. W. H. Witte.
Masontown, Fayette county.
Monroe township, Snyder county, at the house of Capt. Jacob Hummel.

Tuesday, September 8.

Clarion, Clarion county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Witte.]
Ebensburg, Cambria county. [To be addressed by Hon. Chas. Shaler, Hon. Wm. H. Witte, Hon. Charles J. Biddle, Hon. Hiester Clymer, Hon. William Bigler, Hon. H. D. Foster, George Northrop, Esq., Hon. William A. Wallace, and others.]
Honesdale, Wayne county. [To be addressed by Hon. A. Ogden.]
Shamokin, Northumberland county.

Thursday, September 10.

Frankford Springs, Beaver county.
County Line Crawford and Mercer counties, near Atlantic and Great Western R. R. [Several eminent speakers will be in attendance.]

Saturday, September 12.

Hamburg, Berks county.

Tuesday, September 15.

Brookville, Jefferson county. [To be addressed by Hon. Hiester Clymer.]
Montrose, Susquehanna county.

Wednesday, September 16.

Lock Haven, Clinton county.

Thursday, September 17.

City of Lancaster. [To be addressed by Hon. William A. Porter.
Philadelphia.
Williamsport, Lycoming county.
Meadville, Crawford county.
Scranton, Luzerne county.

Saturday, September 19.

Manderbach's, Berks county.
Chester Springs, Chester county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. Bigler and Hon. Richard Vaux.
Dingman, Pike county. [To be addressed by Dr. W. F. Palmer, Thomas A. Heller, Esq., and Hon. G. H. Rowland.]

Friday, September 25.

Cookstown, Fayette county. [The several meetings in Fayette county to be addressed by Gen. John L. Dawson, Hon. James A. Gillmore, Daniel Kaine, Esq., Col. T. B. Searight, John Fuller, Esq., O. H. Boyle, Esq., Wm. H. Playford, Esq., and others.]

Saturday, September 26.

Kutztown, Berks county.
Monongahela City, Washington county.
Perrypolis, Fayette county.

Wednesday, September 30.

Uniontown, Fayette county.

Thursday, October 1.

Cochran's Mills, Washington county.

Friday, October 2.

Saltlick township, Fayette county.

Saturday, October 3.

Plough Tavern, Berks county.
Gant's School House, Fayette county.
Prosperity, Washington county.

Thursday, October 8.

Carlisle, Cumberland county. [A grand rally, to be addressed by distinguished speakers.]

Friday, October 9.

Springfield, Fayette county.

Saturday, October 10.

Yellow Tavern, Berks county.
Dawson's Station, Fayette county.

Monday, October 12.

Reading, Berks county.
Freystown, York county. [Evening.]

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. WOODWARD, *July* 4, 1851.

The Humanitary Effects of Emancipation

"A letter from Nashville, Tenn., says the negro camps of refugees—women, old men and children—are in a sad condition; disease and disorder prevailing, and the poor creatures dying by the hundreds. No one seems to have any supervision over or concern for them. But then hav'n't they got 'Liberty?' What more do they want? asks the N. Y. *Express*."

The above is but a glimpse of the practical effects of negro philanthropy. The able-bodied men forced into the army, and the old men, women and children left to die of disease contracted from want of care and an unsuitable climate. For the present, government furnishes them rations at the expense of the white people of the North; but this cannot continue always, and when this support is withdrawn, they must become inmates of our jails and almshouses, or die of starvation. But then they are free, and their masters, who would have provided for their old age a comfortable home, are killed or driven from their plantations, and that is as far as Abolition philanthropy ever goes. He has destroyed or plundered the master, what cares he for the slave? Looking beyond this, the war must at length come to an end, and the negro soldier, coming North, and discharged from service, must, in order to live, enter into competition with white labor, and by cheapening its value, to a certain extent, usurp its place; or, failing in this, commit depredations on society, which will arouse the natural antagonism of race, and result in their destruction. In the South the negro cannot live except in the condition of slavery, and if the relation of master and slave is suddenly disturbed, it must result in his extermination. Such is Abolition philanthropy.

Gov. Curtin's Promises.

Governor Curtin has already practically abandoned the duties of the Executive office, and will devote all his time, from now until the day of election—time which belongs to the Commonwealth and should be spent in the discharge of official duties—in perambulating the State and trying to persuade the people to reelect him. Of course the Governor will be profuse in promises, and blow his own trumpet with the blast of a Stentor. The time was when the promises of a Governor of Pennsylvania were fulfilled to the letter, and no stain of dishonor sullied the reputation of the Chief Magistrate of the Keystone State. Official pride, if nothing more, was a guarantee of good faith. But this was before Curtin became Governor. *His* promises are as worthless as dicers' oaths. He can give the most solemn assurances, and then forfeit his word with a calm depravity that argues exceedingly obtuse moral perceptions, to put the very mildest face upon it.

That we are not speaking at random, we quote the following passage from a special message sent by Governor Curtin to the last Legislature on the day of final adjournment:

"To be called a freeman of Pennsylvania is, henceforth, to have a title of honor wherever loyalty, patriotism and the martial virtues are cherished. It is to be observed, moreover, that the labors which I have necessarily undergone have already impaired my health. I should have serious cause to apprehend that a much longer continuance of them might so break it down as to render me unable to fulfil the duties of my position.

"It is to be added, that as the approaching season will, probably, be the most eventful period in the history of the country, *I will be able with more effect to discharge my duties, if I avoid being made the centre of an active political struggle.*

"Under these circumstances, it has pleased the President of the United States to tender me a high position at the expiration of my present term of office, and I have not felt myself at liberty to do otherwise than accept this offer. *As I shall, for all these reasons, retire from office at the close of my present term, I have thought this a not inappropriate mode of announcing the fact.*"

Such were the parting words of Gov. Curtin to the Legislature of 1863. He took special pains to impress the Legislature and the people with the conviction that he would not be a candidate for re-election, and gave two reasons for this conclusion—first, his failing health, and second, that he had been tendered and *accepted* a high position from the President. This announcement was received with pleasure by a majority of the Republican members of the Legislature, who dreaded the re-nomination of Curtin as the prelude to certain defeat of their party, and looked to the nomination of a new man, whose record would not render him so odious to the people as that which Curtin had contrived to make for himself.

The ink on the paper containing this withdrawal was scarcely dry, however, before Gov. Curtin commenced operating to secure his renomination—not openly, in the broad daylight, but in the secret and hidden bye-ways of political chicanery. Having administered an opiate to his rivals and put them comfortably to sleep, he had the field to himself, and was making headway while his enemies remained in unconscious slumber. They awoke to the consciousness of how they had been duped when it was too late. They were caught in the net cunningly spread for them. They believed the words of Curtin and were deceived, as every man deserves to be who relies upon his promises.

That we do not judge Gov. Curtin more harshly than the record warrants in pronouncing his withdrawal an intentional and premeditated piece of deception practiced upon the people of Pennsylvania, as well as upon the adverse leaders in his own party, we point to circumstances so strongly corroborative of this view that they must be conclusive to every impartial mind. In the first place, he never publicly announced that he had reconsidered his withdrawal and was again a candidate, but allowed the people to remain under the impression produced by the special message that he would not accept of a re-nomination. Had his withdrawal been sincere at the time, and after circumstances induced him to change his mind, justice to himself and to the public would have impelled him to make the fact of his being a candidate as public as his withdrawal. No honorable man could have allowed himself to remain in a false position before the public for a single day; but Gov. Curtin permitted the *false impression* to remain until he had accomplished his purpose by securing his renomination. In the next place, Gov. Curtin's most active friends and the newspapers representing his interests, knowing that he was a candidate, remained obstinately and suspiciously silent. Even the *Telegraph*, edited by an appointee of Gov. Curtin, endeavored in vain to extort from some of his confidants an assurance that he was not a candidate, and insisted that he had solemnly given his word that he was not, and was bound in honor to adhere to the promise contained in his special message. If that message was not a trick, why so much secrecy? Why such quiet, underhanded work? Why did not Gov. Curtin say that he *was* a candidate, or why did his friends studiously refrain from announcing his candidacy? Let them explain this mystery if they can, and show it to be consistent with ordinary integrity and fair dealing. No straightforward man, no man of average honesty and honor, would allow his name to be coupled with a transparent fraud, as Gov. Curtin has done.

With this damning record staring him in the face, how can Gov. Curtin present himself before the honest people of Pennsylvania and ask their suffrages? How can he summon the brazen assurance to ask a people to confide in his promises, when the evidence of his perfidy is engraven upon the public records. How dare he look men full in the face who know that he promised them not to be a candidate when he was a candidate?

Union League Secrets.

A correspondent of the New Hampshire *State Sentinel*, who assumes to have penetrated the odious mysteries of the order, sends the following as a portion of the instructions given to the initiated:

When you first meet a member, present your left hand and say:

"How are you, Major?"

Answer—"Comfortably well."

"Are you a member of our Union League?"

Answer—"Prove me."

"How shall I prove you?"

Answer—"By positions."

Here comes in what might be called a command, for the person asking the question above set forth, says:

"Take positions and I'll call them."

The person who answers the question then raises his left hand perpendicularly over his head, at which time you say, "Washington." He then drops his arm to a horizontal position, and you say, "Jefferson." He then drops his left hand on the left thigh and you say, "Jackson." He then raises his left hand to his breast, and you say, "Union." He then joins the thumb and third finger of his left hand; at this time you must also join the thumb and third finger, as he does; then both of your hands meet, and you put your thumb and third finger inside his and you say, "League."—All this is done in a shorter time than I can tell you.

When a member is going into the lodge, the password at the first door is "Eternal Vigilance;" at the second door, "Is the Price of Liberty." When a member enters the lodge, he salutes the President by holding up his left fore finger. When he leaves the lodge he holds up his right hand two fore fingers.

When a Union League man gets into a fight at night, he cries out, "Hi! Hi!" If any of the brothers are around, and willing to assist him, they cry out, "What, what."

It would seem that the veritable old Know-Nothing dodge of 1854 is already revived for the coming campaign, with the addition, perhaps, that the new Know-Nothing order of "Loyal Leaguers" are to be all armed with Enfield rifle muskets. Thus the Shods will strive to kill two birds with one stone—to perpetuate themselves in political power, where they can continue to dip into the public depository for greenbacks, and, at the same time, "realize" on hundreds of thousands of Uncle Sam's best arms. If anybody hears the exclamation of "Hi! Hi!" on a dark night, he may be sure there has been a meeting of the "League," and that some cowardly Leaguer has insulted a "Copperhead" and got his head punched for his impudence. In such a case stand still and don't interfere, unless you hear more than a dozen "What, what's," for a single Democrat "so strongly armed in honesty" can whip at least a dozen of these evil-minded midnight conspirators.

Consistency.

One of the most curious features of the present campaign is the desperate measures which the friends of our *provincial* Governor resort to, in their endeavor to secure votes for his reelection. They falsely accuse Judge Woodward of Nativeism, and on that account coolly ask citizens of foreign birth to vote for Andrew G. Curtin, a leading member of the proscription order of Know-Nothings, a party that not only tried to disfranchise foreigners until they had been in the country twenty-one years, and deprive them through life from holding any office of trust and profit under our government, but proscribed them on account of their religion, and raise mobs to burn churches, destroy nunneries, and no doubt had they been able to prolong and strengthen their power would have imprisoned or tortured every one who differed with them in opinion on matters of faith. Then they ask persons to vote against Judge Woodward because, as they say, he attempted to disfranchise the soldier, when in fact he confirmed their right to vote at their respective places of residence, precisely as citizens vote, and when a short time ago they applauded this decision because it turned a Democrat out of office and gave them a Sheriff in Philadelphia. Then they ask men to vote for Curtin, because he is loyal to Abraham Lincoln and the Abolition fanatics, who, like the secessionists of the South, are trying to destroy the Union, and vote against Justice Woodward, who is loyal to the Union, the Constitution, and the laws, which form the government founded by our fathers. They know that Curtin has no real claims upon the suffrages of the people, and therefore they raise false issues, and undervaluing the intelligence of the masses, attempt to deceive them into his support. But the people are as intelligent as they, and in October next will show them that they are not to be humbugged by any such flimsy pretexts or transparent subterfuges.

A HABEAS CORPUS FROM THE SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, sitting at Pittsburg, issued a writ of *habeas corpus* last week upon the provost marshal, to produce the body of a drafted man who had been exempted by the examining board and a certificate to that effect given him, but who afterwards had been arrested, examined and pronounced fit for duty, the allegation being error in the first examination. On a partial hearing the District Attorney obtained leave to amend the return in order to put in a plea against the jurisdiction of the court, contending that the State courts had no jurisdiction over questions arising under the new conscription law. On the subsequent hearing that plea was abandoned, and the argument was confined to the point above stated. After a full hearing, Chief Justice Lowrie ordered the discharge of the man, holding that, from all that appeared by the return, the board had exhausted their power when the certificate of exemption was granted, and that they had no further control over the prisoner.

The following is a classification of the regiments and batteries (U. S. regulars and volunteers) foisted upon New York city to enforce the draft:

U. S. regular infantry regiments and artillery	12
New York cavalry and infantry regiments and artillery	7
Ohio infantry regiments	5
Massachusetts infantry and artillery	4
Vermont infantry regiments	5
Connecticut battery	1
Delaware battery	1
Michigan infantry regiment	3
Indiana infantry regiments	3
Minnesota infantry	1
Wisconsin infantry	2
Total	44

Add State militia and police, and the force employed to secure a few thousand conscripts is not much less than fifty thousand! Such is the economy with which the "government" manages all his affairs.

"After the war." What then? A reckoning! Does the thought that there must surely be a day of reckoning ever occur to the leaders and editors of the so-called "Democratic party."—*Carlisle American*

Well, yes, the thought has occurred to us. "After the war" (the Lord knows when that will be!) we intend to kick all Abolitionists out of office, and also out of the country, if they ever attempt to get up another war. We will also compel them to restore the money they have stolen from the treasury, and hang them if they don't. The reckoning! Aye, God help you and your treasonable, perjured, thieving leaders, when that day arrives. Don't be too anxious, neighbor, for the reckoning day; it may be on you before you are prepared for it. —*Carlisle Volunteer.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the brig Atlantic, by the U. S. steamer Princess Royal, off the Rio Grande, Mexico.

From the statement of Acting Master Chase, late in command of the gunboat Antonica, it appears that the Atlantic had cotton on board, direct from the Texas shore, and the Captain of the brig told him he would swear to the fact, and if a private interview could be granted, it would be to the advantage of the United States.

The Captain's singular proceeding was, he says, in consequence of a misunderstanding between him and the parties chartering the vessel. He states that he was taken into Key West in this same Atlantic while bound for Texas, by a United States steam vessel as a prize, and lay there thirty-six days; but he was "smart enough to fool the authorities," notwithstanding he had contraband of war on board.

He escaped from there and afterwards sued the United States and obtained a judgment for $10,000. He then went off and delivered his cargo all right, being sent to Brownsville, Texas, via Matamoras, Mexico. The Captain of the vessel further said, "If you don't look out I'll fool you again. I have been in such business a long time, having run the blockade during the Russian war, and if you are not very sharp I'll get to windward of you again."

Mr. Haggart, of New York, now at Matamoras, can testify that the brig Atlantic purchased her cotton at Brownsville, Texas. The Cayuga was in sight at the time of her capture.

The Atlantic has been sent to New Orleans for adjudication. She hails from Nassau. The above facts are communicated by Commander Woolsey, of the Princess Royal.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—The *Republican* publishes a special dispatch from Memphis in regard to the State of affairs in Arkansas, which says that Gen. Price, with a force of 25,000 rebels, was at Bayou Mare, a strong point on White river, fourteen miles above Derrall's Bluff, where a battle was expected to be fought.

Our forces are now at Dunwall's Bluff, fifty-four miles from Little Rock. This point will probably be the base of supplies, as it can be reached by way of White river at the lowest stage of water.

Skirmishing was continually going on, but our losses were slight.

The rebel force in Southern Texas is estimated at 18,000. Gen. Magruder had been reinforced, the conscription having been carried out to its fullest extent.

The rebel gunboat Grand Duke, with 500 bales of cotton aboard, had been burned at Shreveport.

FURTHER NAVAL CAPTURES.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—Acting Master Smith, commanding the steamer Bermuda, communicates the following captures: On the 14th instant, the British schooner Carmita, loaded with 160 bales of cotton, and bound from Velasco, Texas, to Balize, Honduras.

On the 15th, fell in with the British schooner Artist, from Nassau. When hailed she said she was from Havana for Matamoras. Having boarded her he was informed that the captain was dead and there being no navigator, they had lost their reckoning.

Commander Smith, however, found the chronometer worked up to the 15th inst. and the octant set at meridian on that day. She was loaded with liquors, cigars, medicines, &c., and he felt justified in seizing her as a lawful prize.

The President has recognized Juan N. Navarro as Consul General *ad interim*, of Mexico, in New York.

BATTLE AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS—REBEL ACCOUNT.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA., August 27.—*To Gen. Scopper:*—We met the enemy yesterday morning, about a mile and a half from this place, on the road leading to the Warm Springs. We fought from 9, A. M., to 7 P. M. Every attack made by the enemy was repulsed.

At night each side occupied the same position they had in the morning.

The enemy next morning retreated towards Warm Springs, pursued by cavalry and artillery, Col George S. Patton, commanding.

The enemy were about three thousand, with six pieces of artillery, under Gen. Averill.

Our loss is two hundred killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is not known.

We have taken about one hundred and fifty prisoners, and one piece of artillery.

(Signed) SAM JONES,
Major Gen. ral.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The steamer City of London arrived this evening, bringing Liverpool advices one day later.

The privateer Florida appeared off the Irish coast on the 17th, and was boarded by a Cork pilot boat, and sent three passengers, supposed to be confederate agents, ashore by her. The Florida was off Queenstown on the 18th.

The Cork *Herald* had previously announced her expected arrival at Queenstown to effect some shipments of men, and at the instance of the United States Consul a notice was posted by the Port Admiral warning the people against any breach of the foreign enlistment act. It is reported that war vessels were ready to prevent any illegality.

The destruction of the American ship Nash, by a privateer off Galveston, is confirmed.

FROM CHARLESTON.

BALTIMORE, August 31.—The Richmond *Inquirer*, of Saturday, says: The War Department up to last night had received no later news from Charleston. It was understood however, that Sumpter, though seriously breached, would not be abandoned, and that Beauregard had expressed his determination to hold it to the bitter end. It is thought that this may be done by the erection of temporary fortifications.

The fire of the enemy continues to be divided between Sumpter and Wagner, and the bombardment up to our latest advices was progressing slowly, without any decisive result.

A MAN AND TWO CHILDREN MURDERED

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—A man named Herke, and two children were murdered near Evansville on Saturday, by two men who were clothed in the uniform of the United States, which they are supposed to have worn as a disguise. Two other children were mortally wounded. The men entered Mr. Herke's house for the purpose of robbery. Two soldiers have been arrested on suspicion of having committed the robbery.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE STEAMER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The prize steamer Dolphin, which was captured in April last off St. Thomas, by the Tioga, has arrived from Key West, where she had been condemned. She left at Key West the United States steamers Ocoroon, Sagamore, Tahoma, Hendrick Hudson and San Jacinto, the sloop-of-war Dale, and six prize steamers.

FIRE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, August 31.—A destructive fire is raging in East Boston, having commenced in the Atlantic works, where the Monitors are being constructed. The building, with nearly four finished turrets, have been destroyed, and the flames are rapidly extending throughout the mechanical portion of East Boston.

REBEL NEWS FROM MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., August 25.—A gentleman from Vicksburg reports an important military movement on foot, the character of which has not transpired. Three thousand Yankees are moving from Yazoo City towards Benton.

A party of our cavalry lately crossed the Big Black, and went within eight miles of Vicksburg, when they met a negro line of pickets, and chased them from their posts. The Yankee cavalry came up to speaking distance, when our men retired.

BY THE MAILS.

THE PROTECTION OF THE BORDER.

ST. LOUIS, August 29.—The *Democrat's* special despatch from Leavenworth, says:—The largest meeting ever held here assembled last night. General Lane offered resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, calling all loyal men on the border that can be spared for home protection to assemble at Paola on the 8th of September, with such arms and ammunition as they can procure, organized into companies of twenty men each, under a captain of their own choosing. Gen. Lane spoke for two hours, saying that the people of Kansas must depend upon themselves for protection, exhorting every man to be ready to meet at a moment's notice.

Hon. A. C. Wilder offered a resolution in behalf of the committee on resolutions, stating that the tragedy at Lawrence was directly chargeable to the imbecile and inefficient policy of the commander of this department, and demanding the immediate removal of Gen. Schofield.

Mayor Anthony offered resolutions that the counties of Platte Clay, Buchanan and Andre, in Missouri, be held responsible for any rebel outrages north of the river, the penalty to be a total devastation of a line forty miles wide along the frontier.

All the resolutions offered were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Several speeches were made denouncing Generals Schofield and Ewing, and the policy in this department.

General Ewing telegraphed General Lane today, saying that he would defend Lawrence and Kansas, and requesting him to use his influence to prevent any raid in Kansas. He replied that he would assemble with 5,000 men on the 8th of September, and tender their services to him, and, if rejected, he would appeal to a higher power.

The enemy has placed two companies of troops in Platte city to protect its citizens against the avengers from Kansas.

Large numbers of men, returning from Price's rebel army, are organizing into guerrilla bands in Alday and the adjoining counties, preparing for raids on the border.

THE STEAMER RUTH.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—The investigation as to the loss of the government funds by the burning of the Ruth has thus far developed the following facts: Three million dollars in government bills and postal currency, with a complete invoice, were sent to the sub-treasury at St. Louis. Of this Major Brinton, paymaster, received in the original package $2,600,000, and the original invoice. The money was placed on the cabin deck of the boat, &c., directly over a large quantity of coal, pork, rosin, &c., which was stored on the deck below. The guard never left the boxes, three of the soldiers being burned to death. The invoice was placed in Major Brinton's private safe. The fire lasted over six hours, and the heat was intense. At the time the boat struck the shore, a man and his son, living near the spot, took a skiff and rowed around the boat until morning, thinking something might drift away from the wreck. They even went to the wreck, where they could see the interior, and represent it one mass of fire. Since then, the wreck has been carefully watched, and divers have been employed to examine the hold; no traces can be found of the boxes or the money. The cabin deck had fallen through, and the money dropped in the red-hot mass of coals below. The debris of the fire at this point was three feet deep. Search will now be made for Major Brinton's safe, containing the invoices. It is due to Major Brinton to say that the investigation thus far removes the suspicion before entertained, and the result of the inquiry will undoubtedly be an honorable and free exoneration.

SKIRMISH WITH MOSEBY'S GUERRILLAS.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—Official information was received to-day at Gen. Heintzelman's headquarters of a skirmish, on Monday last, between a detachment of the 2d Massachusetts cavalry, the California regiment, and Moseby's men. This attack by Moseby was made at Coyle's tavern, on Little River turnpike, some four miles this side of Fairfax, about two o'clock in the afternoon. Our men, only twenty-five in number, were attacked front and rear at the same time, but fought manfully. Their loss was two killed, three wounded, and nine taken prisoners, together with all the horses they had in charge, fifteen of which, however, were afterwards captured, leaving eighty-five still in the hands of the rebels. The loss of the rebels was one captain and one lieutenant killed, and one lieutenant and three privates wounded. Moseby was himself wounded in two places, the side and thigh, and his wounds are regarded as fatal. Col. Lowell pursued the enemy from Centreville as far as Snicker's Gap, but they succeeded in making their escape by reason of having constant remounts of fresh horses.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

TENNESSEE RIVER CROSSED BY ROSECRANS—CAPTURE OF REBEL PICKETS—GEN. BURNSIDE NEAR KINGSTON.

STEVENSON, Ala., August 29.—The Army of the Cumberland crossed the Tennessee river at four points to-day, with infantry and cavalry.

The 2d Kentucky cavalry captured thirty-five pickets at a point opposite Stevenson.

General Reynolds captured a large force at Shellmound, and took a camp on Falling Water creek. Among the prisoners captured are the notorious guerrilla Mays and the rebel Tennessee Congressman Cannon. Little or no resistance was made.

The rebels are reported in force at Rome and Cleveland, and along the Georgia State railroad.

Gen. Burnside was in the region of Kingston, and will attack that place before long.

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

THE LAWRENCE MASSACRE—AID FOR THE SURVIVORS.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 29.—In behalf of the sufferers by the Lawrence massacre, we make this statement and appeal.

The loss of life already reported by the press is substantially correct. The loss of property exceeds a million and a half. Hundreds are homeless and destitute; the business portion of the city is entirely destroyed, together with nearly a hundred dwellings. Leavenworth and the neighboring cities have already contributed largely, but much assistance is yet needed.

Aid can be sent to Peter T. Rednous, chairman of the aid committee of Lawrence, or President Mr. Wilder, Mr. J. Parrott, H. J. Addins, and Nelson M'Cracken, Leavenworth committee.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that in making payments to persons in the service of the United States, who are employed by the day, the three per cent. tax should be withheld on the amount in excess of $600 per annum. Assuming that there are three hundred working days in the year, the amount of $2 per day is exempt from the tax.

ARREST OF BELLE BOYD.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—The notorious Belle Boyd was arrested at Martinsburg, Va., last night, by Captain Johnson's detectives, and to-night lodges in her old place in the Old Capitol Prison. It will be remembered that she was sent to Richmond some months since with orders not to come back. Capt. Johnson first learned of her having returned about two months ago, and went to Philadelphia after her. There it was ascertained that she had been living at a house of ill-fame on Twelfth street, dressed in male attire. She had, however, left town, and was lost sight of until a week ago, when Capt. Johnson heard she was at Martinsburg, where she had been for some time. Her arrest speedily followed.

FROM CAIRO—MOVEMENT TOWARDS LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

CAIRO, August 30.—Gen. Steele is moving towards Little Rock, and the rebels are concentrating opposite him.

The rebels in the Trans-Mississippi department are organizing for a better concert of action.

General Grant and Adjutant General Thomas left Memphis for Vicksburg on Friday.

Most of the cotton lying at the mouth of the White river has been accidentally burned.

DEATH OF JOHN B. FLOYD.

Major General J. B. Floyd, of the Confederate army, died at his residence at Abingdon, Va., on Wednesday last.

An eminent divine preached on Sunday morning from the text: "Ye are children of the devil," and in the afternoon, by a funny coincidence, from the words, "Children obey your parents."

JONES complained of a bad smell about the post office, and asked Brown what it could be? Brown didn't know, but suggested that it might be caused by "the dead letters."—*Norwalk Gazette.*

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received at the Common Council Chamber till 6 o'clock P. M., September 2d, for constructing a Sewer 18 inches in diameter in the clear, in Cherry Alley, from a point near Second street to Front street, according to a profile of the city regulator, approved by the Council August 29, 1863, and on file in the clerk's office. Said proposals to state the price for each lineal yard for the sewer when completed. The contractor to furnish all the material and do all the work.

Proposals to be directed to W. O. HICKOK,
President Common Council.
sel-2t

AN ORDINANCE Making an Appropriation for the Construction of a Sewer in Verbeke street, and Authorising a Loan to Meet said Appropriation.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Harrisburg, That the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the construction of a sewer in Verbeke street, said sewer to be three feet six inches in diameter, to extend from the river Susquehanna to Elder street, and to be of the depth marked on the profile prepared by Hother Hage, and approved by Council August 22d, 1863.

SEC. 2. That authority is hereby granted to said Council to borrow, on the credit of the city of Harrisburg, the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, and issue certificates of loan, payable ten years after date, bearing interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, for the amount so borrowed, for the purpose of meeting the appropriation made by the first section of this ordinance: *Provided*, that said certificates shall not be disposed of for a less sum than their par value.

W. O. HICKOK,
President Common Council.

Passed Aug. 29, 1863
Attest—DAVID HARRIS, Clerk.
Approved Aug. 31, 1863
A. L. ROUMFORT, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE Authorizing a Loan to the Paxton Hose and Engine Company.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Harrisburg, That the said Council are hereby authorized to loan to the Paxton Hose and Engine company the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars, to enable said company to erect a suitable house for their apparatus; said loan to be without interest, and to be secured by mortgage on the property of said company, so that in the event of the company being disbanded, or the property held by them being sold, the city may recover the amount loaned.

SEC. 2. That Council are hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the city, the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars and issue certificates of loan payable ten years after date, bearing interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, for the amount so borrowed, to provide for the loan authorized by the first section of this ordinance: *Provided*, That said certificates shall not be disposed of for a less sum than their par value.

W. O. HICKOK,
President Common Council.

Passed August 29, 1863.
Attest—DAVID HARRIS, Clerk.
Approved August 31, 1863
A. L. ROUMFORT, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE Making an Appropriation for the Erection of a Truck House for the Mount Vernon Hook and Ladder Company and Authorizing a Loan to Meet said Appropriation.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Harrisburg, That the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the erection of a truck house for the Mount Vernon Hook and Ladder Company, on the lot owned by the city, on High street.

SEC. 2. That said Council are hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the city, the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars and issue certificates of loan for the amount so borrowed, payable in ten years after date, bearing interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, for the purpose of meeting the appropriation made by the first section of this ordinance: *Provided*, That said certificates shall not be disposed of for a less sum than their par value.

W. O. HICKOK,
President Common Council.

Passed August 29, 1863
Attest—DAVID HARRIS, Clerk.
Approved August 31st, 1863.
A. L. ROUMFORT, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE Making an Appropriation for the Construction of a Sewer in North street and Authorizing a Loan to Meet said Appropriation.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Harrisburg, That the sum of four thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the construction of a sewer in North street; said sewer to be four feet in diameter, to extend from the west end of the sewer under the canal opposite the end of North street to Cowden street, and to be of the depth marked on the profile prepared by Hother Hage, and approved by Council on the 15th of August, 1863.

SEC. 2. That authority is hereby granted to said Council to borrow, on the credit of the city of Harrisburg, the sum of four thousand dollars, and issue certificates of loan, payable ten years after date, bearing interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, for the amount so borrowed, for the purpose of meeting the appropriation made by the first section of this ordinance: *Provided*, That said certificates shall not be disposed of for a less sum than their par value.

W. O. HICKOK,
President Common Council.

Passed Aug. 29 1863
Attest—DAVID HARRIS, Clerk.
Approved August 31, 1863.
A. L. ROUMFORT, Mayor.

DR. J. C. HOYER,

DENTIST,

OFFICE IN WYETH'S BUILDING,

In room formerly occupied by Dr. Carman.
CORNER OF MARKET STREET AND MARKET SQUARE.

WANTED.—A Woman with a fresh breast of milk wanted to nurse a young child at No. 99, Market street. aug 31-3t*

BOSS' AMERICAN WRITING FLUID, equal if not superior to Arnold's English Fluid, and only 62 cents per quart bottle at SCHEFFER'S BOOK STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.—A large and beautiful assortment of Photograph Albums just received and for sale cheap, at ENOCH'S, 93 Market street. j29