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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—only so is it to be preserved—only so is it to work preserving. It is the perfection of the prismatic colors, which blend, 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 SOLDIER'S RIGHT TO VOTE. When a soldier returns to his election district, he resumes all the civil rights of citizenship, and his residence being unimpaired by his temporary absence, he has a right to vote on election day, but under the Constitution, to which his fealty is due, he can acquire no right to vote elsewhere, except by a change of residence from one district to another. * * * The learned judge deprecates a construction that shall disfranchise our volunteer soldiers. It strikes us that this is an inaccurate use of language. The Constitution would disfranchise no qualified voter. But, to secure purity of election, it would have its voters in the place where they are best known on election day. If a voter voluntarily stays at home, or goes on a journey, or joins the army of his country, can it be said the Constitution has disfranchised him? Four of the judges of this court, living in other parts of this State, find themselves, on the day of every Presidential election, in the city of Pittsburg, where their official duties take them and where they are not permitted to vote. Have they a right to charge the Constitution with disfranchising them? Such is our case and such is the case of the volunteers in the army. The right of suffrage is carefully preserved for both them and us, to be enjoyed when we return to the places which the Constitution has appointed for its exercise.—Geo. W. Woodward.

"An eye's elector this great muckle bird out o' this egg. He could see the world as it is, and he could see the world as it should be."—Mr. DeWitt. When McClellan took leave of the Army of the Potomac at Harrison's Landing, one of the Abolition journals in New York pronounced the affecting incidents of his farewell, an elaborate, spectacular pageant gotten up with due regard to stage effect—the enthusiasm of the troops a mockery, the honest sorrow and the cries that went up in memory of hard fought fields for his return, the jeering, noisy effluence of holiday hypocrisy. Others tallied quite a different tale—partakers in his well earned fame, who shared the sorrow of his loss, and tell us that to-day the memory of the patient commander of the great army still endures in their hearts of oak. Even the malignity of the Abolition press failed to find in all that transpired there, in the conduct of the great man they were impotent to destroy, aught but became the chieftain of so great an army. It is said fears were felt among those who sat in council in the Star Chamber at Washington, that the love the army bore McClellan might be turned against his enemies. The sense of the familiar panic which paled their cheeks after the battle of Bull Run returned, the terror, as when the news of Pope's defeat was heard, agitated for a moment the cowardly conspirators, who but a month before had sought his success, who alone, out of the abundance of that army's devotion to him, could nerve its arms to victory again, and re-illuminate the pride of victory in its heart. It is said Stanton, Halleck, and the Cabinet feared an outbreak in the army. Thus the "holiday pageant" was going on, while much uneasiness prevailed in administrative circles at the Capital. But there was little occasion for it. True to his instinct, not a word escaped the injured general to stir the angry passions of his men—no exhibit was made to show who caused the defeats they suffered—not a murmur against the injustice done him—nothing but manly cheer and honorable regret. The oligarchy was safe in its seats; and so the first historic figure of the age faded for a time from the scene of action.

The mails on Monday night brought us the description of another spectacle, and the same journal which, biding a file, covered at McClellan's farewell to his army, enlarges upon its mimic glories and gives it the benefit of a full report. A coterie of patriotic gentlemen visit the army to be present at the ceremony of a sword presentation to its third commander since McClellan's time. The accounts which reach us have made much of what we had learned to look upon as a very ordinary affair, having no State significance nor splendor of attraction. A favorite corps of our State troops had thought fit to present their General with a token of their attachment. Nothing more natural or appropriate. But the crest, which from time to time we had seen announced in prospect in the papers, had a curious attraction for the patriotic gentlemen who went down from Washington to witness it, and the Governor of Pennsylvania, who is a con-

stant attendant upon such ceremonies, put in an appearance too. The fete was every way worthy of his distinguished presence. Garlands and evergreens, arabes and triumphal legends decorated the precincts around the commanding General's quarters. One brave General made a neat little speech in handing over the weapon to the other. In the course of it he took occasion to allude pertinently to the presence of the Governor, and somewhat gratuitously referred to the soldier vote in the State election. Then the recipient went through the motions. He met the allusions of his brother-in-arms to the Governor with very cordial and unmistakable terms. Then the Governor himself spoke a piece. Then John W. Forney. Then came a little banquet whereat John Covode and Morton M'Michael, of high-contracting memory, indulged, it may be supposed, the genial vagaries of Abolitionism at large. So the sword was probably in due time forgotten, and its testimony of simple soldierly admiration to the General in command from his men, was consecrated to a special benefit given with the afforsaid effective adjuncts, to an aspirant to office. The report at the conclusion from which we quote, notes the fact that when it was all over, some of the soldiers fell to and devoured what was left, and eat the crumbs and drank the wine left standing in the glasses.

It was a pleasant gathering of patriotic men. Forney was there to say a good word for the soldier—Forney, whose apostasy is the finest type of disinterested patriotism. M'Michael was there, whose sympathy for the soldier and the cause of the Republic is so appropriately nurtured in the alimnet he finds in odd jobs from the War Office. John Covode was there, and gave to the tenor of the day's proceedings the light and pleasing sanction of his countenance. Last, but not least, among loyal men assembled, sat at meat, the "Soldiers' Friend," Nancy Forney tarring over his glass at Covode, and Covode complacently appreciative at Forney, and the "Soldiers' Friend," the cynosure of all. Gen. Meade did the honors, who now commands the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Meade bespoke, too, the soldiers vote for the Soldiers' Friend at the coming election. How natural such sympathy! He testified to the zeal of the "Soldiers' Friend" in their behalf. How faithful his facts! How ardent he proved the devotion of Governor Curtin to their interests! They had a pleasant time of it among them over the testimonial which the soldiers had bought for their commander; and when it was over some of the soldiers eat the fragments which were left, and drank the wine out of the unfinished glasses!

McClellan went away silently—silent under the abuse of those who sent his army shorn of half its strength to the bloody battle-fields of the Peninsula. His farewell was called a spectacle, the devotion of his men, sealed by the blood of many martyrs, to the faithless machinations of their enemies and his, a mockery and a sham. But the grand banquet at Gen. Meade's headquarters was a plenteous outpouring of pure patriotism, and Gov. Curtin is by the same token an ardent patriot and the Soldiers' Friend! It was such men and such friends to the soldier that dishonored McClellan, brought defeat and disgrace upon our arms all the way up the Peninsula, fighting against the superior numbers. It is such men, and such friends of the soldier who will seize upon such an occasion as the foregoing to pamper a lust for power and sacrifice the incidents of so touching a memorial of soldierly feeling to make political capital for a selfish demagogue and tools and dupes of the brave men whom, while he professes to befriend, he would use to elevate himself to the Chair of the Executive of the State whose interests he has abused, whose fair fame he has dishonored!

Gov. Curtin Sick and Well. When Gov. Curtin succeeded in outwitting the rivals in his own party by publicly announcing that he would not be a candidate for re-election, although he was all the while perfecting his schemes to secure the nomination of the Pittsburg Convention, he doubtless imagined that he was playing a very shrewd political game; and viewed from a low moral standpoint it was a shrewd dodge, calculated to excite the admiration of the whole army of shoddy contractors and personal favorites who have been fattening on the secret service fund ever since the commencement of the war. This class of patriots are in ecstasies at the adroitness of their illustrious chief, regarding him as about the smartest politician of the day—smart enough to outwit Cameron, Covode, and other graduates in the art of political chicanery. Even these old staggers were completely fooled. They could not conceive it possible that the Governor of Pennsylvania, would solemnly assure the Legislature that he had accepted a "high position" from the President of the United States, and that his failing health prevented his being a candidate for re-election, when he had not accepted the office and his health was as good as accepted by the expectation of one who had presented so many flags and survived so many jollifications.

We look in vain, through the history of the public men of our own generation for a parallel to the conduct of Gov. Curtin. Banoroff, in his essays upon the temperaments, tells us of a certain Cardinal who was a candidate for Pope. Before the sacred conclave met to choose a successor to the chair of St. Peter, this Cardinal was a feeble, decrepit, old man, who could not speak above his breath, and whose tottering steps promised soon to trip him into the grave. His rivals, believing that his lease of life was short and that another vacancy would soon be created by his death, withdrew their opposition, and this feeble old Cardinal was chosen; but no sooner was the triple crown placed upon his head than the hale old man throwing aside his crutches spat to the ceiling and walked erect with a firm tread. Such is the substance of Banoroff's story. We suppose that Gov. Curtin is too good a know-nothing to follow the example of the best Pope that ever lived, but there is a marvellous likeness between his conduct and Banoroff's account of this Pope. When his rivals threatened to defeat his nomination, his health was very delicate—so delicate that he could not possibly think of being a candidate for re-election. The President, taking compassion upon our confirmed invalid, and anxious to save him from self-immolation upon the altar of his country, had offered him a high position—rumor said, the position of Minister to the sunny land of Spain. He would go abroad and endeavor to regain the strength

wasted in the service of the State. He would stand in nobody's way. His political friends might arrange among themselves as to his successor. He would not interfere. In fact he was too sick to think of interfering, and only sighed for the day that would enable him to bid adieu to the cares and labors of the Executive office. But since his re-nomination mark the astonishing change! He is no longer the languishing invalid. His health is completely restored. He is traveling hither and thither, and promises to stamp the State from the Delaware to Lake Erie, and to honor any draft that his friends may make upon his strength.

During all the time that Gov. Curtin devotes to stumping the State he is confessedly neglecting his official duties. "I will be able, with more effect, to discharge my duties if I avoid being made the centre of an active political struggle." Since he has made himself the centre of an active political struggle he cannot discharge his official duties with effect, according to his own showing. While he is playing the political stump orator and magnifying his own exploits, the official duties pertaining to his office must remain entirely neglected. We take his own word for it.

Now, if we suppose that Gov. Curtin spoke the truth (and we may be permitted for the sake of argument to make this supposition) it would be a cruel and unmerciful act for the people of Pennsylvania to compel him to serve another term of three years. They should consider his falling health and take compassion upon him. Does he not assure us 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 fulfill the duties of my position?" If you believe that the Governor spoke the truth when he wrote these words, you surely cannot be so unkind as to insist that a man whose health is so completely broken down as to render him unable to fulfill the duties of the Executive station, shall continue to perform those duties for another term of three years? This would be nothing less than murder—deliberate, premeditated and malicious murder—to compel a man to perform labors that must eventually kill him. If you do not believe the Governor spoke the truth when he wrote these words, you certainly cannot vote for him—unless, indeed, you happen to belong to that very limited class of men who admire shoddy contractors and glory in such evidences of smartness without honesty.

Gov. Curtin and the Soldiers. It is very clear that a desperate effort is to be made by Governor Curtin and the leading demagogues and corruptionists interested in his re-election, to secure the soldiers' influence. If the citizen soldiery of Pennsylvania cannot vote, under the Constitution and laws, out of their respective election districts, a dispensation from the War Office may be obtained, permitting them to return to their homes on the eve of the election, by which the disability would be removed. But whether such dispensation be secured or not, the soldiers have a home influence beyond their votes, and this influence Mr. Curtin and his friends mean to secure, if possible. If this important advantage can be fairly achieved by the Abolition candidate and his lieutenants, we shall not object—but we do object to the attaining of it under false pretences, by demagogues and dishonorable expedients. While we should discountenance the introduction of party politics into our military camps, we certainly should join in a request to the War Office that all the soldiers of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, be furloughed to return to their respective districts before the next election, and cast their votes for Governor, Supreme Judge, Members of the Legislature, &c., but we warn Governor Curtin and his friends that the people of Pennsylvania will not submit to a contemptible fraud, such as was practiced in New Hampshire and Connecticut, where the soldiers who would vote the Abolition ticket alone were furloughed, and the Democrats retained in camp, and where a Democratic officer was dismissed the service for circulating "Copperhead tickets."

But, whether the soldiers obtain such furlough or not, we enter our protest against the plan of electioneering adopted by the Governor and his friends of hanging his picture up in the military hospitals, and visiting the soldiers in camp under one pretext and another, for the purpose of haranguing them on politics, and representing Andrew G. Curtin as "the soldiers' friend," "the soldiers' candidate," &c., as though he were exclusively their friend and candidate, with other contemptible expedients to which honorables men would not resort. These tricks of the mere demagogue, which no candidate for Governor, worthy of the position, would countenance, seem to constitute Curtin's chief reliance. They will certainly not increase his popularity with the high-minded, reflecting portion of the community; and if our soldiers are made of the stuff we think they are, they will reject with disdain the advances of a candidate who bases his hopes of success upon the opinion that they are extremely gullible and can be won by flattery better than by truth and reason.

Recently a sword was presented to General Meade by the officers of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, as a testimony of their appreciation of him as a commander, and let Gov. Curtin and his lieutenants was there present to make the most of the occasion. There could be nothing more contemptible than this—and let us add, there can be nothing more dangerous than the drawing of a distinction between the citizen soldier and the citizen, appealing to the former to ignore all civil interests and elect to office those only who particularly distinguish themselves, or claim to have done so, in the interests of war, as though they were pariahs. The demagogue who would persuade those in the military service of the country to look upon themselves only as soldiers—to forget their duties and interests as citizens—is as much a traitor as he who deliberately betrays his country to the enemy; for unless the whole nature of our government has been changed by the inauguration of an Abolition President and policy, the soldier is but the creature of a day—the result of a temporary necessity—while the citizen is, for all time, part and parcel of the government, interested in the preservation of its free institutions and the maintenance of every civil right guaranteed by the great fundamental law upon which alone we can depend for freedom and good government. If the ob-

ject of the demagogues who are now in the field claiming unlimited powers for President Lincoln, and beseeching the volunteer and drafted soldiers of Pennsylvania for a solid vote for Curtin, as Lincoln's fast friend, is not to convert this republican government into a military despotism, creating a necessity for a standing army of half a million or more, the time will soon come when our citizen soldiery will doff their uniforms and return to the pursuits of civil life. In the former view of the question, we should not be surprised to see that portion of the soldiers who favored a military despotism and a huge standing army, fall into the views of Lincoln, Curtin & Co., and support them for the sake of subverting the Constitution and crushing out republican institutions and ideas; but certainly in the latter view, we should be greatly astonished to find any considerable portion of the army, especially that large portion of the rank and file who entered it as Democrats in principle and conviction, settled in the faith, listening to and being coaxed by the hypocritical declarations and professions of a set of Abolition demagogues—with Lincoln and Curtin at their head—who, as partisans, never talk but to deceive or act but for sinister or evil purposes. We should regret to believe that we have a soldiery made of stuff that can be deceived by the arts of such transparent demagogues, or persuaded, or deterred from a faithful, conscientious discharge of the duties of citizenship by the blandishments or threats of power. We have confidence in the intelligence, the integrity and the patriotism of our soldiers, and therefore, we favor the idea of furloughing them to their respective districts to vote at the coming election. But the furlough must be general, and not confined, as in Connecticut and New Hampshire, to regiments known to be largely or altogether Abolition. Let all the Pennsylvania soldiers come home to vote; then, if any of them have been deceived by the Abolition demagogues who seem to have exclusive access to the army, they may, if they choose, be undecieved; at all events they can vote without the restraint of undue influence or the dread of arbitrary power—and, under such circumstances, we should be satisfied with the result, whatever it might be. If there are soldiers who can listen with pleasure to Curtin's long-winded eulogies of Curtin and his self-interested glorification of the army; if there are those who believe Dog Forney to be a patriot, and Col. McClure and John Covode honest men, why all such the Abolitionists may rely upon for votes and any other required aid to overthrow the Government—and to all such they are welcome. They claim that this class is the more numerous. We are willing to risk it—and with all the advantages Curtin has from his position. We say to the President and the War Office send all our soldiers home to vote—let us have a fair and free election, and we shall be satisfied.

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The State of Illinois recently preferred a claim for about four hundred and seventy thousand dollars against the government for two per cent. of the proceeds of the sales of all public lands in that State for road purposes. Acting Secretary Otto has decided against the claim. This decision is also applicable to Ohio and Indiana in similar cases.

BY THE MAILS. ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. THE ADVANCE ON CHATTANOOGA—THE REBELS IN FORCE THREE—THE BOMBARDMENT. STREVENSON, Ala., August 31.—The rebel accounts of the late bombardment of Chattanooga say that General Winder opened fire without warning.

A daughter of Mr. Roche, of Nashville, was mortally wounded, and three children and five citizens were killed, among the latter were two ladies. Gen. Crook has penetrated to the summit of Lookout mountain, and within nine miles of Chattanooga. He found the mountains clear of rebels. The enemy are in Chattanooga in force, and are digging like beavers, and are making boasts of their intention to fight us there. Mr. Currie, of Kentucky, was killed in Richmond on the 26th, by Bassford, a clerk in the Treasury Department.

FROM WASHINGTON. NAVAL EXPEDITION UP THE RAPPAHANNOCK. WASHINGTON, August 31.—The steamer Baltimore, Captain Mitchell, arrived here this morning from Fortress Monroe. She reports that the gunboats Reliance and Statelitte, captured from us on the Chesapeake, near the mouth of the Rappahannock, are at Urbans, on the Rappahannock. The wounded men, among whom was the commanding officer of the Reliance, have been liberated. Last night a fleet of gunboats, accompanied by a Monitor from the coast squadron, went up the Rappahannock for the purpose of destroying the rebel port at Lowry's Point and recapturing the gunboats. Among the rebels who captured the gunboats was a portion of the old Merrimac crew.

CONFIRMATION OF THE DEATH OF MOSBY. A dispatch has been received by the military authorities here from General King, announcing the death of Mosby at a farm house just beyond the Bull Run mountains.

GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY. LOUISVILLE, August 31.—Bands of guerrillas, from 100 to 200 strong, have recently appeared in Clinton, Monroe and Cumberland counties. On Saturday one band captured four of Woodford's cavalry, at Albany. Small parties of guerrillas are reported in Trimble county. The rebel General Preston is at Tazewell, Va., with seven regiments. About 400 guerrillas passed through Pound Gap, on Saturday.

PURSUIT OF THE LAWRENCE MURDERERS—MORE THAN 100 KILLED. KANSAS CITY, Aug. 31.—Lieutenant Colonel Clark, of the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, returned last evening from the pursuit of Quantrell through Jackson, Cass, and Johnson counties. His command killed forty perpetrators of the Lawrence massacre, and other companies have returned to the different posts, having killed and wounded several bushwhackers. Among the killed was Captain Este, recruiting officer for Marmaduke. The whole number of guerrillas killed, as far as known, considerably exceeds one hundred.

BOUNTIES TO VOLUNTEERS IN NEW JERSEY. TRENTON, Aug. 31.—The Delaware and Raritan Canal, and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, having paid to the Governor of New Jersey the sum of \$30,000, for the encouragement of volunteering in this State, the Governor has determined to appropriate it in bounties of \$25 to each of the first 1,200 volunteers who shall enlist in a New Jersey regiment on or after the 1st day of September.

FROM CHARLESTON. The latest news from Charleston is that on the evening of the 25th ult., our troops made an assault on Fort Wagner, with a view to the possession of that stronghold. Rebel authorities state that it was repulsed. On the 26th ult., the fire on both sides was very slow and deliberate. The dispatch of the 18th says that the Union troops are working hard in the trenches in front of Fort Wagner.

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THE MARKETS. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1, 1863. The flour market inactive and only 1,000 bbls sold at \$5 25 @ 50, for old stock, and \$6 @ 25 for fresh ground extra family. The receipts are very small. Eye flour steady at \$4 75 @ 50. Corn meal at \$4. Wheat flour steady at \$1 20 @ 1 31 for new red; \$1 33 @ 1 35 for old, and \$1 53 for choice Kentucky white. New rye dull at 90c. Corn less active. Sales 3,000 bus. at 82c. for yellow, and 79c. for mixed western. Oats in good request and 5,000 bus. new sold at 55c. Coffee is firm at 25 1/2 @ 28c. for Rio, and 28 @ 30c. for Laguayra Sugar firm. Provisions move slowly; mess pork held at \$14 @ 15 25; 3,000 lbs. hams sold at 12c. for plain, and 13 @ 13 1/2 for canvass. Lard has declined 3c., and is offered at 10 1/2c. Petroleum dull and declining sales; crude at 34 1/2 @ 35c., and refined at 57 @ 57 1/2c. Whiskey advanced, sales at 49 @ 50c.

NEW YORK, September 1. Flour heavy. Sales 8,000 barrels at \$3 90 @ 4 45 for State, \$5 10 @ 5 35 for Ohio, and \$5 10 @ 25 for South-rn. Wheat quiet. Sales 4,000 barrels at \$2 @ \$1.10 for Chicago Spring, and 94 1/2 for Milwaukee Club. Corn advanced 1 cent. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Lard steady

IMPORTANT RECONNOISSANCE ON THE PENINSULA. FORTRESS MONROE, August 29.—General Wistar's cavalry has just returned to Yorktown from an expedition to Bottom's Bridge. The force engaged was parts of the First New York Mounted Rifles, Col. Onderdonk, and of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel Lewis. They left Williamsburg on the 20th inst., and pushed through New Keat Court House directly to Bottom's Bridge. At the latter place they found one regiment of infantry in rifle-pits, supported by squadron of cavalry.

A charge was immediately made, which carried the rifle-pits, and drove the enemy across the bridge, which they took up behind them. Our troops lost one killed and one wounded. They captured five prisoners from the enemy, who left dead on the ground one officer, one sergeant and two men, besides what they carried off. The bridge being rendered impassable, and the object of the expedition being entirely accomplished, the troops returned with much valuable information of the enemy's force and movements in the vicinity of Richmond.

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at 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2. Whisky steady at 47 @ 47 1/2. Receipts—flour 15,145 barrels, Wheat 31,491 bushels. Corn 49,774 bushels. Stocks firm. Gold 128. Treasury 7 3/10, 107. Tennessee 6 1/2, 662.

Democratic County Convention. At a meeting of the County Committee, held at the public house of Jas. Raymond, in the City of Harrisburg, on the 15th inst., it was unanimously Resolved, That the Democratic voters of the several wards, boroughs and townships in Dauphin county, are requested to meet at their usual places of holding delegate elections, in the townships, between the hours of five and seven o'clock, P. M., and in the wards and boroughs, between the hours of seven and a half and nine o'clock, P. M., on Saturday the 5th day of September next, for the purpose of electing two delegates from each ward, borough and township, to represent them in a County Convention, which shall be held at the Court House, in the City of Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 8th day of September next, at two o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of forming a county ticket, &c.

The following changes in the places of holding delegate elections were made, viz: Susquehanna Township.—From Miller's school house, to Michael G. Shreiner's hotel, Coxestown. Middleton.—Middle Ward.—To the public house of Raymond & Kendig. A. W. WATSON, Chairman. Franklin Smith, Secretary.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Dauphin county, will be exposed to sale, on SATURDAY, the 3d day of OCTOBER, 1863, On the premises, a TRACT OF IMPROVED LAND, situate on the waters of Powell's creek, in Jefferson township, in said county, adjoining lands of Archibald McLaughlin, John Hoffman and others, containing about FIFTY-FOUR ACRES, having a fine GRIST MILL and a SAW MILL, erected thereon. There are also two DWELLING HOUSES and a new barn on the premises, and about four acres of land are cleared and has lately been laid. War is carried by pipes to the spring house. There is also a young orchard on the premises. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock p. m., when attendance will be given and conditions of sale made known by JONATHAN MILLER, Administrator of said deceased. JOHN RINGOLD, Clerk of O. C. Harrisburg, Sept. 1, 1863.—3p.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Dauphin county, will be exposed to sale, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of OCTOBER, 1863, On the premises, at one o'clock p. m., the following real estate, viz: A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, situate, lying and being in Millin township, Dauphin county, bounded by lands of William Metz, Ball's W. Walker, Benjamin Jones Hoffman, Esq., John Miller, John Miller, containing 23 Acres and 13 1/2 Perches; whereon is erected a two story LOG HOUSE, weather-boarded, with a chimney, and other buildings. There is a never-failing spring of water on the premises, and an excellent Orchard consisting of various kinds of fruit. Late the estate of William Snodgrass, dec'd. Attendance will be given and conditions of sale made known by JONATHAN MILLER, Administrator of said deceased. JOHN RINGOLD, Clerk of O. C. Harrisburg, Sept. 1, 1863.—3p.

FOR SALE.—The house and lot, situated on the corner of Second and North streets, in the City of Harrisburg. Title indisputable. For further information apply on the premises, to Mrs. Joshua Packler. sep-3-63.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—At Kittinger & Ullman's, 29 Market street, a competent man to carry on the shoe business. Good references required. sep-3-63. FOR SALE.—One Howe's Original Leather, and one family sewing machine, together with tests and other accessories. sep-3-63.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received at the Common Council Chamber till 8 o'clock P. M., September 2d, for constructing a sewer 12 inches in diameter to the corner of Cherry Alley, from a point near Second street to Front street, according to a profile of the city engineer, approved by the Board of Public Works, 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 material and do all the work. Proposals to be directed to the President Common Council. sep-2-63.

D. R. C. HOYER, DENTIST.

OFFICE IN WYETH'S BUILDING, in room formerly occupied by Dr. Cramm, CORNER OF MARKET STREET AND MARKET SQUARE.

WANTED.—A Woman with a fresh breast of milk wanted to nurse a young child at No. 30, Market street. sep-3-63.

BOSS' AMERICAN WRITING FLUID, equal if not superior to Arnold's English Fluid, and only 60 cents per quart bottle, at SCHAEFFER'S BOOKSTORE. sep-3-63.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any way, where there are already such powers or privileges, has been or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN P. PENNEY, Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH. Harrisburg, July 1, 1863. PENNSYLVANIA. SS I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written. ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.—A large and beautiful assortment of Photo Albums just received and for sale cheap, at RHOADES' 139 No. 30 Market street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have this day been granted to the undersigned by the Register of O'Connell county, in and for the County of Luzerne, late of Jefferson township, in said county, and that all persons having claims against said estate are notified to make known the same to said administrator within the time therein specified. JOHN HOFFMAN, Administrator.

DROOMS, BRUSHES, TUBS AND BASKETS of all descriptions, quilts and pincos, for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.