

The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 3, 1863.

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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 ALBANY.

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 primitive 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 degrades 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.

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."

Another Outrage by a Petty Official.

John Allman, of Georgetown, Northumberland county, was drawn in the late draft, and duly notified, but being unwell did not present himself at the time appointed, but was ready to go as soon as his health would permit. On the 1st inst. a Mr. Fisher, of Sanbury, claiming to belong to the provost guard, or at any rate to have authority in the premises, came to the house of James Allman, the father of said conscript, and John, who was then on his way to report himself at Harrisburg, not being in, forcibly seized Joseph Allman, a younger brother of John, but little over sixteen years of age, swore he would have one of them, and would keep Joseph as a hostage for John, and, in pursuance of this threat, actually dragged this boy to Harrisburg, where he was of course released, but without transportation, and left to find his way home as best he could. John duly reported himself and was sworn into the service, but the father and brother-in-law of Joseph, feeling a natural anxiety on his account, were put to the trouble of coming all the way to this city to look after him.

If this statement is true, as reported to us by the father—James Allman—is a regular case of kidnaping, and should be severely punished. It is such petty tyranny and outrageous violations of private rights, practiced by petty officials "dressed in a little brief authority" that makes the conscription so odious and unpopular in itself, perfectly odious to the people. The provost marshal, in justice to himself and to the administration, should at once dismiss and punish this petty tyrant, or he and they will justly be charged with complicity in this gross and glaring violation of private rights, and of law and justice. If the offender is not speedily punished and restitution made to these honest farmers, we would advise Mr. Allman to bring an action for kidnaping against the offender in his own county, where, before a jury of his peers, we don't doubt the law will be vindicated, and full justice done.

The daily New York Times contains a letter from a correspondent, describing a visit to Fort Delaware, in which occurs the following: "In going through the barracks, my eye was arrested by a remarkably good looking young fellow, and it occurred to me to inquire of him if it would not be wise on his part to leave the rebel service and take the oath of allegiance to the United States. 'What would you think of a man,' he replied, 'who would take two oaths?' This is a common sentiment among the prisoners. Their direct and simple nature, capable of appreciating an oath, and incapable of discrimination between the obligation of a righteous and voluntary oath, and the fetter of an unrighteous and forced oath, having once consented to the condemned tribute, for the most part continue

to do so, and like the natives of narrow minded men the world over, duty argument; and thus it is that the myriad of captives at Fort Delaware, haunted by vermin, and confined to barracks, inclosures of trodden clay, regard the above question as the test of patriotic endurance, and decline to be free if they must first be forevermore.

Since the days of the man who was surprised to discover that he had all his life been talking prose we do not think there has been anything written more naive than the above. The utter unconsciousness of his moral obliquity makes the writer's comments upon the simple every day honesty of the confederates extremely piquant. Men have written themselves down asses time out of mind, but here is a man who actually plies men for keeping their solemn oaths.

The Sick Man in the Field.

Governor Curtin, whose health was very precarious immediately before the adjournment of the Legislature—so far gone, indeed, that he felt himself obliged to decline being again a candidate, and to resort to the invigorating influence of sea breezes and foreign air, which a European mission, kindly tendered him by the National Executive, invited him to enjoy—has now so far recovered his strength and spirits as to travel night and day electioneering for reelection to the very office for which he positively declined a renomination. The foreign mission seems to be entirely forgotten in the new-born zeal for reelection. The broken constitution of his Excellency, which was rapidly falling to pieces under the pressure of Executive duties and the enervating atmosphere of his native State, seemed to recuperate rapidly after his official declination had quieted the suspicions of his adversaries and lulled them into inactivity. Soon after the adjournment he found pretexes plenty for visiting the western counties of the State. He courted the lake breezes and pure mountain atmosphere, and, in company with Morrow B. Lowry and other high-toned, honorable gentlemen, whose principles are measured by their interests, he showed himself to admiring crowds in Erie and Crawford counties, in whose presence he still played the farce of "the sick man," confiding the enactment of the real play of which he was to be the hero, without appearing in that character, to Mr. Lowry and other prominent actors, who were in the secret. And they performed their parts well. All the considerable towns on the line of route were notified of the approach of the sick elephant, and little crowds collected together to bid him welcome and sympathize with him in his distress. He was too unwell to talk much. In fact, although improved in health by the mountain air, or "mountain dew," or some other healing-balm to be always found in the western districts, he was yet too feeble to do more than whisper a sentence or two of thanks to his anxious friends, and then, supported by stalwart arms, totter to his room to enjoy an hour's repose and proper refreshments previous to pursuing his journey. At this interesting point of the proceedings, the sick Governor closed and comforted, the other actors would step upon the stage and perform their parts. The game was to nominate him for reelection by the popular voice, to force him, as it were, to yield to the clamor of his friends, break the solemn promise he had given, and submit himself to the guidance of those who assumed to know better what further strain his health would bear, and what course he ought to pursue, than he did himself. In the presence of the slim assemblages called together for the purpose, before the ink was scarce dry on the "Special Message" announcing to the Legislature and the people his declination, Morrow B. Lowry nominated him for Governor for a second term, with his full knowledge and assent, and a few feeble huzzas from the crowd in response, in one or two places, was claimed as an endorsement by the popular voice. Shrewd men saw at once the drift of the movement, and many inquiries were made, through various Republican papers, as to his Excellency's intentions; but these inquiries received no notice from Curtin, Lowry & Co., and no satisfactory, ingenuous reply from any quarter. The Telegraph was directly appealed to, and the Telegraph answered—falsely, as it knew at the time—that Gov. Curtin stood pledged not to be a candidate, and, as an honorable man, he could not and would not be. This is the substance of the language used by the central organ of Curtin, and this is the substance of every reply to the inquiries made that fell under our notice.

Yet Curtin had never in reality, ceased to be a candidate for one moment, and all his intimate friends, the unscrupulous rascals whom he could trust with his infamous oret, knew it, and aided him in the plot to deceive and throw off their guard the men of the Republican party who had lost confidence in him, and wanted a new and more worthy candidate. Everybody now admits that Curtin played a dishonorable game—that he was guilty of deliberate deception and falsehood—and yet the party press, and men who claim to be honorable, have the audacity to represent him to the people of Pennsylvania, civilians and soldiers, as a candidate worthy of their support!

We look upon him as the unprincipled candidate of an unprincipled party—as a man who, having once been guilty of deliberate falsehood and deception, is no longer trustworthy—as a very low demagogue, surrounded and supported by those who are still lower and more infamous—and we appeal to the citizens of Pennsylvania, in and out of the army, to save the State from the ruin and disgrace which his reelection would bring upon us.

Returning Reason.

The moderate Republicans are cutting loose from the radicals, who have overwhelmed their party, and, as Wendell Phillips says, sunk it deeper than political plummet ever sounded, and we have no doubt will in the future act with the Democratic party. They see the hand writing on the wall which betokens the downfall of Abolitionism or the destruction of our republican form of government, and under the circumstances they cannot but choose the side of their country. Senator Sherman, of Ohio, in a speech made at Dayton recently, remarked: "A great deal is said about the President's emancipation proclamation. My idea of it is that this war would have been prosecuted more successfully if the President had not said anything about the negro." But the following from the Newburyport Herald, a Republican paper, is still more significant: "Seven-eighths of the people, all of them

out of New England, except such as have freshly emigrated from here, and a few red Republican Germans, would be in favor of a restoration of the Union upon the old basis, leaving all questions of local institutions aside, and letting the punishment of the rebel leaders take place under National or State laws, as they have always existed. If, therefore, the opposition should make this the grand issue, they would force the Republicans to say yes or no to it. If they assented, the North would be a unit with the exception of the Abolitionists, who their theory of subjugation, extermination, ruin and damnation. If, on the other hand, the radicals should get the ascendancy in the conventions, and say no to the proposition for restoring the Union as it was, then they would fall into a lesser minority than did the Whig party of 1852."

The Abolitionists, who now rule the administration with absolute sway, have already decided the question spoken of by the Herald, and against the restoration of the Union as it was. No conservative, therefore, can act with them hereafter; and in order to be consistent the Republicans can have no alternative in the coming contest but to join with the Democracy in totally destroying the political power of this race of madmen.

A Monster National Bank.

One of the most dangerous instruments of centralism for crushing out the liberties of the people, was placed in the hands of the present administration by the "act to provide a national currency," and Secretary Chase seems determined to avail himself to the fullest extent of its deadly influence and power. All will remember the corrupting influence of the old United States Bank—in fact it inaugurated in Pennsylvania an era of corruption, and did more to demoralize the State than all other causes combined. All will remember also, how it stretched out its grasping hands in every direction in attempting to control the entire business of the nation, and the bankruptcy, ruin and distress it brought upon the country, when it finally fell to pieces in consequence of its innate rottenness.

The monster scheme of Mr. Chase contemplates the crushing out all banks, and furnishing the entire currency of the country, which would make it a much more formidable engine of oppression than was the old United States Bank. The onerous taxation imposed upon the State Banks by the last Congress, failing to destroy their vitality, the Secretary has commenced a deadly war upon them, and seems determined to destroy the little life left in them by the act of Congress. Upon this subject the Journal of Commerce says:

Hostilities have fairly commenced. When the "act to provide a national currency" was under discussion in Congress, we warned the people that its design was to crush the State institutions, which had contributed so largely to the growth and prosperity of the country, and to build on their ruins a gigantic political machine, controlled at Washington, to be used as the old United States Bank was in its last days, to corrupt the heart of the nation. Our first proposition is now fully admitted by the authorities at Washington. Those editors, therefore, who took us to task for our prediction, and who insisted that there could be no antagonism between sound, well managed State banks and the financial pets of the Treasury, will please to review their logic, and recall their denunciations.

We have the very highest authority for saying that it is the design and intention of the government to shape its action so as to force all existing banks in the United States to wind up their affairs and withdraw from the field, in favor of institutions to be established under Mr. Chase's system, and controlled at Washington. For this purpose the new "Comptroller of the Currency," under the direction of Mr. Secretary Chase, has already set his machinery in motion to drive the State banks to the wall. In a circular he has sent to the faithful, he says that there will not be, for long, two systems of currency existing in the United States. One or the other he asserts, will fully occupy the field, "and it requires no spirit of prophecy to predict which of the two is destined to give way." "Banks whose issues are secured by the government, and which are to become the financial agents of the government, will, in my opinion, etc long be the only ones that will be tolerated." With strange logic he declares this antagonism between the two systems to be unnecessary, but inevitable. It is no wonder that the assertion of this impending conflict called out some stirring questions from those interested in the former system. We have copies of some of these queries, with the Comptroller's answer. Perceiving the hostility of the authorities toward the State banks, one of them asks if the Comptroller does not mean to furnish them with the national currency as required by the act? He replies that this is not the law and must be obeyed, if insisted on; but that he shall execute that portion of the act with reluctance, as he considers it "a great mistake" to have permitted him this privilege. He hopes that the prohibitions in State laws will prevent the State banks from availing themselves of this provision; but if enabling acts are passed by the State Legislatures, he shall only furnish the currency when "compelled," and with great "regret."

This is singular language for a sworn officer of the government, at the head of a great department, to use in reference to an act of Congress. He declares that portion of the act which grants any privilege to existing State institutions, deems it a mistake, and will only execute it when compelled, and then with "regret!" We warned our readers of the despatch to be exercised by the national authorities over their financial affairs through the medium of this far-reaching and most oppressive enactment; but we never once dreamed that the onslaught on the banks where most of the nation's moneyed capital is treasured, would be commenced after this reckless fashion. The head of this department, set apart for this very purpose, openly announces that he will not even show these banks the little grace given them by the act itself, except upon compulsion!

But why this hostility to sound, well-managed State banks, if there is no necessary antagonism between the systems? Even this is no longer a State secret. They are "institutions," exclaims the Comptroller, "over which the government can exercise no supervision or control." This, then, is the object of these schemes. They will have no banks nor bankers, but such as the politicians at Washington can supervise and control. The old institutions were not facile enough for partisan uses. Capitalists were willing to lend their personal influence to carry an election, but they hesitated about placing their whole banking machinery at the disposal of the wire-pullers. Hence the "act of centralism." The intention of the new law, this official declares, is to provide for "National Banks, which shall be subject to government supervision and control."

The New York Times seems to appreciate one important fact, which we wish was as well appreciated by the radicals in general. It says we must remember that not the States, but individual citizens, have incurred the guilt of treason, and that upon individual citizens, and not upon States, should the penalties fall. Mrs. Sir Jellaby Sumner's company will not agree to this. She shall soon expect to see the arrest and imprisonment of the heretic Raymond announced in a future number of the Times. However, this doctrine is that which will be accepted by the country, and that upon

which peace will come. The doctrine of State suicide will never be accepted and acted upon by a National policy. Mrs. Sir Jellaby Sumner with her "Telescopic Philanthropy" intends to have the States—all South of Mason and Dixon's line—reduced back again to the original wilderness, whose only inhabitants shall be nymph and dryad of the Ethioptic skin. Then when they come into the Union again, they shall come purged of all the dross and stain of white populations and institutions. He announces in Faneuil Hall that the only peace that is to come, must be on the basis of absolute liberty to all. Mr. Phillips announces in the Cooper Institute that he hopes disaster will teach us to take the right stand, and that is on the basis of universal liberty and equality; and the Sir Oracle Whittier, catching the cue, dilates on the idea, and proclaims that while the States, and their institutions, must be swept by the board—that ten millions must be reduced back again to original chaos, by the omnipotence of the North, out of which shall rise the Goddess of Liberty, clothed—in sable. What a pity that Dean Swift was born and died so soon; it is a loss to this age, that Cobbett is not a living man, for there is great need of the quips and quirks and wanton wiles of their wit and sarcasm to gibbet these gentlemen for their criminal follies. Tinkering at the universe is their trade.

We hear it rumored that Solicitor Whittier has given a relation against the spots on the sun, and that decision is "not named spot." Of course, the stock of the gas companies is up. Some say, however, that this is the verdict of posterity on the Solicitor.

He warns the existing institutions not to break up this pleasant and profitable arrangement, by attempting to thrust themselves into the circle, with a desire to remain partly under State, and partly under National control. If they insist upon it, he admits that he must obey the act, but they will find no favor at his hands. He declares that he will first supply his pets with currency, so that he cannot consider their case at any rate until next year. Before this time he hints that "a judicial decision, or an authoritative opinion," may cut the log altogether. He plainly tells them that "it would be better to wind up their present State institutions, and organize new associations, independent of the old ones."

To show how completely these State banks—some of which have been landmarks amid the severest storms which have marked the century—are to be blotted out without even a token for memory, we will bring forward at present but one other leaf from this startling correspondence. One questioner, who seems to have foreseen how futile would be any opposition to this despotic crusade, asks, tremblingly, whether by surrendering himself to national control, he may not still be permitted to retain his name in the banking, and saw the rebels out the last spark of hope. "The Secretary of the Treasury, after much consideration, has come to the conclusion that all such associations should have a common name!" To use his own illustration, instead of the Chemical Bank of New York, we are to have the National Bank of New York, No 50! Historic connections might have a restraining power, and make the bank more restive under the central control. A name of renown has been known to keep even an unprincipled man from a base deed.—A Hancock might remember his ancestors, and blush at infamy; but "White man, No. 347," would have no such historic associations to restrain him from bending the supple knee. "It is not the name of a bank," adds this Solon, "but the character of the men who conduct its affairs, and the character of its securities, that make it the confidence of the public." But how do the public know anything of this character except by associating its excellence with the name which has stood for more than a generation as a synonym for strength and integrity?

We submit that we have proved our case.—The government intend to force all existing banks to wind up their affairs, and to merge their existence, even to the abnegation of their very names, in a grand cordon of associations, subject to supervision and control at Washington. In our next article on this theme, we shall show some of the methods and purposes of this control, and the corruption to which it will naturally lead.

LETTER FROM COLUMBIA.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.

BLOOMSBURG, August 31.

Editors PATRIOT AND UNION.—Gentlemen: The annual Convention of the Democracy of Columbia met to-day at Bloomsburg, and nominated the following strong and excellent ticket by acclamation: Senator—Levi L. Tate, of Columbia. Representatives—John C. Ellis, of Montour, and George D. Jackson, of Sullivan. Treasurer—Daniel M'Henry. Prothonotary—Jesse Coleman. Register and Recorder—John G. Freeze. Commissioner—Thomas J. Vanderville. Auditor—John R. Yohs. Col. Tate, the nominee for Senator, was a member of the House of Representatives during the session of 1862, and is the veteran editor of the Columbia Democrat. His nomination is subject to the conferees of Montour, Northumberland and Snyder counties. The Thirteenth Senatorial District, lately represented by Senator Bond, will be redeemed by at least 8,000 Democratic majority.

Mr. Coleman was nominated over Jacob Eyerly, Esq., who has been over thirty years the Prothonotary of Columbia, and this is the only question on which there was a contest. The untiered Democracy of old Columbia will this fall give near two thousand majority for "Woodward, Lowrie and Constitutional Liberty." W.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The life interest of seventeen different owners of valuable real estate in Washington was to have been sold to-day. A large number of persons were in attendance; but after the District Marshal had read the decree of the court, Governor Marshall Todd procured from the military authorities, stating that they would give up no part of the property of which they now have possession, a postponement of the sale till Wednesday next was announced. The President has recognized Paul Gine as Vice Consul of the Swiss Confederation at St. Louis, for the States of Missouri, Illinois, Kansas and the Territory of Nebraska. Capt. Walker, of the U. S. steamer De Soto, advises the Navy Department of the capture of the steamer Alice Vivian, for a violation of the blockade. She represented herself as from Mobile to Havana, laden with cotton, and admitted that she had thrown her passes overboard.

Among the passengers transferred to the De Soto were several of the staff of Gen. Slaughter, of the rebel army. Slaughter himself had embarked on board the steamer with all his staff, but a few hours previous to her leaving Mobile bay, he returned to the city with the intention of rejoining the vessel as soon as he could remove the baggage thither. But for this he would have been captured. His destination was Texas, to raise a brigade.

GEN. PEMBERTON NOT KILLED. New York, September 2.—A letter from Memphis, dated the 25th ult., denies the death of Gen. Pemberton, but says his men and officers were sworn to kill him. He has been taken to Richmond under a strong guard. Fully two-thirds of his army are in the field under Gen. Hardee. Johnson is in command at Mobile.

GENERAL DOUBLEDAY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—A special to the Commercial says that Gen. Doubleday has been ordered to report to Gen. Banks.

BY THE MAILS.

THE WAR NEWS.

None of the Departments in Washington have received any intelligence of recent proceedings at Charleston. General Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren, however, report everything going on favorably.

The requisitions for men and materials are promptly filled, and the conduct of the siege is left entirely to their discretion, with every confidence that they will finally meet with complete success. The Army of the Potomac presents no features of change. Rebel deserters are coming into our lines in large numbers. Upwards of two thousand have come over since the army left Maryland. Sickness is said to be increasing in the army, principally from want of water. It is reported from Memphis that the rebel number forty thousand at Little Rock, Arkansas, under Kirby Smith and Price. They are poorly armed and only one half clothed. The rebels are throwing up fortifications on the opposite side of the river, thirteen miles below Little Rock. The people of Arkansas appear to be tired of the war, and are anxious to return to their allegiance. Dispatches from Leavenworth to the 1st inst., state that Gen. Blunt had crossed the Arkansas river on the 23d ult., but the rebels declined to meet him in battle. It was reported, however, at Fort Scott on the 28th ult., that Blunt had fought a battle and was defeated with a very heavy loss, it was said, amounting to three thousand men.

The United States steamer De Soto captured the blockade runner Alice Vivian on the 16th ult., one night out from Mobile, with a cargo of five hundred and seventy-five bales of cotton and a quantity of turpentine. She was bound for Havana. On the following day she captured the Nita, also carrying a valuable cargo of military stores, bound from Havana to Mobile. Forty-five rebel prisoners were taken from these two vessels, and were brought to New York yesterday by the Hendrick Hudson, and placed in the hands of the United States Marshal. Among them is a son of the late Senator Borland, and a brother of Adelina and Carlotta Patti and Mme. Stakosch.

RECONNOISSANCE BY BAKER'S RANGERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Lieut. Burgess, with thirty of Col. Baker's mounted rangers, went on a reconnoissance yesterday in search of the camp of White's guerrillas, which they found just beyond Leesburg, and camped near it last night. This morning the party were attacked by about 200 rebel cavalry, and forced to retreat. During the skirmish Lieut. Burgess' horse was shot, but the Lieutenant succeeded in hiding in the bushes, and saw the rebels ride by in pursuit of his men. He then made his way to the Potomac, and crossed at Point of Rocks. There he learned that a large number of Imboden's cavalry had gone down the river.

The whole force of Imboden and White amounted to about 1,000 men. They were deterred from crossing at Edward's Ferry by the infantry stationed there. At Point of Rocks it was rumored that a force of 6,000 or 8,000 rebels were attempting to cross below, and several pieces of artillery were sent down to prevent such an attempt from being successful. To-night there are rumors that a large force of rebel cavalry were at Great Falls, fifteen miles from Washington, probably the same body. Our cavalry have been sent in pursuit, and can hardly fail to meet the enemy.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. BRAMLETTE, OF KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 1.—Gov. Bramlette was inaugurated as Governor of this State to-day. In his inaugural address he contends that the revolted States did not change their status by rebelling; that all that is necessary for them to do is to return to their fealty and take their position as States; that the rebellion did not result them to territorial status. He says we have now, and will have when the rebellion closes, the identical Constitution which extremists seek to destroy, the one by innovation, the other by force. It is not a restored Union, not a reconstructed Union, that Kentucky desires; but a preserved Union and a restored peace upon a constitutional basis. The Governor strongly objects to the arming of negro regiments, and asks what is to be done with such soldiers at the end of the war. He points to the result of the recent election as a proof that Kentucky will not fraternize with rebellion, either open or covert, and declares that Kentucky ever has been and now is, and always will be, loyal to the government of our fathers.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—Arrived ship Lizzie Oakland, from New York. Business is dull. Sales of 1,000 firkins of butter, ex-Consolidation, at 22¢ and 23¢.

There was an immense Union mass meeting in the city last evening. It was addressed by Collector Low, Starr King, and the Union candidates for Congress. The Democrats also held a large meeting on the outskirts of the city, which was addressed by Messrs. Wells, Digges, Downer and others. There is a prospect of a very full vote to-morrow, and an immense majority for the Union State ticket. There are two Union tickets running in this county, against the united Democrats, but the Unionists believe either of their tickets will get more votes than the Democratic. The opposition generally concede that the Union State ticket will be elected by as much as twenty thousand majority.

DISLOYALISTS TO BE REMOVED FROM KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 1.—About sixty persons, chiefly heads of families and residents in the city and vicinity, who are believed to be aiders and abettors of the rebellion or strong sympathizers with it, have been ordered to remove from the district by Gen. Ewing. The list includes many of the most wealthy and influential families of this vicinity. Their houses will be taken for the families of Union refugees. Many orders for the removal of leading rebel sympathizers at Westport and Independence are also being made out.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

MONTPELIER, Sept. 1.—As was expected, Vermont has gone strongly Republican. We have the legislative votes of fifty towns. All send Republican representatives but two. Among the members elected are W. O. Smith, of St. Albans; W. G. Shaw, of Burlington; Charles Reed of Montpelier; J. S. Marcy, of Royalton; O. P. Chandler, of Woodstock, and S. M. Dorr, of Rutland. The Senate will be unanimously Republican, and the three Congressmen also Republican, by from six thousand to eight thousand majority for each.

ITEMS OF WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—One of the evening papers of this city tried to get up an excitement this afternoon by giving prominence to a report that Lee had crossed the Rappahannock at Port Conway, with fifty thousand troops, for the purpose of flanking Gen. Meade. Of course, there is no reason to believe such a report, and it is not credited by anybody here. Parties who have arrived from the front to-day know nothing of any such movement of the enemy having taken place, and its improbability is shown by the crossing having been located at a point of the river accessible to our gunboats, which would have seriously interfered with any such Quixotic movement. THE CAPTURE OF THE STELLATE AND RELIANCE. The capture of the gunboats Reliance and Stellate by the rebels still continues to attract attention. The circumstances of the capture will no doubt be made the subject of a searching investigation whenever the officers of the boats are liberated and returned within our

lines, and if it shall prove, as represented, that they were lost through carelessness or the cowardice of a portion of their officers, the parties in fault will be adequately punished.

CONSCRIPTS FOR THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Yesterday six trains went out to the front heavily laden with conscripts. The army has no little difficulty with some of the substitutes, who require almost an equal number of men to guard them; but the stringent orders, together with the recent executions, seem to have had a beneficial effect, and causes for complaint are now less frequent.

TRIAL OF CAPT. HALLAND.

At the general court martial, of which Gen. Stough is President, the case of Capt. Joseph Halland, formerly quartermaster of a Massachusetts regiment, was on trial to-day, and a number of officers were examined as witnesses. The charges were for desertion, defection, &c. Their evidence was strongly against the prisoner, and showed that he was ordered to Washington on public duty, having in his possession at the time about sixteen thousand dollars of government funds. On his way to the city he became intoxicated, and, instead of reporting here, as ordered, he continued on to Baltimore, getting still more intoxicated on the way. At Baltimore he drank largely of champagne, and freely exhibited the money in his possession, and continued his journey to his home in Massachusetts. He distributed the money around among his acquaintances, and paid up some old debts. He then fled to Montreal, where he was found by the detectives, and brought back to custody.

ARREST OF CAPTAIN LEVY.

Captain C. M. Levy, assistant quartermaster, was arrested yesterday and consigned to the Old Capitol prison, charged with being a defaulter. He has for some time been assigned to the defenses north of the Potomac, and has always enjoyed the confidence of his brother officers. His case will be investigated in a few days.

PROMOTION OF CAPTAIN JOHNSON.

Captain Johnson, one of the personal aids of Major General Hentzleman, has been promoted to the rank of major. He will remain upon the staff of General Hentzleman.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Within the past two days Gen. Halleck has secured the appointment of twenty-four young soldiers, from our armies now in the field, to cadetships at West Point. The cadetships due to the Virginia Congressional districts, are given to young men who have distinguished themselves, and who are otherwise qualified in the Army of the Potomac. The cadetships due to Western Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi are to be conferred on Gen. Grant's recommendation. So in the other departments. And Gen. Halleck further takes the ground that next year all appointments to West Point shall be made from young soldiers in the field, or the sons of officers who have rendered important services in this war; not that the appointments are to be taken from the various Congressmen in the North and other States, but that the Congressmen in their recommendations are to be restricted to these classes of nominees.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S REPORT.

Well informed parties allege that General M'Clellan's report was only received at the Adjutant General's Department three weeks ago, and that it will take one man many months to read it and its accompanying documents with the attention it deserves. It will occupy when printed a large quarto volume, with charts, diagrams, &c. For its publication a large congressional appropriation will be requisite. The Secretary of War has not yet had time to read it, but is about instituting a committee of officers to be presided over by Maj. Gen. David Hunter, who will be charged with the duty of reading it and reporting as to whether or not it shall be published as an official document.

DIED.

August 31st, 1863, GEORGE W. BOND, Sr., in the 67th year of his age. The friends of deceased and of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Front street, this (Thursday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Horse Owners.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Linctus for Lameness is a specific for all cases of Lameness arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. It is sold by G. A. Sparks, at No. 100 Broadway, New York. For its use and directions see pamphlet. It is a valuable remedy for all cases of Lameness, and its faithful application will at once remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effect a cure, and save the horse from being sent to the slaughter, which all horses are liable, and which results in so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. 250 cow-dw.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, P. emature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the receipt and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience—and possess a valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (causally sealed,) by addressing: JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 60, Nassau Street, N. Y.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

There is no Hair Dye in use so pure, so free from all objectionable properties, that produces such a splendid and permanent tint, and that operates so quickly, uniformly, and certainly, as CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE. This washable article is pronounced, by all who have ever applied it, or seen it applied, the most wonderful invention of the age. Ten minutes suffices for any shade of brown or the deepest black. It leaves the skin unaltered. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price \$1, \$1.50 and \$3 per box, according to size. Cristadoro's Hair Preservative is invaluable with his Dye, as it keeps the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss and great vitality to the Hair. Price 50 cents, \$1 and \$2 per bottle, according to size. 1512-44-wm

New Advertisements.

FOR SHERIFF.—Frank A. Murray

will be a candidate before the coming Democratic County Convention, for a nomination for the office of Sheriff of Dauphin county, and will be obliged to the Delegates for their support. sep-2-57c

FOR SALE.—The house and lot, situated

on the corner of Second and North streets, in the city of Harrisburg. Title indisput