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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 ALLIANCE COUNTY.

THE UNION.

"These States are glorious in their individuality, but their collective glories are in the Union. By all means, at all hazards, are they to be maintained in their integrity and the full measure of their constitutional rights—for only so is the Union to be preserved—only so is it worth preserving. It is the perfection of the prismatic colors, which blended, produce the ray of light. It is the completeness of these assembled sovereignties, lacking nothing which they have not lent for a great purpose, that makes the Union precious. This word Union is a word of gracious omen. It implies confidence and affection—mutual support and protection against external dangers. It is the chosen expression of the strongest passion of young hearts. It is the charmed circle within which the family dwells. It is man helping his fellow-man in this rugged world. It is States, perfect in themselves, confederated for mutual advantage. It is the people of States, separated by lines, and interests, and institutions, and usages, and laws, all forming one glorious nation—all moving onward to the same sublime destiny, and all instinct with a common life. Our fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors, to form this Union—let ours be pledged to maintain it."—GEO. W. WOODWARD, July 4, 1851.

Berks County. The Democratic County Delegation Convention met at Reading on the 1st instant, and nominated for Assembly Messrs. John Miesimer, Wm. N. Pottenger and Chas. A. Kline. Hon. J. Glancy Jones was appointed Senatorial, and Wm. Rosenthal, Henry S. Hottenstein and Daniel Buskirk, Representative delegates to the next Democratic State Convention.

Schuykill County. The Democratic County Convention of Schuykill, on the 31st ultimo, nominated for Assembly, Edward Kerns, Conrad Graber and Michael Weaver. F. W. Hughes was chosen Senatorial, and Thomas H. Walker, John Mahon and Capt. Samuel B. Graeff Representative delegates to the next Democratic State Convention.

Democratic Meetings.

Among the gratifying signs of the times are the large and spirited Democratic meetings of which we daily receive accounts from every section of the State. The different sections of the State seem to be in glorious competition with each other in the strife to gather the people together in council. We notice that in Fayette and Bedford monster meetings have recently been held and able speeches delivered, from which the happiest results are anticipated. We are glad to see the people thus aroused—it is a happy omen—a significant sign—indicating victory and its fruits, peace and a return to Constitutional Government.

A Tried Man.

The Presbyterian Banner says, "Governor Curtin is a tried man." Truly, he is; and not only is he "a tried man," but a convicted one also. Judgment has been passed upon him, and the day of his execution appointed—Tuesday, the 13th of October, 1863, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. The execution will be in public, and so intense is the feeling, that a large concourse of people is expected to witness the preliminary ceremonies and the final struggles of the condemned man. There is no hope of pardon, and we understand the unhappy man is preparing to meet his fate with fortitude. He is daily receiving such consolation as his ghostly advisers, Mr. Clure, Covode, Mann, M'Michael, and other saints of the political calendar can administer.

To Whom it may Concern.

Much inquiry is made, from various quarters of the State, as to why certain military claims—now in the hands of a military board created by the Legislature of 1862—are not paid; and by many it is said that the responsibility is thrown upon the Auditor General, and through him upon the Democratic party. We can only say that of the three million appropriated for such purposes there is now less than fifty thousand dollars left in the Treasury, and of course that must be kept as a sacred fund, out of which to pay the noble army of martyrs surrounding the board aforesaid, as well as the board itself.

Meritorious claims can expect no part of the \$50,000 referred to, for the simple reason that when exhausted, the vocation of a number of very interesting young gentlemen will be gone; and in these times loyal men—that is "unquestioning" Abolitionists—must be sustained at any cost to worthy claimants and groaning tax-payers.

Ira C. Mitchell.

Our friend Ira C. (one of the most talented members of the young Democracy of this State,) we see has turned up in Iowa, as editor of the Iowa City Democratic Press. We are sorry that any circumstances should have parted him from his native land and old associates, but our regret is somewhat softened by the knowledge that the Democracy of Iowa, (more needy, at present, than we,) will gain by our loss. Ira is a special favorite of ours. Among the young Democracy we know of none who stood higher as a man of ability and eloquence; none who could have made a loftier mark, had he so willed it; none who had more or warmer personal friends, or better deserved them. We congratulate the Democracy of Iowa on the acquisition of this champion of sound principles to their ranks. If we could, we would extend our hands to his new home and bless him—as we cannot reach so far, we wish him and all with whom he is connected in the war of right against might, law against

lawlessness, and freedom against oppression, God speed! The Dubuque Herald thus announces his advent:

The Iowa City Democratic Press has been revived under the editorial control of Ira C. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania. We are very glad to announce so valuable an acquisition to Iowa Democracy. Mr. Mitchell made a good point on the "government" in his speech at Des Moines. He said that a locomotive was a fine thing, but it was a great mistake to fire up the engineer instead of the engine. That's what abolitionism is doing for Old Abe.

"A Fair Election, or a Free Fight."

There are signs in the political firmament indicative of foul play at the coming election—signs that are not lightly to be set aside or overlooked, but watched, interpreted, and their significance fully appreciated, if we would guard against the dangers by which we are threatened. Nothing must now be taken on faith—nothing trusted to chance. The stake for which we are playing—the salvation of the country, the inviolability of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, of personal freedom and liberty to the nation—is too high to permit the relaxation of effort, of that "eternal vigilance" which we have been truly taught "is the price of liberty." Let us, in this great crisis which is upon us, show no degeneracy from our forefathers, from the line of illustrious statesmen, heroes and patriots who won for us, by patient vigil, wise action, toil, bloodshed and the sacrifice of fortune, the liberal institutions which it is our sacred duty to guard, defend and perpetuate. No traitorous measure must sully the name of the Democracy—no unconstitutional, illegal, or unpatriotic act must leave a stain upon the escutcheon of our party—the stigma of such must rest where it properly belongs, on the party in power, against whose arbitrary policy, usurpations, corruptions and inroads upon our national rights and franchises under the Constitution, we are committed to a war whose duration can only be measured by their continuance in office and hostility to the form of government which our fathers framed and we approve.

Ever since it was first announced that Curtin, M'Clure, Mann, M'Michael and M'Veigh had called upon the President on business having exclusive reference to the Pennsylvania election, the public mind has been exercised in efforts to ascertain what part the President was asked to take by these political managers in a play in which he has not the least right, natural or constitutional, to interfere, and from meddling in which a decent respect for the people of Pennsylvania, and the high position he occupies, should restrain him. No definite conclusion we believe has yet been reached by the people thus insulted by a threat of Presidential interference with one of their dearest rights—but the opinion is general that the power of the National Executive in their behalf has been invoked by these leaders of the Abolition party, and that it is, in some way, to be used in the approaching election against the rights and interests of the Democratic party. The boldness with which the call upon the President and the object of it were announced by telegraph, shows clearly enough that the plans to circumvent the people, and carry the election, whatever they may be, have been nearly perfected by those charged with their concoction, and that the party in power are almost ready to throw off the disguises under which they have heretofore hidden their real intentions, and act defiantly. The conscription once successfully completed, and the army reinforced up to the point desired by the President and his radical supporters, we may expect to see all flimsy pretenses discarded and the ultimatum of the revolutionists—"unquestioning" acquiescence in the will of the President, or coercion by the bayonet—delivered to the people. It is folly any longer to shut our eyes against the evidences that are daily accumulating that the reign of the Constitution and laws is over, and that we are, or soon will be, subjected to the rule of a single man, supported, as he believes he will be, by half a million of bayonets and a powerful party organization of radicals, ravenous for blood and plunder. "To this complexion it will come at last." To doubt it, under the pressure of evidence already before us, would be to exhibit an extraordinary degree of faith, but a weakness of judgment that we would not insult the American people by attributing to them.

The condition of affairs being as we have represented it, we cannot too earnestly urge upon the Democratic party, and the conservative men of all parties, who are unwilling to see the government subverted and despotism firmly installed and established, to organize without further delay for the coming election, and to prepare themselves fully for any sterner event to which the fanaticism and revolutionary tendency of radical Abolitionism may give birth.

The ballot, unrestricted by Federal power and uncorrupted by Federal gold, will soon give us a change of rulers, and, with that change, a return to sound Democratic principles, through which alone we can hope to achieve the preservation of the Union and the restoration of peace, fraternity, prosperity, and constitutional republican government. A fair election is our only chance of escape from despotism. That denied us, and submitted to, we are at the mercy of the Robespierres, Dantons and Marats of the Abolition party, a more fanatical and sanguinary set of wretches than their prototypes who kept the ghastliness of France working night and day, and converted the whole kingdom into a vast slaughter house of human victims. It behooves us, therefore, to be active, to be vigilant, to be determined. We must organize for victory—whatever the nature of the battle we may be called upon to fight, we must win success. With us defeat is death, or slavery, which is worse than death. Therefore we must see that the election is equitable—no military force to influence or overawe; no picked Abolition battalions sent home, as in Connecticut and New Hampshire, to vote us down. All the Pennsylvania troops must be sent home to vote, or none. We must insist on this. We must have a "fair election or a free fight."

The Abolition organ in Nashville complains, with big drops in its eyes, that its circulation in the army is let down from five thousand to one thousand two hundred. Bad for the organ, says Frenchie, but good for the army.

The Richmond Whig recommends squirrel skins, tanned in a decoction of red oak bark, for ladies' shoes.

THE STATE BANKS.

From the Journal of Commerce.

We have shown that the head of the new national banking department has openly announced his hostility to the State banks, and uttered his prediction that they must wind up their affairs and give place to their newer and better institutions, for the most part, are under the control of high-minded, patriotic men, who have already manifested their willingness to aid the country in its present struggle by every lawful means in their power, and who must be now somewhat exercised as to their duty in this emergency. A majority of them are not so selfish as to consult only their pecuniary interest, independently of higher and holier obligations; and most of them shrink from anything in opposition to the wishes of the Federal authorities. What position shall they take in this contest? The Washington Comptroller declares inevitable? The question appears, at first, to have a wide range, but a little examination will bring it into narrower limits.

They need not hope to change their institutions so as to secure for them the favor of the department. This is explicitly declared by the national Comptroller. He not only declines to issue any currency to them, except upon compulsion, but he openly cautions them that the only way to his regard is through a thorough winding up of their affairs, the sinking of their corporate names, and a fresh organization as a new association. But the Comptroller was willing to facilitate the change, if not easy to see how it is to be done. The banks, in most of the States, are amenable to statute, which forbid such a transfer, and prescribe penalties for their violation for which the act of Congress will afford no relief.

Nor can they easily follow the Comptroller's advice and wind up their affairs preparatory to a new existence in the national form. In this State the process of winding up an established bank which is doing a prosperous business would be a herculean task, involving heavy losses and expenses for which the stockholders would receive no adequate compensation. Would the managers of a bank be justified in such an undertaking? In many of the banks a large portion of the stock is owned by widows, and held in trust for minors, and otherwise placed within limits where it could not be easily managed by a conscientious board of directors. Besides, the present banks hold a large amount of specie which must be sold if they wind up for the benefit of their stockholders. The new banks are organizing on another basis, and will not wish to buy it. Its safe keeping in other hands has been so much hampered by late Congressional legislation that individuals could not afford to purchase and hold it. As custodian of our chief reservoirs of specie we could hardly spare our State banks.

We see no other course then for the State banks to pursue but to hold on to their present organization and try to outlive the storm which has been gathering to overwhelm them. It is probable that up to this point most of these institutions will find the path of duty sufficiently plain. But here a question arises which is one of real difficulty. In struggling for their existence they will find themselves engaged in a contest with the new associations. If the Comptroller had not avowed his hostility this collision would have been inevitable. No bank can remain neutral and continue to transact active business. It must go in with the current, when it is so soon and itself overladen with the new issues, and of its available assets absorbed in them; or it must decline the exchange and refuse to take them, or taking them, must present them at once for redemption.

We do not think that the banks can refuse to receive these issues. The government is the great employer, and these new notes will be the currency in which it will deal. Many who have not heeded our warnings heretofore, will find this pet banking scheme they praised so flippantly a monster of very formidable dimensions when they come to examine its proportions. The notes of these new banks are to be a legal tender from the government for every debt or claim whatever except the interest on the permanent debt. All contractors, all government employees and creditors must take them on presentation. The President, for his salary, and the farmer, for his bacon, will be paid in these notes. The tender stops by law, but must go on by necessity. The notes will be the only currency actively afloat, and every one must take them or nothing. Besides, we foresee that the banks will have an interest in making the notes current. The government owes them a large amount. The seven and three tenths of seven by the banks are convertible, at the option of the holder, into a twenty year permanent loan; so that these will be exchanged, and not paid off. But above these, the banks have loaned to the government fifty million dollars upon ten day certificates, and hold, besides, about thirty million dollars of the one year certificates. The Treasury, under the law, can pay these eighty millions in the national notes, and the banks must take them. Depositors need not take them of the banks, as they are a legal tender no further; and the banks, to be rid of them, must make them current. The market will also be full of the notes paid out by contractors and others, who one must go outside of the atmosphere or contract to breathe it.

It will be asked, why may not the banks take them and present them for redemption? They may, and they will probably be the course they will endeavor to pursue; but this is a task of no little magnitude. For let it be remembered that the notes are printed only at Washington, but are to be redeemed wherever issued. The points of issue will be multitudinous when the scheme is in full operation; and as the redemption is the least pleasant part of the whole business, no special facilities will be provided in this direction. The government will be collecting its internal revenue from all parts of the country, and a huge mass of mixed notes will thus be received from all quarters and paid out here. National Bank No. 1,047 at Leavenworth, Kansas, No. 514 at Dubuque, Iowa; do. No. 815 at Youngstown, Ohio; and others of a like character, will be mingled in the pile. No matter where issued, the creditor must receive them from government, whenever offered, for that is the law. It will therefore be some time before this part of the business will work smoothly; but we see no other course which the State banks can pursue.

Meanwhile, there are some other points of interest which may be presented in this connection. We understand that the friends of the new measure propose to urge upon the next Congress several important amendments, and it is said these will likely be recommended in the Secretary's report. First, the shutting out of State banks from all possible participation in the scheme, for the purpose of compelling them to withdraw from the field. Secondly, the establishment of a central Clearing House, where all these new issues may go for exchange and redemption. And third, the organization of a Board of Control, to be located at Washington, which shall direct the entire management of the bank operations, so as to exclude all chances of collision between each other, or between them and the government. Would it not be well also to add another amendment forbidding any contribution from the funds of these banks, directly or indirectly, in aid of an election? When a change of administration is proposed, an appeal will at once be made to every State bank in the country, and the application will be pertinent and irresistible. The opposition intend to crush the souls of you. Do you wish for continued existence? Then pour your treasure into our fund!

Another consideration of moment arises from the peculiarity of many bank statutes. In this State, for instance, every person who starts one of these new banks, who subscribes to its stock or consents in any way to be associated with it, is liable to the penalty of one thousand dollars, and every State officer is sworn to exe-

cute this law. Will the act of Congress exempt from this penalty? Here is another difficulty. All declared to be absolutely void, and its debtors are absolved by the State law from their obligations. How then can any note or other debt due such a bank be collected in a State court? And what other court is open for the prosecution of such a claim? It is evident that there can be no peace for either the State or National banks until it is finally decided which must give place to the other.—The highest judicial authority in the United States has determined that the State may rightfully authorize and control banks of issue.—If it be decided that Congress may interfere with these and establish others in their place, the people must choose which they will have, for both cannot exist together.

NINETEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—Sensatorial Conference.—The Democratic conferees from the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon and Somerset, met at Hager's hotel, in the borough of Bedford, on Friday evening, the 28th of August, and organized by electing Wm. Keyser, of Bedford, President, and H. S. Harvey, of Huntingdon, as Secretary. The following conferees were present: Bedford—R. M. Taylor, Wm. Keyser, John Palmer. Huntingdon—R. Milton Speer, H. S. Harvey, H. A. Wakefield. Somerset—Dr. Edward Lichty, Charles A. Gaither, John D. Ruddy.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the conference proceeded to nominate a candidate for Senator. Mr. Speer nominated Col. R. F. Haslett, of Huntingdon. Mr. Ruddy nominated Wm. J. Bear, of Somerset. Mr. Haslett received 3 votes. Mr. Bear " 3 " Col. Tate " 3 "

Eleven ballots were then taken with the same result, when, on motion of Mr. Palmer, the Conference took a recess of 15 minutes. After re-assembling, the 13th ballot was had and resulted as follows: Col. Haslett received 3 votes. Mr. Bear " 5 " Col. Tate " 1 "

Mr. Bear having received a majority of the votes cast, his nomination was, on motion of Mr. Speer, made unanimous. Mr. Speer then offered the following resolutions which were read and unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we heartily endorse the Democratic State platform, believing that it contains the only doctrine that will restore the Union, preserve the Constitution, and protect the sacred rights of the citizen.

Resolved, That we present with pride to the people of this senatorial district, our candidate, Wm. J. Bear, as a gentleman of integrity and patriotism. Resolved, That the proceedings of this Conference be published in the Democratic newspapers of the district, and in The Age and the Patriot and Union.

On motion of Mr. Wakefield, the Conference adjourned. WM. KEYSER, President. H. L. HARVEY, Secretary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

CAIRO, Sept. 4.—The steamer Pike, from Duval's Bluff, arrived at Memphis on the 1st.—Everything was progressing finely. Our troops are in fine spirits. A reinforcing force had gone to Lake's Bluff, some distance above Duval's Bluff.—There was a small rebel force at that place, which made a show of resistance, but were quickly dispersed by our troops. The rebels lost several killed and wounded. There was no loss on our side.

A considerable force was sent from Duval's Bluff last Thursday, the 27th ult., which succeeded in capturing Brownsville after a brief fight, in which the rebels were put to flight.—Brownsville is the county seat of Prairie county, situated 80 miles northwest of Clarendon and about 32 miles northeast of Little Rock.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

"HEADQUARTERS ARKANSAS EXPEDITION, DUVAL'S BLUFF, Ark., Aug. 25, 1863.—Our advance, under Davidson, has driven Marmaduke's cavalry (about 3,000) out of Brownsville, capturing Col. Burbridge and some privates. At date of dispatch, Glover's brigade was pushing the enemy toward Bayou Metoe," &c.

To Major General J. M. Schofield.—Pilot Knob, Sept. 2.—Deserters from Burbridge's command report that our force attacked Price on the 25th inst., at Brownsville and Bayou Metoe. "Old Pap's" forces were driven back across the Arkansas river on Wednesday forenoon last. The entire rebel force was in full retreat. Steele and Davidson hotly pursuing the fleeing rebels.

Hundreds are deserting. Marmaduke's command was wholly routed and scattered. Little Rock was within the grasp of the Federal army. The people of Arkansas north of White river are praising God for prospective deliverance from the Jeff. Davis despotism. CLINTON B. FISK, Brigadier General.

FROM WASHINGTON.

POSTMASTER GENERAL BLAIR.—POTOMAC FLOTILLA.—CAPTURE OF THE GUNBOATS SATELLITE AND RELIANCE. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Postmaster General Blair has returned to Washington from his visit to the North. Second Assistant Postmaster General M'Clellan is still prostrated with illness at his residence.

The Potomac flotilla reports no signs, recently, of rebel troops along the river. The official orders show that the capture of the gunboats Satellite and Reliance was owing to a disregard of instructions by the commanding officers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The President has ordered the executive order dated November 21st, 1862, prohibiting the exportation from the United States of arms, ammunition or materials of war, under which the commandants of departments were, by order of the Secretary of War, dated May 12th, 1863, directed to prohibit the purchase and sale for exportation from the United States of horses and mules within the respective commands, and to take and appropriate to the use of the United States any horses and mules and live stock designed for exportation, be so modified that arms heretofore imported into the United States may be re-exported to the place of original shipment, and that any live stock raised in any State or Territory bounded by the Pacific ocean may be exported from any part of such State or Territory.

Instructions have been issued requiring that men charged with desertion who belong to regiments whose term have expired, if not able to clear themselves of the charge, shall be compelled to serve out the remainder of their term. The Chronicle denies that Col. C. Baker has been ordered to the field, and the office of Provost Marshal of the War Department abolished, and says no such order is contemplated.

FROM CHARLESTON.

FORT MONROE, Sept. 6.—The United States dispatch boat steamer, Capt. Dennis, has just arrived from off Charleston, which she left on the 4th inst. Her officers report that Sumpter is perfectly demoralized, but the rebel flag is still flying. General Gilmore dug out and captured seventy five men from the rifle pits in front of Fort Wagner on Tuesday last. Everything is progressing favorably.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The steamer City of New York arrived this morning, with Liverpool to the 27th ult., and via Queenstown to the 27th ult.

The City of Cork arrived out on the 24th ult. It is reported that a rebel man-of-war is being repaired in the imperial dock at Beaulieu. The London Globe's Paris correspondent says that it is reported that sundry vessels modeled after the Alabama, are quietly building for the rebels in French ports. He also alludes to a canon that instructions had been sent to M. Mercier to protest against the continued recognition at Washington of the Jaurés Mexican representative.

A committee of the Emancipation society, on the 26th, memorialized Earl Russell to stop the departure of two steam rams designed for the rebel service, constructed by the builders of the Alabama, and ready to sail from the Mersey. They allege that one was to sail on the 27th of August, and to be received by Florida, which was hovering on the coast for the purpose. They also allege that another iron-clad was approaching completion on the Clyde, and call on the Government to promptly interfere and apply the law with vigor, to prevent such hostile acts against a friendly power.

The Daily News backs up the memorial by demanding governmental interference. Mr. Seward, in his reply to the address of the Anti-Slavery Conference at Manchester to President Lincoln, says their arguments furnish the President with additional motives to put down the rebellion.

There is nothing new in relation to Mexico and the Polish question.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, August 27.—It is reported that Mr. Dayton has received instructions to protest against the proceedings in Mexico. European political news is without importance.

The London Herald says we are to believe that the rumors which anticipate that the South has an immediate intention of arming the negroes are, at all probability, premature. The Advertiser says that Queen Victoria had addressed a letter to the King of Prussia urging on him the advisability of a change of policy. The Confederate frigate Atlanta, which put in for repairs, having no bill of health on board, has been forced to go into quarantine.

ABSQUATULATION OF A BANKER.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—A dispatch, published by the Gazette from Indianapolis, says that Killy Ferguson, an old resident, who recently opened a banking house there had absquatted with \$30,000 belonging to depositors.

BY THE MAILS.

FROM CHARLESTON.

EVERYTHING PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.—THE BOMBARDMENT NOT RESUMED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The steamship Fulton, from Port Royal on September 1st and Charleston bar at 6 o'clock, p. m., on the same day, arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening. The stege will continue.

General Gilmore has succeeded in running a parallel against Fort Wagner. The iron-clads had been withdrawn from the attack on Fort Moultrie and the batteries on Morris Island. Charleston had not been bombarded for ten days. The casualties among the Union troops average about six per day. Everything was progressing favorably, and all was confident of final success.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

ADVANCE OF GEN. ROSECRANS AND BURNSIDE.—THE TWO FORKS TO COMBINE, &c. BRIDGEPORT, Ala., Sept. 4.—Gen. Burnside telegraphs that he took Kingston on the 2d instant, with a part of Minty's brigade. Gen. Rosecrans' army moved on simultaneously. Gen. Burnside met with but little opposition in his advance.

The country was evacuated and free. Everything is working splendidly, both with Gen. Burnside's and Rosecrans' armies. The great obstacles of the region will be surmounted in a day or two.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A special dispatch to the Tribune from Cincinnati says: Gen. Burnside is supposed to be at Clinch river. His march across the Cumberland mountains was very exhausting. His column consisted mostly of cavalry and mounted infantry, and a strong body of infantry from Gen. Rosecrans, who was to have joined him in Clinch river valley. The headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland are still at Stevenson, Alabama. Only a portion of the army have crossed the Tennessee.

The forces on the south side will shortly destroy the Georgia railroad, which is Bragg's line of communication. All the movable public and private property is being carried out of Chattanooga.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

OCCUPATION OF TAMPIOCO BY THE FRENCH. The N. Y. Herald says: We have intelligence from Mexico to August 9. It is to the effect that the French are in possession of Tampico, which city they entered on the 9th of August. It is not stated, however, whether there was any resistance offered by the Mexicans to the landing of the French forces, or what was the strength of the invading troops. This move would, however, indicate a march against San Luis, where Juarez still maintains himself, and claimed to be still the legitimate head of the Mexican government. He has summoned the representatives of the foreign governments to San Luis; but it appears that only one of these officials—an attaché to the Chilean legation—has presented himself. The road from Tampico to San Luis is now open to the march of the French troops, with but little or no obstructions in the way, and it is pretty clear that that city is their final destination. The future action of Juarez, as well as that of the United States government, is anxiously looked for in Mexico.

ELECTION IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.

FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, August 19.—At a recent election held here, the Hon. John Ross was re-elected principal Chief for the term of four years, and Lewis Downing, lieutenant colonel of the 3d Cherokee Indian Regiment U. S., was elected second Chief for the same period.

He is expecting a big battle on the arrival of the reinforcements under Col. Cloud who camped forty miles from this place night before last. On his arrival, General Blair will cross the Arkansas, and give the rebel Gen. Cooper a fight.

The rebels had the Chief's eldest son, Jas. Ross, a prisoner at Little Rock, Ark.

WASHINGTON HUNT AT LOCKPORT.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Washington Hunt addressed a large meeting here this evening, in opposition to the Abolition policy of the administration and in favor of restoring the Union as it was. He presented a petition to the President asking him to revoke his proclamation and in its stead proclaim that when the people of any State lay down their arms such State may return under the Constitution. The petition was adopted with great enthusiasm.

FALSE REPORT OF GUERRILLAS AT POOLSVILLE.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—A letter from Danvers, N. Y., says there is no truth in the report of guerrillas having appeared at Poolsville or Edwards Ferry. The boatmen who were stamped by a detachment of "Scott's Nine Hundred" regiment, went up the canal with their teams yesterday.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE CITY OF MERRIMACK RAISED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 3.—The cry of Merrimack was raised here last evening, which caused not a little excitement. About nine o'clock the Roanoke, lying off Newport News, signalled to the vessels stationed here to prepare for action. The various ships beat to quarters, and everything was ready for a fight; but no Merrimack appeared. Everything was ready to give the rebel monster a warm reception.

REMOVAL OF SIOUX FROM MINNESOTA.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—The Indian Bureau has received information of the peaceful removal of seven hundred Sioux, and eighteen hundred Winnebagos, from Minnesota, and their location in Decatur territory, under Superintendent Thompson. Arrangements are being made for their defence, together with other improvements, in order to carry out in good faith the pledges of the government.

ARREST FOR ROBBERY.

St. Louis, Sept. 4.—Charles Noyes, formerly a special mail agent and United States detective, was brought to this city last night from Toledo, under arrest, on the charge of robbing the United States Express office a few nights ago.

SHOOTING OF DESERTERS.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4.—Five deserters from the 22d Kentucky infantry were shot at Mumfordsville at noon to-day. Five others, belonging to the 33d Kentucky regiment were respited until October.

FINANCIAL AID TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Boston, Sept. 4.—The Associated Banks of Boston have voted in favor of loaning the Government ten millions of dollars, being the proportion allotted to this city of the fifty millions recently applied for by Secretary Chase.

CAIRO CHARTER ELECTION.

THE DEMOCRATIC CITY TREASURER ELECTED. CAIRO, Sept. 3.—At the city election for Treasurer yesterday, John Hawley, Democrat, was elected over Charles D. Arter, Abolition, by 70 majority. The vote stood—for Hawley, 358; for Arter, 268.

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, in respect 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.

WHO IS THE SOLDIER'S REAL FRIEND?

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

"Now, if a stay of execution for three years would not be tolerated in ordinary times, did not these circumstances constitute an emergency that justified the pushing of legislation to the extreme limit of the Constitution? No citizen could be blamed for volunteering. He was involved to do so by appeals as strong as his love of country. In the nature of things there is nothing unreasonable in exempting a soldier's property from execution whilst he is absent from home battling for the supremacy of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union. And when he has not run before he was sent, but has yielded himself up to the call of his country, his self-sacrificing patriotism pleads, trumpet-tongued, for all the indulgence from his creditors which the Legislature have power to grant. If the term of indulgence seem long in this instance, it was not longer than the time for which the President and Congress demanded the soldier's services."

NATIVE AMERICANISM.

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