

their decision was correct and stood upon sound, honest reasons, has been shown in the foregoing examination of it, and will still more clearly appear upon an examination of their published opinion. The conclusion is therefore clear, that instead of incurring censure, they may justly claim the confidence, respect and approval of every soldier who possesses that sense of honor, leading to the discharge of duty, which military service is calculated to inspire in any manly breast.

The Patriot & Union.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT & UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. PATTENBELL & CO., No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston, are agents for the PATRIOT & UNION in those cities, and are authorized to take advertisements and subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WALTER H. LOWRIE,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

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

CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Rooms 144 S. Sixth Street, Second Story.

Chairman—HON. CHARLES J. BIDDLE.
Secretary—JAMES F. SHUCK, Esq.
Treasurer—COL. WILLIAM H. BRONKHORST, Esq.
The officers are in attendance daily at the Committee Rooms.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Tuesday, September 8.

Clarion, Clarion county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H. White.]

Ebensburg, Cambria county. [To be addressed by Hon. Chas. Shuler, Hon. William H. White, Hon. Hester Clymer, Hon. Wm. H. White, Hon. H. D. Fosker, George Northrop, Esq., Hon. William A. Wallace, and others.]

Kennedysville, Wayne county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. A. Foster.]

Shamokin, Northumberland county. Greenbush, Greene county.

Wednesday, September 9.

Chandlersville, Chester county.

Thursday, September 10.

Frankford Springs, Beaver county. [To be addressed by Hon. William Hopkins, R. M. Gibson, Esq., and Hon. William G. W. Washington county, and S. B. Wilson, Esq.]

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

Taylorville, Greene county.

East Waterford, Adams county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Miller.]

Manheim, Lancaster county. [To be addressed by Hon. Isaac S. Hester, H. B. Swartz, and Samuel H. Reynolds.]

Leiperville, Delaware county.

Saturday, September 12.

Hamburg, Berks county.

Newton, Greene county.

Kreamer, Snyder county. [To be addressed by Hon. W. H. Miller.]

Millersville, Lancaster county. [To be addressed by Samuel H. Reynolds, Esq., and others.]

Monday, September 14.

Backhorn, Columbia county.

Tuesday, September 15.

Brookville, Jefferson county. [To be addressed by Hon. Hester Clymer.]

Montrose, Susquehanna county.

Jollytown, Greene county.

Jerrytown, Columbia county.

Millon, Northumberland county. [To be addressed by Hon. Anson V. Parsons, Judge Findley and George Northrop, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Gen. Wm. H. Miller, of Harrisburg, and Jas. G. Bucher, of Lewisburg.]

Wednesday, September 16.

Lock Haven, Clinton county.

Blomberg, Columbia county.

Thursday, September 17.

City of Lancaster. [To be addressed by Hon. J. Glancy Jones, Hon. Henry Olay Dean, Hon. Wm. A. Porter, R. F. Monaghan, Esq., and others.]

Philadelphia.

Williamsport, Lycoming county. [To be addressed by Hon. A. V. Parsons, Hon. Hester Clymer, George Northrop, Esq., Hon. Wm. H. Miller, and others.]

Meadville, Crawford county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Miller and Hon. Chas. W. Carrigan.]

Seranton, Luzerne county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H. White, Hon. F. W. Hughes, Robt. F. Kane, and others.]

Murray School House, Greene county.

Acorn Station, Frederick township, Montgomery co.

Orangeville, Columbia county.

Berwick, Columbia county.

Friday, September 18.

Shabtown, Columbia county.

Catawissa, Columbia county.

Union Grove, Northumberland county.

Saturday, September 19.

Mechanicsville, Berks county.

Chester Springs, Chester county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Miller, Richard Faux, John C. Bellitt, Esq., B. Mackley Boyer, Esq., T. H. Oshick, Esq., and others.]

Blipsum, Pike county. [To be addressed by Dr. P. F. Fulmer, Thomas A. Heller, Esq., and Hon. G. H. Rowland.]

Clarksburg, remote county.

Thursday, September 24.

Washington Square, Whitpain township, Montgomery county.

Beston, Columbia county.

Conard, Chester county.

Olinville, Venango county.

Friday, September 25.

Cookstown, Fayette county. [The several meetings in Fayette county to be addressed by Hon. John L. Dawson, Hon. Wm. H. Miller, Daniel Keane, Esq., Col. T. B. Seagriff, John Fuller, Esq., C. H. Boyle, Esq., Wm. H. Playford, Esq., and others.]

Saturday, September 26.

Katsvora, Berks county.

Monacaohilly City, Washington county.

Perryopolis, Fayette county.

Pleasant Grove, Washington county.

Monday, September 28.

Stroudsburg, Monroe county. [To be addressed by Thos. J. Miles, Hon. W. A. Foster, and others.]

Tuesday, September 29.

Middleburg, Snyder county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Miller.]

Wednesday, September 30.

Uniontown, Fayette county.

Thursday, October 1.

Cochran's Mills, Washington county.

Friday, October 2.

Salick township, Fayette county.

Saturday, October 3.

Fifth Tavern, Berks county.

Gast's School House, Fayette county.

Prosperity, Washington county.

Kimberlyville, Chester county.

Thursday, October 6.

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

Downingtown, Chester county.

Friday, October 9.

Springfield, Fayette county.

Saturday, October 10.

Yellow Tavern, Berks county.

Cowan's Station, Fayette county.

Hathor, Montgomery county.

Monday, October 12.

Reading, Berks county. [Evening.]

Freytown, York county. [Evening.]

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The North British Review for August contains the following: I. Royer Collard—Philosopher and Politician. II. Wilson's Prehistoric man. III. Thomas De Quincy—Grave and Gay. IV. Henry St. John and the Reign of Queen Anne. V. The Education and Management of the Imbecile. VI. The West Highlands of Scotland. VII. Pretensions of Spiritualism—Life of David Hume. VIII. Mormonism—Past and Present. IX. The Cotton Famine and Lancashire Distress. X. The National Defense.

Armed Leaguers. It appears that Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa, is arming the Leaguers of that State under pretence that it is necessary to enforce the draft.

What a commentary is this upon the conscription policy of the administration! In the "loyal" State of Iowa, which boasts of an "Abolition majority of thousands, Gov. Kirkwood deems it necessary to arm the secretly organized societies of Union Leaguers to enforce the obnoxious law.

But, as it is denied, on the other hand, that there is any symptom of opposition to the draft, more especially as no disposition to resist the conscription has been manifested by either political party in any section of that State, we are inclined to believe that the pretense put forth is merely a blind, and that the arming of these secret bands is for another and very different purpose; in short, that it is done with a view to armed interference at the polls, to control the election beyond question in favor of the Abolition party.

The Democratic party must prepare to meet such movements everywhere; for they may rest assured that their opponents will avail themselves of every means, lawful and unlawful, peaceful and revolutionary, to carry the State elections in favor of the radical policy of the National administration. They are determined to retain political power, by any means and at all hazards, long enough at least to enable them to plunder the last dollar from the Treasury, change the character of the government, and consummate their scheme of emancipation by placing the negroes upon a platform of "Liberty, equality and fraternity" with the whites. For that reason they oppose Gen. Tuttle, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Iowa, and Geo. W. Woodward, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, their salvation as a party depending upon the election of mere tools of the National administration.

They are determined that their iniquities shall not be exposed, or their schemes frustrated, through any change of administration, State or National. They know that either would be to them eternal political death. Hence the frenzy with which they advocate measures which they know to be unconstitutional and anti-republican; and hence, too, their eager resort to every available means calculated to overawe their opponents and secure their own success.

The suspension of *habeas corpus*, the acts of confiscation, the Emancipation proclamation, the declaration of martial law in States and districts where the administration of justice under the civil code was unimpeded, the seizure by military authority of unoffending citizens, their abduction and imprisonment, arose from no necessity of war, was in nowise essential to the suppression of the rebellion, but only a means to secure political power by coercing the people into "unquestioning" submission to the unconstitutional and revolutionary acts which the administration deemed necessary to carry out successfully measures which had been predetermined—measures hostile to the letter and spirit of our institutions, which must fall if such schemes triumph.

And this is the intention of the Abolition party and the administration which represents their views. Under our institutions, created by white men for the benefit of white men, no fanatical, Africanized party, such as that which is now unfortunately in power, can exist for many years. It is sure by its folly and madness to defeat itself and fall; and seeing this, every preparation has been made by them to change the government—to centralize power—to seize upon the bayonet as a force stronger than the law to enforce their views and mandates—rightly considering that only by such a change, a perfect and thorough revolution, can they possibly retain their position at the head of government and establish the policy upon which their party is founded.

No matter whether this idea is right or wrong, sound or unsound; it is their idea, and by it they square all their actions. We believe—as in reality we do—that no government, whether republican or regal, could long exist intact, the policy of which sprang from and was regulated by such impracticable and insane views as are held by the Abolitionists. But such is not their belief. They are persuaded that the possession of power, uncontrolled by constitutions, by laws, or by public opinion, would enable them to firmly establish their views and govern this continent as they think it ought to be governed; and, weak, wicked, ambitious, fanatic, and unscrupulous, this is the result at which they aim.

It is the duty and the business of the Democratic party, and conservatives of all parties, to foil them in their effort—to counterpoise against their mines—to resist them at every step of their advance—to use constitutional and peaceful means while they are sufficient—to implore, to argue, to protest, as long as these avail—to resort to the ballot as long as it is left to us unrestricted and unfettered by Federal interference—and if all these fail; if dead to reason, to justice, to Liberty and law, the ruling power shall still persist in its insidious efforts, or by bold means, as its force bolder by success, to overthrow our free institutions and change the condition of the people of this country from freedom to vassalage—then, when the emergency is upon us, our duty may lead us beyond this line of action, and we must be prepared to assume, if necessary, a new line, to preserve our institutions and our status as freemen.

The people of the loyal States must be active, vigilant and firm. We would have them to be "harmless as doves," while innocence and meekness afford protection, but watchful as hawks, to discern danger in the distance, and "wise as serpents" to provide the means for arresting its approach, or resisting it when it shall come. We must be cautious, but we must be secure. We must save the country, or prepare with sack-cloth upon our loins and ashes upon our heads, to fall with it in irretrievable ruin. Our mission is a lofty and holy one; let us prove that we are worthy of it—that the blood of our fathers is not stagnant in our veins, that our hearts beat warmly and firmly in the cause of Liberty, and that it shall not be our fault if the ark of our political covenant—the Constitution—is destroyed, and despotism plants itself upon the wreck.

The war has made three thousand six hundred and twenty-eight widows in the State of Georgia. Single men must beware.

ENGLISH BANKERS have just taken a contract to build a railroad from Moscow to Sebastopol.

Tom Ford's Patriotism.

Everybody knows Tom Ford, of Ohio, the demagogue who traveled Pennsylvania in 1856, on pay, and delivered very poor speeches—the man who entrapped some of our citizens into unprofitable western land speculations—the brawling braggadoocio who was commissioned a General, Colonel, or Major, after the breaking out of the rebellion, and signalized himself by deserting Maryland Heights, thereby precipitating the surrender of Harper's Ferry—everybody, of course, knows this distinguished Abolition Unionist and pet of the administration, and will be interested in hearing that he is alive and active as ever in working for "the party." He made a speech recently before the Loyal League, of Washington, in which he delivered himself as follows:

"I am a Union man; I am for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, with the war left off. * * * You need not be afraid of this country; we could stand a war like this for fifty years, without hurting us. After three years of war we are just beginning to see our purses inflated; yet they say we must reconstruct before they come back into the Union. The rebels must leave off that act of carrying off of slavery before they come back. Haven't the negroes paid for that soil on which they live? How shall we govern them? Why by giving them their freedom and letting them be represented in Congress and be governed in the same way as other men."

Upon this precious expose of Abolition sentiment the Cincinnati Enquirer remarks: "General Ford understands the party in power very well. He is as they are. He is for a Union of Colors, not a Union of States, as they were. Therein the Republicans and Democrats differ. The Republicans are for letting the negroes be represented in Congress and be governed in the same way as white men—in other words, for putting negroes and whites upon the same political platform. They are for a Union of colors. That is really what the war is now being waged for by the administration.

"But General Ford sees another advantage. He says, 'after three years of war, we are just beginning to see our purses inflated,' and 'we—those who begin to see their purses inflated—' would stand a war like this for fifty years without hurting us.' No doubt of that, but how would the merchants, farmers, mechanics, laboring men, who have to foot the bill, stand it? General Ford, and others like him, who, when at home, could, by attending to their usual avocation, scarcely earn their bread and butter, may well think they could stand such a war for fifty years, when they look at purses now inflated that before were purses in a constant state of collapse. And it is through just such persons, with the assistance of a multitude of contractors that no man can number, guided and controlled by those who want the negro to be in all respects on a political equality with the white man, that this war is to be prosecuted until the country is totally ruined. And yet there are thousands of honest men supporting the administration who don't see it."

Democratic County Convention.

To-day will meet the Democratic County Convention to nominate a ticket, and perform such other duties as they are charged with. We have but a word or two to say to the delegates before they commence their work. Gentlemen, as the delegates of the Democratic party of Dauphin county, you have the honor, the interests, probably the success or defeat of that party, in your hands. Be in no haste to get through with your business—take time, consider, be prudent. The times are perilous—our enemy is active, vigilant, and reckless—the stake we are playing for is immense—and only wise action on your part, and zeal and energy on the part of the people in support of your action, can win success. See, therefore, that you discharge your duty faithfully—give us a good ticket—the very best you can—competent, unexceptionable candidates for all the offices, and trust the rest to the masses, your constituents, whose patriotism and interests will alike prompt them to rally to the support of competent and worthy men.

The Burning of Lawrence.

The St. Louis *Neu-Zeit*, a German paper of rank Abolition proclivities, attributes the burning of Lawrence and the butchery of its citizens by Quantrell and his band of bushwhackers to the imbecility and impudence of the administration. It says: "This was the work of a single night. It was the work of Lincoln! * * * 'Zow, citizens of Lawrence, present your accounts at the White House; that is the proper place.'"

This is a hard blow from a friendly hand.—When Abolitionists hit in this manner, who can reproach Democrats for the force with which they strike? Evidently the "Second Washington" is in disfavor with the German Abolitionists. Ultra as he is, he has not yet quite advanced to the Red Republican mark—while he would merely cut down, they would tear up by the root. He is progressive, however—a little patient on their part, or a few more heavy blows, and the President will be with them, as wild in his ideas, and as keen for slaughter.

Soldier Suffrage.

Hon. C. R. Buckalew recently addressed a communication to Hon. Geo. Scott, of Catawissa, on the subject of Soldier Suffrage, containing information on the subject which the latter gentleman was anxious to obtain. The communication—to which we invite attention—is published on our first page to-day. Like everything that emanates from the pen of our distinguished Senator, the communication to which we refer will well repay an attentive perusal. It is "An examination of the Statutes, Decisions of the Supreme Court, and proposed amendment to the Constitution, upon the subject of civil Suffrage by Citizens of Pennsylvania in Military Service"—and we can assure our readers that the "examination" has been thorough, and the views of the distinguished gentleman are sound, and worthy the most considerate attention of every intelligent citizen.

Mr. Lincoln is evidently disgusted with the volunteer system. He states that "the enemy drives every able-bodied man he can reach into his ranks very much as a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter-pen." A great many people will be stupid enough not to see the difference between the drivers of the Southern bullocks and Northern bullocks, if the bullocks on either side are equally unwilling to be driven; or have conscientious scruples in the same degree of purity and activity. We think this allegorical simile, however classic in Illinois it might be considered, exceedingly unfortunate, in view of the present exigencies and happenings.—N. B. Times.

A LADY writes to the *Evart New Yorker* saying that the annoyance of mosquitoes may be effectually prevented by a very simple process. Close the room and burn a teaspoonful of brown sugar on some live coals, or even shavings, and the insects become paralyzed at once.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM CHARLESTON.

GENERAL ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE IRON-CLADS AND REBEL FORTS—CAPT. BADGER, OF THE GATSKILL, SUCCESSOR OF THE LAMENTED ROGERS, CASDLY WOUNDED, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.—The steamer New Jersey, Captain Hoxie, arrived at this port to-day, from the fleet of Charleston, having left there on Thursday last, September 3d. The New Jersey will remain here for repairs, she having foundered on the bar, during a gale of wind last month.

When she left, the operations against Charleston were progressing favorably. On Tuesday, September 1st, there was a general engagement between the iron-clads and Forts Moultrie and Moultrie, which lasted throughout the night, causing much damage to the forts. In the course of the engagement, Fleet Captain Oscar C. Badger, the successor of the lamented Rogers, had his leg broken by the explosion of a shell, and it was feared that he would have to suffer amputation. No other casualty was reported.

Fort Sumpter was a complete mass of ruins, and did not respond to the fire upon her, so that it was inferred that it had been abandoned by the rebels.

The New Ironsides was lying at anchor, and was not actively engaged when the New Jersey left.

Admiral Dahlgren, on board the flag ship Philadelphia, was inside of the inlet on Thursday. Four of the monitors had gone up and taken a position nearly abreast of Sumpter, preparatory to a new attack on the rebel work.

The land batteries were firing continuously, night and day. There had been no renewal of the bombardment of the city, but new batteries were constructed.

The army was in fine spirits, and confident of success under Gen. Gilmore, who was working with the utmost energy. No mention is made of his suffering from illness.

FROM JAPAN.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH VESSELS FIRED UPON—JAPANESE FORTS AND VESSELS ATTACKED AND DESTROYED BY THE U. S. STEAMERS WYOMING AND SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—Dates from Japan to the 24th July have been received. The English frigate Medusa, bound from Nagasaki to Kanagawa, by the island passage, was on the 15th of July attacked by the same forts and vessels that had previously fired on the American ship Pembroke. The Medusa received twenty-four shots, and was much injured; she had four men killed and six wounded.

On the 20th July the American steam frigate Wyoming arrived at Kanagawa, from a trip to punish the Danino, whose vessels and forts had fired on the Pembroke. The Wyoming reported having done her work well. She blew up the Japanese steamer Sanozaki, silenced nearly all the neighboring forts, and left the Japanese steamer Lenok in a sinking condition.—The Wyoming received twenty shots, and had five men killed and six wounded, when she deemed it prudent to proceed to Kanagawa.

On the 24th of July Admiral Jurez, in the British steamer Semiramis, returned to Kanagawa, and reports having arrived with the Semiramis in Semonoki Straits. The British steamer Creda received a fire from the Japanese batteries which, with the forts, were bombarded for about three hours. One hundred and fifty-three British troops then landed, who destroyed the forts, batteries and town, spiked the guns and blew up the powder magazine, besides burning a village. But little fight was shown by the Japanese after being shelled out of the forts, and what they did do was from behind trees and the points of rocks. Two thousand Japanese troops are reported to be descending towards the British vessels, but it is not thought that they will attempt to pass within range of their guns.

Nothing at the last accounts could be seen of the Japanese steamer Lenok and Sanozaki but the top masts of one of the sunken vessels. The casualties of the British in the last attack were three killed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The supply steamer Union will sail from New York for Charleston on Sept. 17. She will touch at Port Royal, Key West and all of Admiral Bailey's stations; also, at Pensacola, but goes no farther than Pensacola.

Official information received here up to the 4th or 5th inst., states that part of Gen. Burnside's cavalry forces had arrived at Knoxville, while others were at Morristown and London, on the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, which towns are north-east and south-west respectively from Knoxville.

The Navy Department to-day received a brief dispatch from Fort Monroe, giving a few facts relative to the naval and military operations before Charleston to the 4th inst., when all was still progressing favorably; also stating that Lieut. Commander Badger, fleet captain, had his leg broken while in the turret. This is the third casualty among the respective captains of the fleet during the last three months; Capt. Taylor being disabled by sickness, and Capt. Rodgers being killed.

FROM FERNANDA NORONAH AND PORT ROYAL.

THE BRAZILIANS REFUSE REFUGEE TO THE PIRATES—U. S. GUNBOAT AIR DISABLED.

New York, Sept. 7.—The gunboat *Iron*, from Fernandina Noronah, July 28th, has arrived. Commander Williams reports that a British ship arrived at that island, June 17th, with a cargo of coal for the rebel pirates, but sailed the same day for Bahia. The Governor of Noronah stated that he would not allow the pirates to anchor there, and the Brazilians were preparing a warm reception for them should they come.

The *Iron* has been cruising in the South Atlantic, but has seen no pirates. The steamer *Thames*, from Port Royal Aug. 30, arrived here, reports on the 1st inst. fell in with the gunboat *Air* disabled, and towed her into Beaufort, N. C.

FROM ENGLAND.

THE SHIP ANGLON SAGON BURNED BY THE PIRATE FLORIDA—MAXIMILIAN REPORTED TO DECLINE THE MEXICAN CROWN.

CAPE RADE, Sept. 5.—The *Scotia*, from Liverpool August 29th, via Queenstown August 30th, passed here at 4 o'clock p. m. The *Arabia* arrived on the 28th and the *Hecla* on the 30th. The American ship *Anglo Saxon*, from Liverpool for New York, was burned by the pirate *Florida*, 35 miles south of Kingsville.—The latest rumors indicate that Maximilian will decline the Mexican crown.

The sales of cotton for the week have been 114,000 bales, nearly 60,000 being to speculators and exporters. The market was buoyant and had advanced $\frac{1}{16}$ @ $\frac{1}{8}$ d.

Breadstuffs dull and provisions inactive. Consols closed at 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 99 for money.

GENERALS GRANT, BANKS AND JOE JOHNSON.

St. Louis, Sept. 7.—A special dispatch from Memphis to the *Democrat*, dated the 2d, says that Generals Grant and Thomas have gone to New Orleans. It was rumored that Banks was going to Texas, and Gen. Grant will command all the Mississippi region. Joe Johnson's army has moved from the vicinity of Enterprise, but in what direction is not known.

FROM ST. THOMAS.

New York, Sept. 7.—Dates from St. Thomas to the 3d inst. state that the bark *Anna Elizabeth* and the brig *Koaks*, with coal for government vessels, were there.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER SUNBEAM.

SARINIA, C. W., Sept. 7.—The steamer Cleveland reports the loss of the steamer Sunbeam in Lake Superior last week, during a gale, all her passengers and crew, except one wheelman, were drowned.

BY THE MAILS.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON.

THE PEOPLE REPORTED WILLING TO SURRENDER. BOSTON, Sept. 6.—A letter dated Morris Island, August 29th, states that the rebel deserters, several of whom reach our lines every day, represent the people of Charleston as anxious to surrender the city, but Gen. Beauregard is determined to devote it to destruction. The shelling process caused general surprise, Beauregard having pledged his reputation that it was an impossibility and mere Yankee bravado. It has been ascertained that the first shell fired by the Marsh battery caused a house occupied by a number of officers; killing several and destroying the house. Some of the shells went to the farthest extremity of the city, and destroyed a large cotton warehouse and other buildings.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

SEVEN THOUSAND REBELS DEFEATED AT BATON METARIE.

St. Louis, Sept. 6.—The *Republican's* Memphis dispatch says the steamer Progress, from White river, brings the news that Gen. Davidson, with the cavalry and artillery advance of Gen. Steele's army, on the 28th ult., drove the rebels, 7,000 strong, across the Bayou Metarie bridge, killing and wounding about 100, and capturing 200. Our loss was only 35. The rebels burned the bridge after crossing. Gen. Steele was at Duval's Bluff on the 31st ult.

MEADE'S AND LEE'S ARMIES.

The N. Y.