The Patriot & Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 9, 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston,
Are our Agents for the PATRIOT AND 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. SHUNK, Esq.
Treasurer—Col. WILLIAM H. KEICHLINE.
The officers are in attendance daily at the Committee Rooms.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Chandlerville, Chester county.

Thursday, September 10.

Frankford Springs, Beaver county. [To be addressed by Hon William Hopkins, R. M. Gibson, Esq., and Hon. William Glenn, of Washington county, and S. B. Wilson, Esq., and E. B. Dougherty, Esq., of Beaver county.]
County Line, Crawford and Mercer counties, near Atlantic and Great Western R. R. [Several eminent speakers will be in attendance.]
Taylorsville, Greene county.
East Waterford Juniata county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Miller.]
Manheim, Lancaster county. [To be addressed by Hon. Isaac E. Hiester, H. B. Swarr, 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.

Buckhorn, Columbia county.

Tuesday, September 15.

Brookville, Jefferson county. [To be addressed by Hon. Hiester Clymer.]
Montrose, Susquehanna county.
Jolleytown, Greene county.
Jerseytown, Columbia county.
Milton, Northumberland county. [To be addressed by Hon. Aaron V. Parsons, Judge Findley and George Northrop, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Gen. Wm. H. Miller, of Harrisburg, and Jas C. Bucher, of Lewisburg.]

Wednesday, September 16.

Lock Haven, Clinton county.
Bloomsburg, Columbia county.

Thursday, September 17.

City of Lancaster. [To be addressed by Hon. J. Glancy Jones, Hon. Henry Clay Dean, Hon. Wm. A. Porter, E. E. Monaghan, Esq., and others.]
Philadelphia.
Williamsport, Lycoming county. [To be addressed by Hon A. V. Parsons, Hon Hiester Clymer, George Northrop, Esq., Hon. Wm. H. Miller, and others.]
Meadville, Crawford county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm B. Reed and Hon. Chas. W. Carrigan.]
Scranton, Luzerne county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Witte, Hon F. W. Hughes, Robt. P. Kane, and others.]
Murray's School House, Greene county.
Aaron Hafner's, Frederick township, Montgomery co.
Orangeville, Columbia county.
Berwick, Columbia county.

Friday, September 18.

Slabtown, Columbia county.
Catawissa, Columbia county.
Union Corner, Northumberland county.

Saturday, September 19.

Manderbach's, Berks county.
Chester Springs, Chester county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. Bigler and Hon. Richard Vaux, John C. Bullitt, Esq., E. Markley Boyer, Esq., T. H. Ochlschlager, Esq.]
Dingman, Pike county. [To be addressed by Dr. E. F. Fulmer, Thomas A. Heller, Esq., and Hon. G. H. Rowland.]
Clarksville, Greene county.

Thursday, September 24.

Washington Square, Whitepain township, Montgomery county.
Benton, Columbia county.
Oxford, Chester county.
Clintonville, Venango county.

Friday, September 25.

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

Saturday, September 26.

Kutztown, Berks county.
Monongahela City, Washington county.
Perrysopolis, Fayette county.
Pleasant Grove, Washington county.

Monday, September 28.

Stroudsburg, Monroe county. [To be addressed by Thos. J. Miles, Hon. W. A. Porter, 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.

Saltlick township, Fayette county.

Saturday, October 3.

Plough Tavern, Berks county.
Gault's School House, Fayette county.
Prosperity, Washington county.
Kimbleville, Chester county.

Thursday, October 8.

Carlisle, 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.
Dawson's Station, Fayette county.
Hathorn', Montgomery county.

Monday, October 12.

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

The Democratic Ticket.

We have only time and space to-day to say that the county ticket nominated yesterday by the Democratic County Convention meets with general approbation. We gather this from what conversations with different persons we have had since the nomination. Not only are the Democracy pleased, but the excellence of the selections is acknowledged by many of our political adversaries. We shall express our sentiments more fully and freely to-morrow, and in the meantime we bespeak for the ticket the good will and active services of every man who desires to relieve the country from Abolition misrule.

The Late Frosts—Great Damage to the Crops in the West and Northwest.

Through Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota the damage done by the late frosts is incalculable. It is estimated that in Illinois and Wisconsin the corn crop has suffered on an average, fully 20 per cent.; in some sections the destruction amounts to half the crop. In all the States mentioned the loss has been heavy—but Illinois seems to have suffered more than any other State. The sorghum crop will prove an almost entire failure, while beans, tobacco, sweet and other potatoes, fruit, &c., have suffered severely. The free cotton, of which, says a letter from Champaign county, Illinois, thousands of dollars worth of seed has been sold, "warranted to stand the climate," is gone beyond any hope of ever saving the roots. To make things still worse an unprecedented drouth afflicts that whole region.

A New Curtin Organ—Something for it to do.

We have received the first number of a new paper—"*The Pittsburg Daily Commercial*"—apparently established in the interest of Gov. Curtin, in opposition to the *Gazette*, and intended as an antidote to the *virus* which the latter paper has so plentifully ejected against His Excellency.

As the new paper—the western organ, we presume we may call it without offense—seems to consider Gov. Curtin a very innocent and a greatly injured man, a patriot, a statesman, and a gentleman of the strictest integrity in his official capacity, we think it not amiss to call its attention to the following article, copied from the Pittsburg *Gazette*, July 22, in order that if injustice has been done the Governor by that journal, (a Black Republican paper of the deepest dye and highest character,) its allegations may be disproved, or such explanations given as will relieve His Excellency from a portion of the guilt which is charged against him, and which, otherwise, he must justly bear.

We believe the *Gazette* has not overstepped the bounds of truth—we believe its statements are drawn fairly from the record and that every thing charged is true. If this be so, we ask the *Daily Commercial*, Is this man worthy the support of an honest people—is he fit to fill the Gubernatorial Chair of this great Commonwealth? If the charges are not true, it will be easy for the *Commercial* to disprove them. That task we now impose upon it. We do not intend to let it escape—as it imagines it can—from the performance of this task by any declaration on its part of *disbelief* in the authenticity of the article to which we call its attention. The *Gazette* will not, propably, "*avow* the authorship," but it will not *deny* it; and to remove all doubts, if any exist, from the mind of the *Commercial*, we assure it that it will find the article, *verbatim* as we have quoted it, in the *Gazette* of the following date:

[From the Pittsburg Gazette, Wednesday, July 22.]

THE GOVERNOR AND THE TONNAGE TAX.—We have already treated our readers to a curious chapter in the history of the administration of public affairs of this State under the auspices of Governor Curtin. Whether it was calculated to recommend him for a second term they will be able to judge for themselves.

But there was another act more damaging by far, and that was his signature of the infamous bill to repeal the Tonnage Tax. He knew and confessed that it was atrociously wrong. He could not but know that it was procured—as has been since shown by the report of a Committee of the House—by corrupt and illegal influences. He was solemnly admonished, as was the Legislature, that it would be ruinous to the party and himself, and that the men who voted for it—outside of Philadelphia—would be left at home by their constituents. He admitted the probable consequences, as to the party and himself, and was solemnly and repeatedly pledged to refuse his assent. He signed it with indecent haste, during a recess of the Legislature, under the pressure of his principal counsellors, Thomas A. Scott and A. K. McClure, in opposition to the remonstrances of his Attorney General (the Hon. S. A. Purviance, now of this city,) and his Secretary of State, and after having given to those gentlemen the most positive assurances that it should be vetoed. He signed it, too, immediately after these assurances were given, without the knowledge of the former gentleman, who was his constitutional adviser, and upon a private agreement in writing, made by Thomas A. Scott, for the company, to pay the sum of $75,000 per annum into the Treasury, which agreement he concealed from the people, and afterwards surrendered to the company, without even preserving a copy of it. When interrogated at the next session upon this point, he admitted the fact of the agreement and its surrender, and excused his conduct on the ground that the company was actually paying more than that amount in taxes to the State already, and that of course it was of no further value to the people. The record showed that *they had not been paying the half of that amount*, and the whole statement was contradicted by the testimony of the Attorney General himself, who swore before the Hopkins Committee that the paper was given by Scott, and placed in his hands as an official document; that it was afterwards demanded of him by John Edgar Thompson, President of the company, on the ground that Scott had no right to give it; that he refused to surrender it for the reason that it was a public record; and *that it disappeared from his office, without his privity or any knowledge on his part as to the way in which it was withdrawn!* These facts were before the Hopkins Committee, and *ignored in their report*, the Chairman (Mr. Hopkins) consenting reluctantly to their suppression, for the purpose of securing a unanimous report, which he could not otherwise have got from a committee, whose good will the Governor, if not greatly misrepresented, had spared no pains to secure.

We enjoin haste upon the *Commercial*, as we have other tasks, not less laborious, for it to perform. The charges against Curtin are numerous, serious, and we fear all true.

We are not sure that the above extract, or parts of it, have not already been published in our paper—but it matters not, the charges are very grave, very well grounded, and cannot be too often repeated.

The Price of Coal.

The Lincoln press is busily engaged in an effort to fix the high price of coal upon the disaffection of the miners, who, it is alleged, are perpetually troubling the innocent proprietors for increase of wages. Now, if these papers were honest, or at all inclined to give the people correct information, they would go beyond the alleged cause to the real one, and state fairly that the high price of everything is owing to the wretched policy of the Government, depopulating the country of its white laboring population to carry on a war for the emancipation of the negro, and the abundance of cheap currency issued by the Government to facilitate its operations. The rebellion might long since have been suppressed if the administration had confined it to that single purpose, at one half the cost of men and money that have been expended—but conducted for the purpose of negro freedom, there is no telling how much longer it may last, or how many more men or thousands of millions of dollars may be required to carry it on. With every fresh draft, (drawn principally from the working classes,) more money is demanded, and labor becomes scarcer and dearer. With every fresh inflation of the currency, too, prices advance, and they who expect the mechanic or miner to labor for the same wages when food and raiment are high as when they are low, are neither Christians nor philanthropists, but brutes, who have no feeling for the working classes, and care not that they and their families should half starve and be clothed in rags, so long as themselves can fill their purses, fare sumptuously and clothe themselves in fine linen from the proceeds of shoddy contracts or other Government employments which the administration makes abundant to serve the scoundrels who have rallied around it, and who cry on the war for the negro for the sole purpose of plunder.

Let the administration terminate this bloody war—this negro war—and send back to the pursuits of civil life the men whom it has drawn from the workshops and the mines—let it curtail the enormous expenses which are rapidly hurrying the nation to bankruptcy—let it stop its shinplaster mills and come down nearer to the constitutional currency of the country—make its paper dollars worth a dollar in gold—and the price of coal and every other commodity will soon accommodate itself to the new and sound condition. As it is, let not those in power, who have perverted that power to bad purposes, expect to escape the censure and odium which justly belong to them, by attempting to throw the blame of high prices and other grievances upon the laboring men of the country.

Judge Woodward.

The Boston *Post*, the leading Democratic paper of Massachusetts, pays the following handsome and deserved compliment to Judge Woodward:

Judge Woodward, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, is one of the most patriotic men in the nation as well as one of the most able and pure. When Governor Curtin called for troops to resist the Confederate army, he said:

"There ought to be such an instant uprising of young men, in response to this call, as shall be sufficient to assure the public safety, and to teach the world that no hostile foot can, with impunity, tread the soil of Pennsylvania."

In his decision affirming the constitutionality of the soldiers' lien law, which protects their property during their term of service, and thirty days after, from executions issued by superlatively "loyal" creditors, he says:

"Yet it is impossible to separate this question of reasonableness from the actual circumstances in which the country itself at the date of the law. Eleven States had seceded or revolted from the Federal Union, and had set up an independent government within the jurisdiction of the Constitution of the United States, and armed possession had been taken of forts, arsenals, custom-houses, navy yards and other property of the United States, within the boundaries of the revolted States. In the judgment of the President and Congress, who were the duly constituted authorities, the occasion required an immense increase of the army and navy, and the active employment of both of these strong arms to subdue the rebellion and restore the Union. Accordingly, Congress authorized the President to accept volunteers, and to call upon the States for their militia. He did both, and a vast army has been in the field for many months.

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 extremest limit of the Constitution? No citizen could be blamed for volunteering. He was invoked 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. It was not for him, nor is it for us, to rejudge the discretion of the President and Congress in this regard. Basing ourselves on what they did, constitutionally, the question for us is, whether the stay granted by our own Legislature to our citizen-soldiers was unreasonable. In view of the extraordinary circumstances of the case, we cannot pronounce it unreasonable. We see in it no wanton or careless disregard of the obligation of the contracts, but only a sincere effort to enable the General Government to prosecute with success a war which, in its exclusive right of judgment, it resolved to wage.

Another circumstance which bears on the reasonableness of the enactment is the provision which suspends all statutes of limitation in favor of the soldier during all the time he is exempted from process. The provisions were reciprocal and both were reasonable."

Now the Democratic party have nominated Judge Woodward as the representative of their principles, the twelfth resolution of their platform declaring:

"That while this General Assembly condemns and denounces the faults of the administration and the encroachments of the Abolitionists, it does, also, most thoroughly condemn and denounce the heresy of secession as unwarranted by the Constitution, and destructive alike of the security and perpetuity of the government and of the peace and liberty of the people, and it does hereby most solemnly declare that the people of this State are unalterably opposed to any division of the Union, and will persistently exert their whole influence and power, under the Constitution, to maintain and defend it."

These sentiments are in accordance with those expressed by the Democrats of New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, and by Democratic Conventions generally, and are the same as those unanimously adopted by the great Democratic Convention holden at Worcester on the 3d instant. They are the sentiments which all the honest Democratic heart of the country, and which will find expression in the success of the Democratic nominees at the next national election.

Some native Africans of Speke and Grant's discovery, described the distance at which their sovereign lived as follows; "If any one sent him a cow as a tributary present, the way to his palace was so long that the cow had time to have a calf on the road, and the calf had time to grow into a calf and have a calf of its own!" Life in Uganda is thus daguerreotyped:

Uganda is thus described as a most surprising country, in the order, neatness, civility and politeness of its inhabitants. It would be a pattern even for Zanzibar; but M'Tese's reign is a reign of terror. It is an established custom that there should be one execution daily. The ceremonies and rules of precedence of the Court of Uganda, as in that of the other Wahuma courts, are minutely defined, and are exacted under penalty of death. The first among the dignitaries of State is the lady who had the good fortune to have acted as monthly nurse to the sovereign's mother. After this Mrs. Gamp, follow the Queen's sister and the King's barber. Then comes governors of provinces and naval and military commanders; then the executioners (who are busy men in Uganda,) and the superintendents of tombs; lastly, the cook. In a lower grade are juvenile pages to look after the women, and to run upon errands; they are killed if they dare to walk. In addition to these is an effective band of musicians, who drum, rattle gourds with dry peas inside them, play flutes, clarionettes, wooden harmoniums, and harps, besides others who sing and whistle on their fingers. Every person of distinction must constantly attend on his sovereign, or his estates are liable to be utterly confiscated. He must be decorously dressed in a sort of toga, made from the pounded bark of the fig tree, for he is fined heavily or killed outright if he exhibits even a patch of bare leg. What a blessing trousers would be to them! These bark cloaks are beautifully made, and look like the best corduroy; they are worn over robes of small antelope skins sewn together with the utmost furrier's art. Every courtier's language must be elegant, and his deportment modelled upon established custom. Even the King is not free; Wahuma taste exacts that whenever he walks he should imitate the gait of a vigilant lion, by ramping with his legs and turning from side to side. When he accepts a present from a man, or orders a man a whipping, the favored individual must return thanks for the condescending attention, by floundering flat on the ground and whining like a happy dog.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ATTACK ON A NEGRO—TWO ASSAILANTS KILLED AND ONE WOUNDED—MASSES SAID AT THE REQUEST OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8.—Four white men made an attack on a negro, in his house, near Goshen, Claimont county, on Saturday. The negro fired, killing two instantly and wounding a third.

Masses were said in the Catholic churches, yesterday, at the request of Gen. Rosecrans, for the success of the Federal army.

It is supposed Rosecrans made an attack on Chattanooga yesterday.

MARCHING OF NEW JERSEY TROOPS.

ATTEMPTING TO DESERT, THREE ARE KILLED AND FOUR WOUNDED.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 8.—The 33d New Jersey regiment received marching orders to-day. As many of the men were deserting, the Colonel of the regiment was compelled to call on Gen. Dix for a guard of regular soldiers to maintain discipline. The guard did not give entire satisfaction, so the Third Vermont took their place on Sunday. The Vermonters had never seen service, and do not know anything about blank cartridges, or firing in the air, so that when a crowd of new recruits attempted to run the guard, last night, they were fired upon. Three were killed and four wounded.

GEN. SCHENCK'S ORDER.

SUBSTITUTE AGENCIES SUPPRESSED.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.—General Schenck has issued an order suppressing the substitute business in this State and in his department, it having been found that agencies for procuring substitutes to go out of the State and department interferes with the operation of the draft.

BY THE MAILS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

REVIEW OF THE THIRD ARMY CORPS—SUTLERS EXPELLED—REPORTS FROM LEE'S ARMY.

The *Tribune* has the following special dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 7.—The Third Army Corps, under the temporary command of Major General French, was reviewed to-day by the commanding General of the army. This splendid corps, enlarged at the time of the Gettysburg fight by the addition of the troops then at Harper's Ferry, presented an unusually fine appearance. The brilliant red uniforms of the Zouaves variegated the blue lines of the other division. At the close a collation was partaken of by Gen. Meade and staff. A number of invited guests were present.

Twe sutlers, Charles H. Sigle, 43d Pennsylvania, and F. H. Jones, 29th Ohio, have been ordered from the army for lending their railroad passes to unauthorized persons.

Lee's army, from all accounts, continues widely scattered. Deserters still report that the chances of another raid across the Potomac are the prevalent army talk.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

STEAMER SUNBEAM LOST ON LAKE SUPERIOR WITH ALL HER PASSENGERS.

CHICAGO, September 7.—The steamer Planet arrived here this forenoon, bringing the news that the steamer Sunbeam foundered in Lake Superior on the 28th of August, and that all on board, except the wheelman, were lost.

The wheelman lashed himself to a piece of wreck, and after floating for thirty hours was washed ashore at Portage, twenty miles from the scene of the disaster.

He reports that the Sunbeam left Superior City on Thursday. Early the next morning, during a terrible gale, the steamer was struck by a heavy sea, which rolled her over on her side. The small boats were immediately got out and the passengers and crew were put into them, when the steamer was struck by another heavy sea and commenced breaking up.

The wheelsman soon afterwards saw the boats filled with the passengers and crew leaving the wreck, but it was impossible for the boats to live in such a gale, and they were swamped, and he is certain that all on board were lost.

The Planet picked up portions of the wreck which were floating about for two miles around where the vessel went down.

The passengers and crew numbered thirty-five. The names of those lost, as far as ascertained, are as follows:

Passengers.—A. Sherman and son, A. Cohen, of Ontonagon.

Crew.—Captain Dougal, Mr. Gardner, clerk; Thos. J. Healy, first engineer; Patrick and J. O'Donnell, first and second mates, of Detroit; W. H. Collins, saloon keeper; Meechel, cabin boy, of Chicago; James Butlers, fireman.

The scene of the disaster is located a little northeast of Eagle river, ten miles out.

FEARFUL MASSACRE BY INDIANS.

CHICAGO, September 7.—A special dispatch from St. Paul, Minnesota, says:—News has been received here that a flat-boat, coming down the Missouri river, not far from the scene of Gen. Sibley's battles, was attacked by Indians, and all on board, twenty-five in number, were killed.

THE REBEL RAID INTO KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 7.—A special dispatch to the *Journal*, dated the 6th, says that a rebel force, under Hamilton and Hughes, had come into Columbia, with six hundred men. Hawthorne, with two hundred and fifty or three hundred men, was eight miles from Glasgow, and small squads were two miles nearer the latter place: The *Journal* is of the opinion that the numbers have been exagerated.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WRECK OF THE STERMER RUTH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The wreck of the steamer Ruth is to be raised by government. More of the money, supposed to have been burned, has been recovered.

THE CASE OF GEN. MILROY.

The Court inquiring into the evacuation of Winchester and the conduct of Maj. Gen. Milroy, completed its examinations to-day. It is understood that the original instructions to the Court, which required them to assign the blame where it might properly belong, were so modified that it only became the duty of the Court to collect the evidence in the case and lay the same before the President. This the Court has done. The Court has been in session three weeks to-day, during which time they have heard an immense amount of oral testimony. It is understood that Gen. Milroy's counsel, F. P. Stanton, will submit a written argument to the President in the case.

RECEIPTS OF TAXES.

The receipts into the Treasury from taxes on the 3d of September are the largest ever reported in one day from the same sources. They were, on account of the internal revenue, $297,549; on account of the customs, in United States notes, $58.770, and in coin, $351,107—making in all, $707,462.

NATIONAL BANKS AUTHORIZED.

The following banks have been authorized to commence banking operations:

First National Bank, Canton, Ohio; capital, $100,000.

First National Bank, Scranton, Penn.; capital, $200,000.

Second National Bank, Franklin, Ind.; capital, $100,000.

BURNSIDE'S OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

General Burnside's official dispatches are of much length, detailing his advance and occupation of Knoxville, Tenn., and are so interwoven with information of his contemplated movements as to render them improper for publication.

The East Tennessee valley is cleared of rebels down to within a short distance of Chattanooga. It is expected ere this that our cavalry has destroyed the trestle-work on the Virginia and East Tennessee railroad, where it spans rivers and valleys in that mountainous region.

RECONNOISSANCE TO ALDIE AND VICINITY.

Captain Sharrar, with a portion of the 1st Indiana cavalry (Gen. Howard's body guard,) made a reconnoissance to Aldie and vicinity. Near Coals Spring Gap he encountered a body of Mosby's men, had a skirmish, drove them off, and brought in four as prisoners. These guerrillas had received new uniforms last Wednesday. Part of the band it is known belong to different cavalry regiments, but the majority are citizens. These men report Mosby wounded in the thigh and hip, but not mortally. He is at Culpepper, and will probably be fit for duty in about six weeks.

SENTENCE BY COURT MARTIAL.

Lieutenant George W. O'Malley, Co. E, 115th Pennsylvania volunteers: Attempting to commit a rape on a lady from Camden, N. J., who was on a visit to one of the hospitals of the Army of the Potomac, to see her son. Guilty. To be dishonorably dismissed; to lose all pay and allowances; to be declared forever incapable of holding any office of trust, honor, or profit under the Government of the United States; and to be confined as a convict, at hard labor, for six years. Approved, and the prisoner ordered to be sent to the Penitentiary at Albany.

ABOLITION FAMILY JARS.

The following communication contains a narration of facts for which our correspondent, in a note to the editors, vouches, and which we are inclined to think highly probable:

GOV. CURTIN'S MESSAGE—SPEAKER OF THE SENATE—AN ASTOUNDING REVELATION—CURTIN PROMISES TO GO FOR CAMERON—MR. PENNEY—THE SPANISH MISSION—TREACHERY—FALSEHOOD AND TRICKERY—ALL FIXED AGAIN, &C.

Editors Patriot and Union:

GENTLEMEN:—You will remember during the latter days of the last Legislature—say a week or two before its adjournment, Governor Curtin announced by message to that body and to the people of Pennsylvania, his intention or retiring from the political arena—or, in other words, he declined *emphatically* a renomination for Governor at the hands of his party. You will also remember that just before the Senate of Pennsylvania adjourned, it elects a new speaker, to act as such *ad interim*, until the meeting of the next regular session of both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature.—These two particular points established, I proceed with a narrative of facts which will astonish and dumb-found those interested, as as well hold up to the world the conduct of as precious a set of political rascals as it yet saw since the advent of this "*gruel* war!"

Three years ago, when Curtin was first nominated, and before that nomination was secured, Curtin had made certain compromises which he then pledged his honor to carry out: that is, he gave his word he would use his influence for Simon Cameron for President of the United States, and that *he*, himself, would not again be a candidate for Governor. He forfeited his honor in both instances. Why he played, what may be supposed by many a very sharp game, in obtaining a re-nomination will be ascertained presently.

Mr. Penney was elected Speaker *pro tempore* of the Senate. Mr. Penney was anti-Curtin, and a friend of the Washington administration and Mr. Cameron. I say Washington administration so as not to confound it with the Richmond administration. Both, however, are bad enough, and neither has "grace sufficient" to save it from perdition. Mr. Penney having been elected, a plan or plot was at once conceived to make him *ex-officio* Governor of Pennsylvania. Curtin always complained of bad health and onerous duties. He was to be persuaded to resign. But how to trap the wily Curtin into a resignation took many days of cogitation. The administration at Washington disliked him—*hated* would be the more proper term, and first suggested the thought of putting the Governor *hors du combat*—which end of the administration—Lincoln or Stanton—did this is an immaterial fact in the premises. Curtin was invited to Washington. He came, and was *offered* the mission to Spain. The *offer* was accepted, and Curtin returned to Pennsylvania, wrote out a special message, announcing the fact, as before remarked, to the Legislature and the people of Pennsylvania. Following the message declaring his intentions *not* to be a candidate again, it was expected he would also resign, and thus gine Mr. Penney the reins of the State government. This accomplshed, the "sick" candidate would have been driven from public life forever. But he did *not* resign! The promised mission not coming immediately after his return home—he suspected treachery—and so held on the tighter to his place. The "mission" affair was a ruse—a glittering allurement—no more!

To give the details of what followed this *dis-appointment*, would take too much time and space; and to give the names of the big and little actors in this delectable plot to decapitate the "sick" Governor, is deemed, also, unnecessary. It will suffice, when I say that the enmity between the rival factions of the Republican party in Pennsylvania is now more wide spread and more fierce than ever.

Curtin having been played false with, in turn, played false. He put forth all his energies and means—and, secured a re-nomination. His election, however, is not so certain. The nomination having been obtained by base means and dishonest strategem, cannot be ratified by the loyal citizens and soldiers at the polls.

Lately—after the sword presentation to Gen. Meade, near the Rappahannock—ten days ago, Curtin was in Washington, accompanied by M'Veagh, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee; Colonel Alx. K. M'Clure; Morton M'Michael, of the *North American*; our mutual friend Consuelo Forney, of the "Contractors'" organ; and other lesser lights and weights, when past differences were arranged satisfactorily with the Washington Administration. That "mission" to Spain *ruse*, resulted in having foisted upon the Republican party for their support, the "sick" man for Governor! Will he be supported and elected? R.

SOME YOUNG MEN, traveling on horseback among the White Mountains, became exceedingly thirsty, and stopped for milk at a house by the roadside. They emptied every basin that was offered, and still wanted more. The woman of the house at length brought out an enormous bowl of milk, and set it down on the table, saying—"One would think, gentlemen, you had never been weaned."

DIED.

On September 7th, Mrs. MARY TAYLOR, aged 74 years.
Funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from Washington avenue. 2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Brunon's Concentrated Remedies.

No. 1. THE GREAT REVIVER speedily eradicates all the evil effects of SELF-ABUSE, as Loss of Memory, Shortness of Breath, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Dimness of Vision, or any constitutional derangements of the system, brought on by the unrestrained indulgences of the passions. Acts alike on either sex. Price One Dollar.

No. 2. THE BALM will cure, in from two to eight days, any case of GONNORRHŒA, is without taste or smell, and requires no restriction of action or diet. For either sex. Price One Dollar.

No. 3. The TEREB will cure in the shortest possible time any case of GLEET, even after all other remedies have failed to produce the desired effect. No taste or smell. Price One Dollar.

No. 4. THE PUNITER is the only Remedy that will really cure Strictures of the Urethra. No matter of how long standing or neglected the case may be. Price One Dollar.

No. 5. THE SOLUTOR will cure any case of GRAVEL, permanently and speedily remove all affections of the Bladder and Kidneys. Price One Dollar.

No. 6. FOR PARTICULARS SEE CIRCULAR.

No. 7. THE AMARIN will cure the Whites radically and in a much shorter time than they can be removed by any other treatment. In fact, is the only remedy that will really correct this disorder. Pleasant to take. Price One Dollar.

No. 8. THE ORIENTAL PASTILS are certain, safe and speedy in producing MENSTRUATION, or correcting any Irregularities of the monthly periods. Price Two Dollars.

No. 9, FOR PARTICULARS SEE CIRCULAR.

Either remedy sent free by mail on receipt of the price annexed. Enclose postage stamp and get a circular.

General Depot North-East corner of York avenue and Callowhill street. Private office, 401 York avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale in Harrisburg by C. A. BANNVART and LOUIS WYETH, where circulars containing valuable information, with full descriptions of each case, will be delivered gratis on application. Address

DR. FELIX BRUNON,
July 28, 1863-1y P. O. Box 99, Philadelphia, Pa.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—The subscriber, on North street, between Spruce and Filbert, cleans, repairs and fixes up Clocks. Satisfaction guaranteed.
sep9-1w* [illegible]

PAYMENT OF THE MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Harrisburg, Sept. 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, NO 46.

Much delay having unavoidably occurred in the payment of the militia called out by the proclamation of the Governor, and by the authority of the President of the United States, dated September 11, 1862, for the reason that the formalities of muster required by the United States regulations had necessarily been omitted in putting them into service; and a form of roll having been approved by the proper Department at Washington as a sufficient voucher at the Treasury for their payment, captains and officers commanding organizations of troops under the said call will immediately make application to this Department, distinctly stating their post office address, that printed blanks of the approved roll and the proper instructions may be at once furnished.

By order of the Governor.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General Pennsylvania.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed auditor to report distribution among creditors of the money arising from the sale, by the sheriff, of the real estate of JOHN H. BICKEL, hereby notifies all persons interested that they will be heard at his office, in Harrisburg, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1863, at 2 o'clock p. m., if they see proper to attend.

Sept. 8, 1863—s9d&w3t R. A. LAMBERTON.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Dauphin county, to distribute among creditors the balance in the hands of A. O. Hiester administrator of HENRY WALTERS, dec'd, as exhibited by his third supplemental account, will meet the parties interested, at his office, in the city of Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of OCTOBER next, at 10 o'clock a. m., of which they are hereby notified.

H. M. GRAYDON,
Sept. 7-dosw2w Auditor.

PIC-NIC.

THE
CITIZEN FIRE COMPANY
WILL GIVE A
GRAND PIC-NIC
ON SATURDAY, the 12th of SEPTEMBER;
For the Benefit of the Company.

☞ TICKETS TWENTY-FIVE CENTS—to be had of any of the Committee of Arrangements.

sep8-dtd G. W. DAVIS, Chairman.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.—The gas bill presented on the first inst must be paid on or before the 10th day of the month, otherwise the flow of gas will be stopped.

sept7-d3t LEVI GRAY, Supt

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—At Ettinger & Ullman's, 92 Market street, a competent man to carry on the shoe business. Good references required.

FOR SALE.—One Howe's Original Leather, and one family sewing machine, together with lasts and other shoemaker's fixtures. sep2-1wd.

DR. J. C. HOYER,
DENTIST,
OFFICE IN WYETH'S BUILDING,
In room formerly occupied by Dr. Carman,
CORNER OF MARKET STREET AND MARKET SQUARE.

EXEMPTIONS FROM THE DRAFT.

Persons having legal claims to exemption from the draft can have their cases prepared and presented to the Board on application to R. E. FERGUSON, Attorney-at-Law, Second street, opposite Buehler House. Office with Wm H. Miller, Esq. Aug 27-tf.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

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

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

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

jy7-1aw6m *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*