people must, in the constitutional way, elect another. The future of peace is distant, but it is hefere us, and we must be patient and hopeful. The vast powers, the tremendous energy, the noble Constitution of this country will outlast many more such blows as have been struck at it, and will rally again and again. The soberness of reflection will visit Southern as well as Northern radicals, and the conservative men of both sections will yet work together to repair the fil-effects of radicalism on both.

The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, 1863.

6. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

sunications will not be published in the Patrice ND Union unless accompanied with the name of the

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.. No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and State St., Bester Are our Agents for the PATRIOT AN UNION in those sities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and abscriptions 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 COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

ASSEMBLY, J. WESLEY AWL, Harrisburg. CHAS. H. ZIEGLER, Reed township.

SHRRIFF.

JOHN RAYMOND, Middletown. COUNTY COMMISSIONER, T. A. HAMILTON, (3 years,) Harrisburg, JACOB BUCK, (1 year,) Upper Parton.

> RECORDER. JAMES HORNING, Jefferson. TREASURER.

DAVID UMBERGER, Lower Paxten. DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, JOHN BUCK, West Hanover.

AUDITOR, JAMES M'CORMICK, Harrisburg.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMIT

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 COMMIT. Reams 144 S. Sixth Street, Second Story.

Chairman-Hon. CBARLES J. BIDDLE. Secretary-James F. Shunk, Esq. Treasurer-Col. WILLIAM H. KEICHLINE. The officers are in attendance daily at the Committee

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS,

Thursday, September 10. Frankford Springs, Beaver county. [To be addressed by Ston William Hopkins, B. M. Gilbson, Rsq., and Hen. William Glenn, of Wasnington county, and S. Hen. William Glemn, of Wasnington county, and S. B. Wilson. Esq., and R. B. Duugherty, Esq., of Beaver county.]

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

Taylorsulle, Greene county.

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

Manheim, Lancaster county. [To be addressed by Hon. Issac & Hiester, H. B. Swarr, and Samuel H. Reynoedt]

Leiperville, Delaware county. Saturday, September 12.

Hamburg, Borks county. Newton, Greene county.

Kreamer, Spyder county. [To be addressed by Mon. W

H. Miller]

Buckbern, Columbia county.

M. Miler J. Jerswille, Lancaster county. [To be addressed by Samuel H. Reynolds, Esq., and others] Manday, September 14.

Eucsday, September 15.

Executy, septemeer 13.

Brockville, Jeferron county. [fo be addressed by Mon. Hiester Clymer.]

Mentrose, Susquehanna.county.

Jelleytown, Greene county.

Jerseytown, Golumbia.county.

Milton, Northumberiand county. [To be addressed by Hon Anon W Parsons, Judge findley and George Northwap, saq , of Philadelphia, and Gen. Wm. H. Miller, of Harrisburg, and Jas C. Bucher, of Lewisburg.]

Wednesday, September 16.

Lock Haven, Clinton county. burg, Columbia county.

Thursday, Sontember 17. City of Lanciator ATC be addressed by Hon. J. Glaney Jones, Hen. Henry Clay Dean, Hon. Wan. A. Porter, B. E. Monaghan, Eeg, and others,]

H. E Monaghan, Req., and others.]

Philadelphia.

Williamsport, Lycoming county. [To be addressed by Hon A. V. Pacaeas, Hon Hiester Clymer, George Nerthrop, Eng., Hon. Wm. H. Miller, and others.]

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

Scranton, Luxerne county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Witte, Hon F. W. Haghes, Robt. P. Kane, and others.]

and others] Marray a School House, Greene county. Aaron Hafner's, Frederick township, Montgomery co. Orangezille, Columbia county. Berwick. Columbia county. Friday, September 18.

Slabtown, Columbia county. Catawises, Co.umb a 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. Bultitt, Eq., B. Markley Boyer, Esq., T. H. Ochleschlager, Esq.]

Dingman, Pike county. [To be addressed by Dr. P. F. Fulmer, Thomas A. Heller, Erq., and Hon. G. H.

reane county. Tharsday, September 24.

Washington Square, Whitepain township, Montgomer Benton, Columbia county. Oxford, Chester county. Chintonville, Venango county.

Přiděř, September 25. Conkstown, Rayeste county. [The several meetings in Yayette county to be addressed by Gon. John L. Dawson, Hou. Samuel A. Gilmore, Daniel Kaine, Ecq. Col. T. B. Searnght, John Fuller, Ecq., C. E. Boyle, Esq., Wm. H. Playford, Esq., and others.] Saturday, September 26.

Kutztown, Berks county. Monongahela City, Washington county. Perryopolis, Fayatte county. int Grove, Washington county.

Monday, September 28. Stroudsburg, Mouron county, [To be addressed by Thos. J. Miles, Hon. W. A. Porter, and others.] Tuesday, September 29.

Middl-burg, Snvd-r county. [To be addressed by Hon. Was. H. Miller.] Wednesday, September 30. Uniontown, Payette county:

Thursday, October 1, Cochran's Mills, Washington county. Friday, October 2. Saltlick township, Payette county,

Plough Tavern, Be ks county. Gaut's School House, Fayette county. Prosperi y, Was ington county. Kimbleville, Chester county. Thursday. October 8.

Carliele, Cumber and county. [A grand rally, to be dr seed by distinguished at Downingtown, Chester county.

Saturday, October 3.

Friday, October 9. Springfield, Payette county. Yellow Taverz, Beiks county. Saturday, October 10.

Dawson's Station, Pavette courty. Hatboro', Montgomery county. Monday, October 12. Reading, Berks county.

Freystown, Vork county. [Evening.]

Ir is denied that the South has yet equipped and drilled the slaves. She could levy 200 000 able bodied negroes and have some

700,000 left to carry on agricultural pursuits.

Our County Tecket.

We congratulate the people of Dauphin sounty upon the excellence of the Democratic ticket nominated by the County Convention on Tuesday. It is seldom that a ticket so unexceptionable in all its parts is presented by any party, especially in times when political feelings run high, as they do now. We rejoice for many reasons that the gentlemen selected by the Convention are, without en exception, proper and competent men, but more especionly because we are not without hope that the ticket will be elected, in which case the party will be honored by their representatives and the people benefited.

In supporting the Democratic nominees it is not necessary that we should make a single remark in disparagement of the qualifications or moral character of the candidates put forward by the Abelition party. It is sufficient for our purpose that they are the candidates of that party, friendly to the National and State Administrations; supporters of their arbitrary and destructive measures;; advocates of megro emancipation, of confiscation, of the suspension of habeas corpus at the will of the President; and further that the contest between the nominees of the Democratic party and them is one in which the former are arrayed on the side of the Constitution and the Union, of the preservation of our republican institutions, of personal freedom, and of the dominance of the white race; to all of which, in our judgment, and, as we believe, in the judgment of a majority of the people, the condidates of the Abolition party are opposed. The difference between the Democratic party and the party of Mr. Lincoln is one of principle, and irreconcileable; and, believing that the great mass of the people, influenced by reason, by love of freedom, by particlity for race, and by every temporal interest, lean strongly to the Democratic principle, we see no reason why, on this ground alone, the Bemocratic ticket should not be elected, even in Daughin county, without strongly pressing the claims of our candidates for support upon their superior atrees for the positions for which they have been respectively cominated.

But if this should hereafter be made a question by the Abolition leaders, in their efforts they have deposited their ballets on the 13th to elect the candidates of their party, we shall find little difficulty in showing that in every essential qualification the nominees of the Dem-

coratic party excel their opponents. Would any man of judgment, not swayed by party feeling, hesitate a mement to give the preference to Awl over Alleman, er Zeigler ever Keiser, for the Assembly, if only qualification were considered? We think not. If the socuting is to be carried beyond mere capability; if social position, moral character, and, ant he case of Awl and Akeman, military merit, are to be considered, why we are equally safe there. And so it is in respect to the balance of the tickets—in the qualification of our candidates we claim superiority, in every other respect, except as to mere military service in the case of the candidates for the sherifalty, our candidates are at least the equals of their opponents.

This being so, we have the decided advantage of principle. Our candidates stand.upoz a rock, the Abolition candidates upon sand. On the Democratic side we contend for the Constitution as it is and the Union os it was; for the administration of the government under the Constitution and laws, not outside of and above them; for the superiority of the white over the African race, and for the dominancy of the former over the latter where the two races are thrown together as they are in the United States. The Abolitionists entertain antagonistic sentiments and pursue a policy opposed to these ideas.

The issue is to be decided at the polls, and if we believe that the white men of Dauphin county are true to themselves, we cannot doubt the success of the Democratic cicket.

As yet we have no Senatorial cundidatewhen the conferees make a commution, we shall have semething to say, in addition, of the ticket as a whole.

Let every Democrat be active and untiring, and we will have little to fear.

WHO IS THE SOLDIER'S REAL FRIEND? Extract from the decision of Judge Woon-WARD 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 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."

NATIVE AMERICANISM. "I am not and never have been a 'Native Amer-

ican' in any political sense, any more than I am or have been a Whig, Antimason 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 eaucus 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. WOODWARD, Pittsburg, Sept. 14, 1852.

That " Private Letter" from Luzerne. Upon the authority, as we are told, of a "private letter received in this city from Lu-

rication. Such base falsehoods are the chie weapons upon which the Abolition journals appear to rely for agitating the public mind, and withdrawing attention from the misdeeds of their party. We believe nothing they assert, unless accompanied by the proof, and feel no thesitation in expressing the opinion that the Luzerne story is an unmitigated falsehood.

THE SOLDIERS' RIGHT TO VOTE. When a soldier returns to his election district resumes all the civil rights of vitizenship, and this 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 DISFBANCHISE our volunteer soldiers. At strikes us that this is an inacourate use of language. The Constitution would disfrenchise no qualified voter. But, to secure purity of election, it would have its voters in the place where theu are bestiknown 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 êts exercise. - GRO. W. WOODWARD.

The Income Tax for 1862. For wise purposes, no doubt, the persons appointed by the Federal Administration to assess and collect what is termed the "Income Tax." seem to have made up their minds to take no steps in that direction until after the election. Whatever their motive may be for costponing the collection of this tex to a future day, we certainly have no adequate motive for refraining from calling the attention of the people to the fact that the tax is impending sand will be collected as soon as possible after of October. The tax which will be collected this year is that which is to be assessed on -the incomes from all sources for the year 1862, and will be by no means a light tax. After the gentlemen charged with the important duty of assessing this tax are ready te commence operations, there will be served upon every person whose income exoceds, or is supposed to exceed \$600, a circular, of which, for public information, we append a copy. It will be seen that almost everything conceivable, within the reach of human production, whether of the head or hands, is taxed, and pretty well taxed. Every citizen residing in the United States who is in receipt of an income exceed. ing \$600, will be called upon for three per cent. on the excess, after deducting "from the gross amount returned," such items as are specified in the circular; and every citizen reiding in the United States whose income exseeds \$10,000, will be required to pay five per ment., after the aforesaid deductions from the 'gross amount"-that is, the \$600 allowed by daw, taxes and rent actually paid, necessary repairs, insurance, pay and subsistence for necessary hired labor, and interest on incum

It is not our intention at present to enter minutely into details; but to show how onerous this Income Tax is likely to prove, we will suppose ourselves in the receipt of an income from all sources, of \$10,000. Frem this there will be deducted the \$500 allowed by law and the other items, say \$1000 in all, deaving us a temble income of \$9,000. We put out: \$7,000 of this at 6 per cent., say, and retain \$2,000 for family expenses. Our \$7,000 at six per cent. yields us \$420, while the collector of the tax demands from us the five per cent., called for by the law, on the \$9,000, amounting to \$450. Nor is the tax of three per cent. on the mechanic, laborer, farmer er clerk who is struggling to support a large family, in these high-priced : times, on an income of \$800 or \$900. less severe.

But this will be scalized by our fellow-citizens who depend upon honest labor, by head er hand, for a livelihood, before the tax collector's ink has dried upon the receipt in full which each will receive upon payment, and therefore it is unnecessary to pursue the subject. The anly class who can afford to pay this and other federal daxes without feeling the oppression, is made up of those who enjoy the patronage of the administration as office. holders with targe salaries, or have a carte blanche to rob the treasury at pleasure as contractore, jobbers, agents, &c.

With these introductory remarks we subjoin a copy of the circular, to which we invite attention. It will be well, in looking over it, to reflect that no government can be maintained without taxation of some kind, direct or indirect. At this time, under the glorious reign of the Abolition party, we pay bothbut it is some consellation to know that we people under the sun are better able to bear taxation than we. That is an idea that should never be parted with-it will enable us with less reluctance to fork over the tax this year and next year and every other year that Abolitionism maintains the ascendency in the gov-

Since the above was put in type we have heard that the assessor has already commenced distributing the circular, and that ten days are allowed within which to make return.

INCOME TAX FOR 1862. INCOME TAX FUE 1802.

The Income Tax is imposed upon a certain preportion of the income of these two classes, viz:

1st. Every person residing in the United States; and every citizen residing abroad who is in the employment of the Government of the United States.

2d. Every citizen of the United States residing abroad, and so the the employment of the Government of the United States.

Every person in the first class will be taxed at the rate of three per cent. when his or her annual gains, profits, or income exceed \$600, and do not exceed \$10,-Every person in the first class will be taxed at the rate of five per cent, when the annual gains, profits, or income exceed \$10.000, after the following deductions are made from the gross amounts returned, (as per tale page 2.) viz: lst The \$600 allowed by law.

2d. Other nationa', State and local taxes assessed for 1862, and paid.

3d. Rent actually paid for the dwelling house or estate or upied as the residence of the person assessed.

4th. Necessary repairs to property yielding the income; or neurance thereon; or pay for hired abovers, and their ambaiatence, employed in conducting his busi-

and upon a portion of said amount three per cent. has been withheld by the officers of companies, corporations and associations, from interest or dividends therein due him, such income will be subject to a tax of two per cent. additional upon so much thereof as may have been previously subjected to a cuty of three per cent. by the officers of the companies, corporations, or associations aforesaid.

r associations aforesaid.

But in no case, whether a person is subject to a tax

of three or five per cent. is a higher ate of tax than 1 1/2 per cent. to be collected from that portion of income devived from interest upon notes, bonus, or other securities of the United States, ties of the United States,

Where a husband and wife live together, and their taxable income is in excess of \$600, they will be entitled to but one deduction of \$600, that being the average fixed by law as an estimated commutation for the expense of maintaining a family. Where they live apart, by diverce or under contract of separasion, they will be taxed separately, and the cack entitled to a deduction of \$600.

On the following pages will be found detailed statements to assist in making out returns.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF SOURCES OF INCOME AND THE AMOUNT DERIVED FROM EACH, DU-RING THE YEAR 1862:

Gross amounts wust be stated. ____ AMOUNTS. 1. Income of a resident in the United

Btates from profits on any trade, business, or vocation, or any in-terest therein, wherever carried on 2. From rents, or the use of real estate 3. From interest on notes, bonus, mortgaiges, or other personal securities, not those of the United States..... From interest on notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States....

5. From interest or dividends on any bonds other evidences of indebtedness any railroad company or corpo

7. From interest on bonds or dividends on stock, shares or property in gas, bridge, canal, turnpike, express, telegraph, seamboat ferry-boat, or manufacturing company or corporation, or from the business usually done thereby.

8. From property, securicles, or stocks owned in the United States by a citizen thereof residing abroad, not in the amployment of the Govern-

14. From all surces not herein enumerated

Total..... DETAILED STATEMENT OF DEDUCTIONS AUTHORIZED TO BE MADE: 1. Expenses necessarily incurred and paid in carrying on any trade, business, or vocation, such as rent of store, clerk hire, insurance, fuel, freight, stock, capital. or deposits in any bank, trust company, or savin s institutions, insurance or railroad company, from which 3 per cent thereen was wich held by the officers thereof, between September 1st and December 31st, 1862, juclusive....

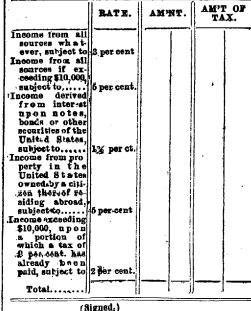
nount paid by a farmer or planter for—

(a) Hired labor, including the subsistence of the laborers.

(b) For necessary repairs upon his farm

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the following is a true on property, reas, interest, its identa, salary, of from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation, or from any other source whatever, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1862, both days inclusive, and subject to an income Tax under the excise laws of the United States:

Total....



Assistant Assessor.

NEWS OF THE DAY. BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. Washington, Sept. 9.—Major General Rosecrans' report of the operations in Middle Ten-

nessee is officially promulgated. It embraces the preliminaries which resulted in driving the cebels out of that portion of the State, from the occupation of Murfreesboro', a point two hundred and twelve miles from the nearest base of supplies. Our total loss was 85 killed, 462 mounded,

and 13 missing. We captured many small arms, three field pieces, six caissons, three limbers, three rifled siege pieces without carriages, besides arms destroyed by the cavalry, quartermasters' stores, eighty-nine flags, 8'500 sacks of corn. The total number of prisoners taken was fifty-nine commissioned officers and fifteen hundred and seventy five non-commissioned

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The life interest of seventeen different persons to sundry parcels of ground and improvements forfeited and condemned to the United States under the Confiscation act, was sold to day under a decree of the Court. The attendance of persons was large. Provost Marshal Todd was present, and gave notice that the military authorities had taken possession of eight of the houses, and would retain them until they shall see proper to surrender the premises.

officers and privates.

"private letter received in this city from Luzerne county," a dreadful assassination of a
"gentleman" of that county by an infuriated
"Copperhead" is announced.

We believe the story as told to be an atrocious canard—in plain English, a wicked fab-Col. Lamon, U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia, expressed his regret that the military authorities had interfered with the FROM CHARLESTON

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 9 .- The Richmond Enquirer of the 8th contains the following im-

portant news: CHARLESTON, Sept. 7 .- Morris Island was evacuated yesterday afternoon. The enemy had advanced their sappers up to the moat of Wagner, and it being impossible to hold it, Gen. Beauregard ordered its evacuation, which took place at noon. The enemy now hold Cummings' Point, in full view of the city.

Heavy firing is now going on between the monitors and our batteries on Sullivan's Island and Fort Moultrie.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7-noon. A dispatch from Major Stephen Ellicott, commanding at Fort Sumpter, announcing that a flag of truce demanding the immediate surrender of that fort has just been received from Admiral Dahlgren, by Lieutenant Brown, of the steamer Palmetto State. Gen. Beauregard telegraphed to Major Ellicott to reply to Dahlgren that he can have Fort Sumpter when he takes it and holds it, and that in the mean time such demands are purile and unbecoming.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.-8 P. M.-At six o'clock, p. m., the iron-clads and Monitors approached Fort Sumpter closer than usual, and opened a hot fire against it. Our batteries on Sullivan's Island, including Fort Moultrie, replied heavily. The firing is still going on.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 6 .- With the exception of a few shells thrown at our pontoons yesterday, nothing occurred to break the monotony at this place. The enemy seem quiet both above and below the place, and there is no

further indication of an attack. The best informed persons think that no attack will be made here, but an effort will be made to flank Two privates, four regulars and one of Gen. Rosecrans' telegraph operators were captured

yesterday near Running Water Bridge. ATLANTA, Sept. 7 .- A few of the enemy are at Walohatchie and another force is advancing

on Rome, Georgia. ATLANTA, Sept. 9 .- Passengers from Chattanooga report a force of the enemy at Waxhatchie. The number is not known. We learn from Rome that another force is advancing on that point from East Tennessee. There is no recent movement to report.

FROM NEWBERN, N. C.

IMPORTANT MISSION-PEACE MEETINGS. NEWBERN, N. C., Sept. 6 .- Hon. David Hilton, representative of this department, left here on the 2d inst. for Washington, on important business of a commercial and civil character. The Raleigh Standard is filled with the reports of the proceedings of peace meetings held in different counties, which fearlessly endorse the course of the Standard.

N. Y. DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. JUDGE HAND TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.-The Democratic State Convention met here this morning, and was temporarily organized by the choice of Judge Hand as temporary chairman.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. MORRIS ISLAND REPORTED EVACUATED BY THE REBELS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 9 .- The steamship Daniel Webster arrived from City Point and reports Morris Island evacuated by the confed-

BY THE MAILS. ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

LATEST FROM CHATTANOOGA.

The following accounts are from rebel sources: CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 4 .- The enemy were signalling all night on Waldron's bridge, but everything is remarkably quiet across the river

There are no further indications of an ad-

vance on the part of Rosecrans.

Capt. J. H. Rhodes, of the 1st Confederate infantry, was shot at noon to-day, for encouraging desertions from his own company, and embezzling the money of substitutes. He made a short speech, acknowledging the justice of the sentence, manifested little concern, and died without a struggle. Lieut. Col. Adolphe, of the same regiment, was cashiered and conscripted yesterday, for being concerned in the

same offences. [SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 5 .- Although the armies are in close proximity, there are no indications of an early engagement, but a slight cause may bring it on at any moment. Our artillery at Drivar's Ferry opened on the enemy at six o'clock this morning, for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of the position of the enemy's batteries. They responded promptly, and for half an hour a lively artillery duel was kept up without injury to our side.

[ANCTHER DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, Sept. 7 .- A special dispatch to the Confederacy says that Col. Morrison, of the 1st Georgia cavalry, repulsed the enemy at Diamond Gap, on the night of the 3d. Our loss was two wounded. The enemy's loss is not known. The brigade fell back south of

the Tennessee river. The enemy shelled Loudon on the 2d inst.. and killed two women. The bridge was burnt, to prevent the enemy's crossing.

FROM CHARLESTON.

REBEL TROOPS FIRED ON BY A REBEL BATTERY IN MISTAKE-BOMBARDMENT OF FORTS WAG-NEB AND GREGG-FEDERAL ATTACKS ON CUM-MING'S POINT REPULSED. From rebel sources we have the following :

CHARLESTON, Sept. 4 .- About two o'clock on Monday morning, as the steamer Sumner was transporting parts of the 23d Georgia, 61st North Carolina and 26th South Carolina regiments from one position in this harbor to anther, she was fired at by one of the batteries on Sullivan's Island, owing to a misapprehension of her character, and several soldiers were immediately killed. Others took to the water, and it is feared some of them were drowned. The greater body of them were, however, got into position of safety. CHARLESTON, Sept. 5.—To day has witnessed

another furious bombardment of Forts Wagner and Gregg by the enemy's fleet and land batteries. The firing was begun at daylight and was maintained steadily till dark. A monitor is now firing at Fort Moultrie. Another assault on Battery Wagn-r is deemed not improbable to-night. Since yesterday no further attack has been made on built brick Sumpter, which has been held twenty days against all the efforts of the enemy's great guns by land and sea. Seven thousand five hundred and fifty-one shots have been fired at it; 3,495 have struck outside and 2 130 inside. The fl g has been shot away fourteen times. The orders against exposure having been rigidly enforced. Our casualties were few.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, S.pt 6-9 80 A. M-The bompardment of Batteries Wagner and Gregg has been incessant for the last thirty-two hours. The noise of the cannonade is tremendous. Last night the enemy landed near Cumming's Point, in barges, and assaulted Battery Gregg. The assault was repulsed. No particulars have yet been received.

CONFLICT WITH DESERTERS.

CHICAGO, Septemeer 8 .- A detachment of the 16th Illinois cavilry attempted to arrest some deserters near Mason, Effingham county, in this State, last night. The deserters were aided by about twenty citizens. A number of shots were fired, wounding two soldiers and sale, and said that the purchasers must be governed by the fact accordingly. Even under ously wounded; also several citizens who aided this restriction the life estate sold at from one them were wounded Considerable excitement prevals throughout the country.

FOREIGN NEWS-LATEST.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS. St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 8 .- The steamship Adriatic, from Liverpool on the 1st, was boarded off Cape Race to day and the following

summary of news obtained: The London Times of September 1 says in regard to the destination of the suspicious and powerful armor plated frigates in Laird's yard: We do not think it morally right that ships like these should leave our ports for such service as that for which they are intended. We do not wish to see any more of them sail on the same errand.

A dispatch from London, of the 1st of September, says: The Richmond government had made a pressing appeal to the Spanish government to obtain recognition of the Confederate States, offering to guarantee to Spain the possession of Cuba and Porto Rico. The Spanish government declined

The Liverpool Mercury professes to have reliable information that the Vanderbuilt was sunk by the Alabama August 13, latitude 47, ongitude 45.

The Polish insurrection is (Sept 1) still raging. Telegraphic advices report a great victory at Kanow, but on which side is not stated.

sent to Siberia all its inhabitants, men, women and children—a thousand souls in all—and confiscated their estates, for executing a Russian spy caught near the village. Warsaw, August 29, 1863.—The national

government has issued a decree forbidding the exercise of the censorship in Warsaw. The chief censor, M. Tobiac Žecreauzki, has consequently already tendered his resignation.

that Russia will not reply to the three notes, but will give a constitution to Poland. THE GERMAN CONGRESS.

gress of Princes does not prove satisfactory to the German people, revolution may follow.

MARYLAND. HOLLAND, UNCONDITIONAL UNION, NOMINATED-

PENSIONS REDUCED. Washington. Sept. 8 .- The delegates of the Unconditional Union Convention of the Fifth Congressional district of Maryland to-day nominated E. L. Holland, of Baltimore county, as their candidate for Congress. This district was represented by Charles B. Calvert during

principle is of general application.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S ORDER, NO. 92. JIM LANE'S BLOOD AND THUNDER RAID INTO

MISSOURI PROBABLY STOPPED. General Schofield has issued the following

the service of the United States will be used only for the defence of their respective States. They will not be permitted to pass from one State into the other without express orders from the district commander. No armed bodies of men not belonging to the United States troops or to those portions of the State militia of Kansas and Missouri which have been placed under the orders of the department commander by the Governor of the respective States, will be permitted, under any pretence what-

ever, to pass from one State to the other. By command of Major General Schofield.

ARMY OF THE FRONTIER.

HE REBELS UNDER GENS. COOPER AND STEELE DEFEATED BY GEN. BLUNT. FORT GIBSON, Indian Territory, August 29, via Leavenworth, Sept. 5 .- Gen. Blunt, with his army, forty-five hundred strong, including twenty pieces of artillery, crossed the Arkansas river on the 22d, and offered battle to the rebel Generals Steele and Cooper, who had massed on his front eleven thousand men. After a faint show of resistance the enemy commenced a retreat, which soon turned into a disorderly flight. They abandoned all their pro-

pot, on Red river.

The Indian Territory is now clear of rebels. Blunt is marching on Fort Smith, which will doubtless fall without a struggle.

REBEL ATTACK ON BATH, VA.

St. John's Run, Va., (On line of Baltimore and Ohio railroad,) Sept. 8 .- Our force at Bath, compesed of parts of two companies of Col. Wynkoop's 20th Pennsylvania cavalry, were attacked this morning, at 3 o'clock, by a party of rebels, whose force is estimated at from 50 to 250. The rebels eluded some of our pickets. Col. D. M. Strother, of the 3d Virginia cavalry, who was at bath, states that our forces resisted the attack with much gallantry and drove back the enemy. A party at once started in pursuit, but with what success

AN ATTACK BY IMBODEN. HARPER'S FERRY, Va., September 7 .- Imboden, with a rebel force of 1,200, attacked Maj. Stephens at Moorfield, in Hardy county, Va., the day before yesterday, Mejor Stephens had

DIED.

Mrs. Many Herzel, of Dauphin, aged 57 years 5 nonths and 10 days. The funeral will take place from the residence of her

WAS left at the premises of the subscriber, a dork brown MULE, very poor—the left front foot very near cut off. The owner is requested to co e forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away, otherwise it will be sold according to law.

Sep10-3td*

JAMES MAHON.

TALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRI-VALUABLE.—The subscriber will sel at private sale that valuable Tavern Strnd, situate on Ridge Boad, in he Rixth Ward, Harrisburg, corner of Broad street, being 26 feet in front and 72 feet deep. The improvements are a two-story frame Tavern House, with three-story back building Hydrant water in the premises, and other conveniences. The property is calculated either for a store or a botel, being eligibly situated. For terms apply on the premises to HEN TY BOSTGEN.

HARRISBURG, September 9, 1863

P. S.—The subscriber will also sell a fine six year old horse and family carriage, having no use for the same. sep 10-tf

A OTICE.—The subscriber on North

OTICE.—The subscriber, on North

DIC-NIC.

CITIZEN FIRE COMPANY

GRAND PIC-NIC ON SATURDAY, the 12th of SEPTEMBER.

For the Benefit of the Company. TOKETS TWENTY-FIVE CENTS-to be had

G. W. DAVIS, Chairman,

THE POLISH INSURRECTION After burning a Polish village the Russians

Paris, Sept. 1, 1863 .- It is reported in Paris

In Frankfort it is thought that if the Con-

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

Much complaint is made here by soldiers who were disabled in the Mexican and other wars, in consequence of their pensions being diminished from \$6 a mouth to \$4 and \$2, in accordance with the recommendations of the medical examiners appointed under a late act of Congress, on the ground that their dibability by wounds had been so reduced as to justify the curtailment of the pensions. The

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, J St. Louis, Mo., September 4. }
The militia of Kansas and Missouri not in

C. W. MARSH, Ass. Adjt. Gen. J. A. CAMPBELL, Ass. Adjt. Gen.

perty. Blunt pursued them a hundred miles south of the Arkansas, to Perryville, which is only fifty miles from the Red river. At this point he captured and destroyed the commissary depot. They continued their flight to Boggy de-

THE ENEMY DEFEATED AND DRIVEN OFF.

only 300 men, and he fell back, without loss, on Cumberland.

is not known.

son-in-law, C. H. Rhoads, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends and relatives are invited to attend.

New Advertisements.

atreet, between Spruce and Filbert, cleans, repairs and fixes up Clocks. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE WILL GIVE A

of any of the Commi see of Arrangements.
(are leave the Pennsylvania Rail, oad depot at 9 a. m.