is alive, and thereby exposing him to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction. be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or undergo an imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, or both or either. at the discretion of the Court. Pur. Dig. 221, pl. 26. The Commissioners who revised the

Criminal Code, add this note upon the statute: "This section merely puts the common law definition of a malicious and defamatory libel, in a statutory form; the object of the Commissioners being to assign this crime a place in the statute laws, in order to admonish and in-

In this case we know not who to censure most severely-the Governor who, without inquiry or reflection suffered himself to be imposed upon by the falsehoods of heated partisans, or the partisans themselves who deliberately violated the truth in order to scoure a parden for worthless and dangerous men simply because they were Abolitionists. Of this we are certain. Justice has been outraged, and those who committed the crime are Andrew G. Curtin and the mendacious partisans who petitioned for the pardon of Oliver and Oster-

"Bob, you are missing all the sights on this side," "Never mind, Bill, I'm sighting all the misses on this side."

# The Patriot & Union.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT wn linton unless accompanied with the name of th

### **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. SHEBIFF.

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

JAMES HORNING, Jefferson. TREASURER.

DAVID UMBERGER, Lower Paxton. DIRECTOR OF THE POGE, JOHN BUCK, West Hanover.

JAMES M'CORMICK, Jr., 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-

Rooms 144 S. Sixth Street, Second Story. Secretary James F. Shunk, Esq. Treasures-Col. WILLIAM H. KRICHLINE The officers are in attendance daily at the Committee

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Saturday, September 12. Hamburg, Berks county. Newton, dreene county.

Kreamer, Suyder county. [To be addressed by Hon.

H. Miller.]

Millersville, Lancaster county. [To be addressed by Samuel H. Reynolds, Esq., and others.] Monday, September 14.

Buckhorn, Columbia county. Tuesday, September 15. Brockville, Jefferson county. [To be addressed by Hen

Hieter Clymer.]

Montrose, Susquehanna county.

Jolleytown, Greene county.

Jorneytown, Golumbia county.

Milton, Northumbériand county.

[To be addressed by Marie and County.

Hon. Ansou V. Parsons, Judge Findley and George Northrop, Est, 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 Nerthrop, Esq., Hon. Wm. H. Miller, and others.]

Meadville, Crawtord 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 1

and others ]
Murray s School House, Greene county.
Aaron Hafner's, Frederick township, Montgor
Orangeville, Columbia county.
Berwick, Columbia county. Friday, September 18.

Slabtown, Columbia county. Catawisea, Columbia county.
Union Corner, Northumberland county. Saturday, September 19.

Manderbach's, Berks county.

Chester Springs, Chester county. [To be addressed by Hop. Wm. Bigler and Hon. Richard Yaux, John C. Bullitt, Etq., B. Markley Boyer, Esq., T. H. Ochlaschiager, Esq.]

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

Clarkeville.

Clarkesville, oreene county.

Thursday, September 24. Washington Square, Whitepain township, Montgomer 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. Kutstewn, Berks county.
Monongabala City, Washington county.
Perryopolis, Fayette county.
Pleasant Grove, Washington county.

Monday, September 28. Strondsburg, 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. Pleagh Tavern, Berks county. Prosperity, Washington county. Kimbleville, Chester county.

Thursday. October 8. Carlisis, Cumberland county. [A grand raily, to be dr.ssed by distinguished speakers.] Downingtown, Chester county. Friday, October 9.

Springfield, Payette county. Saturday, October 10.

Yellow Tavern, Berks county. Dawson's Station, Fayette county. Hatbero', Montgomery county.

Monday, October 12. Preystown, York county. [Evening.] Another Rebel Raid Anticipated.

For some time past the public mind has been agitated by apprehensions of another rebel raid over our borders. We are not ourselves clear of an uneasy feeling on the subject, and it is said to be almost universal among the people inhabiting that portion of Maryland bordering on the Potomac. It has been represented to us that many residents of Williamsport, Hagerstown and other exposed points; have already fled from their homes in anticipation of a fresh invasion, and every day adds to the number of the fugitives. We know that on several occasions recently detachments of rebel troops have dashed across the Potomacinto Maryland, alarming the inhabitants and committing some depredations. Only a day or two ago it was rumored that a body of Confederate cavalry had dashed into Williamsport. This has not been confirmed, and we therefore conclude that the rumor was false. But whether there is actual, present danger of invasion or not, the idea has seized the public mind, and the impression is rapidly extending.

Let us see whether there is or is not any

well-grounded reason for this fear. If it is the interest of the rebels to make another raid-if their commissariat needs replenishing and they can find what they want in Maryland and Pennsylvania—it is reasonably to suppose that—if they can see their way in and out again clear thex will pay us another visit.

The question, then, is, have we force enough to spare, and in the right position to make the attempt on their part dangerous, or to prevent

We have no doubt that the Administration have military force enough to spare to meet and successfully foil any attempt of Lee to reinvade Marvland and Pensylvania-but, unfortunately, it is too much scattered to be made immediately available; and if the Confederate General can safely detach 60,000 troops from the rebel army covering Richmond, he can, by a sudden dash, push on to Chambersburg, and probably to the Susquehanna, without encountering much resistance. This is not as it should be-and from the single fact that the frontier is so unguarded, many infer that the Administration are purposely inviting a raid, in order that they may have a reasonable pretext for declaring martial law, and putting Pennsylvania under military government. Nor is the inference irrational. We all know that the army of Gen. Meade has been reduced to the extent of fifty or sixty thousand for the purpose, as alleged, of preventing an outbreak in New York city during the progress of the draft, when every sane man knows that the municipal police and State militia would have been entirely competent to preserve order. Besides, all danger of a riot in the city, in consequence of the draft, ceased the moment the draft was completed, and yet the troops are still retained there. There may be reasons of State for the retention of the half of General Meade's army at a point so remote from the headquarters of that General, but if there are the public are unacquainted with them. After the battle of Gettysburg, or, certainly, after it had countermarched to its present quarters in Virginia, the strength of the Army of the Potomac could not have exceeded, if it reached in number, 100,000 men. What other reductions it has experienced we know not, but the withdrawal from it of the troops now quartered in and around New York must have brought it down to less than 50,000 men. Giving due credit for all the increase it may have derived from the conscripts under the present draft, the Army of the Potomac, fit for active service, does not to-day number more than 60,000; a force by far too weak to guard the Capital and defeat Lee in any movement he may have in contemplation.

There are troops—how many regiments we know not-now uselessly employed in some sections of this State, that many people of good sense believe would be more advantageously posted on or near the Southern border.

The Administration seem to think differently. Why they do is a mystery. They may have good reasons for the course they are pursuing; but so long as these reasons are unknown to the people, they are of no avail in forming the public judgment. To the border people the motive for the disposition made of the forces they must depend upon for protection, if protection is voucheafed to them, is inscrutable. Hence they are uneasy and supicious, and are deserting their homes, seeking refuge in more remote places from the dangers they believe to be impending, and which they are persuaded the Administration are purposely inviting, and will make no serious and effectual effort to avert.

We trust the fears so generally entertained may not be realized—but we are far from believing that they are groundless.

## "The Only Loyal Ticket."

The U.S. Gazette publishes the Abolition State ticket, headed Andrew G. Curtin and the Philadelphia local nominations, and pronounces the whole to be "the only loyal ticket" nominated. Loyal to what, in the name of Heaven? A party that has deliberately trampled upon the Constitution and laws, incited violence, clothed the President with despotic power, placed the military above the civil authority, outraged every Christian and Democratic principle, arbitrarily seized and imprisoned citizens, denied the privilege of habeas corpus. created a useless army of office holders to eat out the substance of the people, plundered the public treasury, and are now carrying on an expensive and bloody war for the simple purpose of establishing their own pernicious, fanatical and despotic principles, can be loyal to nothing but the spririt of evil. Loyal, indeed! Why the Devil might with as much truth profess loyalty to the government of the Great Supreme, as this incendiary, revolutionary and bloody Abolition party claim to be considered loyal to the free, Republican institutions of the United States. It is the worst kind of treason for political miscreants like these, who have driven their murderous poniards into the very vitals of the Constitution, to ery out loyalty! and hypocritically put on the guise of patriotism while all their principles and efforts tend to the destruction of the government.

### Hon. Charles R. Buckalew.

The Boston Courier, one of the ablest papers published in New England, of Old Line Whig proclivities, and conservative in its present

ing, calls it "the noble letter of Mr. Bucka-

"It is a great thing for that State to have chosen such a Senator. However a subservient majority may vote in the body of which he is a member, sentiments like his, frankly proclaimed, will lead the popular mind and effect

due refermations in time.' The compliment is well deserved and, coming from the source it does, will no doubt be gratifying to our Senator, and to all those who took an active part in securing his election. Mr. Buckalew is one of the ablest men and saundest statesmen in Pennsylvania or out of it; and we predict that the State, already proud of him, will have stronger reasons to be so before the expiration of the Senatorial term than she has now. If our government survive the present crisis, and his physical vigor shall prove equal to the duties imposed by his position, a glorious future is before him.

### Bucks County.

A tremendous meeting of the Democracy of Bucks county and parts of Montgomery, was held in New Britain township on the 3d inst. Gen. Wm. T. Rogers presided. The meeting was ably addressed by Hon. A. V. Parsons. and was a great success. The Doylestown Democrat 88.V8:

"Thousands had given up the business of the day—the farmer had left his plow, the me chanic his workshop, &c., to devote one day to the glorous cause of the Union and Democracy, Woodward and Lowrie. It was like the return of the good old days of Jackson, when the people radied in their strength to roll up large majorities. They now feel the necessity of a change in our rulers, that harmony, peace and prosperity may return to us again.

"Conspicuous among those on the stand were Dr. Amos Griffiths and Gen. John Davis. Dr. Griffiths is in his 94th year, and Gen. Davis in his 74th. These men came out to show their devotion to the cause in which they have so long labored. The ladies, too, graced the grove with their presence, and their enchanting smiles gave zest to the occasion."

The following are among the resolutions

Resolved, That this government was ordained by white freemen for themselves and their posterity; and that we reprobate as unnatural monstrous the attempt of the present Abolition administration and its followers to vest the negro with political rights, and elevate him to an equality with the white race; and we denounce the employment of negro slaves as soldiers as an insult to the white volunteers. and as the violation of common humanity and

Christian civilization. Resolved, That the right of free and unobstructed suffrage is the sacred ark of our liberties, and that any attempt to violate it, interfere with or obstruct it, should be met by resistance to the death. That we freely accord to our political opponents the exercise of their rights at the polls; we claim for ourselves the same inestimable privileges which are guaranteed by the Constitution and secured by legis. lation. That we warn those in power who may be wicked or foolish enough to meditate such interference, that any attempt to obstruct the voter in the exercise of that right, either by martial law, military force, test oath, or intimidation, will be considered and treated as an overt act against the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representative are requested to take steps, during the session of the next Legislature, to inquire what corporations have required their employees to against the Democratic ticket under the pain of a dismissal; and also to inquire what railroad companies have excluded Democratic papers from their trains; and, in either case, when a corporate body has thus flagrantly violated its charter of incorporation, we further instruct our Senators and Representatives to leges thus abused.

Resolved. That the salvation of the country depends upon the success of the Constitutional Democracy at the polls at the next election, and that we hail the nomination, by the State Convention, of Hon. George W. Woodward, the patriot, jurist and statesman, as our standard bearer, and Walter H. Lowrie, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, as a sure omen of success; and we pledge ourselves to the support of these worthy representatives of our principles as a sacred duty to our country and to our posterity.

### [Communicated]

ANOTHER BAID ANNOUNCED .- The Telegraph of the 8th announces a new rebel raid in preparation. That paper states: .

"As they [the rebels] caunot participate in the election, they hope to control its result by attracting the attention of loyal men to the field, and engaging them in a work of repressing invasion. For these reasons the rebels are now preparing to invade Pennsylvania."

As this paper is in close and constant communication with the "government" at Washington, and through it with the "administration" at Richmond, one need not go far to discover from whence this official note of coming dan-

If it be true, why not stregthen the defence of our border by the 10,000 troops of all arms at present unnecessarily stationed in Schuylkill and Luzerne counties; the 2,000 or 3,000 in Dauphin and its neighborhood. The noble army of Leaguers, Major Generals, Provost Marshals-clerks particularly-might remain on this side of the Susquehanna to watch contractors and enforce the draft, but all others should be packed off immediately, that "the attention of loyal men" may not be attracted to the field!"

If it be true, why not get into the field at once the 40,000 men en duty at New York? If it be true, why does Gov. Curtin advertise to display his oratory along the western border of the State, while the threat of invasion is hanging over the southern? Is he afraid of the loyalty of York, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton and Adams counties?

If it be true, is General Couch ready with his forces to repel such invasion without the aid of the loval men of which the Telegraph is the special organ?

### THE SOLDIERS' RIGHT TO VOTE.

When a soldier returns to his election district, he resumes all the civil rights of citizenship, and his residence being unimpaired by his temporary absence, he has a right to vote on election day, but under the Constitution, to which his fealty is due, he can acquire no right to vote elsewhere, except by a change of residence from one district to another.

\* \* \* The learned judge deprecates a construction that shall disfranchise our volunteer soldiers. It strikes us that this is an inaccurate use of language. The Constitution would disfranchise no qualified voter. But, to secure purity of election, it would have its voters in the place where they are best known on election day. If a voter voluntarily stays at home, or goes on a journey, or joins the army of his country, can it be said the Constitution has disfranchised him? Four of the judges of this court, living in other parts of this State. find themselves, on the day of every Presidential election, in the city of Pittsburg, where their official political views, in noticing the letter of the duties take them and where they are not permitted

tution with disfranchising them? Such is our case and such is the case of the volunteers in the army. The right of suffrage is carefully preserved for both them and us, to be enjoyed when we return to the places which the Constitution has appointed for its exercise. - GEO. W. WOODWARD.

WHO IS THE SOLDIER'S REAL FRIEND? Extract from the decision of Judge Wood-WARD sustaining the stay law passed by our Legislature in favor of the soldier:

"Now, if a stay of execution for three years vould 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 ser-

NATIVE AMERICANISM. "I am not and never have been a 'Native American' in any political sense, any more than I am or have been a Whig, 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 caucus nominee for U. S. Senator. The county of Philadelphia was represented by Natives. They asked whether, if elected by their votes, I would favor their measures for changing the naturalization laws, I answered them NO, and they threw every vote they could command against me and raised a shout of triumph over their victory."-GEO. W. WOODWARD, Pittsburg, Sept. 14, 1852.

### THE UNION.

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

### TROOPS AT ELECTIONS.

By the 95th section of the act of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania of 2d July, 1889, it is enacted that

"No body of troops in the army of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, shall be present, either armed or unarmed, at any place of election within this Commonwealth, during the time of such

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

#### BY TELEGRAPH. ARRIVAL OF THE OFFICERS OF THE SHIP CONSTITUTION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 .- Capt. Webster and family and the first and second officers of the the ship Constitution, previously reported captured by the pirate Georgia, have arrived here, they were taken off the ship City of Bath, also known to have been captured and ransomed by the bark Emma, on the 17th of August. Six of the crew of the Constitution appear to have joined the pirate.

### SOUTHERN NEWS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 9 .- The Richmond papers contain the following dispatch: ATLANTA, Sept. 5 .- Gov. Brown has issued proclamation calling upon the State reserves to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. The men are to provide themselves with rations for the march, and one day's rendezvous.

## LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

THE MONITORS AND IRONSIDES BOMBARDING FORT MOULTRIE-THE MAGAZINE REPORTED BLOWN FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 10.—The steamer

New York, Captain Chisholm, arived here today from Morris Island. Captain Chisholm reports that on Tuesday, September 7, at 3 clock, p. m., Morris Island was completely in our possession. Since Sunday we have captured twenty guns and seventy-five men. Five Monitors and the Ironsides were besieging Fort Moultrie when the steamer New York left, and it was reported we had blown up the magazine in that work. LATEST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Colonel Edward E. Potter, chief of staff, telegraphed to Major General Halleck to-day from Fortress Monroe that when, on Tuesday afternoon, Captain Chisholm, of the steamer New York, left Charleston harbor, the rebel flag was still flying at Fort Sumpter; but no guns were mouted. and only a very small force remained there. Five of the Monitors and the Ironsides en-

gaged Fort Moultrie and Batteries Beauregard and Pamber from five o'clock a. m. till two p. m. on this, Tuesday the 8th inst. A shell from one of the Monitors exploded in the magazine in Fort Moultrie, and the southwestern parapet was seriously damaged by the explosion.

### NEW YORK POLITICS.

New York, Sept, 10.—The Democratic State Convention this morning selected a State committee. The Convention adjourned after making the following nominations: For Secretary of State, D. B. St. John ; for Comptroller, Sand ford E. Church ; for Attorney General, Wm. B. Champlen; for State Engineer, Van R. Richmond; for Treasurer, Wm. B. Lewis; for Canal Commissioner, W. W. Wright; for Inspector of the State Prisons, D. B. M'Niel; for Judge distinguished Senator to the Hugherville ment. to rate. Have they a right to sharpe the Consti- of the Court of Appeal, Wm. F. Allen.

SURRENDER OF CUMBERLAND GAP. WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 .- A telegraphic disnatch received at 11 o'clock this morning from

the operator at Crab Orchard, states that Cumberland Gap surrendered yesterday afternoon, Sept. 9th, at 4 e'clock, without firing a gun.

### BY THE MAILS.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Richmond Whig, of the 8th, has the following particulars of the rebel evacuation of Morris Island:

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7 .- The bombardment was kept up without intermission all day yesterday, and far into the night. About 150 of our men were killed and wounded at Batteries Wagner and Gregg.

The attempt to assault Battery Gregg was repulsed before the enemy had completed their landing. Great havor is supposed to have been made in the enemy's boats by our grape and canister.

At dark on Wednesday we spiked the guns of Wagner and Gregg, and withdrew noise-lessly in forty barges. Only one barge, containing twelve men, was captured.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY - CHATTA-NOOGA TAKEN.

THE REBELS OUTFLANKED—THE FORTIFICATIONS EVACUATED-TENNESSEE CLEARED OF THE ENEMY.

The N. Y. Tribune has the following: CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—General Bragg has

again been obliged to give way to the superior strategy of Gen. Rosecrans, and Chattanoogathe last rebel stronghold in Tennessee-was today occupied by our forces without combat. With its fall the whole of Tennessee is redeemed from rebel rule. General Rosecrans' plan of operations was to hold the enemy in Chattanooga by demonstrations in its front by one portion of his army, while he moved on their line of communication and retreat with the other.

The former movement was to be made by the three divisions of Crittenden's corps and two divisions of Thomas. The latter was to be accomplished by a circuit around the rebel right by three divisions of M'Cook's corps and two others of Thomas. The movement was somewhat hazardous, from the division of the army it involved, but our great numerical superiority warranted the risk. The flanking column crossed the river over

three pontoon bridges, on the 2d and 3d. The roads across the first range of mountains on the other side had to be made practicable, and it was only after immense labor that our forces reached the valley bordering its southern slope, on the 7th.

Ĝen. Rosecrans established his headquarters at Trenton, 8 miles south of the river, on the same day, and reconnoitered the position around Chattanooga in person. He was determined to bring matters to an issue without delay, but his adversary perceiving the danger of being cornered by its flanking march, aban-

doned Chattanooga yesterday.
Our left, under Crittenden, which had in the meantime moved up close to the front of the town, swung into it this morning.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. CURIOUS EMBASSY—A REBEL COLONEL PREDICTS AN EARLY PEACE.

pecial dispatch to the New York Tribune. Washington, Sept. 8 .- From your correspondent with the Army of the Potomac we

have the following, dated HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 8.—Col. R. C. Hill, of the rebel army, recently sent word across the Rappahannock from Fredericksburg that he would like to see an officer of our army. The wish being made known to Gen. Custer the General himself crossed. The motive of Col. Hill's request was to make inquiries respecting Gen. Gregg, with whom he was once a class-

mate and intimate friend.

Gen. Custer received a note from Col. Hill to Gen. Gregg, which was forwarded. Col. that peace was near at hand. This assertion was also voluntarily made by two rebel officers in the boat which conveyed Gen. Custer, and by others on shore. On being asked the reason of their supposition, they would not communicate it, simply reiterating their opinion. Col. Hill would not state what command he was connected with, but appeared to be a staff officer. At least 1,000 cavalry and infantry from the rebel army thronged about the wharf as spectators when Gen. Custer landed. His reception, by the officers was exceedingly cordial.

Notwithstanding these anticipations of peace the rebels expected another battle near Culpepper. They did not anticipate attacking us, but presumed that we, strengthened by con-

scripts, would speedily assume the offensive. Gen. Lee is yet in Richmond. Doubtless the the considerations among the heads of she rebel government are earnest.

Great amicability exists between our pickets and those of the enemy. Yesterday about 100 men belonging to both armies bathed together in the Rappahannock, T. M. N.

### THE KANSAS BORDER TROUBLES.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 9 -A special dispatch to the Democrat, from Paoli, Kansas, says between Leavenworth and here the most exciting reports are in circulation of another threatened invasion of Kansas. Quantrell has at least 1,000 men near the Kansas line. The feeling in Johnston, Miami, Linn, and Bourbon counties cannot be appreciated by any one removed from the seat of danger. The recent unobstructed entry into Kansas and the supposed return of Quantrell, has created a universal feeling of insecurity in the border counties. The citizens are organizing into military companies and regiments. The towns on the border are nightly patrolled by the citizens. A large number of families will leave these counties unless something is done for their protection. The condition of the women and children is the most painful phase of this border

At the meeting to-day there will be a great gathering of rebel haters and radical Union men. Lane, Parrot, Moorelight, Sidney, Clark, Jenkinson, Inslee, Babcock, Osborn, Shannon, Lowe, Hoyt, Reynolds, Miller, Lawrence, W C. Wilder, D. H. Wilder, and many other well known men are here. Among all these there is one pervading opinion: "We must kill the bushwhackers or they will kill us." They are in favor of putting them out of the way immediately.

### FROM NEW ORLEANS.

CAIRO, Sept. 9-The steamer Julia arrived last night with news from New Orleans to the 2d inst.

An officer from Brashear city had arrived. and gives the following: A deserter, named Byron, from a Texas regiment, came into Brashear city on Sunday. He stated that an order had been read to the troops by order of Gen. Dick Taylor, that Gen. Magruder was killed in Galveston the week previous by one of his lieutenants, who had caught him in a criminal act with his wife. The deserter also stated that the whole rebel force in Louisiana is not over 10,000 men, scattered from Brashear city to Opelousas and Alexandria, under command of Taylor, whose headquarters are at Alexandria. The regiment to which the deserier belonged had nearly all descried. Two more regiments were in open mutiny, and declare they will fight no longer, as the Confederate cause is hopeless.

#### THE NEW YORK UNION CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.—The Constitutional Union Convention has nominated E. P. Norton for Attorney General, and R. F. Stevens for State Prison Inspector. The rest of the ticket has been referred to the State Committee.

The Convention passed the same resolutions as those adopted by the Rochester Convention,

with one additional, deprecating any departure from constitutional grounds in the restoration of the Union.

FIRE IN BUFFALO-LOSS \$400,000. Buffalo, Sept. 9 .- A fire last night destroyed Wilkeson & Wells' elevators and the warehouse adjoining. About 250,000 bushels

of grain were stored in the elevators, chiefly corn. The loss is estimated at \$400,000. SECOND DISPATCH. Wilkeson's elevator contained 70,000 bushels of wheat and 29,000 bushels of corn. The elevator was valued at \$70,000 and insured for

\$33,350. Wells' elevator contained 50,000 bushels of grain. The elevator was valued at \$70,000 and insured for \$40,000. The total loss is \$250,000, which is princi-

pally insured in New York and New Eengland ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL BANKS. Washington, Sept. 9.—Eighty National

000, have already been authorized to commence HORRID MASSACRE BY NEGRO SOL-

Banks, with an aggregate capital of \$10,340,-

DIERS. NINE WHITE MEN MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD AND FOUR WOUNDED,

The St. Louis Republican of the 7th containsthe following account of a shocking massacre of nine white men by negro soldiers in Issa-

quena county, Mississippi: The party of negroes got to the Hill place about eleven o'clock at night, and arrested Mr. Sims and Mr. Hill They took them with them and proceeded to Mr. Fore's, arriving. there at sun up; arrested him, and started up Deer Creek. When a short distance above Mr. Fore's place the prisoners were ordered to stand on one side of the road. When Mr. Fore saw they were shot he sprang into the cane; at the same instant the prisoners were fired upon. Mr. Sims and Mr. Hall fell dead. Mr. Fore was shot through the shoulder. They proceeded up the creek to Mr. Clark's place. and killed him at his house. They next went to Mr. Johnson's and killed him in the presence of his wife. They next shot Mr. Chaney. They then returned down the creek. The negro in charge of the squad ordered that nothing should be taken from any of the

Mr. Fore made his way, in great suffering, to the river. A negro from the Hunt plantation gave the information of what occurred after Mr. Fore made his escape.

The wives of the murdered men are at their homes unprotected. Four more were murdered by the same party before they arrived at Hill's plantation, on their way up; their names I did not learn. All the negroes were in full uniform and armed with muskets, and pistols in their belts.

### HAVANA AND MEXICO.

OCCUPATION OF TAMPICO—INSURBECTION IN ST. DOMINGO. NEW YORK, Sept. 9 .- The steamer Patapaco,

from Havana, has arrived with dates to the 3d The yellow fever was raging in Havana considerably.

The news from Vera Cruz is to the 15th ult. The occupation of Tampico was effected by the expedition consisting of seven French vessels. 1,000 infantry and 70 cavalry. After a slight resistance, the city and fort was occupied. Doblado raised \$400,000, and with 4,000 men

started westward to purchase arms and recruit men in California. Guadalajara is being fortified by General

Arteaf. Count Dubois and Saligny are very ill. The French occupied Tucalsingo on the 18th, after slight resistance.

Miramon has given in his adhesion to the new order of things. Another rebellion is reported as having oken out in St. Domingo, in consequence of which Gen. Luero had been obliged to shut himself up in the fort, with the garrison abandoning the city. Troops were subsequently sent, which cleared the city and scattered the rebels with one bayonet charge, in which but one was killed and twelve wounded. The one

killed was the commander-in-chief of the whole expedition, who was shot in the head. Another battle is reported to have taken place.

### Nem Advertisements.

GOOD COOK WANTED at the M'Clelian H use, near the Rolling Mi 1. Good wages will be given. 11-3:\* JAS. M'CLELLAN.

LOST.—A Liver Colored Fointer rup, four white feet and white breast, answers to the name of Dan A reward of \$2 will be given for the rename of Dan A reward of parties of the same to the owner.

J. F. HAEHNLEN,

No. 42, Second st. TIMOTHY SEED .- A prime article can be had at the Agricultural Store of GEORGE W. PARSCNS, 110 Market street

### AVALRY.

ONLY SIX MONTHS! Ten good men wanted to fill Captain Cafferty's company, now encamped at Camp Couch, Harrisburg. Horses, arms, and equipments furnished as soon as mustered in. Apply at the Parke House, Market street, Harrisburg. Lieut. C. L. MERCEREAU, sep 11-1w Recruiting Officer.

DUBLIC SALE .- Will be sold on Saturday next, 12th inst., at the residence of A. C. Smith, Esq., on Front street, opposite the Fox Tavern, his entire Household and Kitchen Farniture, Parlor and Chamber Furniture, entirely new, two Sofas, one Tete-a-ete, Marble-top Tables, Dressing Bureaus, Stuffed and Cane-seat Chairs, Gilt and Mah gany frame Looking Glasses, Brassels, In rain and Rag Carpeting, Feather Beds, Bedding and Bedsteads, Stoves and Fixreather Beds, bedding and beasteaus, stoves and Figures, and a great variety of Glass and Queensware, and other articles. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, a. m. Terms made known by Auctioner.

WAS left at the premises of the subgeriber, a dark brown MULE, very poor—the left front foot very near cut off. The owner is requested to cone forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it cone forward, prove property, pay charges, and take away, otherwise it will be sold according to law. sep10-3td\*

JAMES MAHON.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRI-VATE SALE.—The subscriber will sell at private sale that valuable Tavern Strnd, situate on Ridge Road, sale that valuable Tayern Strat, attuate on Rioge Road, in the Sixth Ward, Harrisburg, corner of Broad street, being 28 feet in front and 72 feet deep. The improvements are a two-story frame Tayern House, with three-story back building. Hydrant water in the premises, and other conveniences. The property is calculated either for a store or a hotel, being eligibly situated. For terms apply on the premises to

HENAY BOSTGEN.

HEN AY BOSTGEN.

HEN AY BOSTGEN.

HARRISBURG, September 9, 1868.

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 H. B.

NOTICE.—The subscriber, on North street; between spruce and filbert, cleans, repairs and fixes up Clocks. Satisfaction guaranteed. geng-lw\* UDITOR'S NOTICE.

The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Danphin 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 16 o'clock a. m., of which they are hereby notified.

H. M. GRAYDON,

Sept. 7-doaw2w

Auditor.

#### DIC-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. Cars leave the Pennsylvania Railread depot at 9 a. m.

and 2 p. m. 117 No improper characters admitted. sep8-dtd G. W. DAVIS, Chairman.