

the white men of these States are no benefited and lost as to prefer the latter, then God help them—they are not worth saving in this world or any other.—Caucasian.

# The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the Patriot or Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.

## 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 AYL, Harrisburg.  
CHAS. H. ZIEGLER, Reed township.  
SHERIFF,  
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 POOR,  
JOHN BUCK, West Hanover.  
AUDITOR,  
JAMES MCCORMICK, Jr., Harrisburg.

## 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.

"FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE."—An exposition of the Doctrines and Teachings of the Abolition Leaders, to be had in pamphlet form and in our weekly edition. All orders addressed to this office will receive immediate attention.

## Dauphin and Lebanon—Conferees Meeting.

The Conferees of Dauphin and Lebanon will meet in the city of Lancaster on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the public house of Owen Hoppel, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator.

## An Editor Retired.

Alfred E. Lewis, Esq., for some months past associated with Mr. C. N. Pine in the editorial department of the Philadelphia Evening Journal, has retired, and left Mr. P. "solitary and alone" to bear the heavy burden of labor and responsibility, almost the only reward that honest editors ever get. We congratulate Mr. Lewis on his happy escape, and trust that he may soon find a field to operate in more pleasant and more remunerative. Mr. Pine has also our best wishes for his success. He is a man of ability and experience, full of zeal and energy, and if any one can weather successfully the perplexities of editorial life, he can.

## Monroe and Pike Counties.

We are sorry to perceive symptoms of a split among the Democrats of Monroe and Pike counties on the Assembly ticket. Two candidates have been placed in nomination—FRANK GILBERT by a portion of the Monroe county delegates, and RICHARD S. STAPLES by a portion of the Monroe delegates and the delegates from Pike county. We do not know what the difficulty is, but trust it may soon be satisfactorily arranged; for although the district is strongly Democratic, and there is not much danger of the election of an Abolition Assemblyman under any circumstances, yet such differences never lead to happy results, and usually to very disagreeable consequences. The Monroe Democrat refuses to take part in the quarrel—pronounces both the gentlemen nominated "staunch and reliable Democrats," and says to the people "vote for whichever you please." We hope they will make sure to elect one or the other of them.

## Union County.

The gallant Democracy of Union county are stirring themselves like men determined to win a victory over their Abolition opponents this fall if its achievement is among the things which are possible. The Lewisburg Argus, edited by our talented friend Winegarder, is doing its duty energetically and faithfully, and the whole Democratic party of the county seems to be animated with a spirit which threatens defeat to the opposition. Enthusiastic meetings are being held, and every other means necessary to success are actively employed. A large and very spirited meeting was recently held near White Deer Mills, of which Jacob Slenker, Esq., was president.—The assembled people were addressed by A. J. Detrick, Esq., of Williamsport, A. H. Hill, Esq., of Lewisburg, Truman H. Parry, Esq., the able editor of the Northumberland County Democrat, (and we are happy to say the party candidate for Assembly in that county), and by Col. Wm. Brindle, of Muncy. The signs in Union are unusually cheering.

## CAMBRIA COUNTY.

### TWO THOUSAND OF THE PROUD SONS OF THUNDER IN COUNCIL ON THE MOUNTAIN.

On Tuesday last, the 8th inst., a tremendous outpouring of the Democracy of Cambria county took place. The grand council was held in front of the public buildings in Ebensburg. The enthusiasm and confidence which animated the vast assemblage was cheering in the extreme, and forebodings such as Democratic majority in October as Cambria never gave before. The object of the meeting was pertinently stated by Michael Hason, Esq., John Fenelon was President, and there were thirty-four Vice Presidents and fourteen Secretaries. The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Hon. Heister Clymer, of Berks; George Northrop, Esq., of Philadelphia; Hon. William A. Wallace, of Clearfield; Joseph M. Thompson, Esq., of Indiana county, and C. L. Pershing, Esq., the able Representative of Cambria in the Legislature. The Ebensburg Democrat and Sentinel of the 9th says: "The Democratic voters of Cambria assembled in vast numbers in this place, on yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of exchanging free sentiments, and, like the three brave Swiss of Uri and Unterwalden, to join hands and

swear for the defence of our liberties. Never before were the honest intentions of a free born people so manifestly exhibited. This, indeed, is a harbinger of success. It was upon the eternal hills of Rome that Romulus and Remus, taking omens from the flight of birds, conceived the idea of that grand and imperial city, which was to be the asylum of oppressed pilgrims from every clime. It was upon the mountains of Switzerland that a few captives of brave men, breathing the air of freedom, chanted the tyrant Gessler from his throne, and maintained their independence against the pampered hirelings of a military despotism. It is from the mountains of Cambria, the banks of the Susquehanna and the valleys of Pennsylvania, that a voice, strong and potent, must arise which, on the second Tuesday of October, shall hurl from power the oringing sycophants of that old lantern jawed monkey who sits gibbering and joking in the chair of Washington. The day of our country's salvation is at hand, and the people in their power and majesty will yet arise and show in unmistakable terms their determination to be free, and to chastise the unfaithful servants who, Lucifer like, stuffed with pride and pampered with self conceit, claim homage of their true and legitimate sovereigns—the people.

Why Curtin Should not be Elected. It is alleged by the Abolition press and politicians that Curtin's election is necessary—1st, to paralyze the rebellion; 2d, to sustain the policy of the National Administration—consequently that it is the duty of the people to elect him; failing to do which they are given to understand that the rebellion will be successful, Mr. Lincoln's administration a failure, and the Abolition party ruined.

Rejecting as untrue the first proposition, to wit: that Curtin's election will paralyze the rebellion—we are disposed to admit the force of the second, so far as this, that Curtin's defeat would be a death-blow to the administration and the Abolition party and policy. But here concurrence ceases. In regard to what is the duty of the people, under the circumstances, we are clear that, if they desire honorable peace, a restored Union and constitutional government, it is to overthrow the National administration and Abolition party by defeating Curtin. The reason urged most strongly by his friends upon the people to persuade them to vote for him is the reason which we think should operate powerfully to produce his discomfiture.

Lincoln's policy is a war of subjugation, of extermination, if necessary to emancipate the slave population of the South.

Of how many more years' duration would such a war probably be?

Lincoln himself, in his letter to the Springfield convention, confesses that he can see no end to it.

And yet it is the wretched policy under which this war has been prolonged to this day, and under which it will never cease until one or both sections is utterly worn out, prostrated and ruined, that the people are asked to sustain by the election of Curtin.

If it is the interest of the people to have this bloody war continued indefinitely, without any compensating results, at a cost estimated to amount now to nearly \$2,000,000 per day, when it could be honorably terminated in six months at farthest, and the Union restored, by rejecting the negro policy of this flagitious and fanatical administration, why then, but not otherwise, is the appeal to them to elect Curtin well grounded.

Believing that the interests of the country—of all the people, without respect to their party predilections, except Federal office holders, jobbers, contractors and treasury plunderers of every denomination—lie in the direction of peace, Union and constitutional government, we could desire no more potent argument to address to the voting population of the State against Curtin than this—that his election will be an endorsement of the policy of the National Administration, the fruitful source of all the wrongs and oppression we suffer, of blood, debt, taxation and impending ruin, which stares us all in the face, and is inevitable, if that policy is not protested against and repudiated at the polls by the defeat of Andrew G. Curtin, who stands pledged by his own declarations, and by the platform of his party, to endorse and sustain all the iniquitous measures of the administration "past, present and to come." This subversion is made the theme of electioneers and scribblers great and small, who have appeared as his advocates. Every consideration of unfitness urged by leading men of his own party previous to his nomination, such as insincerity, dishonesty, corruption, disqualifying habits, &c.—is thrown aside, or swallowed up in the one redeeming virtue of servility. He has bent the knee before President Lincoln and promised that himself, his party, and the State (in the event of his election) shall, unhesitatingly and without question, conform to the mandates of the Federal administration. And for thus humiliating himself and degrading the high position of Pennsylvania he is asked to re-elect him.

We have no fear that they will do any such thing. They have too much sense, too much honesty, patriotism and State pride to re-elect a man who has given ample evidence of unfitness for the position and willingness to betray the trust reposed in him.

The assertion that his re-election would paralyze the rebellion is too idle for serious consideration. He has been Governor of Pennsylvania ever since the rebellion broke out, and to the best of our knowledge it was never paralyzed or held in check by him; on the contrary, the State has been twice invaded by the rebels within the last twelve months, some of the border counties overrun and partially devastated, and the war brought almost to the very doors of the capitol. In both instances the State was wholly unprepared, and in the latter, especially, the conduct of the Governor displayed so much weakness and irresolution, such an entire lack of nerve and ability to meet the crisis, that his deficiencies were a topic of common conversation.

We claim with far more probability, indeed with almost certainty, that the election of Geo. W. Woodward would paralyze the rebellion; and for a reason the very opposite of that urged by the Abolitionists in favor of Curtin. It would paralyze the rebellion, because Woodward is opposed to the policy of Lincoln, and his election, foreboding as it would, the downfall of the National Administration and a consequent change of policy, would deprive the ultra secessionists of their most potent arguments in favor of a continuance of the war, and so strengthen the hands of the Union men of the South that the Confederate administration and its supporters would soon find

themselves incapable of continuing hostilities, or even maintaining the semblance of a government. This point reached, the rebellion would subside, and preparations for a return to the Union commence.

We solemnly believe that this would be the case. While we can see nothing in prospect under the Lincoln policy but protracted war, continued slaughter, growing debt, increased taxation, wrong, oppression and final ruin—we have an abiding faith that a change of rulers and of measures—substituting statesmen for demagogues and a wise, peaceful and constitutional policy in place of one which is insane, bloody and atrocious—would soon bring about a happy change, open the door for reconciliation, and within a few months bless the nation with a restored Union and a government of law.

In this opinion we feel that the people agree with us. They have suffered long and patiently under the oppression of Abolition rule. They are now tired of it, and, hoping for the best, and knowing that no change can be for the worse, they are determined to defeat Curtin and elect George W. Woodward. Nothing can drive them from this purpose. They are fixed as fate—immovable as the hills.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

#### NICHOLSVILLE AND KNOXVILLE RAILROAD.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—The Commercial says the work on the Military railroad from Nicholasville, Kentucky, to Knoxville, Tennessee, has commenced, and will be pushed with great rapidity. A thousand men to the mile will be employed. Negro laborers will be impressed along the line of the road, every third slave being taken. They will be clothed and paid. Unemployed blacks, who have come into our lines in Southern States, are being forwarded to labor on the road. They will be paid one-third wages, the balance being retained to aid in providing them homes in foreign countries when the war is over. [Judge! This is only another plunder arrangement. The blacks are to be swindled to fill the pockets of a parcel of "unquestioning" pensioners on the Treasury.]

The city of Louisville subscribed six hundred thousand dollars to the Lebanon Branch, and throughout the State the heartiest cooperation is given to that enterprise. The extension train on the western division of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad ran into the gravel train on Thursday. The engineer was killed and fifteen passengers.

#### FROM GEN. STEELE'S COMMAND.

FREQUENT SKIRMISHES WITH THE REBELS—DISAFFECTION—GUERRILLAS FIRING ON STEAMERS.

MEMPHIS, September 9.—Official advices from General Steele, to September 2nd, had reached Brownsville. More active and frequent skirmishes with the enemy by our cavalry, who are watching them, occur. Deserters and refugees, with reports of suffering and disaffection towards the rebels, come into our lines daily. The weather is extremely hot. Rumors of guerrillas firing on the steamers below are frequent, but no damage of any consequence has been reported.

#### LATE FROM CHARLESTON.

ALL QUIET AT MORRIS ISLAND—THE IRON FLEET STILL SHELLED PORT MOULTRIE—SUMPTER NOT SURRENDERED—ERECTING WORKS TO SHELL CHARLESTON, &c.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The steamship Arago arrived at this port to-day from Charleston bar on Wednesday evening, the 6th. All was quiet on Morris Island when the Arago left. The Ironsides and Monitors were still engaged in shelling Fort Moultrie. Fort Sumpter had not yet surrendered. The Union forces were erecting works from which to shell Charleston. Everything was progressing favorably. Our troops met with no loss from the evacuation of Morris Island. No direct attack had been made on the city when the Arago sailed.

#### FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

REBELS GUARDING THE FORDS BETWEEN FALMOUTH AND THE RAPPAHANNOCK, STATION, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Information from the Army of the Potomac shows that we still guard the fords between Falmouth and Rappahannock Station. The enemy's pickets continue to front ours in these localities, and occasionally converse with them, but they profess to know nothing or little of Lee and the disposition of his force.

A note from the Upper Potomac states that the General Who was recently near Purcellville, Loudon county, Va., and Mosely's force south of the mountain, near the river. Citizens frequently cross from Loudon valley to Poolsville, and other places in Maryland.

#### GOVERNOR ANDREWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Governor Andrews of Massachusetts, arrived here this morning, en route to Philadelphia.

#### LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

A SHELL OR FORT MOULTRIE EXPLODED—MOULTRIE BURNED—BOMBARDMENT OF THE REBEL WORKS ON SULLIVAN'S ISLAND—ATTEMPT TO TAKE FORT SUMPTER BY STORM REFUSED WITH LOSS, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The steamer Massachusetts, Capt. West, arrived here this morning, from Charleston bar on the evening of the 9th. On Thursday, the 6th, the Weehawken sent 100 inch shell into one of the mounds of Fort Moultrie, exploding it. [Exploding what? The shell or the fort?] The Ironsides set fire to Moultrieville, and half the town is destroyed. The monitors and Ironsides bombarded Sullivan's Island for four hours, doing extensive damage. The Weehawken grounded near Cumming's Point, but soon floated off, receiving no damage. At 11 o'clock, p. m., of the 8th, a boat expedition left the squadron to storm Fort Sumpter, and was repulsed with a loss of a number killed, wounded and prisoners. The following navy officers were captured on the walls of Fort Sumpter: Lieut. E. P. Williams, S. W. Preston, G. S. Roney, Tracy Bower, B. L. Meade and Bradford; wounded, Ensign B. H. Porter. The Massachusetts leaves immediately for Philadelphia.

#### REBEL ACCOUNTS—LATER.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 10.—There was no firing last night, except from our batteries. The enemy is working hard on Morris Island. All is quiet this morning.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 12.—The Richmond Inquirer, of the 12th, contains the following dispatches: CHARLESTON, Sept. 9.—To General Cooper: Last night thirty of the enemy's launches attacked Fort Sumpter. Preparations had been made for this event, and, at a signal, all the batteries on Fort Sumpter, assisted by one gunboat ram, opened on them. The enemy was repulsed, leaving 113 prisoners, 13 officers, four boats and three colors. (Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

#### SECOND DISPATCH.

The enemy is silent to-day. Gen. Beauregard refused to have any communication with the Yankee flag of truce until an explanation is given of their firing on a true boat. We took the original flag of Fort Sumpter, which Major Anderson was compelled to lower, and which Dabney had hoped to replace.

#### THIRD DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—A letter from Morris Island, dated the 8th, to the Herald gives an account of the recent boat expedition against Fort Sumpter. The flotilla consisted of between 25 and 30 boats, manned by over 1000 sailors, under Lieut. Com. Williams, of the Wisahickon, and 160 marines, under Capt. McCarty, the entire force being commanded by Col. Stevens, of the Palisado.

The boats were towed within a short distance of the fort, whence they advanced three boats, under Com. Williams, Lieut. Roney and Ensign Porter, landed, and the parties attempted to run up the ruins to the parapets. They were fired on by musketry, and hand grenades were thrown down upon them. The slope was so steep that they were unable to reach the parapet. A signal was given for the fort, and in an instant all the rebel batteries opened on the fort, and shelled it terribly. The three boats were smashed, and all who landed were killed or captured. Lieut. Bradford, of the marines, was mortally wounded and captured. Among others captured were Com. Williams, Lt. Roney, Lt. Preston, Lt. Tower, Lt. Prince, Dr. Waeger, and Ensign Porter. Between forty and fifty of the sailors and marines were killed and wounded, and the entire list of casualties will number about 80.

The remainder of the command retreated safely. The flag of truce states that our captured officers and men are in Sumpter and are well treated.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—A private note received to-day from off Charleston states that about 350 men composed the recent expedition to Sumpter, and that only a portion of the force landed, some of the boats having grounded on the shoals. But for this there would probably have been a different result.

Capt. Rhind arrived to-day with dispatches to the Navy Department, from Admiral Dahlgren. It is understood that they are generally of a business character.

#### FROM CANADA.

##### PREPARATIONS FOR WAR ADVISED—PROVINCIAL BANK WINDING UP.

QUEBEC, Sept. 12.—In the Canadian Parliament the Militia bills have passed to a second reading. D'Arcy McGee made a speech last night. In alluding to the military preparations of the United States government at Kennebunk, Boston's Point, and Cleveland, he declared that Canada must immediately prepare for defence, or deliberately proceed to Americanize herself.

TORONTO, C. W., Sept. 12.—The Provincial Bank of Canada is about winding up. Its notes will be redeemed at Montreal or St. Charles until the 1st of October, when they will cease to be secured by the deposit of Provincial Securities.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 12.—The following is a continuation of the news received from the steamer Ate, of Manchester:

The London Morning Herald understands that a French cabinet council the expediency of recognizing the Southern Confederacy was discussed, the majority being in favor of doing so, but a final decision was not arrived at. The Paris Regu denies that the American government has delivered any protests to the French government in relation to Mexican affairs.

The Polish question remained unchanged. The Congress of the German princes had closed; the result was satisfactory to the Emperor of Austria.

#### REBEL DISPATCH.

##### EXHIBITION AGAINST MAGRUDER AND TAYLOR.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 12.—The following dispatch is from the Richmond Enquirer: ATLANTA, Sept. 8.—Our cavalry from the rear, near Athens. There is no news from Chattanooga to-day. Extensive preparations are being made by the Yankees to send an expedition against Magruder and Taylor, in Louisiana.

#### RALEIGH STANDARD PRINTING OFFICE DESTROYED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 12.—The Flag of Truce boat arrived at City Point this evening, with late Southern papers. The Richmond Inquirer, of the 11th, says: "The office, type and presses of the Raleigh, (N. C.) Standard, edited by Wm. Holden, was destroyed by a party of Georgia soldiers. Holden was at Petersburg at the time. In turn for this outrage, the citizens and friends of the Standard destroyed the office of the State Journal, Gov. Taylor's organ, at Raleigh. It will unite all the continents and be the grand work of the age. It will illustrate my mission to this country."

#### TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER OFF CAPE RACE.

CAPE RACE, April 11.—The steamship City of Manchester from Liverpool, Sept. 2, via Queenstown, 3d, passed this point at 6 o'clock this evening, and was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The steamship Bohemia arrived out on the 1st.

The steamers Saxonia and New York, from New York, arrived out on the 3d.

It was vaguely reported that the French Cabinet had debated the expediency of recognizing the South. No final decision was arrived at. Some of the French journals recom-mended the seizure of the Florida at Brazil. European politics are unchanged.

#### WHAT WE OWE TO LINCOLN.

—When the tax collector comes around with his warrant. When we have to go and buy a stamp to put upon a deed, note, &c.

When we have to take out a license to buy or sell.

When we go to a store and pay forty cents a pound for coffee instead of ten.

When we look at our public debt and find it accumulating at the rate of over \$2,000,000 per day.

When we look at our sons and brothers dragged from their homes to fight in a war for negroes, and

When we look at the vacant chairs, or new made graves of those who have died, let us remember that all these we owe to Mr. Lincoln and the party that supports him.

LIST OF AMERICANS REGISTERED AT GUN'S AGENCY, 17 CHARLOTTE STREET, BEDFORD SQUARE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29, 1863: J. Gray, New York; A. Rawlings, New York; David Holman, New York; Wm. Cornell Jewett, United States; George N. Saunders, Virginia; Col. Chas. Lamar, Georgia; Leorial J. Noah, New York; Geo. W. Farnam, Chicago; George Buckham, New York; H. P. Annidown, Boston; E. H. House, New York; Capt. Downer, New York; Thos. Butler Gunn, New York; Mrs. S. H. Porter, Philadelphia; E. Rawleson, Rhode Island; R. H. Blythe, San Francisco; Geo. W. Martin, Tennessee; Hammatt Billings, Boston.

#### INCOME TAX.

The Cincinnati Inquirer complains that the income tax is not collected, and charges that the delay is for the purpose of influencing the election.

[That's it—that's the game.]

WHAT THE DEBT AMOUNTS TO.—The city authorities of New York advertise for 10,000 substitutes at \$300. This is practically the return to the volunteer system. There 10,000 substitutes are to be procured by the same system which Gov. Seymour originally recommended. How completely, says the New York World, this fact demolishes the charges against Gov. Seymour, and annihilates the pretences of the administration! The Government, it was said, could not wait for the slow operation of the volunteer system. But they have waited two months, and the New York quota is still to be raised by voluntary enlistment.

THE SINKING FUND.—GREAT REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT.

#### RESIGNATION OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—It is reported that General Burnside, upon completing the redemption of East Tennessee, tendered his resignation to the War Department, by telegraph. It is supposed he contemplated it for some time, in consequence of the constant political perplexities that beset him in the administration of his department through the repudiation of certain of his measures by the government, but did not take the step till he could leave the service without discredit to himself after expelling the last armed rebel from his department.

The headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland is now established at Chattanooga.

#### BLOCKADE RUNNERS FITTING OUT AT QUEBEC.

TORONTO, Sept. 11.—The Evening Times publishes a telegram from Quebec, stating that the steamers Boromenville and Caledonia are understood to be fitting out at Quebec, to run the Southern blockade, and that the Hon. Mr. Cauchon is interested in the speculation.

#### BANKS' ARMY—IMPORTANT MOVEMENT CONTEMPLATED.

The N. Y. World of Saturday has the following: Our correspondent, in the department of Gen. Banks, gives us, in a private note, intimations of a highly important movement, which has just been set on foot in that department. Until it is further advanced we do not feel at liberty to give any details. We shall publish full particulars at the earliest moment that such publication may seem prudent. We may at present say that the movement is one which, if successful, will be productive of results of the highest importance.

#### FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

##### A DEFAULTER ABSCONDED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—Charles Bird, Treasurer of Sacramento, has absconded to Mexico, being a defaulter to the extent of about \$20,000. He had previously held a good character and owes his present disgrace to gambling.

#### GEN. TOOMBS OPPOSED TO RECONSTRUCTION.

The following letter from General Toombs is sufficient contradiction of the rumor that he favored a restoration of the Union. He proves himself to be an uncompromising rebel: WASHINGTON, Ga., August 27.—My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 15th inst., asking my authority to contradict the report that "I am in favor of reconstruction," was received this evening. I can conceive of no extremity to which my country could be reduced in which I would for a single moment entertain any proposition for any union with the North on any terms whatever. When all else is lost I prefer to unite with the thousands of our own countrymen who have found honorable deaths, if not graves, on the battle field. Use this as you please. Very truly, your friend, &c., Dr. A. Bees, Americus, Ga.

#### WASHINGTON ITEMS.

TELEGRAPH FROM THE ANOOR RIVER TO AMERICA. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Minister Clay writes from St. Petersburg to a gentleman in this city: "They have granted me a telegraph line charter, the line to run from the mouth of the Anoor river to America. It will unite all the continents and be the grand work of the age. It will illustrate my mission to this country."

#### THE FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

The issue of five-twenty bonds has been greatly increased during the week, and the facilities at the Treasury are now such that the orders on hand will soon be filled. Over \$11,000,000 have been issued during the week. \$5,000,000 were put in circulation to-day. Hereafter orders will be promptly attended to. SALES OF REAL ESTATE IN FLORIDA ANNULLED. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has annulled certain sales of real estate in Florida, made by two of the Direct-Tax Commissioners, during the absence of Mr. Slickney, the third Commissioner, and otherwise irregular. Some of this property was brought in by the Commissioners for themselves. This decision of Mr. Lewis will probably be a source of expense to the Florida Commissioners.

#### GEN. LEE'S CONTEMPLATED ATTACK.

Rumors of an early movement by Gen. Lee in this direction are again prevalent. A second dash by Gen. Lee upon Gen. Meade is said to be contemplated, but ample preparation has been made to meet it.

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#### THE SINKING FUND.—GREAT REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT.

##### A Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, By the third section of the act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed