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DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD, OF PHILADELPHIA. FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, WALTER H. LOWRIE, OF ALLEGANY 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 HORNUNG, 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. EIDDLE, Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Rooms 144 S. Sixth Street, Second Story. Chairman—Hon. CHARLES J. EIDDLE. Secretary—JAMES F. SMITH, Esq. Treasurer—Col. WILLIAM H. KROENKIN. The officers are in attendance daily at the Committee Rooms.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Tuesday, September 15. Brookville, Jefferson county. [To be addressed by Hon. Chester Clymer.] Montross, Susquehanna county. Jolleytown, Greene county. Ferrytown, Columbia county. Milton, Northumberland county. [To be addressed by Hon. Anson V. Parsons, Judge Findley and George Northrup, Esq., Philadelphia, and Gen. Wm. H. Miller, of Harrisburg, and Jas. C. Becker, of Lewisburg.] Wednesday, September 16. Lock Haven, Otsego county. Bloomsburg, Columbia county. Thursday, September 17. City of Lancaster. [To be addressed by Hon. J. Glanville Jones, Hon. Henry Clay Dean, Hon. Wm. A. Porter, R. E. Monaghan, Esq., and others.] Philadelphia. Williamsport, Lycoming county. [To be addressed by Hon. A. V. Parsons, Hon. Chester Clymer, George Northrup, Esq., Wm. H. Miller, and others.] Newville, Crawford county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. B. Reed and Hon. Chas. W. Carrigan.] Scranton, Luzerne county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H. White, Hon. F. W. Hughes, Robt. P. Kane, and others.] Murray School House, Greene county. Arcos Balfour's, Frederick township, Montgomery co. Orangeville, Columbia county. Berwick, Columbia county. Friday, September 18. Shabtown, Berks county. Chester Springs, Berks county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. Bigler and Hon. Richard Vaux, John C. Bullitt, Esq., R. Mackley Myer, Esq., T. H. Oshel, Esq., and others.] Dingona, Pike county. [To be addressed by Dr. P. F. Felner, Thomas A. Heller, Esq., and Hon. G. H. Rowland.] Clarksburg, Greene county. Saturday, September 19. Manderbach's, Berks county. Chester Springs, Berks county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. Bigler and Hon. Richard Vaux, John C. Bullitt, Esq., R. Mackley Myer, Esq., T. H. Oshel, Esq., and others.] Dingona, Pike county. [To be addressed by Dr. P. F. Felner, Thomas A. Heller, Esq., and Hon. G. H. Rowland.] Clarksburg, Greene county. Sunday, September 20. Washington Square, Whitpain township, Montgomery county. Benton, Columbia county. Arcos Balfour's, Frederick township, Montgomery co. Clarksburg, Pike county. Monday, September 21. Cocksburg, 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. Seagriff, John Fuller, Esq., C. B. Boyce, Esq., Wm. H. Playford, Esq., and others.] Katsburg, Berks county. Monongahela City, Washington county. Perryopolis, Fayette county. Pleasant Grove, Washington county. Monday, September 22. Stroudsburg, Monroe county. [To be addressed by Thos. J. Miles, Hon. W. A. Porter, and others.] Tuesday, September 23. Middletown, Snyder county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Miller.] Wednesday, September 30. Uniontown, Fayette county. Thursday, October 1. Oeshan's Mills, Washington county. Friday, October 2. Saltlick township, Fayette county. Saturday, October 3. Plough Tavern, Berks county. Grant's School House, Fayette county. Prosperity, Washington county. Kinshier, Chester county. Thursday, October 8. Carlisle, Cumberland county. [A grand rally, to be addressed by distinguished speakers.] Downingtown, Chester county. Friday, October 9. Springsfield, Fayette county. Saturday, October 10. Yellow Tavern, Berks county. Dawson's Station, Fayette county. Hatters' Row, Montgomery county. Monday, October 12. Reading, Berks county. Freysburg, York county. [Evening.]

A Sensible Proposition.

The Louisville Journal makes a very sensible proposition to the Southern people; one which will have to be acted upon and carried out to the letter before we can have peace, reunion and constitutional government. Here is the proposition: "The government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free," said Mr. Lincoln. "A Union between free States and slave States is impossible," responded Jeff. Davis. Now, if we put down all such of our fellows as think with Old Abe and put down all such of yours as think with Old Jeff, no doubt we and you will be able to get along very well together again. Let's try it. We are trying it now, in Pennsylvania; our neighbors in New York, Ohio, and other northern States are trying it, and with a fair prospect of success. Over the line, in North Carolina, they show a strong disposition to try it, as they do also in some other southern States, and perseverance will carry them through. Then, fanaticism and despotism in both sections strangled, the good old times will be restored, and the nation start forward on a new career of happiness, prosperity and glory, refined and sublimated by the fiery ordeal through which she will have passed.

The Democratic Party and its Traducers.

It is offensive alike to good sense and good taste to hear men who belong to ephemeral political organizations which, like Jonah's gourd, spring up in a night and wither in a day, launching their malignant slanders against a party which had its birth in the first "Reign of Terror," grew to vigorous stature under Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson, and has hitherto shown its power to tread down and crush out every pretension to aristocracy and despotism in the government. These ephemera should some time learn that a party which is built upon the Constitution, and draws all its inspirations from Liberty and Justice; which while in power administers the laws impartially, and when out of power seeks to compel those who are in to do so; which has always so conducted the Government that none were oppressed and all were prosperous; which acknowledges and conforms to all the obligations and covenants of the Constitution and disdains to exercise powers not granted by the laws; which hates despotism and loves freedom, and which looks to the people as the source of all just power—these parties of a day should, we say, sometime learn that the great party, so born, so nurtured, and so educated, is not to be put down, or its dominion arrested for any length of time, by any machinery which they can bring to bear against it. Year after year they die, pass away, and appear again in new shapes, with new names and ideas. The Democratic party neither dies nor changes—it is the same now it was in the beginning, and will be the same to the end of time. Being a party of principle it is indestructible, full of vitality and durable as the "everlasting hills." Ex-Senator Wm. Allen, that glorious old soldier in the cause, who is now electrifying the people of Ohio by his bold denunciations of the abominations of Abolitionism, tells what Democracy is in "words that deserve to be carved in gold and remembered forever by a free people."

"Democracy is a sentiment not to be appalled, corrupted or compromised. It knows no baseness. It oppresses no weakness. Destructive only of Despotism, it is the sole conservator of Liberty, Labor and Property. It is the sentiment of Freedom, of Equal Rights, of Equal Obligations—the Law of Nature pervading the Law of the Land!"

Hon. Walter H. Lowrie.

This distinguished jurist—the candidate of the Democratic party for Judge of the Supreme Court, a position which he has long held with great credit to himself and the State—needs no eulogy from us to recommend him to the voters of Pennsylvania. As a lawyer, well read and sound in every branch of jurisprudence, he has probably now but few, if any, superiors. As a judge on the bench, the courtesy with which he discharges the duties of his position has won the good opinion of the whole bar; while the ability and integrity which are prominent characteristics of all his opinions, have given him a high character among the best legal men of the country, and secured the respect and confidence of the people of the State, who will prove that they properly appreciate his worth and services by electing him in October. We feel that it would be time and space wasted to fill our columns with day to day panegyrics of this eminent lawyer and judge, especially as his competitor, Agnew, is not a man to be feared, or worth wasting much ammunition upon. All that can be said of him is that he is a so-so lawyer and a very black, bigoted, un-compromising Abolitionist, who would throw the Constitution—as Thaddeus Stevens did conscience—"to the devil," any day, if it interfered in the least with the freedom and equality of the negro. Entertaining this opinion, we have not, except upon very rare occasions—and then principally in extracts from other papers—prorated Judge Lowrie's name in the canvass, and have only been led, upon this occasion, to do so by reading the very able and conclusive opinion recently delivered by him at Pittsburg, in the case of six drafted soldiers who sought release from service through writs of habeas corpus issued by the Supreme Court. The opinion is a very important one, showing great research, and establishing beyond controversy, as we think, the jurisdiction of the State judiciary in such cases. If anything had been wanting to establish Judge Lowrie's reputation as an eminent jurist and honest, fearless judge, that want is supplied by this opinion, for which we shall find room in our columns as soon as possible.

Attack and not Defense.

We are of that very numerous body of Democrats who believe that the true policy of the Democratic party now and always is attack and not defense. The fact is the record of our candidates is clean, without a stain. They need no defense; indeed there is nothing to defend them against, except the misrepresentations and false charges of the Abolition press and orators, and if we undertake to notice every malicious or silly fabrication they put in circulation between this and the election, it will occupy the whole time of the State Central Committee and all the space of the Democratic press. Let them hammer away—they will do no harm. Their bad "character for truth and veracity" neutralizes all their efforts. Nobody believes them. Let us investigate and expose the frauds, corruptions, and short-comings of Curtin and the abominations of his party. That is our proper duty, and all we need attend to.

Gen. Ben Butler.

As we understand the Abolition papers, this pink of a General—who is said to "look two ways for Sunday" and half a dozen different ways for profitable speculations—has been procured to stump the State for Gov. Curtin. As we feel disposed to render him every assistance in our power, we copy the following puff extraordinary from the Buffalo Courier, which will serve him very well as a letter of introduction to the good people of Pennsylvania: "According to a Washington dispatch, the administration has given out intimations that, after the capture of Charleston, Ben Butler will be placed in the command of that department. If you have a fraction of brains or heart left, Abraham Lincoln, you will not do this thing. We are in favor, if the military magnates so will it, of razing Charleston to the ground, of ploughing it up and sowing it with salt, and leaving it to be a desolation evermore. But we will protest against an act which would be crueler, more insulting, more malignant than all this, and that is the appointment of Ben Butler to be military despot of what was once Charleston. "If it be desirable to give the South to pour out the bitter cup of resistance to the very dregs; if it be best to give to the people of the Union, by bestowing upon the..."

foe, and good him with intolerable insults to fight, even while he grovels; if there is no Union to be restored, or peace to be hoped for, then let Ben Butler be the tyrant of Charleston. But we cannot believe that Mr. Lincoln contemplates any such infatuated proceedings as this. The wisdom and moderation of Banks have not yet undone half the mischief which Butler did in New Orleans. Plunderer, pop-injay and tyrant, it were better that he were kept to make political speeches at the North for the remainder of his life, at a million dollars per annum, than that he should again be sent to any other point of the South than the Dry Tortugas."

Chester County.

The Chester County Democratic Delegate Convention met in the Court House, West Chester, on the 8th, Dr. E. C. Evans, Chairman, and nominated the following ticket: Senate—Richard A. Gilpin. Associate Judge—Hibbard Evans. Assembly—Charles C. Moore, Samuel W. Sellers, Andrew Armstrong. District Attorney—R. E. Monaghan. Prothonotary—Samuel M. Williams. Register—W. N. Worthington. Recorder—Levi Ralston. Clerk of the Courts—Theodore R. Quay. Commissioner—Edwin Oley. Treasurer—William Patterson. Coroner—Moses Keech. Director of Poor—John H. Thomas. Auditor—William M'Canne, (2 years), David B. Nivin, (3 years).

Delaware County.

The Delaware County Democratic convention met at Lieperville on the 10th inst., and nominated the following ticket, concurring the Senator to Chester county: Assembly—S. Rhoads Carter, Haverford. Sheriff—Samuel Cliff, Chester twp. Treasurer—Edward Engle, Chester borough. Commissioner—Maurice James, Edgmont. Director—John Eves, Chester twp. Auditor—John D. White, L. Chichester. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the same time to ratify the nominations, of which Hon. George G. Leiper was President. The assemblage was ably addressed by Messrs. Northrop and Kane, of Philadelphia, and Robt. E. Monaghan, Esq., of Chester county. The nominations were approved by acclamation.

New York State Politics.

The Democratic State Convention recently held at Albany was characterized by the greatest harmony. Contrary to the anticipations and wishes of the Abolitionists, nothing occurred to create the slightest difficulty. But one spirit seemed to animate the whole body of delegates—to consolidate differences of opinion and to nominate an unexceptionable ticket which would be elected. If we may judge from the exultant tone of the Democratic press of the State, they succeeded in both. Good feeling and confidence of success pervade the whole Democratic party, while one-half of the Abolition party, at least, are dissatisfied with the ticket and resolutions of the Syracuse convention. The success of the Democratic ticket seems to be beyond question. The speech of Governor Seymour, delivered before the Convention, is one of great power, calm, eloquent and unanswerable. The Albany Argus, for more than thirty years the central organ of the New York Democracy, says emphatically: "Our ticket was made up with a view to election. It will be elected. Success is a duty; and the Democracy of the State intend to fulfil it. We may be confronted with the most powerful combinations of the party in power, may have to encounter its violence as well as its corruption, but we will increase our labors as the obstacles before us accumulate, and will rise higher with the dangers, and we will triumph in the end. We do not regard lightly the position which New York has gained by the election of Gov. Seymour. It stands as a bulwark against the storm of passion and fanaticism which beats against the Constitution and threatens to engulf it. This proud position it must maintain for the sake of other States and for the sake of the Union as well as for the protection of our own people. The political campaign of this year is a continuance of that of 1862, and, like it, it must end in a victory. That is the work before the Democracy of New York, and they must enter upon it from this moment, and pursue it with unremitting energies to the final triumph."

THE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we re-affirm the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention of 1862, namely: First, that we will continue to render the Government our sincere and united support in the use of all legitimate means to suppress the rebellion and to restore "the Union as it was," and to maintain "the Constitution as it is," believing that sacred instrument, founded in wisdom by our fathers, clothes the constituted authorities with full power to accomplish such purpose; Second, that by the following resolution unanimously passed by Congress in July, 1861, the Government was pledged to the policy inculcated therein and which cannot be departed from without violation of the public faith, namely:

Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in arms against the constitutional Government and in arms around the Capitol; that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest, or of interfering with the rights established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease; Third, That we, having confidence in the loyalty of the citizens of the State of New York, reiterate the sentiment heretofore expressed by the Democratic party, that illegal and unconstitutional arrests and imprisonment of citizens of this State are without the justification of necessity, and should be discontinued; and we denounce such arrests as a usurpation and a crime, and that the freedom of the press, actually protected by the Constitution, ought to be maintained.

Resolved, That in view of our recent victories and the manifestations of a returning elegance on the part of North Carolina and other seceded States, it becomes the government to manifest a policy of conciliation; that such policy is demanded alike by patriotism and by a wise statesmanship, which seeks to avoid the uncertainties of the future by bringing this exhausting war to a speedy close, not only by the exertion of power, but by an enlarged line of action which shall encourage the Union sentiment of the South and unite more thoroughly the people of the North. That, therefore, we regret President Lincoln's late letter, which, while reiterating the visionary and unconstitutional policy of the emancipation policy, contemplating no measure for the restoration of the Union, but looking to an indefinite pro-

traction of the war for Abolition purposes, points to no future but national bankruptcy and the subversion of our institutions.

Resolved, That the doctrine of the right of States to secede from the Federal Government is not more false to the Constitution than the claim of the right by the Federal Government to obliterate State boundaries and State rights, and that therefore we repudiate the doctrine put forth by the administration, and that no attempt shall be made to resume its place in the Union until it has conformed in its Constitution to the will of the party in power."

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is obligatory upon the government and the people in time of war as well as in peace, and the doctrine that the President may dispense with the Constitution in time of war subverts all constitutional liberty and turns the Government into a military despotism, and is a revival of the odious prerogatives of the dispensing power claimed by the Stuarts of England.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of the State are due to the gallant soldiers of New York, who on the first intimation of public danger, voluntarily rallied to the standard of Liberty, and who have borne it victorious through so many battle fields; we shall ever honor the memory of those who have fallen; we will ever cherish and protect the brave survivors.

Resolved, That the abortive results of the recent Conscription act of Congress not less unjust, vexatious and oppressive, both in its character and manner of execution, which have excited general mistrust, should amend the administration how much wiser it would be to place its reliance on the voluntary action of a gallant and patriotic people, ever ready to defend their institutions and their honor.

Resolved, That we condemn all mob violence as a crime against the people and against republican government, that whether the spirit of misrule and disregard of constitutional and legal obligations take the form of the "higher law of fanaticism" or the "lower law of mob," they are equally emanations of the spirit of disloyalty, and should be suppressed at all hazards.

Resolved, That the administration of Horatio Seymour as Governor of New York, meets our highest approval—his devotion to the interests and dignity of the State—his fearless assertion of the rights of the citizen, his fidelity to the Constitution, the administrative energy evinced in promptly sending the military of the State to repel the invasion of Pennsylvania by the Confederate forces, and the vigor he displayed in putting down a lawless mob, and the statesmanship he exhibited in his whole public action, present a record of which not only our own State, but the whole American people may justly be proud.

These resolutions were adopted without debate.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

New York, Sept. 14.—The steamer Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall on the 6th, arrived here at noon to-day. Panama dates of the 6th state that Moaqueria has resigned the order expelling the clergy, but put them under bonds to keep the peace, and prohibited them from holding religious services. The increased taxation in the cutting down of a lawless mob, and the statesmanship he exhibited in his whole public action, present a record of which not only our own State, but the whole American people may justly be proud.

San Salvador dates of the 27th report that Barrios still holds out, and his army is increasing. Carreao was within two leagues of the capital.

Chili dates of the 12th state that the difficulties with Bolivia remain in statu quo.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CARR RACE, September 14.—The royal mail steamship Arabia, from Liverpool on the 5th instant, and Queenstown on the 6th, passed this point on Sunday evening. The steamer China arrived at Liverpool on the 4th. The London Globe's Paris correspondent says the Chevalier pamphlet, on Mexican affairs, is considered as heralding most unmistakably the prompt, if not immediate, recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the Emperor Napoleon.

Earl Russell's reply to the Emancipation Society, relative to the building of ramps for the Confederate States by the Messrs. Lairds, is written in a tone of undisguised disapproval; but he says nothing can be done without affidavits.

The Paris Pays denies the official character of the pamphlet advocating a recognition of the Confederates.

The Monitor explains that the Florida was only permitted to make indispensable repairs at Brest.

The Liverpool Post says, it now appears that the steam ramps launched from Laird's yards were built for the Confederate government.

Neither the French government or the French people were concerned in the business, although a French banker was connected with the scheme financially—the ramps to be paid for out of the Confederate loan.

Mr. Langier was one of the contractors for that loan, and was also guarantee for the payment of the contract with Mr. Laird. He has a mortgage on both vessels, and therefore they may ultimately become his property; but then the law would have to deal with these new features of the transaction, and Langier might sell them to the British government at cost price, and they are well worth the money, not for sea, but for coast and harbor service; for privateers they are totally unfit.

The Paris Pays states that the two ships were not constructed for the French government, but had been ordered by the government of Egypt, as their names indicate.

The Paris Monitor says the Florida, sailing under the Confederate flag, entered Brest to repair damages.

Her reception was according to the ordinary principles of international law. At the opening of the war the French government, in accordance with the other Powers, recognized the Confederate States as belligerents, and declared its intention of observing a strict neutrality between the two parties.

In like cases, it is the right, as well as the duty, of neutrals to permit the vessels of belligerents to procure means, not for fighting purposes, but for navigation; therefore, it has been decided that the Florida could be admitted to procure all that was indispensable to maintain her in a good navigable state, without her being able to make purchases tending to recruit her war arrangements.

The London Times publishes some particulars of the Florida's career, as related by Capt. Maffit. He claims to have treated all the prisoners of war with the greatest respect. He says the Anglo Saxon was captured sixty miles from Cork. When she was captured her pilot was referred to the Confederate government for the settlement of any just claim he might have.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—The draft in this city commences on Wednesday.

The Commercial's Indianapolis dispatch says that all the United States troops in Indiana, except the Provost Guard, have been ordered to the field. Gen. Willcox is ordered to report to Gen. Burdette for active service.

As the second battalion of Sixty-third regiment was returning from Terre Haute, on Saturday, an attempt was made to hang the Hon. Daniel Voorhees, w. who was on the same train. He was rescued by the officers, but compelled to take the train at Greencastle.

Gen. Banks has issued an order opening the Mississippi for through business to free trade.

BY THE MAILS.

FROM CHARLESTON.

REBEL ACCOUNTS—MORRIS ISLAND—BATTERY GREGG, &c. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 13.—The Richmond Sentinel of yesterday has been received, with Charleston dates of September 11, which say:

Last night we kept up steady fire against Morris Island. The enemy did not fire a gun. The Monitors and Ironsides are apparently receiving ammunition.

The enemy have mounted two heavy guns at Battery Gregg, on Cumming's Point, bearing on Sullivan's Island. There has been but little firing to-day. One of the shells from James Island exploded the magazine at Battery Gregg.

The Sentinel, of the 9th, does not regard the evacuation of Morris Island as any great calamity, so far as the defense of the city of Charleston is concerned, but it adds that, while the city will not surrender, the danger of its being battered down by Gilmore's guns has very largely increased.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

ADVANCE BEYOND CULPEPPER—CAPTURE OF GUNS AND PRISONERS, &c. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 13.—General Pleasanton reached a position to-day about three miles beyond Culpepper, after considerable skirmishing with the enemy. We captured three guns and about forty prisoners. The Second Army Corps now occupies Culpepper.

MOSBY'S GUERRILLAS, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Mosby's guerrillas are still prowling in Fairfax, occasioning no little annoyance to our pickets. Four attempts were made during the past week to destroy the quarters of the men and contrabands on the government farms, but failed in consequence of the vigilance of the guards. The gang operating in this section is led by a noted desperado named Williams, who lives about ten miles from Arlington. All attempts to capture him have thus far proved futile, the scoundrel women affording him every facility for obtaining information and eluding our scouts.

A large amount of government property, including horses, clothing and quartermaster's stores, has been discovered in the possession of farmers in Fairfax and Loudoun counties, and is being recovered by our officers. Many of the horses belong to the number which escaped from the government corral a short time since and scattered through the pine forests.

NEWS FROM WESTERN ARKANSAS.

The following was received at the headquarters of the army to-day: ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12. Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief: Colonel General routed the enemy near Fort Smith on the 1st inst., and now holds that place. Western Arkansas and the Indian country are now in our possession. J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major General.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 12, 1863.—No details of Gen. Negley's engagement at Dug Gap have come in. From all that can be gathered, the casualties were light. Gen. Negley retired three miles to the foot of Lookout Mountain. Gen. Baird's division was also engaged. Dug Gap is four miles north of New Lafayette, where the main column of Bragg was at the time of the engagement.

It is thought that Bragg feared to lose control over his line of retreat to Rome, and was retreating slowly to avoid a repetition of the scenes of the Tullahoma retreat and prevent straggling. Nevertheless, large numbers of deserters come in daily.

Three hundred of the 19th Tennessee regiment came in a body. At least 1,000 deserters have arrived here since the evacuation, and a large number are said to be on Missionary Ridge.

Gen. Crittenden is reported to have occupied Lafayette to-day, and the army is again concentrated.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN THE NORTH-WEST.

LEAVENWORTH, September 12.—The steamer Shreveport arrived from Upper Missouri last night. She left Gen. Sibley's command Aug. 24. He was then marching to a point 80 miles above where about 6,000 Sioux were encamped with the intention of capturing or destroying them. The Indians were very hostile all the way down to Fort Pierre.

Near the mouth of the Yellowstone river the crew of the Shreveport and the Indians had a three hours' fight, in which three of the former and 40 of the latter were killed.

A nearly every place where the boat attempted to land they found Indians prepared to attack them.

On several occasions the crew were compelled to cut the cable and let the boat float into the stream.

A party of 30 miners, who started down on a flat-boat from Milk river, are supposed to have been killed by the Indians.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 12.—The steamship Orizaba sailed for Panama to-day, with \$380,000 in treasure for England, and \$263,000 for New York.

Work on the San Francisco harbor defenses was commenced yesterday by a large number of laborers, promising the speedy completion of very formidable fortifications.

Nearly complete returns make the majority for the Union State ticket a little below 20,000.

Thirty-three Democrats are elected to the State Senate and sixty-five Unionists. Five Democratic Assemblymen are elected.

NO DRAFT IN INDIANA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—There will be no draft in Indiana under the present call. She has furnished 98,895 three years' troops. Her quota under the call of the government in 1861 and 1862 was 65,304, making excess in favor of the State of 25,591. The number enrolled in the first class, under the present draft, is 134,103. One-fifth of the number is the quota called for by the government, viz: 26,822, which is 1,060 less than the excess furnished by the State of three years' men in 1861 and 1862.

Gov. Morton to-day accomplished the object of his visit to Washington in the settlement of the question, as above stated.

MAINE POLITICS.

BELFAST, Me., Sept. 12.—Great excitement prevails here in view of the State election on Monday.

The Hon. Bion Bradbury, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is addressing a large meeting this evening at City Hall.

Ex-Gov. Crosby is also speaking at a Republican meeting.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13. FINANCIAL RUMOR. It is rumored that Secretary Chase intends to celebrate the fall of Charleston by a resumption of specie payments by the government. [If this is so, we hope Charleston may fall very soon.]

GENERAL BURNSIDE.

Mr. Lincoln has sent a special request to Gen. Burnside to withdraw his resignation. [He is probably required where he is until after the Ohio election.]

SUMNER'S GREAT SPEECH. Sumner's great speech at the Cooper Institute, New York—what is considered the live and positive portion of it—is pronounced both important to drafted men failing to report themselves.

WAR DEPARTMENT. PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Sept. 12, 1863. CIRCULAR No. 82.—The following opinion of

Col. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate-General, is published for the information and guidance of all officers of his Bureau:

OPINION.—Under the 13th section of the Enrollment act it is clear that a party drafted and wishing to furnish a substitute to pay the commutation must do so on or before the day fixed for his appearance. The privilege expires with that day. If he fails to report himself and is arrested as a deserter, he has still the right to go before the Board of Enrollment and prove that he is not liable to do military duty. But if, in hearing his claim to exemption, he is held to be liable, he cannot escape personal service. He is also, under such circumstances, subject to be proceeded against as a deserter. JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

THE ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

Between five and six millions of Treasury notes are still to be issued before the limit of 400,000,000 is reached. A new issue, chiefly in small denominations, will commence this week. The old demand notes, of which about 2,800,000 are still out, are being called in as rapidly as possible, and gold is paid at the Treasury in preference to them. More than 18,000,000 of postal currency are in circulation. The issue of fractional currency to take its place will commence in about a fortnight.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONFISCATED ESTATES.

The instructions for the direct Tax Commissioners of South Carolina are nearly ready.—They will probably comprise directions to sell the unredeemed real estates of rebels in small and eligible parcels to the freed slaves, for sums small but sufficient to give them an idea of value and a sense of ownership. It is understood that this policy may speedily be adopted over the entire South, should this experiment prove successful.

MAINE ELECTION.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 14.—The following returns have been received: For Governor, Bradbury gives Cony, Union candidate, 1,021; Bradbury, Democratic candidate, 329. Lewistown gave Cony a majority of 550. Auburn gave Cony 73 majority. Intelligence from the rest of the Kennebec shows strong Republican gains. The vote of this city is not known, but the majority for the Union ticket will probably be over six hundred.

[LATER.]

The following additional returns have just come in: Augusta gives Cony for Governor, 336 majority, which is a Union gain. Scarborough gives Cony 1,078, and Bradbury 739; Saco gives Cony 678 and Bradbury 880—a Union gain of 814.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.—A situation by an active, intelligent young man, in almost any general business. Good references given. Apply at this office, sep 15-2.