

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT & UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.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 AWL, 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 M'CORMICK, 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.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Rooms 144 S. Sixth Street, Second Story. Chairman—Hon. CHARLES J. BIDDLE. Secretary—JAMES P. SHUKK, Esq. Treasurer—Col. WILLIAM H. KRICKLINS. The officers are in attendance daily at the Committee Rooms.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

- 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 Deane, Hon. Wm. A. Fortner, R. M. Homan, Esq., and others.] Philadelphia. Williamsport, Lycoming county. [To be addressed by Hon. A. V. Parsons, Hon. Hester Olymer, George Northrop, Esq., Hon. Wm. H. Miller, and others.] Meadville, Crawford county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. E. Reed and Hon. Chas. W. Carrigan.] Scranton, Luzerne county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Witte, Hon. F. W. Hughes, Robt. F. Kane, and others.] Murray's School House, Greene county. Aaron Hafer's, Frederick township, Montgomery co. Orangeville, Columbia county. Brackley, Columbia county. Friday, September 18. Slabtown, Columbia county. Catawissa, Columbia county. Union Corner, Northumberland county. Saturday, September 19. Muncaster's, Berks county. Chester Springs, Chester county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. Bigler and Hon. Richard Vaux, John C. Ballitt, Esq., B. Mackley Boyer, Esq., T. H. Pfeiffer, Esq., and others.] Dingman, Pike county. [To be addressed by Dr. F. P. Palmer, Thomas A. Heller, Esq., and Hon. G. H. Lowmeyer, Greene county.] Thursday, September 24. Washington Square, Whiteplains township, Montgomery county. Oxford, Chester county. Clintonville, Venango county. Friday, September 25. Cocksfoot, 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. E. Boyle, Esq., Wm. M. Ford, Esq., and others.] Saturday, September 26. Kutzow, Berks county. Monacahe City, Washington county. Fayetteville, Fayette county. Pleasant Grove, Washington county. Monday, September 28. Stroudsburg, Monroe county. [To be addressed by Thos. J. Miles, Hon. W. A. Fortner, and others.] Tuesday, September 29. Middleburg, Snyder county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. B. Miller.] Wednesday, September 30. Uniontown, Fayette county. Thursday, October 1. Cochrans Mills, Washington county. Friday, October 2. Sattick township, Fayette county. Saturday, October 3. Pough Tavern, Berks county. Dawson's School House, Fayette county. Prosperity, Washington county. Kimbleville, Chester county. Thursday, October 8. Carlisle, Cumberland county. [A grand rally, to be addressed by distinguished speakers.] Downingtown, Chester county. Friday, October 9. Springfield, Fayette county. Saturday, October 10. Yellow Tavern, Berks county. Dawson's Station, Fayette county. Rator's, Montgomery county. Monday, October 19. Reading, Berks county. Freystown, York county. [Evening.]

What Jackson Said. We published in our Monday's issue some extracts from the teachings of the leading Abolitionists, together with some incidents in the history of that party, by which we sought to convict them of treasonable sentiments and designs against the integrity of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution. We had it in mind to make up a connected commentary on the extracts given, and we regret that our space compels us to reserve that task for a future occasion. But in laying before the majority of our readers the infamous and damning record such sayings as we have gathered together in the paper referred to, entitled "Facts for the People," exhibit, we cannot refrain from coupling them at least with one other of the admonitions of the Fathers of the Republic.

The following is from the Farewell Address of ANDREW JACKSON: "But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States, or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of that measure proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of the people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed and must endanger its safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference, and weak men may persuade themselves for a moment that they are laboring in the cause of humanity and asserting the rights of the human race, but every one, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing can come from these improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured that men found busy in this work of discord are unworthy of your confidence and deserve your strongest reprobation."

Judge Woodward—"Natural Rights."

The Abolition papers are circulating very extensively the following extract which they allege is taken from a speech delivered by George W. Woodward in Philadelphia, after Lincoln's election in 1860:

"It seems to me that there must be a time when slaveholders may fall back upon their natural rights and employ, in defence of their slave property, whatever means of protection they may possess." Supposing this to be a literal extract from the speech, we must bear in mind that the sentiment was uttered immediately subsequent to the election, by a minority of the people, of a sectional President, whose party had declared undying hostility to the institution of slavery and a determination to eradicate it at all hazards and by any means that might be found necessary. We must remember, too, that this institution was a purely State institution; that as such it was solely under the control of the States in which it existed; that it was recognized as such by the Constitution of the United States; and that, consequently, the people of States other than slave States had no right whatever to interfere with it; that all such interference was in violation of the spirit of the Federal Constitution; a palpable wrong to the slaveholder, whose property it placed in jeopardy; promotive of sectional ill-feeling; revolutionary in its tendency, and atrocious in its design.

We must not forget, either, that the President elect—now the President de facto—Mr. Lincoln, had declared in a speech delivered by him in Illinois, that "the government cannot exist half slave and half free"—a plain declaration of war against the institution—and Mr. Seward, then acknowledged to be the leading man of the party, had emphatically announced the creed and policy of the dominant political power when, in his celebrated Albany (or Rochester) speech, he assumed the fact that antagonism existed between the free and slave States, which he declared to be an "irrepressible conflict between opposing and hostile forces." We might extend these quotations indefinitely to show that the election of Lincoln to the Presidency was not only a virtual, but an actual, undisguised declaration of hostility against the institution of slavery. Greeley had declared that "the Union was not worth supporting with the South," and that the "real object of the Republican party was abolition of slavery in the States;" Banks had expressed a willingness, "under a certain state of circumstances, to let the Union slide;" Garrison had pronounced the Constitution, because it tolerated slavery, "a league with death and an agreement with hell;" and Giddings, and Phillips, and Beecher, and Cheever, with hundreds of other radicals equally eminent and influential, had avowed the same hostile and revolutionary sentiments. All these circumstances were present in Mr. Woodward's mind when he delivered the sentiment attributed to him.

Now, with the fact admitted by all parties that slaves are property under the Constitution, as much as houses and lands, horses and cattle, the question arises, had not the election of Lincoln, on a sectional platform, avowedly hostile to the institution of slavery, precipitated a crisis that justified the expression?

What measure of wrong and oppression is necessary to warrant the people of any section of our country, or of the whole country, in falling back upon their "natural rights" for redress of grievances which cannot be obtained under the forms of the Constitution? When this question is decided, we shall be better able to speak positively upon the subject under consideration than at present. According to Mr. Lincoln's doctrine, "any people, at any time," it will follow for any cause, "have a right" to do so. Will the Abolitionists, who denounce Mr. Woodward for the opinion expressed in his Philadelphia speech, controvert Mr. Lincoln's dictum? If they will not, they are neither consistent nor reasonable in objecting to Mr. Woodward, who did not go as far as Mr. Lincoln.

Having in view the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, and scanning with his clear and comprehensive mind the drift of the Abolition party, whose representative man Mr. Lincoln had become by his election, and peering into the future, far beyond the ken of the madmen who had lashed the political elements into fury beyond their control, if they had desired to control them, Judge Woodward said, (or at least is reported to have said,) "it seems to me that there must be a time (evidently anticipating the unconstitutional and despotic measures since adopted by the administration,) when slave-holders may fall back upon their natural rights," &c. He did not say that the "time" had come, nor, we are certain, did he think it had; but, knowing that the policy of the party then just elevated to power was war upon slavery, he looked forward to a "time," not far remote probably, when the unconstitutional pressure of the Abolition administration upon the rights and property of the Southern people would justify a resort to physical force for the sake of that protection which the laws would no longer give them.

This was stopping far short of Mr. Lincoln's proposition, that "any people at any time" have the right to resort to their natural rights as a remedy against evils either real or imaginary. Judge Woodward, a wise and sagacious statesman, foresaw what would be the course of the Abolition administration and party, and spoke in anticipation of a "time" yet future when the oppressions of Government would become insufferable, and the oppressed people might rightly "fall back upon their natural rights," in defence of their property which would otherwise be ruthlessly wrested from them. To deny that he was right is to deny that a time may ever come when a resort to natural rights would be justifiable. Our fathers thought differently when, after exhausting in vain all peaceful and constitutional methods they threw off their allegiance to the British crown. The doctrine of "unquestioning" acquiescence in every wrong, and patient endurance of every oppression inflicted by administrations, is a doctrine only fit for slaves, in which we cannot acquiesce. Judge Woodward was right. The "time" for resistance had not yet come when the South appealed to arms, and therefore they were guilty of a great crime, and are rebels. But had they remained patiently in the Union, the very moment when the administration should have made the attempt to interfere with their property by Emancipation proclamations or other hostile and unconstitutional acts, would have been the moment when Heaven and earth would have

justified a resort to physical force, a "falling back upon natural rights" as the only available defense left them.

Such is, undoubtedly, the true interpretation of the passage in Judge Woodward's speech so often quoted against him.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

You know that in the year 1856 the New England States all voted the Abolition ticket. You know that in 1860 the Republicans of the Central and Western States joined the Abolitionists, and carried every Northern State, without an exception, down to Mason & Dixon's Line. Then you know what happened. We all feel it. The rebellion broke out. Does it do any good to solace ourselves, by saying it was without a cause? Does history show that a rebellion ever took place in any country, without some cause? I may say there was not sufficient cause on the part of the South—but this is not the point. The question is, how are we to have peace and a restored government? Now, I suggest this: You helped the Abolitionists, now come over and help the Democrats (the only national party)—help us to take the power out of the hands of the Abolitionists in every Northern State. Then the Union men in the South, (there are millions of them,) will have an argument for peace put into their mouths; they can hold up their heads, and can tell their military rulers and fire-eaters, "See, the North is retracting her steps, she is taking the power out of the hands of the Abolitionists; she is evidently willing to do us justice, and we intend now to have an end of the war; we want peace, and we are determined to have it; we will return to our allegiance, and restore the government." If the Republicans of Pennsylvania and other Northern States will help us, we may, with the assistance of the Union men of the South, have peace and a restored government in less than six months. Come over and help us if you wish an end to this war.

A PRIVATE CITIZEN.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

What the Privates of the Gallant Pennsylvania Reserves think of Curtin. The following letter is from a responsible source—an intelligent soldier of the Reserves Corps, who went in a Democrat and intends to come out one, if he should survive the war. It is a genuine letter—not like most of those published in the Abolition papers, manufactured for the occasion. We shall look for more from the same quarter.

CAMP NEAR WARRENTON, VIRGINIA, September 10, 1863.

EDITOR UNION:—Sir: I am a Pennsylvanian, and have led the life of a soldier for nearly three years. I was a Democrat when I entered for the war, and am one yet. I have had great inducements held out to me if I would but desert the old land marks of Jefferson and Jackson, but I couldn't "see it." In reading the Abolition papers, which are circulated freely in this army, I find that "Heaven and earth" are about being moved for the purpose of impressing upon the minds of the good people of the old Keystone that A. G. Curtin is the "soldiers' candidate" for Governor—that he is the unanimous choice of all the soldiers from Pennsylvania in the Army of the Potomac. Such talk is all balderdash. Curtin is not the choice of the "fighting sons" of Pennsylvania. The Abolition wing of the honored sons of Pennsylvania support Andy; but the large, conservative, Democratic wing jump over Andy and go in for the great statesman, GEORGE W. WOODWARD, for Governor. Curtin's most ardent supporters are found among the shoulder-strapped braves. Judge Woodward's supporters are found in the ranks. The men that carry the muskets and do the fighting—the hard-fisted yeomanry—are the supporters and defenders of Democracy.

We know Andy's career by heart. The Abolitionists can't learn us anything about him. We know what he has done for us—we know all. We know, too, that he has been well paid for all he ever did for us. We owe him nothing. He had better give up the soldier's dodge—he knows he is acting the hypocrite. Come Andy, this won't do; you know very well you are not the unanimous choice of us Pennsylvanians for Governor. There is no use in your trying to gull the people any longer. We are busy all the time writing letters to our friends about your rascality. Come Andy, not honestly, Pennsylvanians, be not deceived! A. G. Curtin is not the unanimous choice of the soldiers. There are thousands of Democrats in this army who are not his supporters. Vote for George W. Woodward, the soldiers' true friend! Arouse! Democrats, arouse! elect Woodward Governor of Pennsylvania, and the sons of Pennsylvania in the Army of the Potomac will thank you for it. Yours, &c., HIGH PRIVATE, P. R. V. C.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FIRE AT BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Sept. 15.—The building known as the old chequered warehouse, corner of Water-street and Prime slip, was burned last night. The building was occupied by the Canal Association and Dickerson, ship brokers; Fish & Joy, R. Jamie, forwarders; Joseph Barber, ship chandler, and Prevost & Son, sail makers. The fire communicated to the warehouses across Prime slip, owned and occupied by Pease and Trowbridge, and the warehouse of Wilkins, Parker, & Co., and one east from the chequered buildings, were also burned. A large proportion of the high wines and other property were saved. The total loss is estimated at \$120,000. The fire is attributed to incendiarism. Two persons were arrested near the fire.

DRAFT IN CINCINNATI POSTPONED.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—Orders were received from Columbus, yesterday, for the indefinite postponement of the draft in this city.

FROM GENLS. BLUNT AND STEELE.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—The Gazette's Leavenworth dispatch says that Gen. Blunt, at last accounts, was at Fort Gibson, preparing to start for Fort Scott. In his recent campaign he marched two hundred and fifty miles in nine days, fought two battles, and cleared the rebels from ten thousand square miles of territory. Refugees from the rebel conscription are coming into Gen. Blunt's lines by hundreds. Their sufferings are represented as indescribable. More than 100 Union men have been shot and hung at Fort Smith since the rebellion began. The supply trains are running regularly

from Fort Smith to Fort Blunt. For Smith will be the headquarters for operations during the winter.

The Cincinnati Commercial's dispatch, dated Brownsville, Arkansas, Sept. 2, says: Gen. Steele arrived here last evening. His force will come up in a body. The rebels are in a strong position four miles this side of Little Rock. Their force is estimated at 17,000 strong, with from 80 to 50 guns. Kirby Smith has gone to the Red river, leaving Price in command. The rebel Gen. Marmaduke was wounded in the leg, in the recent engagement at Bayou Metros.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The buildings in course of erection on the Maryland shore of the Potomac river at Gilesboro, nearly opposite Alexandria, are almost completed. Soon, therefore, the cavalry now scattered over a surface of several miles, in the neighborhood, will be concentrated at that point, in permanent barracks. There are several thousand troops in camp already. Brigadier General Meredith—selected solely for his fine soldierly qualifications—is in command. The President will soon issue a proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus in all cases arising in the military and naval service, this matter it is understood, was under way, considered and resolved upon at a Cabinet meeting to-day.

FROM SAN DOMINGO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The steamer Santiago, from Kingston, Jamaica, on the 6th, and Port-au-Prince to the 7th inst., has arrived.—News had been received from Port-au-Prince to the 6th inst., to the effect that two Spanish frigates had bombarded Port-au-Prince, and nearly destroyed the place, killing a large number of inhabitants.

FIRE AT LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Sept. 15.—A fire this morning destroyed the La Crosse House, a brick building occupied by Steinham & Co., and the Batavian Bank; loss \$30,000; insured for \$10,000.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 15.—The U. S. transport Nellie Perotus, Captain Diggs, arrived this morning from Hilton Head, which she left on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 3 a. m. Captain Diggs reports the arrival of the rebel boat Cosmopolitan, from Morris Island on Friday evening, which had the white flag flying over the shattered walls of Fort Moultrie, and our forces had captured and held half of James Island. The rebels hold only two batteries on James Island. Two monitors were lying between Sumpter and Moultrie. Captain Diggs passed Charleston bar at 4 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday at which time he saw the white flag still flying over Moultrie. She fired the last gun at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

PORTLAND, Sept. 15.—Returns from 187 towns give Cony (Union) 43,455, Bradbury (Dem.) 29,489. Union majority 14,016.

The same towns last year gave Coburn (Rep.) 28,920; Bradbury and Jameson 24,482. The Republican majority was then 4,438, which shows a Union net majority this year of 9,585.

This includes about five-eighths of the aggregate vote of the State. The aggregate votes in those towns is 72,893 against 58,350 last year, which shows an increase of 19,538, which will amount probably to 25,000 in the State—making 113,500 votes against 88,354 last year. The towns to be heard from gave a Republican majority last year of 545, which would increase the present majority to 14,461; or if the gain is equal, to about 15,500, to which the majority will probably approximate.

The Union party have probably carried every county in the State. York county, which was carried last year by the Democrats, has undoubtedly gone Union by 150 majority.

BY THE MAILS.

FROM GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

BRILLIANT CAVALRY FIGHT—ADVANCE OF THE ARMY.

The N. Y. Herald of yesterday contains the following, from one of its correspondents: RAPPANNOCK, Va., Sept. 14.—From the front the news is again inspiring. Major General Pleasanton, with his cavalry force under Generals Buford, Gregg and Kilpatrick, crossed the Rappahannock yesterday, and advanced to the banks of the Rapidan. Buford's division came up with Stuart's rebel cavalry and artillery on the heights this side of Brandy Station, and drove them from crest to crest by a series of brilliant and gallant charges. Gen. Kilpatrick's command connected with Buford's on the left at Brandy Station, having crossed at Kelly's Ford. General Gregg left Sulphur Springs at daylight, and joined Pleasanton and Buford at Culpepper, having found Jones' brigade of rebels camped at Muddy run, and scattered them by shells and a charge, but not until they had fired the bridge. Gregg's men put it out, however, and replanked the structure in a few moments, so that the whole command crossed upon it.

Gen. Gregg continued to drive Jones before him, and reached Culpepper at the same moment with the rest of the command. Here the advance arrived just in time to see a train of cars with stores leave for the South. Our men charged through the town with the most splendid gallantry, capturing one hundred and four prisoners and three guns, two twelve and one six-pounder. These latter were posted on a commanding eminence just beyond the town of Culpepper, and were charged upon by General Oster of General Kilpatrick's division, and taken, with nearly all their men.

The charge is described as having been one of unequalled gallantry. The brigade was obliged to dash through the town, and down a steep hill, through a ravine, and then up a steep and very high hill to the battery, which meanwhile was blighting forth its shell and canister upon their ranks. But it could not retard the speed nor daunt the spirit of the "Boy General of the Golden Locks" and his brave troops.

Buford's division pushed on in pursuit of the flying enemy. Colonel Chapman, of the Third Indiana cavalry, commanding First brigade, having the advance, pursued them past Cedar Mountain, and the whole command followed up to the vicinity of the Rapidan, within two miles of which they encamped last night.

The fight was opened by Buford, who had the centre advanced, and who knew exactly where to look for the enemy, as he has fought the same ground over several times. General Custer was slightly wounded by a shot, which killed his horse and came near killing the General.

Lieut. Benjamin Hutchings, Sixth United States cavalry, was grazed by a piece of shell which took off the leg of his orderly. The lieutenant was captured in a skirmish three miles this side of Culpepper. The bugler of company E, Eighth Illinois, was killed.

We captured a large quantity of ordnance stores in the railroad depot at Culpepper. The guns were English, with sabre bayonets. The citizens of Culpepper say that Stuart reviewed six thousand rebel cavalry there on Saturday, and that he was in command yesterday.

Among the casualties in Gregg's division of cavalry, we find the following: A. A. McCallow, 4th Pennsylvania cavalry, wounded. Matthew Conkin, Co. A, 4th Pennsylvania, abdomen. Lieut. S. B. Barnes, Co. H, 10th Pennsylvania, right leg. William P. Rhodes, Co. A, 18th Penna., foot bruised.

THE ATTACK ON FORT SUMPTER.

The New York Herald and Tribune both deny

that the rebels captured the old colors of Major Anderson in the recent unfortunate affair at Sumpter. The old flag is in New York.

The Express gives the following account of the attack and repulse of our troops: "On Monday last a detachment of rebel troops and guns was sent to land at Fort Sumpter, and it was evident that an attempt would be made to place the works again in efficient condition. It was then determined to make an attempt to land at Sumpter by night, and thus recapture it. At dark the following evening a force of several hundred men proceeded in large boats, with muffled oars, and succeeded in landing on the debris of the fort. They were preparing to move on the interior of the works, when, by order of the commander, they commenced to fire, which, with a discharge of a siege gun, awakened the rebel garrison. At once they flew to arms, and attacked our forces from the parapets. A desperate struggle followed, but the result was a repulse of our forces with a loss of sixty killed, drowned and missing.

"It is stated that if the commander of the expedition had approached the works cautiously, instead of firing, he would have been enabled to surprise the rebels within, and render the capture of Sumpter certain.

"The siege, however, was still progressing, and the reduction of Charleston and its forts is but a matter of time."

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, MONROE ISLAND, SEPT. 9.

Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, since my letter of yesterday, four additional pieces of artillery have been found, making an aggregate of thirty-six pieces captured on this island. It is not improbable that others still remain concealed. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, Q. A. GILMORE, Brigadier General Commanding.

ROSECRANS' ARMY.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—The following important dispatches from General Rosecrans' headquarters, originally intended for the New York press, reached the Louisville papers some days since, but for some unaccountable reason were not sent further.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 9.—Generals Wood and Wagner entered this city at eleven a. m. The enemy's rear guard—Pegram's cavalry—left an hour before. We have taken two steamboats, one horseboat, and thirty pontoons; very few stores, and no artillery or prisoners. The rebel works are very strong. The casualties of the whole expedition are just one man killed. Bragg discovered the flanking movements of McCook and Thomas on Monday night, and immediately began to withdraw his troops upon the road to Rome. Johnson had reinforced him with two divisions.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 10.—General Rosecrans entered this city to-day. Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, is celebrating mass in the cathedral at his request. Nearly all the citizens left three weeks ago, with their household goods. Very few returned.

BREAD RIOT AT MOBILE, ALA.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 14.—Refugees, who have arrived within our lines, bring exciting reports of the terrible condition of affairs in the South. One man, who left Mobile on the 5th, states that a terrible riot broke out among the soldiers' wives at Mobile on the 4th. About 600 women and children collected on Spring Hill, armed with clubs and hatchets, and marched through the principal streets, carrying banners on which were inscribed "Bread or Blood!" "Bread or Peace!" etc.

Being soldiers' wives their proceedings were winked at by the soldiers, who made but a feeble resistance. Stores were broken open and forcibly entered. One merchant, a Jew, struck one of the women, when some policemen, who were present, arrested the Jew, and beat him severely. Many citizens had left town, among whom was our informant, who says the riot was increasing when he left.

FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 14.—The rebel cavalry in our front are very active, probably with a view of masking some movement of the main army. Skirmishes are frequent, but amount to little. Our forces are generally successful in these little affairs.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

TROPHIES. Three of the guns recently captured by the Minnesota, near Fort Fisher, in the vicinity of Wilmington, N. C., have reached Washington. They are of English manufacture, (one being a Whitworth gun,) splendid pieces of ordnance, and have apparently only been used a short time.

REBEL DEPREDAATIONS.

On Sunday night a small party of rebels crossed the Potomac river, at the mouth of the Seneca, and helped themselves to horses and other property. On a previous occasion another gang came over, and after depredating on several farms, carried off a few mules. The owner followed the thieves, and reported the fact to White, the partisan leader, who denounced the act, instituted a search, recovered the mules, and sent the offenders to Richmond for trial. The owner of the mules did not fare so well on this side. He was arrested, and is now in prison for holding intercourse with the enemy.

ARRESTS.

Arrests continue to be made, from time to time, of secessionists, who indiscriminately and violently declare their sentiments.

FOREIGN NEWS—BY THE ARABIA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following is Earl Russell's reply to the memorial of the Emancipation Society, relative to the steam rams in the Mercury: FOREIGN OFFICE, August 13.—Gentlemen: I have received your letter calling attention to a subject of very grave and pressing importance—namely, the fitting out or equipping of two powerful iron-plated steam rams, which I am informed are intended to commit hostilities against the Government and people of the United States.

My attention has long been directed to these subjects. Both the Treasury and Home Departments have, at my request, made most anxious inquiries upon the subject of these steam rams.

You are aware that, by the foreign enlistment act, a ship is liable to be detained, and the owners are subject to a penalty, when the ship is armed or equipped for purposes of war, and the owners intend to use her against some State or community in friendship with her Majesty.

It is necessary to prove both the equipment and the intention. It is necessary for conviction in a public court, in justice, to have the evidence of a credible witness.

I was in hopes, when I began to read your memorial, that you would propose to furnish me with evidence that the steam rams in question were intended to carry on hostilities against the government and people of the United States; but you have made no proposal of the sort, and only tell me that you are informed that so and so, and it is believed that so-and-so is the fact.

You must be aware, however, that according to British law, prosecutions cannot be set on foot upon the ground of violation of the foreign enlistment act, without the affidavits of credible witnesses, as in other cases of misdemeanor and crimes. Such likewise is the law in use. Yours, &c. RUSSELL.

THE FRENCH PAMPHLET.

An important pamphlet, which is said to

have an official origin, has been published, entitled "France, Mexico, and the Confederacy." It sets forth the interest which France has in recognizing the Confederate States, and the impossibility of a re-establishment of the American Union, and maintains that the American war would be useful to France if a separation between the North and South be definitely pronounced, as the Confederate States would be allies of France, and the hopes of France would be fulfilled, and her manufacturers would obtain cotton, which is absolutely necessary for them.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald says he has good reason to believe that the pamphlet expresses not only the opinion, but the intention of the Imperial Government. As to the time when the intention shall be carried into effect, it depends exclusively on the Emperor; but it assuredly will not be delayed.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News writes that he considers the pamphlet in such perfect harmony with the known leaning of the Emperor, that he thinks it worth his while to notice it. "If Sidell himself, who has lately had repeated interviews with Drouyn, &c., Huys, following upon conferences with the Emperor himself, had received a carte blanche to publish a pamphlet in Paris, he could not have written more favorably for the Southern cause, or apologized more ingeniously for the institution of slavery than the author does in this pamphlet."

Prussia.—The report that a decree has been issued dissolving the Chambers appears to be fully confirmed. POLAND.—Russia will grant a liberal Constitution to Poland. The retrograde party, however, are making efforts to oppose it.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The steamer Roanoke, from Havana on the 9th, arrived to-night. Advice from Vera Cruz, to the 5th, had been received. There was a great scarcity of food in Mexico.

Many of the inhabitants of Mexico had been imprisoned for assassinating French soldiers and refusing to take the oath of allegiance. The Peruvian Minister had received his passports and been ordered to leave the country, for having written to Juarez. It was rumored that Minister Corwin had also been tendered his passports, but this was not confirmed.

The reports that Doblado and Comonfort had declared in favor of the new regime, proved to have been false. A French convoy, from Mexico to Vera Cruz, had been captured by the guerrillas at Soledad and the greater part of the guard killed.

SAN DOMINGO.

The trouble in San Domingo is increasing. The rebels are in great force, and the general in command of the Spanish troops calls for more soldiers. Merchant ships had been seized and pressed into the service to carry troops.

Several war steamers have gone to Puerto Plata, and troops were coming from Matanzas and Curdenas, to be sent to Santo Domingo. The particulars were carefully concealed from the public at Havana.

New Advertisements.

WANTED, by the first of October, a HOUSE, with six or eight rooms, within four squares of the Postoffice. Rent not to exceed \$10—Address BOX 67, P. O. sept-15-63

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, on Saturday, October 10, 1863, at the late residence of Frederick Keener, deceased, in Lower Paxton township, Dauphin county, on the road leading from Long Pine, to Harrisburg, on the Jonestown road, six miles east of Harrisburg, and about two miles from Gettysburg, the following real estate, viz: 25 acres of land, more or less, thereon erected a two-story Log House and Barn; an orchard of choice fruit trees, and a good spring of never failing water, are on the property, and a running stream of water passes through the land. Any person wishing to view the above property can do so by calling at the late residence of Frederick Keener, deceased. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. on said day, when attending will be given and conditions made known by Dr. D. C. KELLER, Executor. sept-15-63