

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT & UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.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 COMMISSIONERS, T. A. HAMILTON, (3 years,) Harrisburg, JACOB BUCK, (1 year,) Upper Paxton. RECORDER, JAMES HORNING, Jefferson. TABERNACULAR, 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. RIDDLE, Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

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

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

- Thursday, September 17. City of Lancaster. [To be addressed by Hon. J. Glancy Jones, Hon. Henry Clay Doug, Hon. Wm. A. Porter, E. E. Monaghan, Esq., and others.] Philadelphia. Williamsport, Lycoming county. [To be addressed by Hon. A. V. Parsons, Hon. Hester Olymker, George Northrop, Esq., Hon. Wm. H. Miller, and others.] Meadville, 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, Rev. P. Kane, and others.] Murrays School House, Greene county. Asen Rifles, Frederick township, Montgomery co. Orangeville, Columbia county. Berwick, Columbia county. Friday, September 18. Slabtown, Columbia county. Catawissa, Columbia county. Union Corner, Northumberland county. Saturday, September 19. Manderbach's, Berks county. Chester Springs, Chester county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Miller and Hon. Richard Vaux, John C. Sallick, Esq., E. Mackley Boyer, Esq., T. H. Oehlenschlaeger, Esq.] Dingman, Pike county. [To be addressed by Dr. F. F. Palmer, Thomas A. Heller, Esq., and Hon. G. H. Rowland.] Clarksville, Greene county. Thursday, September 24. Washington Square, Whitepain township, Montgomery county. Beaton, Columbia county. Oxford, Chester county. Cioctonville, Venango county. Friday, September 25. Cookstown, Fayette county. [The several meetings in Fayette county to be addressed by Hon. John L. Dawson, Hon. Samuel A. Gilmore, Daniel K. Keim, Esq., Col. T. B. Searight, John Fuller, Esq., G. B. Boyle, Esq., Wm. H. Playford, Esq., and others.] Saturday, September 26. Katsyona, Berks county. Monongahela City, Washington county. Pottsville, Fayette county. Pleasant Grove, Washington county. Monday, September 28. Stroudsburg, Monroe county. [To be addressed by Thos. J. Mills, Esq., Porter, and others.] Tuesday, September 29. Middleburg, Snyder county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Miller.] Wednesday, September 30. Uniontown, Fayette county. Thursday, October 1. Coehran's Mills, Washington county. Friday, October 2. Sallick township, Fayette county. Saturday, October 3. Glough Tavern, Berks county. Gast's School House, Fayette county. Prosperity, Washington county. Kimberville, 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, Berks county. Hatboro', Montgomery county. Monday, October 12. Reading, Berks county. Freystown, York county. [Evening.]

TICKETS for the Lancaster Mass Meeting will be good for all accommodation trains until the 18th, inclusive.

Curtin Trying to Use Meade.

It has already been authoritatively denied that General Meade in his sword presentation speech made any appeal to the soldiers to support Curtin for Governor—that part of the speech was interpolated by somebody hired to do it, or probably by Forney or Curtin himself, either of them little enough to be guilty of such a fraud. Now we have something more, and quite as discreditable to the parties concerned. An exchange says:

"The soldiers are mad as hounds at learning that the presentation of the sword to Gen. Meade was delayed from the early part of last winter—when the sword was purchased—until the present time, in order that political capital might be made out of the occasion." So it appears that the sword was ready for presentation last winter, but the presentation was delayed. The reason is plain enough. Last winter Curtin was not re-nominated, but being pretty certain that, by a resort to falsehood and political jugglery, with both of which he and his friend McClure are familiar, he could secure a renomination, means were used to postpone the presentation until after the happening of that event, in order that capital could be made out of it. But soldiers are not easily humbugged, and Curtin will find, after the election, if all the soldiers are permitted to vote, that his tricks are as well understood in the army as they are out of it.

The soldiers' Friend.

The Abolition papers are in the habit of speaking of Andy Curtin as the "soldier's friend." He shows his friendship by placing half a million of dollars in the hands of the Pennsylvania Reserves in the hands of his particular friends, who provided the soldiers with blankets that they could see through, shoddy coats and pants, and shoes that had soles filled with shavings. In two weeks the brave men were bare-footed and nearly naked. A pretty "soldier's friend," to

be sure. How much of the profits Curtin pocketed the public never discovered."

The Washington (Pa.) Review hits this hard blow:

"The only good word the Abolition friends of Governor Curtin can say of him is 'that he is the soldier's friend.' Who are the friends of Governor Curtin? The records of the Quarter Sessions of Allegheny show that three of his personal friends were indicted in that court for cheating the soldier, in his clothing, his food, and his arms. 'Love me, love my dog,' says the proverb. You may know a man by the company he keeps. Friend of the soldier, explain how you acted in union with the knaves who struck at the vitals of all military strength—food—clothing—and arms.

National and State Banks.

The more the Pet-Bank system, lately inaugurated by the corrupt conspirators who now control this country, is examined, the more apparent is the design, by means of it, to perpetuate the existing dynasty of public plunderers. Necessity—ever the tyrant's plea—cannot be urged with even the shadow of justice in its behalf; for, in addition to as large a supply of coined metallic currency as the country ever had, and at least the usual amount of the issues of our State Banks, (lifted and tried in the era of 1857-8), there has entered into our circulating medium, since the war commenced, some four hundred millions of dollars in paper promises to pay of the General-Government, in denominations ranging from five cents upwards. The mines, so profusely scattered along our Pacific latitude, were and are still pouring an unabated stream of gold and silver into the channels of business. Prices of everything have everywhere risen to heights which betoken an inflated and plethoric circulation. If we really needed a greater volume of currency to carry on the exchanges of the country, why not issue more of the Government promises, or (which would be as well perhaps) let the strong, well-tried State Banks supply it?

But no; a grand political machine is wanted by the Government to perpetuate its reign and to control the business and business men of the country; a contrivance by which a supreme manager at Washington city, through the public deposits, could wield at pleasure the terrible power of contraction and expansion of the currency of the country, such as was ascribed to the late Bank of the United States in the same of its power. This scheme of Secretary Chase has many features worse than any possessed by that Bank, even according to the indictment of its most implacable enemies.

The United States is one of those countries in which, from the first, paper credits have been extensively substituted for the precious metals; and there is no doubt but, owing to this circumstance, the quantity of gold and silver in the country has always been less than it would have been but for the public confidence in a system of credits and values in the form of bank paper. We are far from asserting that this confidence has always been judiciously exercised. It is sufficient for any present purpose to say that this belief in the benefits resulting from the existence of State Banks of issue has been so universal that no sound statesman could wisely disregard it in any general system of finance. The Supreme Court has more than once decided in favor of the right of the several States to erect State Banks of issue. New York has gone steadily on with its legislation, seeking safety and security from all experience and in every form. So has Pennsylvania and most of the larger States. In authorizing these State institutions they have been taxed to the extreme point; paid bonuses to the highest rate of exaction. In this way they have come into possession of honest, sacred, sacred moneys. The widow and the orphan have been induced to confide their means to institutions thus created and carefully guarded.

What now transpires? A second-rate Ohio lawyer, very doubtfully made Secretary of the Treasury, and who never had financial reading or experience enough to manage safely an interior country bank of issue, (we know what we write in this regard) takes in his counsels some adroit speculators, who collate and contrive for him a scheme of political and financial control, reckless of the existing system of banking and of banks; regardless totally of what those banks owe to the country, or the country owes to them; ignoring all the commercial evils and distresses which must ensue from any sudden and radical change, and from a general reckoning of bank debts and debtors—in this Ohio fancy financier, we say, suddenly springs such a scheme upon the country, and, aided by the influence of the General Government, and more by the power of corruption through contracts and other systems of public plunder, rushes it through a pliant Congress without adequate examination or reflection.

Recently—quite recently—but still in time, we hope, to arouse our banks and business men to act thoughtfully in the coming elections—the controller, who is to put in operation this grand scheme of financial and political tyranny, boldly tells the State banks they are doomed! Salmon P. Chase has his foot upon their necks, through his pet system of National banks. "The two systems," he says, "cannot exist together; the State institutions must go to the wall!"

Well, "we shall see," (as said a doubting Frenchman once), "what we shall see." So far as we have observed, the leading spirits now engaged in getting up those new pet banks—(putting their necks into Secretary Chase's noose)—are mere politicians, small speculators—men immersed in the mazes of finance, who think and tell their co-laborers, they are "all right," because they have just now the entire into the sanctum of the Ohio Abolition Secretary. Wait, is our advice, until the struggle which is becoming inevitable is fairly ahead before declaring the triumph. Who have now the confidence of the real substantial business men of the States? Who have now the custody and control of nearly all the specie in the country? Who have experience, system and knowledge, which in banking, more perhaps than in any other pursuit, is power? Manifestly and undoubtedly it is the class of clear-headed, sagacious men surrounding the existing financial organizations of the several States. Secretary Chase's controller, who speaks so confidently of triumph, is boasting "before he is out of the woods."

If we had all the money stolen, squandered and fooled away, from and by Lincoln's administration, (and we couldn't well make a larger proffer), not one dollar would we invest in Secretary Chase's Pet-Bank scheme. Can you

and Chase once divided the mind of the august "rail-splitter" in his choice of a Minister of Finance. Gen. Cameron (to whom we have been persistently opposed) would, in our belief, have made a much better Secretary of Finance than the shallow, self-willed scoundrel who now fills that place in the Lincoln Cabinet. Cameron has strong, practical sense, and much experience in money matters. Chase never had either; and the placing of the former in the War Department instead of the Treasury, (if he was to have either place), is one of those characteristic blunders of our weak President, which is fast driving the country to ruin.

We have many practical objections to this National issue of bank notes, which we may urge hereafter. One fact, which went far to reconcile many to the government issues of debt, called "greenbacks," was that on this form of debt we pay no interest. Every thoughtful citizen who looks upon one of these interesting pieces of paper, besides the (not very handsome) faces of Chase and Lincoln with which they are so vauntingly adorned, sees his own obligation! That he is paying no interest upon it, is his only consolation. And if, in the numerous chances of flood, and field, and fire, any of these Lincoln-Chase photographs are destroyed, so much is paid of the public debt, and so much relief to a tax-ridden people. Chase's Pet-Bank system, on the contrary, locks safely up in guarded vaults the certificates of public debt upon which the issue is based; and not only is interest paid upon them, but the Secretary of the Treasury condescendingly engraves, (free of expense we believe,) ninety per centum thereof in bank notes, and kindly hands it over to his pets, to be loaned again to the public in the form of bank discounts! To what proper purpose, advantage, or end, will these ye apostles of this proposed National Pet-Bank oligarchy.

The other day, when intelligence came from the West that in a steamboat on the Mississippi which was burnt, a million or two of "greenbacks" perished in the flames, the New York Tribune thoughtfully remarked—"there is in this no loss to the Government." But displace the Government issues in this occurrence, and substitute as the Pet-Bank scheme proposes in the future, bank issues: then the Bank stock-holders would have been the only gainers—their certificates being safe in the Treasury vaults, to call, in due course, for "their pound of flesh," while their bank notes were in ashes.

We yield the pursuit of this subject at this time, with a single additional reflection. The lines are clearly drawn in the party movements of the times. In the coming fall elections in the several States, this scheme of National Pet-Banks will be passed upon by the people; it is, in fact, a leading measure of the Lincoln dynasty. In this State it is identified with the success of Gov. Curtin: he will not—he dare not disavow it. He must admit it now, and sustain it in the future, if elected. On the other hand, George W. Woodward has been, through life, pledged to a jealous guardianship of State rights and State interests. He is equal to the requirements of the place he has been called upon by the people to fill—has ability, courage and integrity. And any voter connected with our threatened State institutions who, in this crisis, would prefer the weak Curtin to the strong and capable Woodward, has more fanaticism than genuine faith—more money than brains.

We respectfully tender the same opinion in reference to the voters of other States similarly involved, who will continue to support the Lincoln administration and its candidates.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE UNION.

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

WHO IS THE SOLDIER'S REAL FRIEND?

Extract from the decision of Judge Woodward sustaining the stay law passed by our Legislature in favor of the soldier:

"Now, if a stay of execution for three years would not be tolerated in ordinary times, did not those circumstances constitute an emergency that justified the pushing of legislation to the extreme limit of the Constitution? No citizen could be blamed for volunteering. He was invoked to do so by appeals as strong as his love of country. In the nature of things there is nothing unreasonable in exempting a soldier's property from execution whilst he is absent from home battling for the supremacy of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union. And when he has not run before he was sent, but has yielded himself up to the call of his country, his self-sacrificing patriotism pleads, trumpet-tongued, for all the indulgences from his creditors which the Legislature have power to grant. If the term of indulgence seem long in this instance, it was not longer than the time for which the President and Congress demanded the soldier's services."

NATIVE AMERICANISM.

"I am not and never have been a 'Native American' in any political sense, and more than I am or was a Whig, Antislavery or an Abolitionist. \* \* \* The speech so often quoted against me, I am not responsible for. It was introduced into the debates by a Whig reporter, in violation of the rules of the body, which required him to submit for revision before publication, and which he never did. \* \* \* I promptly denounced it, in the face of the Convention, as I have done many a time since,

could not even be imagined. The business before the Cabinet meeting yesterday had considerably to do with it, however, and may be productive of very great events.

"The foreigner who was received with so much eclat by the President and his Prime Ministers, proves to be a messenger from General Forey, the French commander in Mexico, and I also understand, that whatever General Forey may make to the Government, he has not only the full instructions of Louis Napoleon, but also his consent to make an alliance, &c. This much has leaked out from transactions of the Cabinet yesterday. The further development of existing plans and treaties for public knowledge must depend altogether upon the operations of the army in Virginia and the Southwest."

Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

(Occasionally, in the course of events, some astounding deed is committed that confounds the mind, and chains, as it were, the faculties of thought and speech. Such an occurrence is the issuing of the following proclamation by the President of the United States, suspending the writ of habeas corpus in all cases of offence against the military or naval service. In the presence of this act of the President we are dumb, and can at present do no more than present to our readers the following proclamation:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Constitution of the United States of America has ordained that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it; and whereas, a rebellion was existing on the third day of March, 1863, which rebellion is still existing; and whereas, by a statute which was approved on that day, it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, that during the present insurrection the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States or any part thereof; and whereas, in the judgment of the President of the United States, the public safety does require that the privilege of the said writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States, in the cases where, by the authority of the President of the United States, the military, naval and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command, or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, aiders and abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers or seamen enrolled, drafted or mustered or enlisted in, or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law or the rules and articles of war, or the rules or regulations prescribed for the military or naval service:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern, that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is suspended throughout the United States, in the several cases before mentioned, and that this suspension will continue until the duration of the said rebellion, or until this proclamation shall, by a subsequent one to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified or revoked. And I do hereby order all magistrates, attorneys and other civil officers within the United States, and all officers and others in the military and naval service of the United States, to take distinct notice of this suspension, and to give it full effect, and all citizens of the United States to conduct and govern themselves accordingly, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress, in such cases made and provided.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, (1863) and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ADMIRAL PORTER AT CAIRO—FIGHT WITH GUERRILLAS.

CAIRO, Sept. 15.—Admiral Porter has just arrived in the General Lyon from below. On the 30th of August, the gunboat Champion was attacked at Morganic, while conveying the Julia, loaded with troops. Five hundred guerrillas opened fire on both boats from behind the levee. The troops passed on, while the Champion engaged the rebels and dispersed them. Gen. Herron is after them with some troops.

The General Lyon brings the news that the Marine Brigade had captured at Bolivar three rebel paymasters, in whose possession was found \$2,000,000. This sum was to be used to pay the troops at Little Rock.

CAVALRY OPERATIONS NEAR CORINTH—COTTON ORDERED TO BE DESTROYED—REBEL MAILS CAPTURED.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 13.—A cavalry and mounted infantry of the 16th army corps, under the direction of Gen. Carr, at Corinth, have been active during the past week, going as far south as the Tallahatchie, and stamping the rebel cavalry into Grenada and Okolona. Gen. Carr also scattered the rebel Rhoddy's forces in the vicinity of Jacinto and Rienzi.

The rebels are reported to have ordered all the cotton to be destroyed along the Tallahatchie, which the planters are endeavoring to get to the Memphis market.

Rebel mails have been captured, with correspondence which confirms the report that Johnston is reinforcing Bragg.

A rebel force with artillery is reported to be moving in Upper Arkansas, to intercept the navigation of the Mississippi. They will receive attention.

MR. SEWARD'S CIRCULAR.

LONDON, Sept. 3, 1863.—The London Times, referring to Mr. Secretary Seward's circular which it publishes in full, says: "We have in the first place the same extraordinary misrepresentation of recent events in the war. The earliest events, we are glad to see, are in length properly appreciated. This letter is, in its main characteristics, a mere repetition of former flourishes, and if it fails to relieve the anxiety of Europeans as to the probable consequences of this struggle it is entirely needless in the main purpose. It might determine our sympathy if Mr. Seward could show us that there was any hope of the success of the Federal army being followed by a renewal of peace, prosperity and trade of the South; but we are unable to see any hope of this; so it and Mr. Seward's long epistle fails to throw one ray of light on the dark prospect."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

To the Associated Press of New York: LONDON, Sept. 5, via HALIFAX, Sept. 15.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, on the 5th inst., the tender of Messrs. Glass, Elliott & Co., to manufacture and lay down in the summer of next year, a good submarine telegraph cable between Ireland and Newfoundland, was unanimously accepted. CYRUS W. FIELD.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT MOULTRIE.

The Charleston news at hand, with regard to Fort Moultrie, is considered unreliable, and is discredited by the War and Navy Departments. The new rebel flag is a white one, and this doubtless led to the impression that it was a flag of surrender.

GEN. GILMORE ORDERED TO SHELL CHARLESTON.

Doubts having been expressed whether Gen. Gilmore would renew the bombardment of Charleston before reducing the fortifications below the city, it may be well to state that he sent a special message here requesting instructions in regard to shelling the city. In reply he was told that he was expected to shell the city until it was surrendered.

PROMOTION OF GEN. GILMORE.

Gen. Gilmore has been appointed Major General of volunteers, in consideration of his services before Charleston.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commodore Thomas Crabb is detached as Presiding officer of the Naval General Court Martial at Philadelphia, and appointed prize commissioner for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

as a gross misrepresentation. \* \* \* The Native American party itself is my witness. Seven years ago I was the caucus nominee for U. S. Senator. The county of Philadelphia was represented by Natives. They asked whether, if elected by their votes, I would favor their measures for changing the naturalization laws, I answered them NO, and they threw every vote they could command against me and raised a shout of triumph over their victory."—Geo. W. WOODWARD, Pittsburg, Sept. 14, 1852.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM CHARLESTON.

REPORTED SURRENDER OF FORT MOULTRIE UNTRUE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The steamer Mary Sanford has arrived from Charleston bar, with advices up to Saturday night, the 12th inst., which show that the dispatch of yesterday, from Fort Moultrie, was entirely unfounded. The Sanford brings dispatches for the Government, and a mail from the fleet.

General Gilmore was actively engaged in erecting batteries on the upper end of Morris Island, containing a heavy force from Forts Johnston and Moultrie. The rebels have two 15-inch guns in Moultrie. Sumpter is entirely silenced, but a garrison is still there, and the rebel flag is still flying, no attempt having been made to capture it, since the defeat of the boat expedition.

The health of the fleet is good. The Monitor Patapsco has gone to Port Royal to repair. Commodore Ammen has been appointed Chief of Admiral Dahlgren's staff.

[The Capt. Diggs' story of the "white flag" on Fort Moultrie is reported by telegraph, with fuller details; but as the Mary Sanford, which left Charleston bar on Saturday night—several hours after the Nellie Pevintz passed—brings no confirmation of the surrender, we reject it as unfounded, and omit the dispatch.]

FROM RICHMOND.

FORTS MONROE, Sept. 15.—The flag of truce steamer New York left here this morning at 4 o'clock for City Point.

A negro arrived in Norfolk to-day from Richmond, and says that Gen. Lee and Longstreet passed through that city last Friday with a portion of their command, and it was rumormongered that they were going to Tennessee, though many thought they were on their way to Richmond.

BY THE MAILS.

MAINE ELECTION.

PORTLAND, Sept. 15.—We have additional returns from 36 towns, which give Cony 1,031 majority, against 461 last year. No far 226 towns give Cony 48,984; Bradbury, 39,877—being a majority of 15,057. The towns to be heard from will considerably increase this majority.

Full returns from York county give 300 Union majority. Franklin county gives about 5,000 majority for the Union; Oxford about 1,200, and Kennebec, it is thought, 3,500.

The vote is very close in Lincoln county.

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FUGITIVE SLAVES.

On Sunday morning a party of thirty fugitive slaves were making their way to Washington from their masters' homes in Ann Arundel and Calvert counties, through Centerville, Prince George county. The patrol, composed of citizens of Prince George, attempted to stop them, when the slaves resisted. Some of them being armed with old muskets, they attempted to use them, but ineffectually, as the pieces hung fire. The patrol fired in among the fugitives, wounding five, two of them seriously. Other parties coming in charge of most of the slaves, and they were taken in charge by their owners, who were in pursuit, and overtook them. Five of the slaves were placed in jail at Marlboro'. One of them received a load five shot in his face, totally destroying both of his eyes.

THE CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.

The censorship of the press continues with its accustomed peculiarity. Even matters in no manner connected with military operations have to undergo the perusal and receive the endorsement of the official censor. Delays in telegraphing to the press are, therefore, unavoidable by correspondents.

AN ARMY OF PENSIONERS.

Certificates of disability for one hundred and seventy thousand cases of wounded soldiers have been sent from the Surgeon General's office to that of Pensions. But thirty thousand applications for pensions have yet been received.

ELEVEN DESERTERS TO BE EXECUTED.

Eleven men are to be executed in the army on Friday next for desertion. Strenuous efforts are being made to obtain a reprieve for some of them, but the indications are that no such request will be granted.

WHOLESALE ARREST OF VIRGINIA SECESSIONISTS.

General King has arrested all the male secessionists at Fairfax Court House and in that vicinity and sent them to the Old Capitol prison. Among them are several leading men who took an active part in forcing the State into rebellion.

DIED.

On Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock, Theodore Galt. The funeral will take place from the residence of Charles Carson, No. 62 Second street, on Friday, 18th, at two o'clock p. m. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral.

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