Governor Curtin and the Soldiers' Vote.

The Patriot & Anion. MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1863.

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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 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. TREASURES, DAVID UMBERGER, Lower Paxton. DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, JOHN BUCK, West Hanover. AUDITOR, JAMES M'CORMICK, Jr., Harrisburg.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMIT-TEE. The several County Committees of Superintendence are requested to communicate the names and post office address of their members to the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman. DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMIT Rooms 144 S. Sixth Street, Second Story.

Chairman-Hon. CBABLES J. BIDDLE. Secretary-JAMES F. SHUNK, Esq. Treasurer-Col. WILLIAM H. KBIOHLINE. The officers are in attendance daily at the Committee Rooms

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Monday, September 21, Tunkhannock, Wyoming county. [Io be addressed by Hon. Hiester Clymer, Col. V. E. Piolett and Hon. Chas. W. Cattigun] Chas. W. Cerrigan] Athensville, Montgomery county. [To be addressed by Peter M'Cail, Hon. Wm. H. Witte, Geo Northrop, Charles Hunsicker, Joel Cook, J: hn O'Byrne and others] Brady's Bend, Armstrong county. Darby, Delaware courty. (Evenin .) [To be addressed by B. E. Mousghan, Brq.] Enon, Lawrence county Centreville, Bedford county. Worthington, Armstrong county. Wednesday, September 23. Milford, Pike county. [To be addressed by Hon. Chas. W. Carrigan.] Thursday, September 24. Washington Square, Whitepsin township, Montgomery county. ['o be addressed by Ron. Wm. H. Witte.] Benton, Columbia county. Oxford, Chester county. Clintonville, Venango county. New Bridgeport, Bedford county. Wallick's, York county.

Friday, September 25. Cookstown, Fayette county. [The several meetings in Fayette county to be addressed by fice. John L. Dawson, Hon. Samuei A. Gilmore, Daniel Kaine, Esq., Col. T. B. Scaright, John Fuller, Esq., O. R. Boyle, Esq., Wm. H. Playford, Esq., and others.] Saturday, September 26. Fyan's Store, Bedford county. FTo be addressed by Hon. A H Coffroth, Hon. Wm. Bear, G. Spang, Esq., B. F. Myers and John Palmer J
Monongabela City, Washington county.

In the fall of 1961 private circulars were issued from the State department to officers in the army urging them to hold elections under the State law, and, in many instances, they did so; but when it was found that the vote was against them, and that by it a Democratic Sheriff would be elected in Philadelphis, the Governor's party ere the first to cry out against it. They were the first who brought up the question of the constitutionality of the law, and Judge Allison (an Abolitionist) decided the law unconstitutional, before the case was argued, which gave rise to the much talked of decision of Judge Woodward. John M. Reed, an Abolition Judge of the Supreme Court, fully concurred with his associates, and with Judge Allison, in the opinion that the State law was unconstitutional, as did every legal mind that investigated the subject. At this time, the Republicans having gained their point by the exclusion of the soldiers' vote, citizens and soldiers were alike satisfied: and yet Governor Curtin, in his late Pittsburg speech, has the hardihood to say "to the surprise of the first lawyers of the State and the mortification of the people at large, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided that, Government, had not the right to vote. Two of the judges who made that decision are now before the people for their suffrages."

Now the Governor knew perfectly well when he uttered this sentiment that it was unfair and false, and worthy only of the rankest demagogue. He knew that his partisans were rejoiced at the decision when it was made, hecause they had the benefit of it. He knew that the hue and cry raised against it was an after thought, to create a prejudice in the minds of the soldiers against the Democratic party and against Judge Woodward, because he was their nominee and the competitor of Governor Curtin. He knew that his partisans opposed the soldiers' vote when it went against them, and felt in his heart that they would again unless it insured to their advantage. Was this worthy of a man who aspires to Gubernatorial honors? Further on the Governor says: "If has been said in some of the public journals that, in connection with my friends, I desire to have the soldiers brought home to vote, and the opposition object." Now, the Governor knew perfectly well, whatever some journals may have published, that the opposition-meaning the Democratic party—does not now nor never did object to the soldiers coming home to vote. He knew that Judge Woodward had expressly said in his deciston that "when a soldier returns to his election district he resumes all the rights of citizenship, and his residence being unimpaired by his temporary absence, he has a right to vote on election, day the same as any other citizen." He knew that the Democratio party only objected to having the soldiers' vote taken in violation of law, far from their homes, in the army, where their suffrages would not be free, and where, if there was no coercion or fraud, there would at best be only a partial vote taken.

If the soldiers of Pennsylvania could all be brought home, we feel sure their vote would inure to the benefit of the Democratic party, as it did in 1861, and that we should have Governor Curtin's friends complaining of it as they did then. All this talk by Governor Curtin of sympathy with the soldier on account of his being deprived, by his position, from exercising the right of suffrage is the mere buncombe of the demagogue. The Governor would like to have the soldiers vote if they would vote for him; but not otherwise. And we ask again, is this miserable double-dealing and hypocrisy worthy of a man entitled to the support of an intelligent people ?

is the doctrine of the administration at Washington, for the maintenance of which the war is now being waged; and yet many of the Abolition orators, and the Abolition press, in their attempts to deceive the people into their support, have the audacity to claim to be loyal to the Union and the Constitution ! . Freemen of Pennsylvania be not deceived. The plain purnose of these incendiaries is to destroy the government founded by our fathers, deprive us of the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution. and establish a central despotism. No matter by what specious pretenses they woo your suffrages now, every vote cast for them, will be counted hereafter as an endorsement of their nefarious schemes. The baliot-box in October next will be the last chance you will have to preserve your liberty. If you fail to stand up manfully in defence of your rights, you will present to the future historian the humiliating spectacle of a people who willingly held out their hands to receive the chains that bind them. The Democratic party are battling for the preservation of our Republican form of government, and the restoration of the Union as it was, the Abolition party for the destruction of both. It is for you to choose which you will sustain. Look back over the past under our State Constitution, the citizens of and if you are satisfied with the prosperity we Pennsylvania, bearing arms for the Federal | have enjoyed, the glories we have achieved as a nation, under the Constitution as it is, vote for sustaining the party that has always reverenced and defended it. If you are opposed to the Constitution and the Union and are willing to plunge into a sea of untried experiments under the leadership of such men as Stevens, vote for Andrew G. Curtin and his associates, and you will have the satisfaction, if satisfaction it is, of knowing that you have aimed a blow at the best government ever devised by

Hon. Geo W. Woodward

The Landaster Inquirer (Abolition,) of the 17th. has the following notice of Judge Woodward, under the "Personal" head :

man.

"The Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, the Democratic candidate for Governor, arrived in this city last evening. A large number of his political friends visited him at Michael's Hotel. He spoke a few words, returning thanks for the kind manner in which he was received.-There was nothing of a political nature in his speech. Judge Woodward is a very tall man, of commanding aspect, standing over six feet. His face wears a pleasant smile, and barring bis political creed, he is just what we like to see-a high toned, honorable gentleman." The same paper, under its local head in ref-

rence to the Democratic meeting, says :

The Mass Meeting of the Democracy held in this city to-day, was a large gathering, although not near so large as expected. [How does the Inquirer know what was expected ?] Delegations from Harrisburg, Columbia and various other places in the county were present with flags and banners. One delegation from Warwick was mounted, and made a fine appearance. As each delegation arrived they were marched through the principal streets and then dismissed. At 1 o'clock the parade was formed and the procession marched out to. the place of meeting. Several brass bands were in attendance.

The Express, another Abolition paper, on the other hand, calls the meeting "A Grand Fizzle." Here is an evident discrepancy, which we leave the two editors (both Abolitionists,) to reconcile as best they may. If, as the Inquirer alleges, it was a "a large gathering," it could not have been a "fizzle;" and it is equal-

Ohio-Cincinnati (3,) Cleveland (2,) Akron (2.) Dayton (2.) Canton, Findlay,* Fremont,* Hamilton,* Lodi,* M'Connellaville,* Oberlin,* Portsmouth, Salem, Sandusky, Troy, Warren, Missouri—Columbia.....1

Wisconsin-Janesville, Miswaukie..... Total The average capital is about \$128,000 each. Other banks under the National Act will

oon be established at Louisville, Kentucky, and Detroit, Michigan, &c. At the twenty-four places marked with an

asterisk (*) there were no banking institutions existing previously in 1862. The new act of 1863 has therefore been the means of extending banking facilities to twenty-four places that were previously without them. The system meets more favor in the Western States than in the old States, because the former hitherto have had a less reliable currency than the latter .- National Intelligencer.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF RICHMOND. BALTIMORE, Sept. 19 .- The special correspondent of the Baltimore American, at Fortress Monroe, says : A rumor is current here which obtains belief with many that Richmond is being evacuated.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 15 .- The Baltimore mail steamer Louisiana, Capt. Porter, arrived here this morning at 9 o'clock, with several passengers, among whom is the rebel General Kemper, who was wounded and captured at Gettysburg. He is to be exchanged for Gen. Graham, of the U. S. army, held a prisoner at Richmond.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 .- A board composed of Lieut. Col. J. H. Lathrop, Captain C. P. Horton and Assistant Surgeon Lee, U. S. A., has been organized to inspect the hospitals of Washington and vicinity, and particularly to ascertain the correctness of the reports that soldiers have been retained in the hospitals much longer than necessary.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued clearances for the steamer Henry Payson with a cargo of ice for Morris Island, Lieutenant Commander, James E. Jouett, has been detached from the command of the C. R. Cuyler and ordered to command the Sebago.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY-A BATTLE. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, three miles from Crawfish Springs, Sept. 19.-An engagement began this morning at eleven o'clock, with a heavy attack on Gen. Thomas, forming the left wing, but at first thought to be merely a feint. The left was composed of M'Cook's and Crittenden's troops, thrown as convenience offered-the main portion of each being on the march at the time.

The fight on the left was very desperate. The enemy was repulsed, but on being reinforced regained their position, from which they were subsequently driven after a desperate enragement of an hour and a half. General Thomas charged them for nearly a mile, punishing them severely.

About 2 p.m. the rebels made a dash at the centre, composed of Vancleve's and Reynolds' divisions. The former was struck on the right flank, and being vigorously pushed, fell back until Carter was broken and the troops much scattered.

Gen. Thomas, on the left, and Gen. Davis, on the right, threw forward their forces vigorously toward the Gap, and, after a hard fight, recovered the lost ground.

The fight on the extreme right has been light. The enemy apparently proposing to get between us and Chattanooga

column. The rebel force had been made formidable by new additions from Johnson, Hindman, Buckner and Maury. Deserters report the enemy now superior in numbers to the army they had at the battle of Murfreesbero'. Among the divisions are Chatham's, Deyes' Claiborne's, Stuarts, Buckner's, Clayborn's Hindman's, Slaughter's, and detached brigades of Jackson and Anderson-in all thirty-five brigades of infantry, not less than sixty-five thousand men.

Thus formidable in numbers and position, Rosecrans was compelled to concentrate his forces, necessarily much scattered in crossing the Lookout mountains. The lines of the opposing armies may now be represented as a crescent, shaped by the Pigeon Mountains, which extend like the arc of a circle around Lafayette. The rebels hold the interior and we the exterior lines. The two forces are within a few miles of each other, but are effectually separated by the range of mountains.

The rebel position can only be approached by the Cattlers, Wing and Bluebird Gaps, which are well guarded. This position of the rebels covers excellent lines of retreat on Rome and Calhoun, where they will probably make a new line should they be defeated here. There are rumors that they have been retiring for a day or two; but they are considered unreliable. General Rosecrans left Chattanooga on Sunday, and is now engaged in making dispositions for a new situation. He has been ill, but is in fine spirits.

In the fight with Negley the rebels lost over thirty killed. Our loss was seven killed and thirty-five wounded.

HEADQUARTERS, IN THE FIFLD, CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 17, 1863.

All is quiet. No attack has been made. The enemy remains in possession of the gaps of Pigeon Mountains, and about Lafayette. The lines are very close, and there is occasional skirmishing. Captain Drury, Chief of Artillery of Gene-

ral Van Cleve's staff, was shot in the bowels by a sharpshooter. The wound is dangerous. It is reported that Longstreet has arrived at Resaca with twenty thousand men. Our army is in splendid health and spirits.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, IN THE FIELD, Sept. 18, 1863.

All is quiet though there is constant skirmishing along the line and frequent dashes of cavalry of both sides.

The enemy does not appear anxious to attack, though he apparently intends to dispute further advance. He remains in constantly increasing force directly in front, a few miles distant. receiving heavy reinforcements of old troops from Gen. Lee's army.

Longstreet passed through Augusta on the Oth and 11th inst., by rail to Resaca. Their advance has reached Lafayette.

The rebels have been moving through the gap of Pigeon Mountain, and forming line on this side, as if to attack.

Gen. Rosecrans has assumed a strong defensive position on Checkamauga creek, covering Chattanooga. He evinces no disposition to attack at present. The preparations to do so cannot all be completed for a few days, when battle must ensue.

Gen. Stanley, of the cavalry corps, is very ill and has gone to the rear. General R. P. Mitchell succeeds to his command.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, September 18.—All reports of an engagement here are false. The enemy has been busy today feeling our lines, and artillery duels have een brisk, with few casualties.

The rebels may be busy getting into position for attacking to-morrow. Little doubt remains that either Longstreet's or Ewell's corps are here. Any day may bring on an engagement. The public will be informed at an early moment of the beginning and progress of the battle if aby occurs.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Special dispatch to the World.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 .-- The editor of the Star arrived here to-day from Culpepper, bringing a few items of interest from the front. He says that during the rebel retreat to the Rap-

Mountain directly in front of Gen. Thomas' | styling Gen. Joe Johnston "Commander of the Army of Virginia."

Citizens direct from that State report the rebel troops as hurrying to Atlanta, Georgia, from all directions, and Mobile is almost bare of soldiers.

MARTIAL LAW IN MISSOURI.

IMPORTANT AND STRINGENT ORDER OF GENERAL SCHOFIRLD.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 18 .- Gen. Schofield has issued a general order, stating that hereafter martial law shall be rigidly enforced throughout this department, against all persons who shall in any manner encourage mutiny or insubordination, or endeavor to create disaffection among the troops, and against all persons who shall publish or utter publicly words calculated to excite insurrection or unlawful acts among the people, or who shall publish falsehoods or misrepresentations of facts, calculated to embarrass or weaken the militarty authority, or in any way interfere with them in the discharge of their duties. Any person guilty of either of the above offences just mentioned shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the military commander; and any newspaper which shall contain a publication in violation of this order shall be suppressed.

WASHINGTON ITEMS. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A letter from Darnstown, Maryland, Upper Potomac, dated to day, says that early yesterday morning, from 200 to 400 rebel cavalry, said to be a portion of White's command, crossed the Potomac, between Watts' Branch and Muddy Creek, and started towards the crossroads, two miles from the river, where there had been a rendezvous of Scott's Nine Hundred.

Gen. Heintzleman, who had arrived thither on a tour of inspection, pursued them up the towpath of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, pushing them so hard that they were compelled to recross the river below Edwards' Ferry. It is certain the rebels committed no depredations on the Maryland side, either for want of time, or unless their object was to seize a few horses which they discovered on the line of the canal. The probability is they concentrated at, and started from, the vicinity of Drainesville before making their excursion to this side.

REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

Deserters from the rebel lines, who were brought up from the Army of the Potomac today, give some very important information in regard to the movements of the rebels in Virginia. Most of General Lee's army has fallen back to within the line of the immediate defences of Richmond. The command of these troops has been given to Major General Anderson, of South Carolina. General Lee is be-lieved to have gone South after being closeted for several days with the authorities of the Southern Confederacy. General Longstreet's corps has been sent to Charleston, to reinforce General Beauregard, and General Hill's corps is said to have been sent to General Bragg's assistance. It is most positively stated by these deserters that, whether these reports be exactly correct or not, a large number of rebel troops have been sent west and south. There are now about 50,000 men of all arms in and about Richmond. Every sort of food rules at a high figure, and the people are much dispirited at the poor prospects of the "Confederacy." Drewry's Bluff mounts twenty-four guns of various kinds and calibres-among them the 7-inch rifled pivot, said to have been taken from the old "Merrimac;" three 8-inch rifled guns, and four 11 inch smooth bores The balance are marine guns. There are some 5,000 to 6,000 troops stationed between Drewry's Bluff and Petersburg: Several torpedoes are sunk in the channel between Drewry's Bluff and Chapin's Bluff. The guns at the latter place consist of two 7-inch rifles, four 32 pounder smooth bores, and six 12 pounders. There are masked batteries all al ng the river

Perryopolis, Fayette county. Pleasant Grove, Washington county. Marshall's, Dover, York county. (Kvening.) Pottstown, Montgomery county. [To te =ddressed by Hon. chas. W. Carrigan and Wm H. Witte. Richhill, G.eene county.

Monday, September 28. Strondsburg, Mooroe county. [To be addressed by Thos. J. Miles, Hon. W. A. Porter, and others.] Fletcher's, Bedford county. Belknap, Armstrong county, Tuesday, September 29. Middleburg, Snvder county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Miller, Hon. Hiester Clymer and Hon. Wm. B gler.] Texas, Armstrong county. Wednesday, September 30. Uniontown, Payette county. [To be addressed by Jx-Gov. Bigler, Hon. J S. Black, Hon. Hiester Oly-mer, Hon. H. D. Forster, Hon. Wm. Montgomery and o'hers. Bloody Run, Bedford county.

Thursday, October 1. Thursday, October 1. Cochran's Mills, Washington county. Union Grove, Washington county. Bacaa Vista, Bedford county. Rutztown, Berks county. [To be addressed by Hcn. J. Glancy Jones and J. Lawronce Gein, of Reading, in the English language; and W. Rosenthal, of Read-ing, A. L. Ruhe, E.g., of Allentown, and Mr. D. E. Schefler, of Lancaster, in German.] Lewisburg, Union county. [To be addressed by Hon, Wm. N. Witte, Col. Kant and Hon. Chas. W. Car-rizan.] rigan.]

Friday, October 2. Saltlick townsh p, Fayetta county, Pleasantville, Bedford county.

Saturday, October 3. Plough Tavern, Berks county. Gant's School House, Fayette county. Prosperity, Washington county. Kimhleville, Chester county.

Kimbleville, Chester county. Bowman's, Lebaron county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H Miller.] N∈w:own, Bucks county. Woodbury, Bedford county. Poff s. York county. Bellefonte, Centre county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H Witte, Col. R. P. Kane and S. H. Reynolds.]

Tuesday, October 6. Indiana, Indiana county. [To be addressed by Hon. W H. Witte, Ex. Governor Bigler, Hon. Hiester Oly mer, Hon. John L. Bawson, R. L. Johnston, Esq Hon. H. D Foster, and other eminent speakers.]

Thursday, October 8.

Inursday, October 3.
Carlisle, Gumberland county. [A grand rally, to be addressed by Ex-Governer Wm. Bigler, Hon. Wm A. Porter, Hon. Ohas. W. Carrigso, Hoa. W. H. Witte, tee. Northrop, Esq., Hun. A. V. Parsone, and other distinguished spearers.]
Downingtown, Ubester county.
Doylestown, Backs county. [To be addressed by Hon. Chas. W. Carrigan]
Kittaming, Armstrong county.

Kittanning, Armstrong county. Powell's, Bedford county.

Friday, October 9. Fpringfield. Fayette county. Bowser, Bedford county.

Saturday, October 10.

Yellow Tavern, Berks county. Dawson's Station, Fayette county. Batboro', Montgomery county. Bolinagrove, Saydar county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm H. Wit's, Geo. Northrop, Esq., and Hon. C. W. Carrigan.] Sinicum, Bucks county. [To be addressed by Dr. Bidge and Hon. Chas. W. Carrigan.]

Monday, October 12. Reading, Berks county. Freyetown, York county. [Evening.]

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Acknowledgement.

We are indebted to Hon. Myer Strouse for a pamphlet copy of "The Opinion of Hon. James Ryon, President Judge of the 21st Judicial District, Pennsylvania, on the Concurrent Jurisdiction of the State and United States Courts, in Habeas Corpus."

TO DEMOCRATIC EDITORS AND PRINTERS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE .- Many of the newspapers in the interior of the State are printing the name of our candidate for Supreme Judge, ". Walter B." instead of Walter H. Lowrie, which is the proper way. This mistake, especially if carried out in the printing of tickets, may by the means of depriving us on the count of thousands of votes. Let editors and printers at once look to this, and print the name hereafter WALTER H. LOWRIE.

Abolition Pow-wow at Christiana.

The Abolitioniets of Lancaster county, under the leadership of the notorious Thad. Stevens, held a meeting at Christiana on the 17th inst. It was a fitting time and place for such a meeting. There is a peculiar appropriateness in the associations connected with the place and the objects of the meeting. "The eternal fitness of things" was here eminently blended. Christians ! where, in 1850, the son of the Rev. Mr. Gorsuch, of Maryland, was brutally murdered by an Abolition mob, while attempting to enforce the clearly constitutional and legal right of reclaiming a "fugitive from labor," was a proper place for the assemblage of those who ignore the binding force of all laws human and divine, and advocate the waging of a war of extermination against 8,000,000 of white as follows: people, for the purpose of restoring to partial State. freedom and incorporating into our social tem 5,000,000 of semi-barbarous negroes was a fitting time for them, on the fiendish pr ple that the holier the place where an outra committed the greater the sacrilege, and t fore the more in accordance with their se impulses. The anniversary of the form of the Constitution and the Union-the lowed birthday of our government-was, in sense, an appropriate time for those to who rejoice over the destruction of the stitution, and by their own acts attempt render the reconstruction of the old I impossible. The leading oraior of the day was 7

Stevens, who, in the course of his rem said :

" From the moment the Southern States became belligerents they were governed by the laws of war; our Constitution was no protec-tion to them. The municipal laws of the Union were instantly at an end. Being under the laws of nations there can be no slavery; therefore, the moment the Constitution was abrogated slavery ceased to exist in the Southern States. I do not care anything, then, about the proclamation of freedom, as it is called; I have no fear about conquering the Southern States, and keeping them in subjection, but I have fear that at the time when we shall set about restoring the Union we may make some concessions which will again lead to further trouble. The Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is-God forbid it ! That may be Abolition doctrine, but it is the right doctrine. Although I always hated slavery, I opposed the Abolition of slavery in the States. ere were many honest Abolitionists who believed there was a power to abolish slavery in the States. I was never an Abolitionist in that sense until this war broke out. Now, let there be no bond on human limbs. Let there be universal emancipation."

"The Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is-God forbid it." Here we have a clear and bold enunciation of opposition to the Con stitution and the Union, by one of the most prominent leaders of the party in power. This

ly clear that if it was a "fizzle" it could not have been "a large meeting." Explain, gentlemen, explain !

Hon. Wm. H. Miller.

The Lewisburg Argus of the 19th, contains the following notice of the speech of Gen. Miller, made at a Democratic meeting in that place on the 15th :

"Our representative in Congress, Gen. Wm. H. Miller, of Harrisburg, addressed the vast audience, which was indeed animated with a true Democratic spirit. Mr. Miller's speech occupied about an hour and a half, and was listened to with great attention, and frequently greeted with applause. He discussed the ssues of the day in an able, bold and acceptable manner, creating quite a commotion among the Leaguers, who have not yet fully recovered from the effects thereof.'

Of course the statement of the Lewisburg correspondent of the Telegraph, published on Friday evening, is a tissue of falsehood and misrepresentation.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Up to the 15th instant there have been eighty-four banks established under the act of Congress of 1863, or about one per day since the first was organized in June last. The localities and capitals of these eighty-four banks are

artial	State. No. Cap	ital.
l sys-	Maine 1	
s. It	New Hampshire 2 200	000
oriu ci-	Massachusetts 2	,000
age is	Rhode Islandnone	
there-	Connecticut 3	,000
stanic	New York City	
	New York State 7 } 970,	,000
nation	New Jersey 1 125.	.000
e hal-	Pennsylvania16	500
in this		
meet	Marylandnone	
	District of Columbia 1 500	
Con-	Illinois	000
pt to	Indiana	000
Ūnion	Iowa	
-	Michigan	000
	Missouri 1	
Thad.	Ohio	
arks,	Kentuckynone	
	Wisconsin	000
es he-		
PM 1144-		

Total to Sept. 15....84\$10,524,000 The locations of the eighty-four banks have been seventy-six different places, viz :

Maine-Bath 1 New Hampshire-Portsmeuth, Nashua...... 2 Massachusetts-Springfield, Worcester 2 Connecticut-New Haven, Stamford, Nor-

ville, *Dansville, Fishkill Landing,* Rodout, Syracuse, Water-

Girard, * Huntingdon, * Ma-rietta. * Johnstown, * Newville.* Pittsburg, Scranton,

District of Columbia-Washington..... Illinois-Chicago, Aurors, Cairo*.... Indiana-Indianapolis, Anderson,* Bluffton,* Centreville,* Evansville. Fort Wayne, Franklin (2,) Ken-dalleville,* Lafayette, Richmond, Rockville, Terre Haute, Cambridge City, Lawrenceburg.....15 -Davenport, Iowa City, Lyons, Keo-Iowa-

kuk

The general engagement ended by 4 o'clock p. m.

Gen. Paimer, who had gathered the scattered forces, and Gen. Negley, who had been sent from the right flank to feel the centre, pushed forward and re-established our line as it had been before, parallel with and along the Chickminon creek.

The casualties in wounded are heavy, but surprisingly light in killed for so heavy a musketry engagement. During the fight on the left there was a continued roll of musketry for hours. No general officers were injured. Colonels Hey and Bradley, commanding brigades, wounded, Col. Jones, 86th Onio. Col. May and Carmisk, Ohio, Col. Carroll and Major Vontaine, of the 10th Indiana, were wounded. The fight is not yet over, and will probably

be renewed to morrow. The rebel prisoners taken represent the corps of Generals Hill, Polk, Johnson and

Longstreet. The men are in the best spirits and eager to begin anew...

SOUTHERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.-Special dispatches from Washington state that the reported evacuation of Richmond may probably be accounted for by the rebels withdrawing their slaves from the line of the Tennessee railroad, and scattering them south through North Carolina towards Atlanta. This is caused by the capture of East Tennessee by Gen. Burnside.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that the rebels apper to be increased in force along the Rapidan, as though determined to resist the crossing of our forces, but showing no disposition to cross themselves.

A small number of prisoners have been)00 brought in, including a captain. 000 It is reported that Gen. Lee is in command.

A letter from Morris Island reports the rebels busy repairing Fort Sumpter. Steamers are constantly plying there from the city with materials. Deserters say that, after strength. ening Sumpter and planting more batteries on James Island, Gen. Beauregard intends to assume the offensive in order, if possible, to gain possession of Morris Island.

Charleston is said to be full of rebel troops. General Gilmore has issued a congratulatory order to the troops on the capture of Morris Island. He says the city and harbor of Charleston lay at the mercy of our artillery. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says that Gov. Cortes, of Sonora, waited upon Secretary Seward yesterday. Rumor says that his object is to establish, if possible, an alliance with the United States against Mexico. No action has been taken concerning his application.



POSITION OF THE UNION AND REBEL ARMIES-

BRISK SKIRMISHING, &C., &C. LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 18,-Rumors have been prevalent here for the past three days of and spiked his cannon. The machinery was disasters to General Rosecrans' army, all of completely disabled. One or two soldiers who which have been discredited by the military authorities. They probably arise from the fact that on Sunday last a rebel force, sixteen thousand strong, attacked General Negley's division, five thousand three hundred strong, at Bird's Gap, and drove them back three and a half miles.

Negley recovered the ground next morning, with a loss of thirty five killed, wounded and missing.

Our forces buried thirty-six rebels found on the ground Monday morning. The number of their killed and wounded which had been removed is unknown, but is supposed to be considerable.

HRADQUARTERS IN THE FIRLD, TEN MILES NORTHEAST OF LAFATETTE, GA., September 16, 1868.

On evacuating Chattanooga the enemy re-

idan some of them occupied the residence of a Mr. Curtis, and fired rifles from the upper windows, which made it necessary to shell the house, resulting in the death of Curtis. His wife and one daughter and another female of the family being wounded. Skirmishing con-tinued on the Rapidan on Monday and Tuesdao between our cavalry and the rebel cavalry, artillery and infantry. On Wednesday the rebels recrossed the Rapidan, showing a force of about two divisions. Our cavalry fell back a few miles until the infantry of the first army corps, General Warren's, came up, when they retreated over the river again, pursued by our forces. In the affair of that day both sides lost perhaps fifty in killed and wounded.

On Wednesday night the Union line extended from Stevensburg through Culpepper Court House to the Stone Mountain House, four miles north of the Court House. Yesterday morn-ing this line was changed; the army having advanced to closer proximity to the Rapidan river, where the rebel corps of A. P. Hill and Ewell are believed to be now strongly fortified. The probability of a serious engagement last evening or to-day was strong yesterday morning. Richmond papers of the 16th state that Lee's army was drawn up in line of battle all day on Wednesday. They do not think, however, that Meade means to give battle. Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald :

MEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept 18-12 M.

Yesterday afternoon a rain storm commenced, accompanied by thunder and lightning, in creasing in fury during the night, and this morning the Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers are rising very rapidly, and the small streams in the country are becoming impassable. Under the circumstances it will be impossible for the army to move forward, as the roads have already become so soft as to preclude all kinds of land transportation. The prospect is that the rain, which is set down as the equinoctial storm, will be unusually severe and protracted.

P. S .--- The wind is blowing a fearful hurricane, and the rain is falling in torrents.

EROM NEW ORLEANS.

The steamer George Cromwell has arrived at New York from New Orleans, with dates to the 12th. She brings news that Gens. Herron, Franklin and Washburne, each commanding a strong column, had commenced a movement upon Texas. General Herron's column moved up the Mississippi toward Red River; Gen. Franklin moved toward the Gulf, and Gen. Washburne by the way of Brashear City and Bayou Bœuf.

The gunboat Clifton, on entering Sabine Pass was exposed to a destructuive raking rebel fire from both sides of the bay. She fired one broadside, and upon turning to fire another ran aground, and became helpless. Some of the men ran up a white flag without orders. Capt. Crocker then turned one of his heaviest guns, fired through the machinery, escaped say that every man in the after part of the Clifton was killed or disabled. The Clifton had on board two companies of the 75th N. Y. regiment. The gunboat Sachem was captured at the same time.

It is supposed that this misfortune may change the route of the movement upon Texas.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 -The New York World has received a special dispatch from Cairo, dated yesterday, announcing an arrival there from below, which reports that Gen. Grant's forces sallied from New Orleans on the 9th inst. The destination was unknown.

REBEL NEWS.

A special despatch to the World from Memtired to Lafayatte and massed a force at that phis, dated the 15th inst., says the Mobile

banks to the Appomattox. Gen. Wise's brigade is stationed opposite Drewry's Bluff.

THE ENGLISH REBEL RAMS.

In a private letter received to-day, our Consul at Liverpool says that one of the Anglorebel rams is ready for sea, and expresses the dreaded opinion that the British Government will take no steps to prevent her from sailing. There are those who apprehend open war as the inevitable result of the secret hostilities to the country practiced by England.

New Advertisements.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction, W at the Government Bakery, on Tuesday 221 inst., 350 Flour Barrels and a lot of condemned Beef, Ham and Pork. Terms cash, in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 a, m. CHARLES E. ROBINSON, Sept 21-2td Captain and C. S. V S.

DUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, will be sold at public sale, on saturday the luth day of Oc-tober, at the Court House in the city of Harrisburg, at 2 o'cnock p. m., a valuab'e lot of ground, situate in the city of Harrisburg, it being lot No 13 in the plan of lots laid out by Aaron Bombaugh, commencing at a post on Eckert's lane and lot No. 12 of said plan; thence along said lot two hund: ed feet to Sasafi as alley; thence along soith side of said alley twenty feet to iot No. 14 of aforesaid plan, thence along said lot two hundred feet to Eckert's lane; thence along said, lawe to place of heginning; it being the property of John Curtis, de-ceared.

ceased. Sale to commence at two o'clock, as above stated, when the terms and conditions of said sale will be made known by JOHN MAGLAUCHLIN, com 044 known by sep 21-4t Guardian

WANTED.-Several Wood Workmen at once at the sep 21-3t EAGLE WORKS. WANTED.-A Wood Planer at the

sep 21-3t EAGLE WORKS. NR. J. C. HOYER,

DENTIST. OFFICE IN WYETH'S BUILDING,

In room formerly occupied by Dr. Carman, CORNER OF MARKET STREET AND MARKET SQUARE. sepl

TALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRI-V ALUADLE FAUTE EAST AT FRI-V VATE SALE.-The subscriber will sell at private sale that valuable Tavern Strad, situate on Ridge Hoad, in .he S'xth Ward, Harrisburg, corner of Broad street, being 26 feet in front and 72 leet deep. The improve-ments are a two-story frame Tavern House, with three-story back bailding. Hydrant water in the premises, and other conveniences. The property is calculated either for a store of a hotel, being eligibly situated. For terms apply on the premises to HENAY BOSTGEN. HARRISBURG, September 9, 1563

HEN XY BOSTURA. HARRISBURG, September 9, 1863 P. S.—The subscriber will also sell a fine six year old horse. and family carriage, having no use for the same. H. B.

BUEHLER HOUSE,

HARRISBURG, PA.

This old established House, has undergone extensive improvements, and been thoroughly renovated and re-

improvements, and been thoroughly remeted and the fitted. It is pleasantly located in the heart of the city, in easy access to the State Capitol and Public Grounds. If For the accommodation of our guests, we have recently commenced for an a Coach to and from the Rail-road. In this manner unpl a cant delay in leaving the Depot for the Hotel will be avoided, and much more time afforded guests for meals when leaving the House. Intending that the BUEHLER HOUSE shall be really a home-like resort for the strager and traveler we re-spectfully solicit a continuance of the public patronage. GEO. J. BOLTON, Sept18-dSm Proprietor.

MOUNT VERNON HOUSE,

Second Street, above Arch,

PHILADELPHIA.

A. F. BLAIR, PROPRIETOR, sep15] Late of "Surf House," Atlantic City. [d3m

DLECTION NOTICE,-An election A will be held at the office of the Inland Telegraph. Company on Third street, on the 6th of October, for the purpose of electing President, Lirectors, Secretary and Treasurer to serve the ensning year. H. J. STAHLE, Secretary.

Harrisburg, Sept. 14th-1wd.