

Communications will not be published in the Patriot and Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.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

SENATOR, DANIEL D. BOAS, of Harrisburg.

ASSEMBLY, J. WESLEY AUL, Harrisburg. CHAS. H. SIEGELER, Reed township.

SHERIFF, JOHN RAYMOND, Middletown.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, T. A. HAMILTON, (3 years,) Harrisburg, JACOB BUCK, (1 year,) Upper Paxton.

RECORDER, JAMES HOENING, Jefferson.

TREASURER, DAVID UMBERGER, Lower Paxton.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, JOHN BUCK, West Hanover.

AUDITOR, JAMES M'COORMICK, Jr., Harrisburg.

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 be 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.

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. Secretaries.—James F. Barker, Esq., York county; Col. WILLIAM H. KNOWLTON, Adams county. The officers are in attendance daily at the Committee Room.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Saturday, September 26. Fawn's Store, Bedford county. To be addressed by Hon. A. H. Croft, Hon. Wm. Bear, G. S. Spang, Esq., B. Myers and John Palmer.]

Monday, September 28. Strasburg, Monroe county. To be addressed by Hon. J. H. Miller, Hon. W. A. Foster, and others.]

Tuesday, September 29. Middleburg, Snyder county. To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Miller, Hon. Hester Olymper and Hon. Wm. Bigger.]

Wednesday, September 30. Uniontown, Fayette county. To be addressed by Ex-Gov. Bigger, Hon. J. S. Black, Hon. Hester Olymper, Hon. H. D. Forster, Hon. Wm. Montgomery and others.]

Thursday, October 1. Ochsman's Mills, Washington county. To be addressed by Hon. J. H. Miller, Hon. W. A. Foster, and others.]

Friday, October 2. Pleasantville, Bedford county. To be addressed by Hon. J. H. Miller, Hon. W. A. Foster, and others.]

Saturday, October 3. Pleasantville, Bedford county. To be addressed by Hon. J. H. Miller, Hon. W. A. Foster, and others.]

Sunday, October 4. Pleasantville, Bedford county. To be addressed by Hon. J. H. Miller, Hon. W. A. Foster, and others.]

Monday, October 5. Pleasantville, Bedford county. To be addressed by Hon. J. H. Miller, Hon. W. A. Foster, and others.]

Tuesday, October 6. Pleasantville, Bedford county. To be addressed by Hon. J. H. Miller, Hon. W. A. Foster, and others.]

Wednesday, October 7. Pleasantville, Bedford county. To be addressed by Hon. J. H. Miller, Hon. W. A. Foster, and others.]

Thursday, October 8. Pleasantville, Bedford county. To be addressed by Hon. J. H. Miller, Hon. W. A. Foster, and others.]

Friday, October 9. Pleasantville, Bedford county. To be addressed by Hon. J. H. Miller, Hon. W. A. Foster, and others.]

Saturday, October 10. Pleasantville, Bedford county. To be addressed by Hon. J. H. Miller, Hon. W. A. Foster, and others.]

Sunday, October 11. Pleasantville, Bedford county. To be addressed by Hon. J. H. Miller, Hon. W. A. Foster, and others.]

Monday, October 12. Pleasantville, Bedford county. To be addressed by Hon. J. H. Miller, Hon. W. A. Foster, and others.]

Tuesday, October 13. Pleasantville, Bedford county. To be addressed by Hon. J. H. Miller, Hon. W. A. Foster, and others.]

Wednesday, October 14. Pleasantville, Bedford county. To be addressed by Hon. J. H. Miller, Hon. W. A. Foster, and others.]

Thursday, October 15. Pleasantville, Bedford county. To be addressed by Hon. J. H. Miller, Hon. W. A. Foster, and others.]

Friday, October 16. Pleasantville, Bedford county. To be addressed by Hon. J. H. Miller, Hon. W. A. Foster, and others.]

and we shall hereafter rest satisfied in the hope that he will be found this fall exerting his "energy, industry and intelligence" in the support of Woodward and the entire Democratic ticket.

Taxation—Darkness in the Future.

However bright the sun of glory—the glory of War, and Blood, and Devastation—may now shine, there must come a period of eclipse, total or partial, when darkness, or at least twilight, will cover the land, and the voices that are now shouting hosannas to the gory God of War, will be hushed, or heard only in lamentations. The "mills of the Gods grind slow, but they grind exceeding fine," and the grists that we are now throwing into the hopper with hopeful hearts, when they come thence, will fill us with sorrow. The future, looming up dark and gloomy, is before us, and we cannot evade it. No subterfuge, no art, no ingenuity, can protect us against the coming storm. We have sown the wind, and we must reap the whirlwind. The day of reckoning, when we will be called upon to pay for the luxuries as harpies and ghouls delight in—is nearly at hand, and prudence calls upon us to prepare for it.

The Pittsburg Post, one of the most valuable Democratic papers in the State, contains a very able and, it strikes us, carefully prepared and accurate article on the subject of the National Debt and Taxation, which it will be the interest of every one to ponder. We shall take the liberty of making such extracts from this article as suit our purpose. After some very judicious remarks on past history relating to taxation, the Post says:

"And these reflections very naturally induce us to consider how the Federal taxes will affect our own State and county. In apportioning the quota of Pennsylvania under the draft of 300,000, her share was 50,000, or one-sixth of the whole number. Therefore, one-sixth is her share of the national debt, and the interest upon it. Now, computing that debt (when the war shall be ended) at three thousand millions of dollars, at an average interest of 6 per cent, the whole amount would be \$180,000,000 per annum, and Pennsylvania's share of the principal would be \$30,000,000, and of the interest \$3,000,000, (thirty millions), or one-sixth of each. We all remember how we were alarmed when our State debt ran up to FORTY MILLIONS—and we fell to moping the more interest of this on one occasion at least. One year's interest on our then alarming State debt, was \$2,400,000. Pennsylvania's yearly taxes for Federal use will now be TWELVE AND A HALF times as much. Moreover our State debt is by no means cancelled. It yet amounts to about \$38,000,000.

"Nor will the ending of the war reduce the amount of the taxes required of us by the National Government. The three thousand millions (we hope and pray it may be less) will be unpaid, and the interest upon it must be met year by year! Besides this, there will be other burdens which are as yet almost unfeared. One of these is the support of our immense army, being unavoidably created, and another is the Pension List. What this last will be we have no means of knowing, but it is stated that up to the first of this month 170,000 claims for pensions were allowed and verified at the Surgeon General's office. Counting these at an average of \$8 per month, and assuming that this list will only be increased to 250,000, (or 80,000 more), the yearly sum to be paid for pensions would be, say, \$24,000,000. The sacred duty of providing for the sick or disabled soldier will not be avoided nor complained of by any man with a heart in his bosom—and one-sixth of this humane contribution will be cheerfully paid by our good old State. Thus, adding four millions more (for pensions) to thirty millions which is her share of the interest, and her yearly share of the Federal expenses for interest and pensions alone will be \$34,000,000!"

Here, then, as estimated by the Post—and we consider the estimate rather under than over the mark—we find Pennsylvania saddled with a permanent National Tax of \$34,000,000, (thirty-four millions,) in addition to the State tax, which is over \$2,000,000. However, in this relation, we shall leave the State tax out of the question and confine ourselves exclusively to that larger and more onerous sum, the result of the war and Abolition mismanagement and robbery. Of these \$34,000,000 of Federal taxes, proceeding on the basis of population, and estimating the number of inhabitants of Dauphin county at 50,000, one-sixth of the State enumeration, the amount which will be levied upon the county annually will be rather above than below \$560,000.

This is an enormous sum to be paid every year by the people of Dauphin. What think you of it, good people—tax-payers of Dauphin? We are making no attempt to scare you—we are telling you no fictitious tale to change your politics or excite your ire. What we assert, we believe to be the truth, and we lay it before you for the purpose of preparing you for what must come to pass. If we could reasonably believe that the duration of this heavy tax would be brief—that it would terminate in ten, or twenty years, we might, in consideration of the cause, treat it less seriously. But it looks to us like a burden which must descend from generation to generation. Look at it! Our State debt stood for several years at about \$40,000,000. It is yet about \$38,000,000. How many years have we been extinguishing \$2,000,000 of it? For the sake of argument, or elucubration, say ten years. Then, if it has taken ten years to pay two millions of debt, ask yourselves how many years it will require to pay five hundred millions. When you settle that simple question of arithmetic, you can tell exactly when you will be rid of the burden of Federal tax—\$565,000—which Dauphin county will be called upon yearly to pay until the debt is cancelled.

If you reply to us that the estimate of debt upon which our calculation is based is too high, we can only say that we do not think so—that we really fear, when all is finished and the books balanced, the national debt will be found to be nearer four thousand than three thousand millions. But on this subject, and others intimately connected with it, we give the concluding remarks of the Post:

"It may be objected that our estimate of three hundred millions of national debt is too high. We do not think so, but all will admit that the amount, whatever it is, is fearfully large—there can be no mistake about that.—Let every man make his own estimate, reducing ours as he may, and he will never be able to make it satisfactory. As for our estimate of the Pension List, we are sure it is much too low.

last men in the country to manage the monstrous budget, or to make it even tolerable to the heavy laden people. We will be more content to the repudiation of this debt, than we will to the dissolution of the Union. But we declare our conviction that the incompetents at Washington cannot provide for the one, nor do they wish to restore the other. We claim for the Democratic party that, whether in or out of power, they have never counselled a violation of contract, either financial or political, and they never will. We leave to the people the earnest consideration of this stupendous subject of taxation, which we have but briefly discussed—they must determine whether a party which has wrought such fearful ruin everywhere, should be continued any longer in power either in the State or in the nation.

We join the Post in recommending "our friends in the several counties, editors and others, to make estimates of their own respective shares of these terrible taxes. Let the people know what they have to pay!"

A Calumny Mailed. The Carlisle Volunteer—Extra—of the 24th, contains the following correspondence, which sufficiently explains itself. There is no end to the vile slanders which the Abolitionists are circulating against Judge Woodward, and we are glad that one opportunity has occurred of which he has availed himself to express clearly his sentiments, which have been shamefully misrepresented by his unscrupulous opponents. We invite the attention of all Democrats and every candid Republican to Judge Woodward's letter, in which he censures his maligners:

(CARLISLE, Sept. 18, 1863. Hon. Geo. W. Woodward:

DEAR SIR:—I have been informed that Hon. Lemuel Todd, who presided over the Convention which re-nominated Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, in addressing a ratification meeting, held recently in this county, stated that he had been informed that a certain Judge Hall said, that in a recent conversation with him, you had avowed yourself a believer in the doctrines of secession and in favor of an immediate recognition of the South.

While I am fully satisfied that you have never held or avowed those sentiments, I deem it important that your friends should have authority to contradict the statement. Will you, therefore, be kind enough to inform me whether you ever held such a conversation with Judge Hall?

Very respectfully, RUFUS E. SHAPLEY, Chairman Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21, 1863. RUFUS E. SHAPLEY, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—Just returned from Easton, where I went to assist at the funeral of our much lamented friend, the Hon. Richard Brodhead, I find your favor of the 18th, informing me of a story which Mr. Todd produced at a public meeting, after obtaining it through a channel which is not specified.

There is not a word of truth in the story. I know no Judge Hall, and cannot remember that I ever knew a man of that name.

So far from ever avowing belief in secession or favoring recognition of the Southern Confederacy, I AM AND ALWAYS HAVE BEEN OPPOSED TO BOTH, AND AM IN FAVOR OF SUPPRESSING THE REBELLION BY WHICH BOTH ARE SUPPORTED.

My life has been spent, thus far, in upholding the Constitution of the United States as the Fathers framed it—the Union they formed, and the Constitution and laws of the State; and whatever of life remains to me will be devoted to the same ends whether it be spent in public or private station. Neither secession nor the malignant fanaticism that caused it will ever find an advocate in me.

Trusting that this is a sufficient answer to the calumny you allude to, I remain, dear sir, Very truly yours, GEO. W. WOODWARD.

Democratic Meetings. The whole State is alive with Democratic meetings. Mass meetings in all the county towns and equally spirited, but smaller ones, in the townships, are now daily occurrences.

From every section of the Old Keystone comes to our ears the cheering shout, "Woodward—Lowrie—the Constitution—the Union, and Victory!" We cannot keep the run of all these meetings—glad as we should be to publish them all, we cannot do it—they are so numerous that we cannot find space even to briefly notice them.

TROGA COUNTY.—In this county, so long politically wrong, large and enthusiastic meetings have been held. At Covington on the 16th, there was a rousing gathering—Hon. D. L. Sherwood, presiding. At Rossville, Mansfield, Chatham Centre and other places, large meetings have been held, and things look well.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—Twenty thousand Democrats assembled at Meadville on the 17th, to celebrate the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution. Hon. Gaylord Church, presiding—stirring speeches were made and sound resolutions adopted. Think of twenty thousand Democrats at one meeting in western Pennsylvania! Yet some place the number as high as forty thousand. Hurrah! for that streak of sunshine in the west. Crawford, and Erie, and Venango, and Clarion, and Mercer were there—there in their glory, which will be eclipsed in brightness by the still greater glory which they will send out through the ballot-box on the 13th.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Old Washington has been putting herself in order for the fight. A tremendous meeting was held there on the 18th, Geo. P. HAMILTON presiding. The greatest enthusiasm animated the assembled people. The Court House, Smith's Hall, and the open street were used upon the occasion. Will. A. Stokes, Esq., James M'Claskey, Esq., Hon. Wm. Montgomery and others addressed the meeting.

Could we do it, we might notice in the same way a hundred similar meetings. But we can only say that things are working well. From every part of the State we receive from day to day the most cheering intelligence. We are gaining in all the Abolition strongholds and losing nowhere. The old and the young are rallying under the glorious banner of Democracy, determined to strike one more blow—and to strike it home—for Liberty and Law, for the Constitution and the Union!

some military stratagem, exiling, imprisoning or hanging every man who boldly defends constitutional liberty?"

To men who voted for Lincoln, consider, consider.—Allentown Democrat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Recently a body of White's cavalry crossed the Potomac at the eight mile level into Montgomery county, Md., and intercepted a canal boat going to Harper's Ferry, taking fifty bags of salt and other merchandise, amounting in value to about one thousand dollars; these they carried over the Potomac in a scow taken from the canal. It is reported that they also intercepted a farmer returning home with the proceeds of the sale of his wheat crop, and robbed him of from \$800 to \$1,000; but some of the gang knowing him to be poor, succeeded in having the money returned to him.

A telegram from Gen. Rosecrans last night, states that he made a reconnaissance in force along the enemy's lines yesterday afternoon, and found him in force. The enemy did not resist the advance of our reconnoitering party, which returned to headquarters after having accomplished the object of the movement, which proved to be of considerable importance.

To day 114 prisoners, taken recently south of the Rapidan, reached here from the Army of the Potomac. Some were captured at Madison Court House, but the largest number were taken at a point seven miles from Gordonsville, on Wednesday.

THE REBEL STEAMER SUMPTER SUNK. New York, Sept. 25.—The Bermuda Gazette has information that the rebel steamer Sumpter was sunk by the fire of Fort Moultrie, she being mistaken for a Federal man-of-war.

FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

HE IS REPORTED TO REPRESENT HIS POSITION SECURE, AND ANXIOUS TO BE ATTACKED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Telegrams from Gen. Rosecrans to 2 p. m. yesterday, give additional assurance that his position can only be approached by a regular siege. His purpose seems to be to assume offensive operations as soon as reinforcements, including Gen. Burnside's troops, now on the way, reach him. The mass of the rebel infantry are in Chattanooga Creek valley. A division of rebel cavalry advanced yesterday, or the day before, from Stevens' Gap, threatening a Union regiment, guarding one of our signal stations; whereupon, the regiment in question retired from its isolated position to the extreme front, before it could be attacked.

Rosecrans expresses the urgent wish that Bragg will venture a prompt attack upon him, but is of opinion that it will not be made. All was quiet along this line at 2 p. m.

Now why, if Rosecrans telegraphs all this, don't the War Department publish his dispatches? Mr. Stanton has, on several occasions, made false statements—and we suspect he and his employees are at the same base work now. Give us the dispatches, and let us form our opinion of his condition from what he says, not from what others say for him.]

BY THE MAIL.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

BATTLES OF SATURDAY AND SUNDAY. We have not yet seen any account of Monday's battle, or the reported battle of Wednesday. The following particulars are all we can glean from the papers in addition to what we have already published:

ACCOUNT BY A CORRESPONDENT OF THE HERALD. CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—Mr. Shanks, the correspondent of the Herald, has arrived here from the battle field near Chattanooga, where he witnessed the fighting of Saturday and Sunday. He says that the reports of the battle received from Washington are in the main totally false, and that really the Army of the Cumberland has met with a defeat which must put it on a defensive position for some time to come.

Gen. Thomas' corps is ready for the only one which did any fighting. On the first day it defeated Longstreet with terrible slaughter, driving him in great confusion for over a mile from the Chickamauga river. Longstreet, in a two hours fight, lost 1,000 men killed, and double that number wounded. M'Cook's and Crittenden's corps on the same day were both badly beaten, and the enemy broke the centre, driving Crittenden in every direction. The defeat of this part of the line caused Thomas to abandon his field, and fall back to protect his flanks and re-establish his line. At the same time, the enemy, not knowing what he had accidentally accomplished, failed to pursue his advantage, and Wood and Negley went in on the centre, and re-established that part of the line.

The day was ours, though the enemy held the field. We were left with three pieces of artillery more than we lost on the first day. General Thomas had defeated Longstreet, and on the second day he saved the Army of Gen. Rosecrans from annihilation. From ten till twelve o'clock on Sunday he fought the enemy, and repulsed him in three charges, when, finding the assault in vain, the enemy pushed forward on the right and centre, and at the first charge broke Crittenden's and M'Cook's lines, and routed their entire command, driving them in a disgraceful panic into Rossville and Chattanooga. Gen. Thomas, with his corps, still contested the day, and was enabled, by the timely reinforcement of Granger, to hold his position until nightfall covered his retreat to Rossville.

Mr. Shanks left at 7 P. M., on Sunday, and Chattanooga at noon on Monday. Gen. Rosecrans was falling back on Chattanooga, where he was perfectly safe from all that Bragg could do. His lines of communication were perfectly secure, and he had plenty of ammunition and provisions in Chattanooga to stand a month's siege.

The result is virtually a defeat to us, as we have lost tremendously in material, not less than fifty pieces of artillery falling into the hands of the enemy, though Bragg's army only received twenty. The rebel loss in killed and wounded will exceed our own. In killed he lost double our number. Rosecrans is in no danger, but at the time Mr. Shanks left Chattanooga the danger to Gen. Burnside was imminent.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER, Sept. 23.

ATLANTA, Sept. 21.—A general engagement between the armies of Generals Bragg and Rosecrans commenced on Saturday morning, about eight miles west of Ringgold, and continued Saturday and Sunday without decisive result.

Advices from the front state that the battle would be renewed this morning. The army was in fine spirits and confident of success. They were determined to respond as heroes should to the eloquent call of General Bragg. On Saturday morning Rosecrans' forces occupied the line of Pea Vine creek, the only water in the vicinity. To drive them from this position was the object, but the heavy artillery firing kept up during the forenoon delayed the execution of the assault.

At 1 o'clock, p. m., General Polk's corps and General Buckner's command, from our left, made a junction with General D. H. Hill's corps, forming the centre, and advanced to the assault. Our men made the charge through the heaviest artillery and infantry fire ever known, and carried the heights around the creek, driv-

ing his supplies. He now holds this road.

On Saturday, Hood's division, of Gen. Longstreet's corps, attacked the enemy's left without success.

On Sunday the fight was renewed along the entire line, and the enemy were steadily driven back along the right and left, the entire line holding its ground at nightfall.

The enemy's left is reported to have fallen back eight miles from the positions occupied in the morning.

The fighting of both days was of the most desperate character. No reliable information of the relative losses has yet been received. The slaughter of the Yankees is reported by the wounded brought in to have been unprecedented. Our loss is large. It is reported ours is about five thousand killed and wounded.

Two thousand prisoners and seven pieces of artillery are reported to have been taken on Saturday.

Passengers by Saturday's train report that a heavy smoke was seen near the position of the enemy—supposed to have proceeded from the burning of commissary stores.

It is supposed that the battle will be renewed this morning with an attack by Generals Hill and Longstreet, on the enemy's centre.

[SECOND DISPATCH.] ATLANTA, Sept. 21—6 o'clock, p. m.—The following private dispatch has just been received from General Bragg's telegraph operator:

"RINGOLD, Sept. 21.—We have captured 4,000 Yankees and 30 pieces of artillery. We hold the entire battle field, and are pursuing the enemy to-day."

OFFICIAL DISPATCH—"THE VICTORY IS COMPLETED." TEN MILES SOUTH OF CHATTANOOGA; Via Ringgold, Sept. 21.

To General S. Cooper: The enemy retreated on Chattanooga last night, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands.

His loss is very large in men, artillery, small arms and colors. Ours is heavy, but not yet ascertained.

The victory is complete, and our cavalry is pursuing. With the blessing of God, our troops have accomplished great results against largely superior numbers.

We have to mourn the loss of many gallant men and officers. Brigadier Generals Preston Smith, Holmes, and Deahler are killed. Major General Hood, and Brigadier Generals Adams, Gregg and Bunn wounded.

BRANTON BRAGG, General.

[THIRD DISPATCH.] ATLANTA, Sept. 22.—Advices from the battle field come in scantily. Sufficient has been received to show that great success has been achieved.

In the two days' fighting the main, if not the entire, force of Rosecrans was engaged, and not only driven back from all positions, but was greatly demoralized, and forced to destroy large quantities of stores and baggage.

His resistance was stubborn. The fight still goes on. Our troops are flushed with victory and "eager for the fray," with every confidence that the foe will be driven from the present stand, on Mission Ridge, six or eight miles from Chattanooga.

The fight yesterday was a most spirited one. Generals Longstreet and Hill attacked the enemy's centre by night. After a desperate resistance the enemy were driven from their positions, with a loss of some five or six thousand prisoners, and forty-two pieces of artillery.

The latest accounts from the field are to yesterday noon. The enemy had made a stand on Mission Ridge, and the battle was still raging.

The battle began three miles west of East Chickamauga. In the three days' fighting the enemy were driven across Pea Vine creek and West Chickamauga, about eleven miles to the present position. He threw up temporary breastworks at Pea Vine creek, and has evidently been defeated on ground of his own choosing.

CAVALRY FIGHT NEAR MADISON COURT HOUSE. Special dispatch to the Richmond Enquirer.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Sept. 22, 1863. A considerable cavalry fight occurred to-day, beginning near Madison Court House. Our forces fell back some three or four miles. We captured seventy Yankees. There has also been artillery firing at several of the lower fords this evening. Nothing is known as to our losses, though they are not believed to be heavy.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

PERSPECT OF A BATTLE BETWEEN GENLS. MEADE AND LEE—CAVALRY SKIRMISH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—A letter from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, received to-day, says that Gen. Buford, with a portion of his division, drove the rebel pickets on Tuesday, through Madison Court House. Three miles beyond he encountered a strong force of the enemy's cavalry. After a spirited fight he forced them to retreat, and drove them across the Rapidan at the point where the Gordonsville pike intercepts the river. The action reflects the highest credit on all our troops engaged. Our casualties were one killed and about twenty wounded. We took forty-five prisoners, among them Lieut. Col. Delany, of Cobb's Georgia Legion, and Lieut. Boyce, and two privates of North Carolina regiments were seriously wounded.

A RAID ON BRISTOL, VA.—COMMISSARY BUILDING DESTROYED.

A newspaper dispatch, dated Lynchburg, September 21, says the enemy, thirteen hundred strong, entered Bristol, Va., on Sunday, and destroyed the new commissary building, with one hundred barrels of flour and other stores. Three miles north of Bristol they tore up the rails, and burning the bridge returned.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The following rebel dispatch appears in the Richmond Dispatch of the 23d, showing that at least a portion of Burnside's army is kept busy in that region. Zollicoffer is a station on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, eleven miles from Bristol—the distance from Bristol to Knoxville is 130 miles.

ZOLLICOFFER, Sept. 29.—To Gen. S. Cooper: The enemy made a demonstration in force on us here yesterday, and were repulsed. My cavalry followed them to Blountville, six miles from here. Their force engaged to-day is believed to have been not less than 2,000, mounted, and six pieces of artillery. Five other regiments are reported between Jonesboro and Wantags bridge, but they had not engaged my forces at the latter place last afternoon.

BRISTOL, Sept. 21.—After the enemy had retired yesterday our cavalry went in pursuit of them, and came up with them this morning about two miles below Blountville, where they camped last night. It is reported by a courier just arrived that the enemy have again advanced two miles from Blountville in this direction, with the intention of making a flank movement via this place. A force of Federal cavalry dashed into this place on Sunday night, and burnt the building erected for commissary stores.

They burned the railroad bridge at Goodwin, on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, and a trestle bridge on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, six miles west of here. Trains will pass over both points to-morrow, so there is little damage done.

Gen. Foster's arrangements are such as to inspire confidence that no disaster can befall them.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25. There is a firmer feeling in flour, but there is not much demand and only 1,000 bbls. sold at \$5.75 for old stock, \$6.25 for fresh ground; superfine is held at \$5. Rye flour strong at \$4, and corn meal at \$4. The receipts of wheat are small and prices tend upward; 3,000 bus. sold at \$1.35@1.43 for red and \$1.66 for Kentucky white. Rye ranges from 95c. to \$1. Corn is active and yellow sells at 68@65c. Oats are active at 72c. Coffee held firmly, with sales of Rio at 29@31c. Sugar and molasses are steady. Provisions are held firmly; 700 bbls. mess pork sold on private terms; 110 hbls. hams at 124@134c. Lard 11c. Whisky is in better demand; 5,000 bbls. sold at 53@52c.

New York, Sept. 25. Flour advanced 2c. to 10c.—13,000 barrels sold.—State \$4.00@5.00; Ohio \$5.75@6.00; Southern \$5.00@6.00; Wheat steady, and nominal—Chicago spring 1.07@1.19; Milwaukee club 1.10@1.22. Corn advanced 1c.—60,000 bushels sold at 83@84c. Pork steady and unchanged. Lard buoyant—sales at 10 1/2@11c. Whisky dull at 52c. Receipts of Flour 8,000 barrels; Wheat 15,000 bushels; Corn 15,000 bushels. Exchange on London firm.

DIED.

On the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m., DANIEL MALONE, aged 69 years.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Sunday) at 3 o'clock p. m., from the residence of the deceased, corner of West and North alleys, between State and North streets. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.