

Communications will not be published in the Patriot and Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.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. ZIEGLER, Reed township. SHERIFF, JOHN RAYMOND, Middletown. COUNTY COMMISSIONER, T. A. HAMILTON, (3 years,) Harrisburg, JACOB BUCK, (1 year,) Upper Paxton. RECORDER, JAMES MORNING, Jefferson. TREASURER, DR. DAVID CMBEBGER, Lower Paxton. DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, JOHN BUCK, West Hanover. AUDITOR, JAMES MCCORMICK, 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. RIDDLE, Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

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

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Friday, October 2. Baltimore township, Fayette county. Pleasantville, Bedford county. Mt Pleasant, Westmoreland county. Huntington, Huntington county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Miller and others.] Jefferson, York county. Churchtown, Cumberland county. Saturday, October 3. Plough Tavern, Berks county. Galt's School House, Fayette county. Prosperity, Washington county. Kimblish, Chester county. Bowman's, Lebanon county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Miller.] Newtown, Bucks county. Woodbury, Bedford county. York county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Miller, Hon. Amos Y. Parsons, Bellefonte, Centre county. [To be addressed by Hon. Wm. H. Miller, Col. R. F. Kane and S. H. Reynolds.] Hollertown, Northampton county. [To be addressed by W. Rosenthal, Esq., of Reading, Val Hilvira and Col. W. H. Hunter, of Germantown; E. J. Fox, Elkhart and A. S. Knapp, in English.] Crater's Point, Cumberland county. Schellburg, Bedford county. Marshallton, Chester county. Kallertown, York county. Winfield, Union county. [To be addressed by G. W. Ziegler, A. E. Hill and J. Randolph, Esq.] Village Green, Westmoreland county. [To be addressed by Chas. Backwater, Esq., of Philadelphia; Charles D. Manly, Esq., of Media, and R. E. Monaghan, Esq., of Philadelphia.] Monday, October 5. Woodbury, Bedford county. Tuesday, October 6. Indiana, Indiana county. [To be addressed by Hon. W. H. Witte, Ex-Governor Bigler, Hon. Heister Clynmer, Hon. John A. Dawson, S. A. Johnson, Hon. Hon. H. D. Foster, and other eminent speakers.] Dry Run, Franklin county. Sunbury, Northumberland county. [To be addressed by Hon. Charles Ingensoll of Philadelphia; Franklin Gowen, of Potsville; Hon. Wm. H. Miller, of Harrisburg, and Jos. O. Hamilton, of York.] Greensburg, Westmoreland county. [To be addressed by Ex-Gov. Bigler, Hon. H. D. Foster and others.] Easton, Clinton county. Thursday, October 8. Carlisle, Cumberland county. [A grand rally, to be addressed by Ex-Governor Wm. Bigler, Hon. W. H. Witte, Hon. John A. Dawson, Hon. Heister Clynmer, Hon. H. D. Foster, Hon. S. Black, Gov. Northrop, Esq., Hon. A. V. Parsons.] Downingtown, Chester county. [To be addressed by Hon. John A. Dawson, Hon. Heister Clynmer, G. W. Ziegler, Esq., and G. W. Hartman, Esq.] Doylestown, Berks county. [To be addressed by Hon. Chas. W. Carstairs.] Kittinging, Lycoming county. [To be addressed by Ex-Gov. Bigler, Hon. Charles Ingensoll and T. J. Miles.] Pottsville, Berks county. Rockville, Franklin county. Morgan's Corner, Chester county. Strasburgville, Clinton county. New Columbia, Lancaster county. [To be addressed by Gen. Sturdevant Stanley Woodward and E. B. Chase, Esq.]

Judge Fisher—Habeas Corpus.

We publish with great pleasure the following communication from York. If any statement, such as that alluded to, appeared in the PATRIOT AND UNION, it must have been as an item of news, clipped from some exchange paper, or as a telegraphic dispatch, as we have not the faintest recollection of ever seeing it. We feel mortified that, even unintentionally, we have been instrumental in placing JUDGE FISHER in a wrong position, and are gratified that our correspondent has afforded us an opportunity of correcting the mistake, and doing justice to the Judge:

York, Sept. 29, 1863.

Editors Patriot and Union:—Gentlemen.—The Baltimore Sun, the Patriot and Union, and several other papers say that in the case of Michael Freed, charged with desertion, and arrested by military officers, Judge Fisher refused a habeas corpus. This is a mistake, or a misstatement of somebody's—not yours, of course. The Judge issued the writ; the prisoner was brought before him; he heard the evidence on both sides; and decided the case justly. There was no reference in all the proceedings to the President's proclamation. The case was treated as if the proclamation had not been heard of, both by the Judge and the persons who had Freed in custody. Judge Fisher has never expressed the opinion, directly or indirectly, that the President, or Congress, or any Federal authority can repeal or suspend a State law like that which provides for the priv-

illego of the writ of habeas corpus in Pennsylvania.

Pray do an honest man and a good Judge the justice of contradicting this story. No man knows his duty under the law better than Judge F., and nobody is less likely to shirk it.

Abolition Loyalty.

The "unquestioning" supporters of Lincoln claim to be the only "loyal" men in the country. Let us see in what their loyalty consists. Lincoln has shown his loyalty by violating his oath of office, by trampling the Constitution and laws under foot, by sending tens of thousands of white men to slaughter, for the avowed purpose of setting the negroes free and making them the equals, socially and politically, of their white liberators, by virtually subverting the Government for the sake of concentrating all power in his hands, in short by every act of oppression and lawlessness that a tyrant could commit, and which only a tyrant and traitor would commit.

Curtin has shown his loyalty by obsequious obedience to Lincoln in all things demanded by him, by endorsing Stanton's arbitrary arrests and by volunteering his support of that officer in continuing and extending them, by furnishing, through his friends, shoddy clothing to Pennsylvania soldiers, by enabling mammoth railroad corporations and side speculators to swindle the Commonwealth out of fifteen or twenty millions of dollars, and by other similar acts.

Thousands of the most loud and foulmouthed Abolitionists have conclusively proven their loyalty by robbing the U. S. Treasury of millions upon millions of dollars since the war began, which they are so anxious to continue. Thad. Stevens proves his loyalty by exclaiming, "God forbid" that "the Constitution" should be preserved, or "the Union" restored. Many have proved their loyalty by "banking God that the Federal forces were beaten at Bull Run," because a victory then might have ended the war and restored the Union without emancipating the slaves.

A fellow named Wm. H. Armstrong, bases his claim to loyalty upon an assertion he made in a recent speech, "that it was better to lose a battle in the field than the election in Pennsylvania."

Jim Lane, the Kansas ruffian, is loyal because he swore the "Union was played out." Lovejoy, because he would "split upon the Constitution."

Grevel, because he published in the Tribune that the flag of the Union, the glorious Stars and Stripes, was "a flaunting lie." And so on to the end of the chapter. An Abolitionist or Black Republican cannot be found, from Lincoln down to Curtin, and from Curtin down to his shoddy friends, whose "loyalty" is not the very rankest disloyalty, who is not opposed to the Constitution and the Union, and consequently an enemy of his country and her institutions—working to betray them, and loudly proclaiming his "loyalty" to cover the infamous design.

Snyder County Alliance—Great Democratic Meeting at Middleburg.

We are gratified to learn, from an entirely reliable source, that the Democracy of Snyder county—and, we may add, Union—are alive, active, bold and determined. The meeting held at Middleburg on Tuesday last was a rouser, in numbers exceeding the most sanguine anticipations. Our informant assures us that there were not less than two thousand present, and the spirit of the people was excellent. Two weeks after the call for the Democratic meeting was issued, the Abolitionists, as if instigated by the spirit of mischief, and seeking a disturbance, issued a call for a meeting of their party at the same place on the same day. Both meetings were, accordingly, held. The Abolitionists erected their stand in the same street and near the spot on which the Democrats had raised theirs. Seeing the disposition of their opponents to create a row thus plainly evinced, the Democrats retired to a grove near the town, and everything passed peacefully. Their meeting, we are informed, was much larger than that of the Abolitionists, and the Democrats feel sanguine of making great inroads upon the strength of their enemies at the approaching election.

At all events they are determined to make a big effort in that direction, and we know they have the sagacity and the pluck to accomplish a great deal when they put themselves to the work in earnest. The speakers on the occasion were H. Clay Dean, Esq., of Iowa, and Gen. Wm. H. Miller, of this city. Both speakers are said to have acquitted themselves admirably, leaving a most favorable impression upon their auditors, and infusing into them fresh zeal and energy. There will be no shrinking from duty on the part of the Democrats of Snyder and Union, we are well satisfied. They have put their shoulders to the wheel and they will not slacken their efforts until they are crowned with victory on the 18th of October.

The Renegade MacDowell.

The gay colonel appears to be on a regular stumping tour in behalf of his new friends, the Shoddy men. He held forth at Johnstown on the evening of the 28th, and is thus noticed in the Democrat of the 30th:

A RENEGADE.—The renegade, Tom MacDowell, spoke for about twenty-five minutes at the "Loyal League" Hall, on Monday night. In the course of his remarks he said that he "did not care which way the war would end, he now had enough to emigrate to another country and to support his wife and family during their lives." This, taken in connection with the fact that he showed a handful of greenbacks at a public house here, and remarked that was what he was speaking for, illustrates at once the reasons he has for becoming one of the "loyal." Tom has always been a leech, and the evidence of the party with whom he is now operating proves himself to be one of the most corrupt men in the State. Greenbacks must be exceedingly flush when such men—the dregs of the market—are brought up.

State Rights.

In August, 1867, when the Ohio Abolitionists were on the point of resisting Federal authority by force of arms, Hon. S. P. Chase, then U. S. Senator, and now Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln, used the following language in a public speech: "We have rights which the Federal Government must not invade—rights superior to its power, on which our sovereignty depends, and we do mean to assert these rights against all tyrannical assumptions of authority." Now, under the administration of Lincoln, Chase, & Co., the doctrine of State Rights is scouted, and State authority treated with contempt.

Centre County.

Whatever may have once been the home influence of Andrew G. Curtin, it is now evidently on the wane. In his younger days, before the taint of corruption had touched him, or ere the counsel and example of bad men had taken hold on him, he had some influence which greatly assisted him in reaching the elevated position which now, for the mortification and disgrace of Pennsylvania, he holds. By his crooked course and dishonest practices, by his intimate association with venal and tricky politicians, speculators and corruptionists, he has, in a great measure, lost that influence—and he feels the loss sensibly. He intends now—being again a candidate—to win back what he has forfeited, at any cost; and he and the party friends who still adhere to his sinking fortunes, will make every possible effort, and use every means at their command to effect this object. He wants a majority in Centre county—his election without that, would not fill the measure of his satisfaction.

Under these circumstances, Centre county, in this contest, becomes an important point, which must not be neglected. With abundance of means at command, Curtin will not lack assistance. The Federal Administration will supply him with any number of orators from its long list of unemployed officers, and the shoddy men, who have robbed the treasury and cheated the soldiers, through his favor, will bleed freely in his cause.

This being the case, any assistance or encouragement which can be rendered our friends in Centre by their out-of-the-brother, should be freely extended to them.

Last year Centre came up to the work earnestly, and gave SLENNER, Democrat, for Auditor General, 881 majority. The Democracy of the county are working hard to keep it up to that mark, and go beyond it if possible. For this noble ambition they deserve the thanks and praise of their fellow Democrats of other counties, and all the aid that can be given them to carry out their intention successfully.

There is one way, it strikes us, in which such assistance can be cheaply rendered, and we have no doubt it would be gratefully received.

There is to be a grand mass meeting of the friends of the Constitution and the Union—the true Democracy—at Bellefonte, on Saturday, October 3. That meeting should be large beyond the capacity of Centre county to make it. It should be a telling demonstration of the popular feeling, sentiment and spirit, such as would administer a withering rebuke to Andrew G. Curtin and his mercenary followers. In consideration of all this, as well as for the happy effect it cannot fail to have elsewhere, we recommend to the Democrats of the adjoining counties, as well as to those still further off, who can possibly do so, to attend that mass meeting, and, by their presence, give the encouragement and add the weight which is necessary to swell the majority of 881 last year to a round 1,000 this year.

THE SPIRIT OF THE DEMOCRACY WILL NOT BE QUENCHED BY PERSECUTION OR ABUSE.

It is not to be discouraged by the vast difficulties which hedge it, in its glorious mission to restore this land to its old footing of constitutional law and liberty. It appreciates the terrible power which is terribly wielded by its opponents—power given for another purpose—but it does not despair, through the innate virtue of the people and the awakening intelligence of the people, of overcoming all these extraordinary means levelled against it, and of finally subverting the institutions which our fathers bequeathed us.

The Republican party is committing political suicide. It glories in the idea that it is absorbing for all time in itself the management of this great nation. It will wake up from this feverish dream, as the Turk awoke, who according to our American poet, saw in visions of the night, a proud people bending in supplication to his brutal behests, only it will not be the clash of arms but the dropping of thousands of ballots that will disturb this frantic faction from its drunken repose. Let us be of good sober, solid hope. The great masses of this republic have not grown indifferent to the government of their fathers. They will, in their own good time, rescue it, though every hour of the day should witness a new decree, unwarranted by our laws, issued from the foolish councils of the Capitol. The dawn is at hand. Be hopeful! Be resolute! Be vigilant!—Plain Dealer.

THE ADVANTAGE OF ROSECRANS' DEFEAT.

Enough of Rosecrans' army was detached and sent into Ohio to electioneer and vote against Vallandigham to have insured us a victory over Bragg had they remained in the field and participated in the Chickamauga fight. Ten thousand killed and wounded, millions of stores and scores of guns lost, a disastrous retreat, new inspiration to the rebels, are the price which the administration pays for the political advantage of the defeat of the Ohio Democracy.

There are those who will think that the business of the army is in the field, and that the less Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton mix in politics and strive to influence State elections the better for their present success and future welfare. But it is plain that the President and the Secretary of War estimate differently political advantages, and think a shameful defeat to our armies and the loss of hundreds of lives a cheap price to pay for winning a State election. That this is their view of the case no one will deny who considers that not one soldier has been sent out of Ohio, in spite of the pressing danger of Rosecrans. His reinforcements will be drawn from other quarters till the Ohio election is over, in spite of the increased distance, time, expense and peril.—N. Y. World.

THE BORDER TROUBLES.

The threat of Jim Lane to make the border counties of Missouri a desert, has, it seems, been carried out to the very letter. Order No. 11 of General Ewing, the incendiary speeches of Lane and Jenkinson, and the incursions of the Abolition "red legs," lawbreakers and thieves has had the effect of depopulating all the counties bordering upon Kansas. So terrified were the inhabitants, that as a general thing they left their household goods behind them, and made the best of their way east, north and south. The St. Louis papers state that at last accounts the Kansas people from over the border, instead of helping their distressed neighbors, were helping themselves to their furniture and goods.—Rapine and spoliation reigned supreme all along the border, in which the Missourians were the sole sufferers.

This state of affairs shows the beauties of the rule of these Kansas and Missouri radicals. They are eternally clamoring for severe measures, which they will put down the rebellion, they claim, but a nice and pitiless policy.—They have certainly succeeded in restoring quiet to the border counties, but it is the quiet of the grave. A deputation of these radicals from Kansas and Missouri waited upon Mr. Lincoln, in Washington, yesterday, to induce him to give them complete power over those two States. If they succeed, farewell to law, order and civilization in all the trans-Mississippi region.—N. Y. World.

TO NATURALIZED CITIZENS AND THOSE WHO HOPE TO BECOME SO.

Judge Woodward, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has been charged by his enemies with a desire to extend the legal period in which a foreigner can become a citizen, and with general hostility to naturalized citizens. Here is the regulation:—The following letter was received on Saturday last by a gentleman of this city:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24, 1863. Dear Sir:—You ask me, "Are you in favor of extending the period of naturalization beyond the present legal term of five years?" I answer—I am not. I would not extend it one hour beyond the period now fixed by law. You may make what use of your question and answer that you please. Very truly yours, GEO. W. WOODWARD.

That, we think, is concise and conclusive.—Nothing more can be desired on that point. But let us see how the Harrisburg "jobber," that is too corrupt for Stanton to associate with—let us see how he stands about the naturalization question:—"I will not vote nor give my influence for any man for any office in the gift of the people, unless he be an American born citizen in favor of Americans ruling America, nor if he be a Roman Catholic."

The Know Nothing party, into which Mr. Curtin thus swore himself, is now dead, in name, but not in fact. They elected Mr. Pollock Governor, and Mr. Curtin was made his Secretary. Now remember that Mr. Curtin has not retracted one syllable of that oath.—He adheres to every word of it to this hour.

Curtin also swore, at the same time, that if elected to office he would "remove all foreigners, aliens, or Roman Catholics from office or place."

This oath he has promised to keep forever "sacred and inviolate!" He has not renounced one letter of it to this day. We leave the matter with naturalized citizens.—Pittsburg Post.

THE M'CLELLAN TESTIMONIAL.—To the Editor of the World:—The enclosed circular explains itself. The subscription was almost universal in the Army of the Potomac, but the pressure from the War Department was so strong against it that it had to be suspended. Gen. Meade headed the list with twenty dollars, a handsome subscription.

SUBSCRIBER.

The object of the proposed testimonial from the Army of the Potomac to Major General M'Clellan having been misconstrued, and the proceeding being considered contrary to army regulations, it is deemed proper, for these reasons, by many who have united in it, to proceed no further in the matter. September 24, 1863.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, a leading administration member of Congress, on the 29th of April, 1862, said:

"As the oldest member present representing a constituency for ten years, I should deem myself but a miscreant representative if I stood here as the defender of the robberies and the plunderings now going on against the public treasury."

A ROMAN EMPEROR ONCE DISPLAYED HIS CONTEMPT FOR THE PEOPLE BY INSTALLING A HORSE INTO AN OFFICE.

Judging by the number of asses which Abraham has given official position, it is presumed his contempt for the people exceeds that of the old Roman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—Maj. Gen. Hooker arrived here last night. The Gazette says an official dispatch, dated yesterday afternoon, says the situation at Chattanooga is unchanged; our army held a strong defensive position.—No attempt has been made by the enemy to disturb it.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The following items have been received per the steamer City of Washington: PLYMOUTH, Sept. 16.—The ship Angely, from Melbourne, with 4,000 ounces of gold, has arrived. CRAOOG, Sept. 16.—The leading article of the Clear, to-day, demands the recognition of Poland as a belligerent power, declaring that it would otherwise appear that the powers approved of the present condition of the conflict and the barbarous measures being taken.

MADRID, Sept. 15.—The ministry appear determined to chastise the Ref insurgents, if the Emperor of Morocco does not keep his promise. The Washington cabinet has demanded that the distance to which the Spanish jurisdiction extends around the island of Cuba should be reduced to three miles. It is asserted that the government is little disposed to make this concession.

FROM CHARLETON.

MORRIS ISLAND BATTERIES FIRING ON SUMPTER. BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—The American has the Richmond Inquirer, of yesterday, containing a dispatch from Charleston, dated 28th. It says the enemy's Morris Island batteries were firing slowly at the ruins of Sumpter to-day, for the first time for several weeks. No damage was done.

DEATH OF AN APOSTATE.—FRANCIS J. GRUND.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—Francis J. Grund died this morning, suddenly. On Monday evening he made a speech before the Union League, [enough to kill any man.] defining his position and announcing himself as a War Democrat.—[which means an Abolitionist.]

FROM THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—Rumor by way of Cairo reports that five thousand rebels were within ten miles of Memphis. The story is not credited. It is also stated that the notorious guerrilla Gen. Richardson was caught in that city, in disguise, last week.

AMONG THE WOUNDED IN THE NASHVILLE HOSPITALS.

Among the wounded in the Nashville Hospitals, are the following Pennsylvanians: John Kelly, Co. G, 77th; W. H. Fraser, Co. C, 78th; James E. M'Bride, Co. C, 78th; John Crawford, Co. C, 79th; Charles E. Mager, Co. E, 79th; Wm. Preston, Co. C, 79th.

BY THE MAILS.

FROM TENNESSEE.

GEN. SHACKLEFORD DEFEATS THE REBELS AT CARTER'S STATION.—COL. FOSTER CUTS UP A REBEL REGIMENT, &c. CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—The Commercial has a special dispatch, dated Knoxville, September 28, yesterday, which says that General Shackelford had a brisk fight on Monday last at Carter's Station, and worsted the rebels after an artillery fight of some hours. Our loss was two killed and seven wounded. The rebels left seventeen dead on the field.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Colonel Foster cut up a rebel regiment on Tuesday at Wabaga river. Our advance to the east is at Carter's Station. General Hartouff having gone North on leave of absence, Brig. General Judah is in temporary command of the 23d Army Corps. The advance of the 9th Army Corps has reached Knoxville.

WHO LOST THE BATTLE OF CHICAMAUGA?

A Washington letter states that Gen. Rose-

crans, in his dispatches, imputes the loss of the battle to disobedience of orders on the part of Gen. M'Cook, who failed to occupy an important position assigned him, by Rosecrans. Had he done as ordered, Rosecrans' opinion is that the battle would have resulted in a splendid Union victory. By extending his forces too much, the enemy were enabled to penetrate Rosecrans' lines.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

KIRBY SMITH, WITH 25,000 MEN, AT ARKADELPHIA.—EXPLOSION OF THE REBEL POWDER WORKS. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—Five days later advice from Western Arkansas states that the rebels Coffee and Hunter were encamped on Coon Skin prairie with 1,000 men. Kirby Smith was at Arkadelphia with the main body of the rebel army, said to number 25,000 men. Gen. Cabell, with the Texas troops had Arkansas conscripts, had joined him.

The powder mill at Arkadelphia, containing upwards of 100,000 kegs of powder, exploded on the 10th. The loss is regarded by the rebels as most fatal.

Great dissatisfaction exists against Kirby Smith. Gen. Cabell is regarded as the best man in the State.

Gen. Blunt is at Fort Scott, organizing the new Kansas regiments, which he expects to lead to Texas in a few days. The negroes are arriving there in great numbers to join the colored regiments.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—Arrived, steamer Brother Jonathan, bringing \$260,000 from British Columbia. The Russian war steamer Novich, last from Hakodadi, was wrecked on the north entrance of this harbor, on the night of the 25th inst. The officers and crew were saved. The officers report that, according to the Japanese accounts received at Hakodadi, August 30th, the British vessel had been repulsed from Haggama, where it went to demand from Prince Skutsuma the surrender of Richardson's murderers. As the steered entered the inner harbor, an armed Japanese decoy drew towards the shore, and was pursued and speedily sank. Masked batteries opened on the English fleet from the shore, riddling the advanced vessels before they could get out of the range. The Japanese claim to have disabled the greater portion of the fleet, and that the balance retired from the coast.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer City of Washington has arrived at New York with Liverpool dates to the 10th. GREAT BRITAIN. The Emancipation Society has written Earl Russell, thanking him for stopping the Earl Rose in the Mersey, and begging him not to lose sight of movements on the Clyde.

The Times editorially expresses satisfaction that the iron-clads in the Mersey are not to be allowed to leave until something more is known of their ownership and destination.

THE FLORIDA.—The Paris Monitor explains that the Florida is not a privateer, but forms part of the Confederate marine, duly commissioned, and has all the character of an ordinary vessel of war.

Ninety-five of the crew of the Florida arrived in Liverpool in a state of destitution. The reports that they had received large sums in wages and prize money, were fabrications.—The men were mostly pressed from the Confederate army. At Brest they were discharged, with notes on the Confederate agents at Liverpool for sums varying from \$100 to \$180. These claims were repudiated, and the men were vowing vengeance.

FRANCE.

It is reported that two Federal vessels were en route for Brest to prevent the departure of the Florida. The Paris despatches state that the Florida has gone to Brest. He is a liar.

Paris rumors say that the new Emperor recognizes the Confederates, in obedience to the instructions of Napoleon, and also that President Lincoln's Government will not throw difficulties in the way of the French schemes, but will quietly watch events.

The London Times lectures the Canadians on annexation to the United States, and says they are free to do as they like, but argues that they have nothing to gain, but everything to lose by such a step.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 29.—Governor Gamble having authorized Colonel Moss, of Liberty, Mo., to arm men in Platte and Clinton counties, he has armed nearly returned rebel soldiers and men under bonds, and his men are now driving Union men out of Missouri. Over one hundred families crossed the river to-day. Many of the wives of our Union soldiers have been compelled to leave, and four or five Union men have been murdered by Moss' men.

St. Louis, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Leavenworth says: Authentic advices have been received at Leavenworth, from Washington, to the effect that Kansas will be made a separate department under General Curtis. Col. Moss' men are disarming the loyal enrolled militia of Platte county. Several Union men were killed. A perfect state of terrorism exists there.

A dispatch from Springfield says it was stated and believed among the army there that Major General Pope would be assigned to the command of the department of Missouri.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

ATTEMPT OF REBELS TO CAPTURE THE U. S. TUG LEVIATHAN.—SECOND ADVANCE ON TEXAS. The Morning Star, with New Orleans dates to the 25th, has arrived at New Orleans. The bar pilot who brought the Morning Star out of Southwest Pass reported that the small tug Leviathan, then lying under the guns of the De Soto, was boarded the night before, (September 21,) by a party of men who came out in a small boat from shore, took possession of the tug and carried her out to sea. Two or three gunboats were lying by when the tug was taken, but the loss was not discovered till the Leviathan was several miles out in the gulf. At daylight the De Soto signalled one of the other gunboats, and both put out for the tug. They overhauled her twenty miles out, captured her, and brought her back with all on board to the pass. The men who attempted to "confiscate" the tug were brought back in irons.

A second advance on Texas has commenced, the march to be made via Berwick Bay, the Teche, New Iberia, and Sabine river. Sabine Pass is to be captured, Houston invested, and Galveston taken in the rear. The 18th and 19th army corps have crossed Berwick Bay, and Gen. Franklin is reported beyond.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN SERENADED.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—General M'Clellan arrived here this evening and was serenaded at the residence of his mother on Spruce street, above Nineteenth street, in the presence of a large crowd of his admirers and friends. He returned thanks for their compliment in a neat address. He is expected to be present at the State Fair, in Norristown, on Thursday.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29. All is quiet in the front. The cars yesterday took to the army 800 conscripts. No fears need be entertained that the Army of the Potomac is weaker than the force in its front. From the latest advices, it appears that it largely outnumbered the enemy's army, placing infantry against the rebel line of all arms, while we have a very large force of cavalry, seldom idle, but daily in every point hanging over the enemy, and making any movement on his part difficult.

RAID POSTPONED.

It is suggested that the recent burning of

the railroad bridge near Bull Run was a part of the programme in the contemplated raid upon our rear, the design of which was abandoned, having been discovered by our forces, and dispositions made accordingly. The guerrillas in the rear did their appointed part, not having received word from their friends in front that the raid had been postponed till a more convenient season.

GEN. HOOKER ASSIGNED TO A COMMAND.

It is generally understood that Gen. Hooker is to be assigned to a command. He takes charge of the force separated from the Army of the Potomac, and perhaps supercedes Burnside in Tennessee. In moving to the latter locality the President has requested him to give birth to the county of Bourbon. Howard, Stocum, and Butterfield are three of the major generals who will be under him, the latter as chief of staff.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The United States Court of Claims will commence its October term next Monday. The jurisdiction was enlarged by an act of the late Congress. A very large number of new claims have been filed, including the Floyd acceptance of Russell, Majors & Co., to the extent of \$300,000. Judges Black, Curtis, Cushing and Broadhead, of St. Louis, are counsel in the case, which will be argued as a question of law. Many claims come from Louisiana, Virginia and other States for losses and deprivations by the military.

REPORTED REMOVAL OF GEN. SCHENCK.

It is stated that General Schenck has been removed from the command of the Middle Department, comprising the city of Baltimore and part of Maryland. It is said that General Tyler is to take command of the department.

[This cannot be true. Schenck is too pliant a tool of the administration to be removed.] THE REBEL STEAMER PHANTOM DESTROYED. The United States steamer Connecticut, Captain J. M. Rogers, on Oct. 29th inst. destroyed on shore an enemy's vessel, the rebel steamer Phantom, which was built in England, and is supposed to have been intended for a privateer. The Connecticut chased her about four hours, and finding that she was about being captured, her officers ran her ashore, took to their boats and escaped.

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