THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 8, 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS. Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS. FOR GOVERNOR, HOLE GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT. WALTER H. LOWRIE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

DANIEL D. BOAS, of Harrisburg. ASSEMBLY. J. WESLEY AWL, Harrisburg.

SHEBIFF.

CHAS. H. ZIEGLER, Reed township.

JOHN RAYMOND, Middletown. COURTY COMMISSIONER. T. A. HAMILTON, (3 years,) Harrisburg, JACOB BUCK, (1 year,) Upper Paxton.

JAMES MORNING, Jefferson.

TREASURER, Dr. DAVID UMBERGER, Lower Paxton. DIRECTOR OF THE POOR. JOHN BUCK, West Hancver.

AUDITOR. JAMES M'CORMICK, 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 COMMIT-

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. CBARLES J. BIDDLE.

Secretary-James P. Shunk, Esq. Treasurer-Col. WILLIAM H. KRICHLINE The officers are in attendance daily at the Committee

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Thursday. October 5. Carliale, Cumberland county. [A grand rally, to be addressed by Ex-Governor Wm. Bigler, Hon. Wm. A. Porter, Hon. Chas. W. Carrigan, Hon. W. H. Witte, Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Gee. Northrop. Esq., Hon. A. V. Parsons, and Hon. H. Clay Bean.] Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Gee. Northrop, Esq., Hon. A. V. Parsons, and Hon. H. Clay Bean.]
Downingtown, Cheeter county. [To be addressed by Hon. John L. Dawson, Hon. Hiester Clymer, G. W. Biddle, Esq., G. M. Wharton, Esq., and J. Ross Enowden, Esq.]
Doylestown, Bucks county.
Kittanning, Armstrong county. [To be addressed by Ex-Gov. Bigler, Hon. Charles Ingersoll and T. J. Miles, and Hon. W. H. Witte.]
Powell's, Bedford county.
Roxbury, Franklin county.
Morgan's Corner, Chester county.
Strattonville, Clarion county.
New Columbus, Luzerne county.
[To be addressed by Gen. Sturdevant Stanly Woodward and E. B. Chane, Esq.]
Hewick, Susquehanna county.
Long's Valley, Monroe county. [To be addressed by Col. John Nyes, Hon. James H. Walton, Lieut. Chas. 8. Detrick, John B. Storm, Stephen Holmes, and Chartton Burnett, Esqs., in English, and Col. W. H. Hutter and John De Young, Esq., in German.]
Jerseytown, Columbia county. [To be addressed by

man.]
Jerseytown, Columbia county. [To be addressed by
Joseph C. Bucher, Esq., Col. Wm. Brindle, and
Hon. N. E. Jackson.
Alexandria, Huntingden county. [To be addressed by
R. L. Johnson, J. P. O'Neill, and others. Moscov, Lusseine county. [To be addressed by A. B. Dunning, R. H. M'Kune, John Handley, C. H. Silkman, E. Merrifield and others.]

Friday, October 9. Springfield, Fayette county.

Bowser, Bedford county.

Orrstown, Franklin Squnty.

Newville, Cumberland county.

Mendon, Westmorellind county.

Cornica, Clarion county.

M'Coytown, Juniata county.

Dundaf, Sunushama, county.

Dundsa, Sanquebianna county.

Boss, Monroe county. [To be addressed by Col. W. H. Hutter and John DeFoung, Egg., in German, and Hon. James H. Walton, Col. John Ryce, Lieut. Chas. S. Detrick, Lewis D. Vail, Stephen Holmes, John B. Storm, and Charlton Burnett, Esqs., in English!

Inglish.]
New Bloomfield, Perry county. [To be addressed by Hos. C. W. Carrigan, Ex Gov. Bigler, and others.]
Mt. Union, Huntingdon county. [To be addressed by John P. O'Neill, and others.]

John F. U'helli, and others.;

Vernon, Crawford county.

Hasleton, Luzerne county. [To be addressed by Hon.
F. W. Hughes, Custave Hahn, Dr. H. Hakes, C. F.
Bowman, S. S. Winchester, C. E. Brundage, W. C.
Robinson and Thomas Wright, of Binghampton.] Saturday, October 10.

Yellow Tavern, Berks county. Dawson's Station, Fayette county. Hattoro', Montgomery county.

79TH REGIMENT P. V.

Letter from Col. Hambright,

The following extract from a letter written by Col. HAMBRIGHT to his wife, dated Sept. 24, tells a sad but honorable tale for the gallant 79th. The regiment was among the bravest that fought under Rosecrans at Stone River, where it lost heavily, and new, at Chickamanga, we find it once more making its mark, but at a fearful loss, nearly one half of its effective force being stricken down or captured Col. Hambright, himself, is reported severely wounded. The gallant Colonel is the Democratic candidate for sheriff of Lancaster county-but that being a "loyal" county, under the thumb of Thad. Stevens, the brave soldier who has, in many hard fought battles, periled his life for his country, will probably be branded as a "copporhead," and defeated. We shall see how the brawling, "unquestioning" supporters of Lincoln and Cartin reward brave men when they have the chance, by the vote they cast in Lancaster county for Col. Hambright. We shall see by that vote what their "no-party" and their "Union" professions amount to. a. :

Col. Hambright writes: "In haste I drop you a line to say that I am still among the living. Terrible fighting has taken place and many thousands have been killed and weumded. Col. Miles is missing. The last I saw of him was on Saturday night, and a prisoper. * * Many of my poor Democratic, s fellows have fallen already, but we will still sound man.

Maria transfer to a comment of the

do our duty to our country. The 79th has lost about 140 officers and men, and it is a miracle that any of us are living after being exposed to such a terrible fire. * * * I have now only 160 men fit for duty."

More About the War Tax. Some of the Abolition papers, not liking the results ciphered out by the Democartic press, have been trying their hands at the War Dent and Tax. The deny that the national dent amounts to \$3000,000,000, which we make it.

but all of them admit that it does reach the enormous sum of TWO THOUSAND MIL-LIONS, exclusive of pensions. Well let us take their own figuring, and see what we can make of it.

In round numbers Pennsylvania's share of of this debt would be

\$333,000,000.

The annual interest on this would be \$19.980.000.

The population of the State being three millions, it would require a per capita tax of \$6 66 that is, each inhabitant would have to pay yearly \$6 66 to meet the interest on the debt. Again—the debt, \$338,000,000—estimating

the number of acres in the State at thirty millions-would be a lien upon every acre of ELEVEN DOLLARS AND TEN CENTS.

DAUPHIN COUNTY, with a population of fifty thousand, would be responsible for one-sixtieth of this heavy incumbrance. She would be held for FIVE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, on which the yearly interest, to be raised by taxation, would be THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS! equal to \$6 66 to each inhabitant, or, estimating the taxables at 12,000. TWENTY-SEVEN DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS to each tax payer.

Bear in mind that this is the result of the figuring as the Abolitionists themselves make it. When they admit a national debt of \$2000,-000,000, they admit all the rest, because it inevitably follows, and cannot be denied.

And remember that in the calculation we have made, we have not taken into the account the State debt, \$38,000,000, or the State's share of the pension debt, which will not be less than FOUR MILLIONS annually of which Dauphin county will have to pay, in yearly taxes. SIXTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, beside her share of interest on the State debt. about THIRTY-RIGHT THOUSAND more.

Making the annual tax to be paid by the State, TWENTY-SIX MILLION TWO HUN-DRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND, and by the county, in round numbers, FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT THOUSAND DOL-LARS.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Three years ago, the State was taxed, say two millions, or call it three millions, as we have not time to refer to books; now, under the burden of national debt, the tax will be twentysix million two hundred and sixty thousand.

Three years ago, Dauphin county paid in State and county taxes probably \$100,000next year, er just as soon as the interest on the national debt, &c., is called for, it will be FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT THOU-SAND, if not more.

That's the difference between now and then -between Democracy and Abolitionism.

NO BRIBES-NO THREATS. \$500 Fine-Two Years Imprisonment.

A LAW OF PENNSYLVANIA

Enacts that-"Any person who shall directly or indirectly give, or offer to give, any such gift or reward to any such elector, with the intent to induce him to vote for any particular candidate or candidates at such election, or shall directly or indirectly produce or agree to give any such gift or reward to such elector, with the intent aforesaid, or shall, with the intent to influence or intimidate such elector to give his vote for any particular candidate or candidates at such election, give, offer or promise to give to such elector any office, place, appointment or employment, or threaten such elector with dismissal or discharge from any office, place, appointment or employment, public or private, then held by him, in case of his refusal to vote for any particular candidate or candidates at such election, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding two years."

It is the duty of every citizen to guard the purity of the ballot box. In every case where proof exists of violation of the law in any respect, the party or parties implicated should be prosecuted. We admonish Democrats that it is now more than ever incumbent on them to attend to this—now, when a party trusting altogether in the protection of Federal power. are determined by fraud, bribery, threats, corruption, even force, if necessary, to carry the election. Watch well at every poll window, inside and outside, the minions of Lincoln and Curtin, and if any of them are detected chesting, er attempting to cheat, to bribe, or to deter voters from freely exercising the elective franchise, hold them responsible to the law.

Freemen of Pennsylvania! the ballot box is all that is left you. If you permit yourselves to be chested, brow-beaten, or driven from that last foothold of freedom, there will remain no salvation for you.

Freemen of Pennsylvania! the ballot box is your last, your only hope. Guard it well, then; for if you permit it to be corrupted: if vou suffer the Abolitionists to cheat you at the polls: or to brow-beat, or drive you thence, you may as well "hang your harp upon the willow," and give up the contest as lost.

Be brave then-make this struggle for liberty courageously—let it be a bold, manly struggle, even should it prove unavailing.

Let us contend for Victory, for our Country and Freedom with a determination to win, and we do not believe that the whole power of the Federal administration, vast as it is, can defeat us. At all events, and at every hazard. LET US TRY!

BLACK REPUBLICAN LOYALTY .- They prate about LOYALTY! You, the people, have made sacrifices with pure and generous hearts.— You have sent your sons to battle, and you have given money that you have earned by hard toil in your fields. But what sacrifices have these men made? None! None!!—NONE!!!—They get high office, and call it LOYALTY! They enrich their families, and eall it—LOYALTY! They buy lands, and they build fine houses, which your hard toil pays for, and THEY call it—LOYALTY!

Congressional Vacacyn.

On account of ill health Hon. Erastus Corbut the darkness prevented us from knowing his fate. My opinion is that he is wounded and a prisoner. * * * Many of my poor ning, member of Congress from the Albany (N.

The County Ticket.

Having an unexceptionable ticket, the Democrats of Dauphin county should spare no exertion to elect it. We are not without reasons for believing that the whole, or at least a portion of it, may be elected if proper exertions are used: certainly, if only the fair, honest, legal vote is pulled, we stand a very fair chance to

Bucceed We have already gone over, name by name every man on the ticket—except our candidate for Senate, who was not nominated until some time after the rest-and stated the reasons why we thought they should and would be elected. We have shown them to be in all respects the equals, and in most respects the superiors of the candidates on the Abolition ticket and we once more impress upon the Democracy of the county the importance and the duty of giving them, one and all, a hearty supportthe full strength of the party, and as much more as can be fairly added.

We have one word now to say in reference to our candidate for Senate,

DANIEL D. BOAS. A better man could not, we think, have been selected. The only objection his political opponents make to him, is that he is a full-blooded, thoroughbred Democrat, and despises all regular kinky-haired Abolitionists. When they can say no more against him, he must be a pretty good man, and the objection they entertain will not be likely to array Democrats, or even moderate Republicans, in opposition

to him. But without regard to what his political enemies say, we know, and every one acquainted with him knows that DANIEL D. BOAS is a first rate man. He is not a lawyer, to be sure, as his opponent is, but he is what is of far more value to the people of Dauphin, a shrewd, sensible business man, acquainted with all their interests—and he has the honesty and the courage to stand up for them, and the perseverance and industry without which no representative can be successful. As such a man-so qualified-we introduce DANIEL D. Boas to the people of Dauphin and Lebanon counties, and tell them that if they are wise, and want a competent and faithful representative, they will elect him.

With these remarks we submit the whole ticket to the people, requesting them to vote it without a scratch, and to be sure that they have every name from Governor down to Auditor, before they put it in the ballot box.

FIGURES DON'T LIE.

THE STATE ROBBED OF \$1988,304. 403 BY CURTIN.

The most Enormous Robbery on Record, throwing the "Crown Jewel" affair into The Lancaster Intelligencer says: To show

our readers what has been lost to the State through Governor Curtin having the tonnage tax of \$300,000 a year repealed, and the \$700,-000 which he bestowed to the Pennsylvania railroad, the following calculation has been made by an esteemed friend. It is very well calculated to startle the tax-payers, and we commend it to their special consideration:

An annuity of 300,000 dollars a year paid semi-annually with interest at six per cent., compounded semi-annually, would amount is

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\$1,988,304,408,47.1 Abolition Rascality.

Let our friends be wide awake for every trick and device of the shoddy men. The supporters of Curtin have proved themselves to be dishonorable enough for anything. Look out for them.

The Democratic papers in the "Tenth Legion." the Old Northampton district, complain that their packages are opened by Abolition postmasters, and lying documents purporting to come from Democratic sources, put into them and sent to their subscribers; and now we have assurance, in the following letter, that quite as despicable business is carried on in our own city. Democrats, read the following. and be on your guard, prepared for any desperate game the Curtin gamblers and forgers may attempt. Fraud, forgery, calumny, bribery, perjury, all these they are prepared to try, if they think them necessary to success. Read! and if you think the land was ever cursed by a viler set of scoundrels, your thoughts are different from ours.

LEWISBURG, UNION COUNTY, October 7, 1863. S

Editors Patriot and Union:

GENTLEMEN :- Circulars, purporting to be s Democratic production, abounding in falsehoods of the blackest dye, have been received by several Demogratic citizens. They were MAILED AT YOUR OFFICE yesterday, 6th October. It is but right that the Democracy of Pennsylvania should be put on their guard against this trick of the Curtin wire-workers. The circular purports to emanate from Philadelphia, Sept. 1863, and is signed-"B. A. N., Secretary. By order of the Confidential Committee."

We have not seen any of them in this neighborhood-but have no doubt they will be distributed throughout the county on the very eve of the election. Can snybody send us one? Curtin is Anxious.

In his Philadelphia speech, on Monday evening last, Gov. Curtin expressed a strong desire to be re-elected, not for personal reasons -oh! no but for "the sake of his bleeding country," because he "was loyal," and he didn't think Judge Woodward was. It is questionable whether he was duly sober at the time. The N. Y. World says:

"If. on the 18th of October, the voters of the United States will be ashamed of them."

NORTHUMBERLAND SPEAKING.

The Great Mass Meeting.

We have just conversed with a gentleman vho attended the great Mass meeting held at Sunbury, on Tuesday, the 6th. Gen. DEWART presided. The number in attendance was immense, estimated by our informant at from 15,000 to 20,000, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Every heart was nerved for the great contest, every bosom animated with confidence of success. The multitude were addressed from four stands. We did not learn the names of the different speakers, but among those announced for the occasion were Hon. A. V. Parsons, Hon. Richard Vaux, Hon. Wm. H. Miller, and Jos. C. Bucher, Esq. Henry Clay Deane, Esq., of Iowa, we learn, was one of the speakers, and made an able and telling address. We expect to hear a loud peal of Democratic thunder from Northumberland on Tuesday night-or early on Wednesday.

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

WHO IS THE SOLDIER'S REAL FRIEND? Extract from the decision of Judge Woonward sustaining the stay law passed by our Legislature in favor of the soldier:

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

NATIVE AMERICANISM.

!!! am not and never have been a 'Native Amer ican' in any political sense, any more than I am or have been a Whig, Antimason or an Abolitionist. * * * The speech so often quoted against me. I am not responsible for. It was introduced into the debates by a Whig reporter, in violation of the rules of the body, which required him to submit for revision before publication, and which he never did. * * * I promptly denounced it, in the face of the Convention, as I have done many a time since, as a gross misrepresentation. * * The Native American party itself is my witness. Seven years ago I was the caucus nominee for U. S. Senator. The county of Philadelphia was represented by Natives. They asked whether, if elected by their votes, I would favor their measures for changing the naturalization laws, I answered them NO, and they threw every vote they could command against me and raised a shout of triumph over their victory." GEO. W. WOODWARD, Pittsburg, Sept. 14, 1852.

SIR. THE ABOLITION PARTY IS A DIS-LOYAL ORGANIZATION. ITS PRETENDED LOVE FOR FREEDOM MEANS NOTHING MORE OR LESS THAN CIVIL WAR AND A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. HONEST MEN OF ALL PARTIES SHOULD UNITE TO EXPOSE THEIR INTENTIONS AND AR-REST THEIR PROGRESS .- ANDREW JACK-

A SOLDIER'S LETTER.—The following is an extract from a private letter written by a soldier in the Army of the Potomac to a gentleman in this city. He is now in the hospital, at Harrisburg, suffering from a severe wound received at Fredericksburg. If any one doubts the authenticity of the letter, he can see it by calling at this office:

"You desire me to give my views about the election of Governor. I am no Curtin man myself, but I know that the majority of Pennsylvania soldiers are, for the reason that they have no way of knowing the dirty tricks of which he had been guilty; and I was as igno-nant as they were of his actions until I came here and learned for myself. We have the privilege of getting Administration papers only in the army, and they all make him out to be the model Governor, and talk so much of what he is doing for the Pennsylvania soldiers, that we can hardly help but believe their stories." Erie Observer.

WHAT WE OWE TO LINCOLN .- When the tax collector comes around with his warrant. When we have to go and buy a stamp to put upon a deed, note, &c.:

When we have to take out a license to buy or sell; When we go to a store and pay forty cents pound for coffee instead of fourteen; When we look at our public debt and find it

accumulating at the rate of over \$2,000,000 When we look at the vacant chairs, or new made graves of those who have died, let us remember that all these we owe to Mr. Lincoln

WRITE MEE! do you desire negroes to vote n Pennsylvania? If you do-then vote for Curtin, for he and his party are pledged to allow the negroes equal privileges at the ballot-bex with the whites. If you do not-vote for Woodward, and the Democratic candidates. for they are all opposed to megro suffrage and negro equality with whites.

and the party that supports him.

Who are the friends of Governor Curtin !-The records of the Quarter Sessions of Alle-Pennsylvania do not show themselves ashamed | gheny shows that three of his personal friends

the exercise graph is

them, were not a pious, legal, and most excellent notion, of course President Lincoln would

not have chosen and endorsed it. According to the last census there were 3,953,760 slaves in the Union. It is conceded by the Abolition press that the War Debt will not be less than \$2000,000,000. Now supposing there were four millions of slaves, even-two thousand millions would pay \$500 a piece for them! If the debt is three thousand millions, it would pay \$750 a piece for every slave.

Is it not a most unfortunate fact that Mr. Lincoln did not propose compensated emancipation in his inaugural—the war would have een avoided, and we would not have been more in debt than we are.

But suppose we take the audited debt on the 1st of July, 1863, say twelve hundred millions. Mr. Lincoln's estimated price for slaves was \$300 each—and 4,000,000 of them would be \$1,200,000,000. So that according to the President's ideas, we had audited sufficient debt on the first of July to buy every slave in the Confederacy,—Post.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. New York, Oct. 7 .- The steamship Persia with three days later dates, has arrived from Liverpool on the 26th, via Queenstown on the 27th September,

Lyons, Sept. 26.—The Rhine has overflooded its bed to the height of two metres. A long line of the Lyons country, on the bank of the river, is submerged. The Seine has also risen to a considerable height: Paris, Sept. 26 .- The Patrie, of this morn-

ing, says: The question whether the Poles shall be recognized in the quality of belliger ents, is constantly being raised by one or two of the great maritime Powers. The Patrice also announces the arrival of Chevalier Magra

The Nation gives, without guaranteeing its couracy, that the corps legislatif will be convoked in October.

The Pays denies the truth of the rumor tha M. Drouyn de L'Hays has t ndered his resignation. The same paper contradicts the state ment that the Duke de Grammont had been charged to address communications upon the Polish question to the Austrian Government.

The Pays further states that there is no in. tention of superseding Baron Gros, who is to return to London to-morrow. Prince Napoleon will also leave for London to-morrow, but his journey has no political bearing.

Brane, Sept. 26.—The Federal Consul has

decided to withdraw the Swiss Embassy from Japan, on account of the political condition of that country. The British Channel fleet had left Liverpool

but the frigate Liverpool was left in the Mer-

sey to watch, it was reported, the suspected iron rams. The letter of Mr. Mason to Earl Russell withdrawing from London, is published. Mr Mason commences his letter by quoting his instructions from Richmond, which state that President Davis believes that the British Government have determined to decline the overtures of the Confederate government for friendly relations, and will not receive its minister. The letter continues. Therefore it is no longer conducive to the interests, nor consistent with the dignity of the Confederate government for Mr. Mason to continue his residence at London any longer.

The London Index says that it is contemplated to withdraw Mr. Slidell from Paris. The pirate Alabama arrived at Table Bay, August 5th, capturing as she did so, the ship Bride of the Sea, from New York for the Cape; she also captured a vessel named the Laila, making in all fifty-six prizes. She left the Cape. August 15th.

The pirate Georgia had captured and burned the ship Prince of Wales, from Valparaiso for Antwerp, her fifteenth prize.

loosa, had captured and burned the ship

Santee. The United States Consul protested against the capture of the Bride of the Sea, on the ground that she was within British waters, and also demanded the delivery up of the Tus-caloosa, late Genrad, on the ground that, being a prize, and not yet condenned, she violated the Queen's proclamation, hy intering a British port. The government desided adversely to the Consul in each case, whereupon the Consul entered his protest.

The United States steamer Vanderbilt left St. Helens on the 20th of August, supposed in pursuit of the Alsbams. Continental politics are unchanged.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon leaves Paris, for Londen, on a mission relative to Poland. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26. The prospect of the fall of Charleston is much debated. The friends

The Army and Navy Gazette cannot perceive what great military advantage would accrue from its capture; certainly none equal to the capture of Knoxville, Chattanoogs, Vicksburg and Port Hudson.
The Times, of to-day, editorially labors to show

of the South assert that it will not affect the

that exhaustion of strength is practically felt by both combatants, in about an equal degree, and only wishes it would induce them to evacuate the ship.

It is reported that Baron Gros impressed Earl Russell that the opinion of the French Government relative to the Polish negotiations, is that it is preferable to close are useless. Bombay, Sept. 9.—The man arrested as Nens Sahib has finally proved not to be him.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS. REPORTED DEFEAT OF GENERAL FRANKLIN—THE

REBELS SUBSEQUENTLY ROUTED. CHICAGO, Oct. 7 .- The Evening Journal has information from passengers, just from New Orleans, to the effect that General Franklin's corps was repulsed in an attack upon the rebels at Brashear City, but that General Ord's 13th army corps came up and completely defeated the rebels. No particulars or dates are given. The news is said to have been officially communicated to Gen. Sherman, at Memphis.

BY THE MAILS.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE. RAID OF GRN. FORBEST-BOSECHANS SAFE IN FRONT AND REAR.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 5. An unusual degree of excitement prevails here to-day in consequence of rebel Gen. Forrest, with a force of about four thousand meunted men, having made a raid on our line of railroad communicating between this place and Bridgeport or Chattanooga.

Forrest may succeed in interrupting our communication for a few hours; but we have not only the force to drive him back, but to defeat an immensely heavier force. There is no need of fear for Gen. Rosecrans' success in holding his position at Chattanoogs. He is too strong at that point for the enemy to attack him with even a show of success.

To-day skirmishing has been going on in the neighboorhood of Murfreesboro. The enemy made an attempt to destroy a bridge of considerable importance to us in a railroad point of view. In the skirmish very few were wounded, and none were killed that I can hear

Some persons are inclined to think that an engagement is going on at Chattanooga, because the enemy is thus operating in the rear of Gen. Rosecrans. But I do not coincide with them. Unless the enemy is very desperate he will not attack Chattanoogs. If he does, there is every likelihood that he will be defeated -of Curtin, we can tell them that the people of were indicted in that court for cheating the If he attempts a flank movement on that point soldier in his clothing, his food and his pay. | he will meet a force that has been long and

Compensated Emancipation .- If the idea of | well tried in the field, and General Rosecrans freeing the slaves by paying their masters for would be able to hold out for several days against the movements and attacks even of

very superior force. [The writer further expresses the opinion that Rosecrans is safe in front and rear. We

ROSECRANS' SITUATION.

A Washington correspondent writes as follows: "Telegraphic communication direct with General Rosecrans' headquarters has been established with Washington, so the President and General Halleck can know simost hourly the condition of the situation in and about Chattanooga. It seems that the reinforcements ordered from so many quarters did not reach General Rosecrans as soon as many anticipated, but he telegraphs at last that a large number of troops have now joined him." TURCHIN'S RECONNOISSANCE.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 25 .- Thursday afternoon Turchin's brigade advanced from the centre down the valley towards Ressville, one and a half miles on a reconnoisance. Rebels were found in force, and the brigade retired with the loss of three men killed in skirmishing. They were followed within range of our batteries, and fire was opened upon them vigorously, with what effect is not known. At midnight, in the light of a full moon, and in the solemn stillness of the calmest of Autumn nights, the pickets of the centre and right were driven in, and the hour had apparently come. The enemy were held at the outer line of works, however, and after an hour of furious cannonading and musket firing, he retired .-To-day no demonstration has been made, and everything seems to indicate that there is no considerable force immediately in our front. Deserters just in report that a large force was sent south from Bragg's army yesterday, pro-bably to assist in the defence of Mobile.

BRAGG'S CAVALRY.

From all accounts the cavalry branch of the rebel army was never in better condition than now. During the eight weeks preceding the Chickamauga battle they were encamped south of Rome, Ga., grooming, feeding, shoeing and exercising their stock, and recuperating their strength for hard work later in the campaign. The strength of this force is estimated at fifteen thousand men, under command of Wheeler and Forrest. As yet they have not been at work on our communications, although we expect to hear from them every moment.

FROM CHARLESTON.

removal of gen. Gilmore's headquarters to

New York, Oct. 6.—By the arrival of the Fulton, from Charleston Bar, intelligence has been received that, in consequence of the continued sinking of the beach on Morris Island, it was deemed expedient to remove the head. quarters, the body of the troops, and the material of war. Sanitary reasons would ultimately have made the measure necessary. The troops will be equally available in their new quarters for future operations against Charleston, and will be, besides, out of range of the rebel batteries on James Island. The batteries intended to throw Greek fire are nearly completed, and recent experiments have shown that it may be safely used.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE. ADVANCE OF BURNSIDE—THE ENRMY FALLING

BACK. CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—Private advices from Chattanooga np to the 1st instant, represent that the army is in fine spirits and its position

is impregnable. A special dispatch to the Commercial from Knoxville, dated the 5th. says: "Our forces below have penetrated to Haw-

assee river, the enemy retiring. The rebels have also fallen back above, Colonel Carter being beyond Greenville to-night." Louisville, Oct. 6 .- The Journal has received a special despatch from Knoxville, which ntwerp, her fifteenth prize. is considered entirely reliable, that General The privateer Conrad, now called the Tusca- Burnside held the country south from Knoxville to Calhoun, on the Hawassee river, and the Western and Atlantic railroads, and only twenty-five miles distant from Kingston, the

junction of the Weslern, and Atlantic, and

Rome railroads, and east of Knoxville as far

as Greenville, on the East Tennessee and Vir-

ginia railroad. He also possesses all the passes

into North Carolina. His right wing is in communication with General Rosecrans, and his position all that could be desired. His army is in the best health and spirits. Nashville, Oct. 5.—I have just returned in a special train from Murfreesboro'.

railroad bridge south of Murfreesboro'. They burned one portion of it, and the other portion of it they out down. The bridge was still slightly burning when I left.
All was quiet at Murfreesboro' at 6 o'clock

The enemy have to-day destroyed the large

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT.—A brick house, containing seven rooms, situated near the Bound House. Enquire.of THOS. FITZBIMMONS, Harrisburg, Oct. 8-81*

DUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, will In pursuance of an order of the Orphans! Court, will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 10th day of October, at the Court House in the city of Harrisburg, at 2 o'clock p. m., a valuable 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 hundred feet to Sasafas alley; thence along south side of said alley twenty feet to lot No. 14 of aforesaid plan; thence along said lot two hundred feet to Eckert's lane; thence along said lane to place of beginning; it being the property of John Curtis, deceased. Sale to commence at two o'clock, as above stated, when the terms and conditions of said sale will be made known by JOHN MAGLAUIOHLIN, octs-3t Gwardian

SELECT FAMILY GROCERY.

CORNER OF FRONT AND MARKET STREETS. CORNER OF FRONT AND MAKKET STREETS.

The attention of the Citizens of Harrisburg, and the public generally, is respectfully invited to the new stock of choice Family throceries just being received from the Eastern cities, at the old stand, corner of Front and Market streets. All articles kept in a first class Grocery will be found on my shelves. Call and examine.

ADAM KELLER JR., oct 8

Corner of Front and Market sts.

MINCE PIES, Raisins, Currants, Citrons, Spices, just received and for sale low, by ADAM RELLER, JR., oct 8 Gorner of Front and Market sts.

AN ITEM FOR THE LADIES.



prices. He keeps every imaginable kind of Gaiters, Balmoral boots and Slippers. Also, all kinds of Children's shees, from the finest Infant's shoe to a coarse brogan. Also, a full assortment of Men's Boots and Gaiters of every description, besides an excellent lot of Call and examine his large stock before purchasing

elsewhere.
IJ No. 12, Market square, next deer to Felix's confectionary.
N. B.—All orders promptly executed.
oct7-dly.

TALUABLE PROPERTY AT PUB-In pursuance of the last will and testament of John In pursuance of the last will and testament of John Sele, decased, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 17th day of uctober, 1863, at the Court House in the city of Haarisburg, at 2 o'clock, p. m., a VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, situate in the tity of Harrisburg, on the Jonestown road adjoining preperty of John Shoop, William Allis n and the Hæhnlen estate, it being the property of John Sele, deceased, containing twenty-one agree more or less. Breeted thereon is a g od two-story frame house and barn, other out-buildings, good water, and a thriving young apple or-chard.

sale to commence at 2 o'clock, as above stated, when the terms and conditions of sale will be made known by

JOHN BRADY, osts die Administrator de bonis non C. T. A.

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