mmittee upon Resolutions, without deand that said committee shall have r to select their Chairman,

fter a recess of ten minutes, the followrere reported as the Committee on Res

E. C. Kamerly, G. W. Irwin, Lewis C. ly, John Contier, 2. John H. Brinton; nry McMillen; 4. O. P. James; 5. Jolinson; 6. William Heins; 7 Fran-Henry Monson; 6. William Heins; 7 Franlilip Johnson; 6. William Heins; 7 Franlilip Johnson; 8. Thomas J. Hamm; 9. V.
W. flugles; 8. Thomas J. Hamm; 9. V.
W. flugles; 8. Thomas J. Hamm; 9. V.
W. flugles; 10. S. Winchester; 11. R.
Pollet; 12. A. Mayer; 13. Isaac D. Recown; 12. C. A. Mayer; 13. Isaac D. Recovn; 14. Samuel Hepburn; 15. W. M. Bress;
14. Samuel Hepburn; 15. W. M. Neill; 19. R.
vid Small; 18. A. C. M'Neill; 19. R.
vid Small; 18. A. C. M'Neill; 19. R.
sasson; 22. T. B. Searight; 23. W. T. H.
Sanson; 24. Dr. J. E. Tlav, Hugh McAfee;
mles; 24. Dr. J. E. Tlav, Hugh McAfee;
T. B. Wilson; 20. M. C. Trout; 27. W.
Galbraith; 28. C. L. Lamberton.
Galbraith; 28. C. L. Lamberton.

The Convention then adjourned until 51 dock, P. M.; but, on re-assembling and certaining that the Committee on Resolums were not yet prepared to report, adarned until half-past 7 o'clock,

EVENING SESSION. The Convention again assembled at 74

Hon. F. W. Hughes, from the Committee Resolutions, said he had the honor to ret the following resolutions, which were nimously adopted in committee: PREAMBLE.

That we approve the resolutions, upon the not we approve the resolutions, upon the fold the country, passed by the House of countries of this Commonwealth on the day of April last, and in addition thereand as a further expression of our views public affairs, do resolve as follows: solved. That we again renew our rows filelity to the Constitution of the United es, the great charter for which our fathstruggled and fought, and which was osshed, as they themselves expressed it, form a more perfect Union establish juso form a more particle Ornon establish has o, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for common defense, promote the general flare, and secure, the blessings of liberty

urselves and posterity." ourserves and posterry. Resolved. That innsmuch as the Constitunembedies the only guarantees we have public liberty and private right, as withtit we can have no hope of protection from mished, spoliation and anarchy—the man the succes at "the Constitution as it is" was successed. The deficient in the first ele-port of patriotism; and any efficer of the state or Federal Gavernment who swears to apport the Constitution, and afterwards, with the outh on his conscience, wilfully vio ntes it, is wholly unworthy of public confi-

Resolved. That among the rights which the mstitution provides to every citizen; is that being secure in his life, liberty and propty, so that he cannot be deprived of either ithout due process of law, a fair trial by a supetent judge and a jury of his neighbors. th witnesses to confront him and counsel defend him. This is so just in itself, so om all government is made, and so plainvritten down in the Federal Constitution. d in all the State Constitutions, that any son who can misunderstand it has not, in opinion, the mental capacity which fits for public station.

Resolved, That we have heard with intense m and deep indignation that some of our tied apponents claim for the President of United States a power hitherto wholly known in America and never exercised i prope or Asia, except by the most despotic natchs, namely; the power to arrest free lizens for the expression of their hones ions on public affairs; and that the Pres ent has not only programed to exercise this wer himself with the moderation and merwhich his own nature might prompt, but delegated it to many subordinates, and my again to others in every part of the mustry, until its hideons presence is seen and felt all over the land.

esolved. That among the numerous offi ers to whom the President has given this wrible power above the laws and above the ople, there must, in the nature of things, e a large proportion who are totally incapade of wielding it either honestly or wiselyow politicians filled with partizan rancor, mayes who do not care for justice, and ruffi heir families, judges knocked down on the much, ministers of the Gospel imprisoned in bothsome dungeons, and respectable women treated with a brutality which it would be decent even to name—and all this, in many ases, without a pretense that the victims ere guilty even of a political offence, much

s of any crime against the laws. Resolved, That free government cannot ex-

on against the great crime committed upon Vallandigham; and we assure them of our ordial sympathy in the great struggle they re making for their undoubted rights. Reiolved, That the plain duty of the Chief agistrate of this Commonwealth requires ping under his nose. The rights of the citiduced in his hands to protect the State and he people from lawless outrages, come from what quarter they may, and no man is fit to Governor of this State who will consent to old his own liberties and let the people hold icirs at the more will of the Federal Excen-

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylania has been sexer true to the cause of the Union. It was in the name, and for the a long lifetime, and in the future, wi h God's reached the field, and moving to the right, the sake of the Phion, that our purly was made; that we denounce the least intimation that the Democracic party entertains now, or ever has entarained, or ever can entortain the slight-est sympathy with the present gigantic government, or would ever consent to peace apon any terms involving a dismessberment of the Union, as utterly anjust; and in proof of this we point with excitation to the leavish of the special and in the tuture, with God's reached the field, and moving to the right, the main body of our army, was in position to meet any demonstration that the enemy might make in the morning, or to advance upon him, as the commanding General might decide.

The 5th Army Corps maintained its position in the Union, as utterly anjust; and in proof of the union, where the planes of the greeked the field, and moving to the right, the main body of our army, was in position to the enemy that the enemy in the the enemy in the transfer of the greeked the field, and moving to the right, the main body of our army, was in position to the enemy to the country to the planes. I shall be a friend of mine, and in the tuture, with God's reached the field, and moving to the right, the main body of our army, was in position to the enemy that the speaker have claimed for me a precedence in the affections of Berks county; but I pledge that county to give more votes for George W. Woodward

The 5th Army Corps maintained its position main would be a friend of mine, the field, and moving to the right, the main body of our army, was in position to the two the planes. I shall be made to the enemy the decide.

The 5th Army Corps maintained its position to the the enemy to demonstration that the enemy in the two the planes. I shall be a friend of mine, be a friend of mine that the enemy to advance upon him, as the commanding General might decide.

The 5th Army Corps maintained its position mine that the enemy to advance upon him, as the commander of the decide.

The 5th Army Corps maintained its position main the field. And moving to the plan of the Union and peril their lives in its de-

Resolved. That as the true friends of the Union, and feeling a profound anxiety for its fate, we claim, and will exercise, the right to consider, discuss, ascertain and urge in becoming terms upon the people and the constituted authorities, whatever measures will, in our judgment, be most likely to place and keep the whole nation and Union together under one federal government. Resolved. That when this war began we had be solomn pledge of the federal admin-

istration and of the party which placed it in nower, as expressed in the resolution passed ny Congress on July 22d, 1801, that i not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established stitutions of thoso States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to present a dignity, equality and rights of the coveral eral Meads succeeds him. General Hooker tates uni, spaired; and that as soon as these is relieved at his own request.

acting under the influence of a small faction of ultra Abolitionists, always opposed to the Union and without the consent of the great mass of the heople, has totally changed its ground, avowing and proclaiming its purpose to be wholly different, and thus it ins greatly allayed our just hope of peace.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted

by the Convention amid cuthusiastic shout of applause. The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Governor. Nine ballots were taken, as follows:

FIRST BALLOT. Hiester Clymer, 33 | G. W. Cass W. II. Witte, Richard Vaux Jacob Fry, jr., W. Bigler, Geo. Sanderson, J. S. Black, G. W. Woodward, N. Strickland Gen. W. B. Franklin, 4

The balloting then continued without much variation, except by the withdrawal of the tire day without decisive results. names of some of the candidates, and the increase of the votes for Mr. CLYMER and Mr. WITTE, until, on the seventh ballot, they stood equal, each having 55 votes, Judge Woodward 13 and General Franklin 8. EIGHTH BALLOT.

Hiester Clymer, William H. Witte, George W. Woodward, William B. Franklin,

F. W. Hughes, Esq., arose, after this result had been announced, and said that he was authorized to withdraw the name of William H. Witte, and called upon his friends to go for the Hon. George W. Woodward. The ninth and last ballot was then taken, and resulted as follows:

NINTH BALLOT. Hiester Clymer, George W. Woodward,

Nimrod Strickland,

Hon, George W. Woodward having received a majority of the whole number of votes, was declared the nominee of the Convention, amid loud and prolonged cheering, and the nomination was afterwards made manimous.

Mr. Victor E. Piolett moved that WALTER II. Lowers be made the acminee for Judge of the Supreme Court, by acclamation, which was agreed to amidst the wildest applause. Mr. Lumberton offered the following reso-

of this Convention that Hon. George W. the first army corps, engaged it, when an Woodward will continue to occupy his sent extensive indiscriminate running fight enformation as Government. ernor of Pennsylvania.

After some debate upon the propriety of leaving Judge Woodward to not in this matter as his own inclination shall prompt. the resolution was adopted.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing the President to appoint a State Central Committee of one from each Scintorial District, and to name the Chairman, subject to the approval of the candidate for Governor, The Convention then adjourned sine die.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

A mass meeting was immediately organized, and Hon, Samuel Hernuly was unanimously called upon to preside. Messrs. Watte and Chymen were invited to address the meeting, and responded in eloquent speeches, pledging their hearty support to the nominees of the Convention. The meeting was also addressed by Charles, Incersola Estry of Philadolphia, V. E. Ponerr, Beg. of Bradford county, and others. The following are hrief sketches of the speeches of Messrs. WITTE and CLYMER:

MR. WITTE'S SPEECH. Mr. Witte said he was glad the Convention had begun a work which would teach the powers at Washington that there is a point beyond which they must not go: that there is a sovereignty here in this State, independent and separate, which, by the help of God, will be maintained indestructible. The day is ns who delight in trampling it under foot; not far dis ant when we shall no longer have und therefore we are not surprised to learn a sorvile, truckling Executive, content to hat the worthiest men have been form from he the mere tool of the President of the

Referring to his failure to receive the nomination, the speaker said that if, in aspiring to the office of Governor, he had had no higher motive than his own ambition, he would have been unworthy of the position. He thanked the friends who had supported him, and also those who, in the exercise of their undoubted right and their views of this State, as well as that of the United say that no one of his friends has been ates, has declared that it shall be Tree, called apon to make any explanation or apo These persons therefore in office or out of office, who attempt to suppress books and ice party. That fealty nothing could shake. He referred feelingly and indignantly to the office of the country of t filis government, and ought to be themselves attacks that had been made upon him, but he had no word of complaint to utter with re-Recolved, That we heartly thank the lion- gard to those who had been his competitors hearted Demo racy of Ohio for the manly for the nomination. He yielded, he said, as sindle attention they have given to the Constituwho had twice before been called upon to in the arrest and deportation of Clement L. | yield. In regard to Judgo Woodward, his charater was so high that it would scarcely be just to praise him, since that might imply that commendation was necessary. With him as Governor, there would be no kidnap-

MR. CLYMER'S SPEECE. Mr. Clymer returned his thanks for the upport which had been given to him. He had never had any personal ambition in regard to the nomination. He had felt that in failed, and we held the prominent and com had illustrated Democratic principles through

of this, we point with exaltation to the lavish in the Grbernatorial chair, whatever the omergency, we shall have a man with should and treasure directofore and now being made by the hundred of thousands of Democratic clitzens, which were among the first to fly to the resont of the Union and peril their lives in its description. a man true to Pennsylvania and to her sons who are now unjustly the discarded officers of the Federal Government, there would now be 20.000 men here to defend the State. If the present Governor of Pounsylvania were true to his duty, he would have summoned in this emergency George B. McClellan, who would again have defended the State as he

did at Antictam. [At this point earnest cheers were given for McClollen and Fronk-The speaker concluded by expressing his helief that the nominees of the convention would be triumphantly elected.

Army of the Potomac

Important Military Change-General Hooker Relieved - Gen. Meads in Command.

WASHINGTON June 28-10.20 p. m .- Cen. premacy of the Constitution I Hooker was this morning relieved of the the Union, with all the command of the Army of the Potomae. Ganobjects are accomplished the war ought Coneral Kooker leaves this afternoon for to cease. But the federal administration, Baltimore.

## The Rebel Invasion.

First Day's Fight at Gettysburg. BRAVE ENDURANCE OF THE TROOPS. REBELS REPULSED AND DRIVEN.

Capture of 6000 Prisoners. The Whole Army of the Potomac Brought Up.

WRIGHTSVILLE, PA., July 2.—The battle began yesterday by a severe engagement be-tween a large rebel force, and the 1st and 11th corps of the National army, Kilpatrick's

cavalry, and our artillery.

The battle field was to the right of Get ysburg, toward Benderville. The battle raged furiously during the en This morning the fight was renewed with

greater energy and larger forces.

Our forces are known to have gained upon the enemy, until four o'clock this afternoon. Since five o'clock the firing has been much heavier, and more rapid, indicating a genera congagement between the entire armies.

The robel force is concentrated on South Mountain, towards Carlisle, six miles north

of Gettysburg.
Sedgwick's corps has passed York, in the direction of Dover, at four o'clock this after oon.
The Second Army Corps moved up from

Hanover at eight o'clock this morning. In the Army of the Potomac, Justice and from all I can gather, the rebellion has been a portion of it under the command of Major General John F, Reynolds, engaged the arms, and the field are among the tree-line and the field are among the tree-line. ·The reported burning of Gettysburg i

General John F. Reynolds, engaged the enemy yesterday and fought the first battle of the Pennsylvania campaign. The result of the battle at this writing is involved in some uncertainty.
I was at Emmetsburg, in the vicinity of St. Mary's College, where I first heard the

boom of the heavy guns. A view from the adjoining mountains presented the flash of guns at regular intervals, and every indication of a regular engagement.

On arriving near the army later in the beyond a chance. day, I learned that an advance guard of the Army of the Potomac, to the number of twenty thousand men, had just emerged from Maryland, and entered upon the soil of

Pennsylvania, when they met a eavalry force of the enemy, under the command of Gen. Stuart. The cavalry force threw itself in front of Resolved, That it is the desire and request our line of march, and Gen. Reynolds, with

> On reaching Gettysburg the fight becam general. Reynolds threw him If upon the enemy

with fourful impetuosity.

For several livers the contest was desperate and unremitting, only terminating at

Longstreet was in command, and it was said that Hill's corps was a part of his force, General Reynolds was killed while leading brigade to the advance.
During the carly part of the day our for ces failed to make any impression upon the obels, and fell back one or two miles. Gen.

Sickles, however, arrived with reinforcements and turned the tide of the battle. BALTIMORE, July 2 .- The Bultimore Ameri-

an has the following account: Major Bumgarten and another staff officer of Major General Reynolds, arrived here to-day, from Gettysburg, in charge of the body of General Reynolds. From Major Bumgarten we learn some interesting particulars of the battle, and are happy to be able to state that it closed for the day with the army of Major General Meade in a most advantageous position, either for attack or lefence. Nearly all the remaining divisions of our army reached the field shortly after this repulse. At 1 o'clock the enemy fired

the firing closed for the day.

At 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning the est artillery fight ever witness I on this cou 1st and 11th Army Corps reached Gettysburg; entering from the east side of the town, and marching directly through the west side, the envalry force of the enemy in the town galof the town, the enemy was observed advancing rapidly from the Chambersburg turupike, n line of battle, towards the town, evidently endeavoring to hold a position commanding

The First Cerps, under Ceneral Reynolds, was on the advance, and pushed forward at the double quick to secure an advantageous position. - The enemy, under Longstreet and Hill, advanced steadily, and in a few minutes a heavy fire of both artillery and musketry was opened along the whole Federal and cobel lines. The Eleventh Army Corps, under Gen. Howard, was also soon in position, and for a time quite a heavy battle raged. Several charges were made by the enemy to listodge our forces, all of which were unsuc-

At 3 o'cleek, the enemy massed his entire forces, and endeavored to turn our right withdrew to the rear. wing General Reynolds' advance met them. The enemy only seein and a heavy infantry fight cusued, in which both suffered severely, volley after volley of musketry being poured into the opposing columns with deadly effect. In this charge Major General Reynolds fell mortally wound ed, and died soon after being conveyed to Gettysburg. He was, as usual, leading his corps, and in the thickest of the fight.

General Paul, commending the 3d Brigade of the 1st Army Corps, was also killed on the field, and Colonels Wistar and Stone fell severely wounded and were taken prisoners. The field between the contending armies was strewn with the dead and wounded, and and it is said that the enemy suffered fully as heavily as we, though it was not known

what was their less in officers. The effort to flank our right wing entirely the midst of this crisis he, personally, was manding position for which a struggle was nothing, while principle was everything.—
The standard bearer whom they had chosen for the day at four o'clock P. M. At this time two new corps of the army of Gen. Meade

The Battle Renewed at Gettysburg on Thursday. BATTLE-FIELD NEAR GETTYSBURG, F

Thursday, 4.30 p. m.. Via Baltimore, Friday, a. m. The day has been quiet up to the present noment. The enemy are now massing a eavy force on our left, and have just begun

the attack with artillery. The probability is that a sovere battle will be fought before . The Robel sharpshooters have been annoying our battories and men all day from the

teeples of the churches in Gettysburg.

We hold the Emmettsburg and Baltimore Railroad. General Sickles was wounded about o'alcak in the right log, which was subsequently ampurated. He is doing well.

Of We hessiny's battle General Meade any that the enemy greatly outnumbered us on the field, but that our men behaved adthe hardest fought actions of the war. Our All the officers render the highest honored

ground which they conquered in the earlier las displayed since he assumed command, part of the day, and to take position on the Hights south and west of Gettysburg, which the rehele had avesceded in a control of July. which the rebels had succeeded in occupy-

Most of our wounded must be in the eneay's hands, but we have taken so many soners that the account is fully balanced. Gettysburg was injured by shells to a considerable extent. Most of the inhabitants remain in the Burg; many got away yester day. It is a beautiful place, surrounded by a beautiful open and rolling country.

THE BATTLE AT GETTYSBURG.

Capture of the Rebel General Archer-2400 Prisoners Arrived-5000 Captured Yesterday—Heavy Skirmishing—the Rebel Loss Heavy—General Battle Impending.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—The American learns from parties that left Gettysburg at noon today that everything was progressing favorably for the ultimate success of our cause -Up to that time they assert that six thousand prisoners had been captured and sent to the railroad terminus at Union bridge for transortation to Bultimore. The 7th New York regiment went to the

Bolton depot to take charge of 830 prisoners, and have just eccorted them along Baltimor street. Included in the number is General Archer and seventy other officers. General Schenck announced from the Entaw House that he then had in Baltimore and at the Reay House 2400 in his posession.

THE SECOND DAY'S BATTLE. MARRISBURG, July 3 .- The second battle

HANOVER, Friday, July 3, 1863. The most terrific fight of the war has taken place. Our men never stood up so be-roically. To-day was the most awful of all. The loss on both sides has been tremendous. We have Longstreet a prisoner sure. I left the battle field at 6} o'clock, and reached here by relay of horses. We had the best of the fight to-day, and the General says if Couch arrives to night, the victory is ours

# Friday's Battle.

The Rebellion Receives its Death Stroke.

Rebel General Longstreet and Hill Wounded and in Our Pos-

session HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, 1

Eniday, July 3, 1863. The decisive battle of the war has been ought to-day, and the enemy have been repulsed with terrific loss.
At daylight General Lee's right wing bat teries opened upon our left and shortly after those of his centre followed.

After half an hour's cannonnading, doing ut little damage to us, the fire shickened, ind only occasional shots were exchanged,-Shortly afterwards the enemy's left, comosed entirely of infantry and sharpshooters unde an attack on our right wing. So sudden and impetuously was it accomplished that our skirmishers in, the front line were driven back from their entrenchments, but by the aid of the batteries in the rear and he indomitable bravery of the Twelfth Corns, we required the first position, captur ing a considerable number of prisoners.
Several hours of omnious stence tollower wo shots, apparently as signal; for the grand.

Refore a moment had clapsed, it is estima-Our batteries returned the compliment with lo ing back as we advanced. On passing out interest. The air seemed literally thick with rop, and for more than an hour it seemed prossible that man or beast could live through it. Strange to say, the enemy's accuracy of range, as exhibited on the two previous days, was wanting on this occasion, Most of their shells exploded far on the rear of our front, and generally missing our

batteries: Under cover of this jende enfer Lee ad ranced his columns of infantry for the cover and made several attempts to carry our line incessant enmonaling, the fire grew less in tense for a short time but wat igain renewed for a short period with spirit. During thi period some of our batis les, whose alumu-nition had been exhausted, ceased to fire and on the approach of the reserve batteries

The enemy only seeing the batteries withlrawn and mistaking this for a refreat male a rapid infantry charge up the hill and optain a position in our line, cutting to pieces and almost annihilating the small infantry supports, but before they had time to rejoice at their imaginary success the fresh batteries poured in a deadly fire of canistar and

The infantry resours fined on entire many pointed by the gap, charged them, and added greatly pions.

The gap, charged them, and added greatly pions.

They were completely third. Officers will be elected—company the men and field officers by the The infantry resours jained on either dank to their destruction. They were completely whird. Officers will be elected—company surprised, and hundreds threw down their officers by the men, and field officers by the arms and asked for quarters; nearly an entire brigade, Gen. Dick Garnett himself was wounded, and barely made his escape.

Longstreet was mortally wounded and cap-He is reported to have died in an About 4'30 p. M. the artillery of the ene-About 4 30 g. M. the artillery of the enement of the state of the stat

far beyond their original position, the infantry columns had withdrawn to their covers.
We captured upwards of 3,000 priconers while the enemy took but few of ours. The rebel prisoners report that General A P. Hill was killed outright on the field and that their officers suffered far greater casual of troops furnished and actually mustered in ties than in any previous engagement.
So terrific was the enemy's fire that the

small house where General Meade and staff were quartered was perforated by several Alleghany,

Many of the staff's horses were killed around the house. Gen. Butterfield was struck in the breast nd it is feared, internally injured, by a piece Lieut. Col. Joseph Dickerson, of the staff. had his left arm perforated by a flying frag. Cambria, Components. ment of shell, and it seemed a miracle that no granter damage was done to life and limb Several of our general officers were wound-

ed in the engagement. General Haneack was wounded in the log. General Gibson, Warren and Hunt were Clearfield, wanded. In consequence of the excitement and diffi-

culty in ascertaining their leation, the names of many preminent officers reported as killed or wounded cannot be ascertained batteries, and the men attached to them, who for hours stood to their guns under a hoiling sun and surrounded by the minds. to-night.

sun and surrounded by the missles of death, retiring only to give their positions to others when their cassions and limbers were exhausted of ammunition.

The infantry engaged also nobly did their duty, and the enemy today have received at

their hands the greatest disaster ever admin-

Last night, believing it to be his duty lie cause, and to learn how far he would be supported in the approaching conflict, he summoned his corps and division commanders for a consultation.

## From Washington.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN

Washington, July 4.-10 a. m. The President announces to the country that the news from the army of the Potomac up to 10 a. m. of the 3d is such to cover he army with the highest honor, to promise great success to the cause of the Union, and o claim the condolence of all for the many gallant fallen; and that for this he especially desires that on this day, He whose will, not ours, should ever be done, be everywhere remembered, and reverenced with the pro foundest gratitude.

(Signed,) ABRAHAN LINCOLN.

STILL LATER.

BALTIMORE, July 5. A messenger who left headquarters on Fr day night, states that Gen. Meade advanced and occupied Gettysburg during the night, on Saturday morning towards Gettysburg and it was supposed to proceed from our forces

pressing Gen. Lee.

Gen. Butterfield, who was injured by the fragment of a shell is now at the headquar ters of Gen. Meade under treatment.

Twenty Thousand Prisoners and one Hundred and Eighteen Pieces of Artillery Captured. NINE O'CLOCK P. M.—The report yesterday morning (July 5th) that Lee had been totally routed was confirmed by dispatches from Bal timore received later in the day.

Gen. Meade took twenty thousand prisor

rs and one hundred and eighteen pieces of artillery.

Gen. Pleasanton has completely cut-off the

retreat of the rebel army, as his forces now hold the Gap near Chambersburg. This makes Meade's victory complete. THE LATEST FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Victory Grows Brighter-the Rebels in Full Retreat-Beauregard in Richmond.

New York, July 5 .- The Tribune has th following special despatch:

BALTIMORE, July 5.—The news from General Mead's army is to twelve o'clock to day. The late victory grows brighter and brighter. The enemy is in full retreat towards Cham-

bersburg and Greencastle.

It is thought that Lee will strain every nerve to reach Hagerstown, and it is thought that his aim is to reach Williamsport, and thence escape into Yirginia.

Intercepted despatches give the informaperhaps on his way to Culpeper. General Meade is harassing Lee with cavalry, and following close in pursuit.

General Meade.

Headquaeters Army of the Potomac, July 5, 8.30 A. M.—To Major General Hulleck:— erable excitement among them. They left town about nine o'clock, in the direction and heavy rain, in the direction of Fairfield of Hancock. During their stay in town, and Cashtewn. My cavalry is in pursuit.

I cannot give you the details of our capture.

of prisoners, colors and arms.
Upwards of twenty battle flags will be turned in from our camps.
My wounded and those of the enemy are in our hands.

G. E. MEADE, Major-General.

Important Proclamation from Gov. Curtin.

The Organization of the Penn-Sylvania Militia—The Quotas of the Counties.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA. HARRISBURG, June 26. GENERAL ORDER, NO 44.

In organizing the troops respinding to the Proclamation of the Governor, this day issued calling for sixty thousand men for the defence by assault, but each successive attempt was of the State, to be mustered into the service repulsed with terrible haves. After an hour's of the State for the period of ninety days, unless sooner discharged.

It is ordered: First. Camps of rendevous will be established by the United States Gav-

ernment for districts comprising the adjacent ounties, at such points as may be indicated by the Commandant of the Department of the usquehanna and the Department of the Monongaliela, in charge of which camps commanders and skillful surgeons will be appointed. Second. Squads to companies will be received at the camps, and, as rapidly as pos-

sible, organized into companies of not less than sixty-four (64) men, and into regiments of ten (10) companies each, and mustered into the service of the State by officers appointed by the Adjutant General for this pur

company or line officers.

Fourth. Transportation to the camp of rendezvous nearest their location will be furnished by the United States Government, on ipplication of any one actually having charge of a squad or company to the agent at the

equipped and supplied by the General Govrnment after arriving at the rendezvous. Sixth. Annexed is the quota required from each county in the present call, after credit ing those counties which had already responded under the recent order with the number to service:

COUNTY.

Borks,

Bradford.

Crawford

Delaware,

469 Juniatz, 3600 Lancaster, 720 Lawrence, 600 Lehanor, 540 Lehigh, 1738 Luzerno, 550 Lycoming 866 Mercer, 1147 McKean, 610 Millin, 588 Monroe, 70 Montgomery, 425 Montour 881 Northampton 540 Northumberland, 520 Perry, 286 Philadelphia, 286 Philadelphia, 365 Pike, 321 Pottor, 980 Schuylkiil, 587 Sayder, 741 Somerset, 255 Sullivan, 100d Susquohanna, 115 Tioga, 800 Uniou, 840 Venango, 180 Warren, 120 Washington, 481 Wayne, 502 Westmoroland,

A. G. CURTIN. By order, Governor and Commander-in Chief. A. T. Russell. Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

675 Wyoming,

Arrived There on his way to Canada.

New York, July 1.-We have the Bermu da Royal Gazette of June 28.

The rebel steamer Ludy Davis arrived at St. Georges on the 22d, from Wilmington.— She is reported to belong to the rebel government, and to have brought important disontches from that government to the British

overnment. There were twelve blockade runners a Wilmington on the 16th. Two of them left in company with the Lady Davis, which passed close to the blockading equadron on her way out of Wilmington. The Lady Davis was formerly the Columbia.

The transport Harriet Pincheny had grived

The steamer Harriet Pinckney had arrived from England, and the Lord Clyde had cleared for Nassau.
The steamer Marion, from Nassau, bound to England, had called for coal, but not being able to get supplied she proceeded to Halifax.

A line of steamers is about to be estab-

lished between Bermuda and Liverpool.
Arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, June 18. schooner E. A. Willard, Conly, Bangor.
The Gazette says:—Mr. Vallandigham. who has caused so much excitement in the Northern States, and who was banished to the Southern States for a stated period, arrived here in the Confederate steamer Lady Davis, from Wilmington, on Saturday last. It is reported that Mr. V. is on his way to

Canada, and there to await coming events. Official Neoligence.-We understand that influential parties, for some time past pressed on the powers in Washington the necessity of protecting our State; but when no steps to that effect were taken by the President, why were the people of Pennsylvania not informed of the fact, and why did the Governor of the State full to act as became its chief Executive officer?

General Heintzelman, we understand, has

ome filty thousand men, with whom he proects Washington; could be not spare a few housand for the protection of Ponnsylvania? If General Hooker's army, as the Press of last Tuesday informed us, already outnumbers that of General Lee, what use for an additional fifty thousand in and about Washington? Thirty thousand would answer that purpose sufficiently, and twenty thousand might be spared for Pennsylvania. Twenty thousand efficient troops now would be of more service in our State than fifty thousand six weeks hence. Soldiers cannot be made in a day. New levies are generally more dashing than veterans; but they lack knowledge and discretion, and on that account require experienced leaders. We fear the safety of Washington has seriously interfered with the safety of the State of Pennsylvania.—Age.

THE M'CONNELLSBURG RAIE.—The Fulton Democrat of the 19th, in a postscript, gives the following account of the rebel raid into M'Connellsburg :

About daybreak this morning, a force of about two hundred rebel cavalry made a dash into town, and surrounded it in a few seconds. They then commenced their work-Intercepted despatches give the third that the Beauregard is in Richmond, and of plunder, taking korses, negroes and a large amount of store goods. Scouts were then sent out in every direction, and returned with a large drove of fat cattle that had been The Latest Official Despatch from to sav that Capt. States, of Bloody Run, had fourteen fine horses taken. A number of our Lee Sneaks Away in the Night—Our Caralry in Pursuit—Over Twenty Battle Flags

Captured.

Citizens succeeded in getting their horses back again through the pleading of the ladios.

Shortly after the cavalry entered the town some refusee it is said for the cavalry entered. ing one of the number, which caused considthey went to the jail and released a rebel prisoner that was arrested near Greeneastle, this week; and also John Forney, who was in prison for the murder of Lieut. E. N. Ford. The rehely took both of them away."

### Notice.

ETTERS testamentary on the estate George Spangler, dec'd late of Silver Spring fownship, have been issued to the undersigned the first named residing in Hampdon township, and the latter in Silver Spring township. All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, dely authenticated, for settle-

DAVID SPANGLER, AMOS SPANGLER,

L'vecutor.

June 11, 1863-6t\*

Notice to Molders of Bosough

PHE holders of the Bonds of the Borough willing to receive in lieu thereof new bonds to be issued by the said Borough, payable in ten years thereafter with interest at six per cent, and accomplished the said by the said by the said borough, payable in ten years thereafter with interest at six per cent, and accomplished the property of the interest. thereafter with interest at six percent, and accom-panied with coupons for payment of the interest somi annually, are requested to give written untice thereof to the undersigned Secretary of the Corpo-ration on or before the 20th of June, 1863. By or-der of the Town Council.

der of the Town Council. Secretary of Corporation June 4-3t.

New Goods for the Season. HILK Mantles, Coats, Circulars, Bonge Mantles and Equous. A large lot of lace Mantles, Points and Bernours, Summer Shawls, Desirable Points and dress goods, Silks, Banges, Grandlines, Lawns, Pungus, &c., &c. Paras is, San Umbrellas and Lace Mits. All kinds of Summer goods which we re determined to sell very cheap. Please call at LEIDICH, SAWYER & MILLER'S, East Main St.

May 23, '63, 5-20 year Bulted States Bonds

THE undersigned having been appointed agent for the sale of these Bonds, is prepared to furnish them to individuals in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1000 Bonds. These Bonds are called "Five-twenties," because, while they are twenty year Bonds, they may be redeemed by the Government in yold, at any time after five years. They pay Six per cent interest, in gold, three per cent every six mouths, on the 1st day of May and Novamber, and are sold at par. Persona desirous of making an investment in these Bonds, can do so by calling upon the undersigned, at the Carlisle Deposit Bank.

Carlisle, April 24, '63—3m.

Agent. for Sale.

Duncannon Grist and Saw Mills

for Repl. THE LATE TENANT, HAVING DIED suddenly, these excellent mills are for rent.—
The Country oustom is large. The Duncannon Iron Works absorb all the flour offull and feed that can be ground on the four run of stones.—
There is now about 2000 bushels of Grain in the mill. The saw mill will cut 80 feet timber, and is of the most approved construction. Apply to W. J. STEWART,

Duncannon, Perry Co. Pa. May 21, 1863-6t.

WATCHES & JEWELRY AT the sign of the "Gold Eagle," 3 doors above a Cumberland Valley Bank, and two doors below the Methodist Church on West Main street, the largest and best salucted stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY in the town, will be sold 30 per cent, lower than at any place in the State. The stock comprises a large assortagent of Gold & Silver Hunting-case Watcher, Louver, Leniurs, American watches, and all other Levers, Lepines, American watches, and all other kinds and styles, gold and silver Chairs, 540 80

Gold Pens and Pencils, Jewelry of all kines, Spectacles, Gold and silver; plated and silver Ware, Music Boxes, Accordeons, Oil Paintings, a great variety of Fancy Articles, and a lot of the liner Pianos, which will be sold 10 per cent, lower than a rer offered in town. The entire stock of Watchmaker tools, cases, large Mirrors and Sole, will be sold wholesely on retail on the and Safe, will be sold wholesale or retail on the ensiest terms. isiest terms. Having selected a first class workman all kinds

off repairing will be done as usual, at reduced R. C. SHAPLEY. Carlisle, April 20, 1288.

troops were finally obliged to relinquish the to Gen. Meade for the able generalship he From Bermuda-Mr. Vallandigham STEINWAY PIANOS First Prize Medal at the World's



TVHE undersigned has just received, and intonds to keep constantly on hand a full assort-ment of the unequalled Pianos manufactured by Steinway & Sons of New York.

Each instrument will be carefully selected in the Manufactory, and will be soid at the

New York Cash Factory Prices; with the addition of Freight to Carlisle. with the addition of Freight to Carlisle.

A written guarantee of active satisfaction will be given by the subscriber to each purchasor.

Persons desirous to purchase are invited to call and examine these unrivalled Pianos, at

R. E. Shapley's Jewelry Store, Main Street, 3d door east of the Mansion House near the Railroad Depot. SECOND HAND PIANOS received in exchange and kept for sale and to rent.
JOHN K. STAYMAN. May 28, 1863-1y.

#### Machines. Sewing



SINGER & CO'S

at Letter A" Family Sewing Machine, with all the new improvements, is the best and cheapest, and most beautiful of all Sowing Machines. This Machine will sew anything from the running of a tuck in Tarletan, to the making of an Overcoat. It can fell, hom, bind, brail, tuck, gather, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hom, bind, and so forth, but it will do a hetter than any other. The now and improved. so better than any other. The new and improved flemmer adapted to turning a hem of any width is added without extra pharge.

Call and examine them at No. 3, Glass' Row, West side of Public Square, and next door to the Democrat Office.

W. H. MASON, Agt. June 4, 1863-tf.

> HO! FOR KELLER'S HAT AND CAP STORE.

THE subscriber has removed his Hat and Cap Store to the opposite side of the street, to the house formerly occupied by P. Monyar, and noxt door to Cornman's Shoe Store. Having a much larger room, I have increased my stock of goods, so that I am now prepared to furnish the public with all the new styles of HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW HATS,

Lt prices to suit the times. My stock consists of Silk, Cassimer and Russia Hats, all kinds and prices of soft hats, city as well as home manufacture, from the common wool up to the finest Russia and Nutra. A good assortment of mon and boys' caps.
Also, mens, boys, and childrens fancy straw hats.
Having improved means for manufacturing, any
kind or shape of hats will be made to order, as

hort notice. Being a practical Hatter, fully understanding the usiness. I hope by strict attention to receive a p. liberal patronago.

JOHN A. KELLER, Aut.

P. S. Old hats colored and repaired at moder

Carlisle. April 16, 1862. SPRING TRADE, 1863. NEW GOODS!!

OW offering an immense variety of CLOTIES. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, COTTON GOODS, &c. For Men & Boys' Wear.

in a larger variety, than can be found in any establishment in this place, and at as low prices as can be sold any where, to suit taste and pocket. We manufacture the above goods to order, in the latest styles, or sell per yard. Gustomers wishing to have the goods bought of us, cut, can be accommodated, free of charge. An early inspection of our goods and prices, respectfully solicited.

North Happyre St. Clothing Emporium.

North Hanover St., Clothing Emporium, March 19, 1863. SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

WE have the largest and finest shirts ever offered in this place, SHIRTS at 12,00 per dog. do. "15,00 "" do. "20,00 "" do. "25,00 "" do. "30,00 ""

arranted to be of the best and most celebrated takes. Bought before the late advance in prices, makes. Bought before the late advance it sold by the dozen or single. If you want a Porfect Fitting Shirt,

THANG LIVINGSTON'S

North Hanover St., Empurium. March 19' '63.

NEW GOODS. on hand, embracing the best quantites ir the market, such as Coffees, Sugara, Spices, Table Oils, Pickles, Crackers, Mararoni, Citron, Takisns, as well as all the varieties to elonging to a good grocery store, together with a suitable assortment of the finest

Syrups & Molasses, Mackurel, Salmon. Baskets, Tubs, Churns, and other articles for house, hold use, including a fine assortment of China, Glass & Queensware, The public have our thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed apon us in the past. We hope to merit a share of their custom in the fitter.

April 16, 1863.

NEW DRUG STORE. THE undersigned has just opened a new DRUG STORE, in South Hanover Street, next door to C. Inholf's Greecey Store, where he has just received and opened a large stock of

Drugs, Coemicals,
Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, and Fancy Articles. Al-

Tobacco and Segars, of the most favorite brands, Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Burning Fluid, Confectionaries, Fruits, Nuts, Coal Oil, Alcohol, Stationary, Patent Medi-

druggist. DAVID RALSTON.

TRUNKS: THUNKS!! VVLISES, Trunks, Carpet Bage, Umbergllas &c. French solo hather Trunks, Ladies travelling Tranks of large steet brass hound, of the best makes, in large rantery at ISAAC LININGSTONS.

Forth Hayover Street.

Manch 19, '63. 600 POUNDS EXTRA PHIND SU-

ines, and all other articles connected with our line. All of which we will sell at prices to suit the times. Prescriptions carefully compounded by a competent Carlisle, April 23, 1863.