of Kentucky, he is ever talking about the Constitution and such worn out themes, he ought not to be [illegible] for a moment. A Union man must have an abundance of FAITH—faith in the [illegible] grace of our exalted President—faith in the [illegible] will yet prove the political Moses to lead our armies across the Rappahannock—faith that, under his leadership, could he be induced to take the field, the mighty hosts of rebeldom would flee from Marye's Hill and drown themselves, like "possessed" swine, in the adjacent stream.

How is recruiting now in West Tennessee? Last summer only a few thousand enlisted in our ranks; but very few, I believe, in Memphis.—You were so amply protected within the lines that you quite forgot, I fear, the sorrows of those who had not yet had an opportunity of greeting the flag which brings such certain security to loyal men, women, and children; such inevitable protection to property, including such trifling articles as negroes and cotton bales. Hurry up the volunteers. Give the lie to those who intimate that Tennesseans will not go into the Gulf States to fight for their brethren of African descent. True, most of our citizens have sons, daughters, sisters, fathers, or brothers there; but they ought never to have settled so far South. Besides, when you have secured freedom to our African fellow citizens south of us, you may possibly have the honor of taking part in offering the same boon to a similar class in Tennessee and Kentucky. I doubt not our noble President will, in due time, adopt suitable means to ascertain the will of the Lord in this behalf. Indeed, it seems to have been made known already to some of the lesser lights. Last week a grand convention of the loyal women of America assembled in the city of New York. Each delegate had conceived ——— an idea; and, under the inspiration of the great occasion, they have commanded our magnificent President to proclaim freedom throughout all the ends of the earth. I doubt not, at the proper time, he will so proclaim; and the twenty thousand troops which His Excellency Governor Andrew Johnson was recently authorized to recruit in Tennessee, will soon be ready for the good work of giving practical freedom to our enslaved fellow countrymen, male and female of African descent. When that time comes, Memphis will be a lovely city. Its walks and its promenades will be illuminated by the smiling faces and brilliant eyes of the graceful and accomplished sons and daughters of Lincoln and Liberty—of Darkness and Dahomey. True, our State constitution and laws, like those of Illinois and other loyal States, will not permit free negroes to come within our State, nor enfranchised slaves to remain there; but from "military necessity," or, as a high official expresses it, "from the EX NECESSITATE RIE of the thing," they, will, no doubt be permitted to remain.—The plan recently adopted in South Carolina of selling them the lands of rebels might be adopted, and thereby Memphis might soon become "a variegated city." Our white and colored brethren and sisters might thus furnish an example of that "freedom and fraternity" which so many unhappy Northern spinsters sincerely regard as the only means of compromising the present unfortunate distinction of color.

You should, by all means, pass a resolution in favor of giving such rebel farms and town lots, as are not needed for our colored brethren, to our Christian friends of the North, who desire to live among their colored friends, particularly to that numerous and respectable class who think that both races will be improved by a cross of the Anglo Saxon upon the pure Guinea. "When this cruel war is over," how our psalm-singing brethren from the church of the Puritans would enjoy a Confederate farm upon Big Black, Red River, the Arkansas, or Ponchartrain! When the rebels are disarmed, how meek and lowly, docile and penitent they will be, while beholding our Northren brethren occupying their mansion, and illustrating the beauties of General Banks' apprentice system! With what impunity General Butler would ride from his plantation on Moon Lake to his ranch on Deer Creek! Then would be made manifest the absurdity of those "copperhead croakers," who foolishly insist that, while MILITARY power alone can put down a rebellion, moral power alone can eradicate its consequences and keep it down.

It is true, they cite the example of Vendee, which, in area, is only about one fortieth part of France, where, we admit, the peasantry believed their religion was endangered, and history records that they defeated six or seven of the best appointed armies which the French Republic in that warlike age could hurl against them. It is also true that afterward, when Carnot was made Minister of War, he quieted the people by assuring them they should be undisturbed in their religious faith. These mischievous fault-finders, to give farther force to their insidious assaults upon our worthy President, point also to Poland, in which the fires of rebellion are ever burning; but they forget that the Czar of all Russia is in all respects inferior to our model President, and is wholly ignorant of the true means of quieting a disaffected people. It never occurred to the aforesaid Czar that to squelch a rebellion effectually the cause must be removed. Had he studied the history of rebellions in this country, he would have discovered that we always ascertained the cause, the evil, and the sin which gave pretext to the insurgents. For example, during the administration of General Washington, a portion of the people of Pennsylvania got up a rebellion about whisky. It was crushed out by "coercion," but the sagacious statesmen of that day determined to strike at the CAUSE. The result is, that the people of that commonwealth have ever since eschewed whisky and turned their attention to contracts. Nothing is now known in that State of whisky; and though Mr. Buchanan used to recite some traditionary stories of "Old Rye" to the junior members of his cabinet, it is well known that the sight of a bottle of pure Monongahela was as repulsive to his nature as ice water to a mad dog. Subsequently, while General Jackson was President, the people of South Carolina, revolted at taxation, because some demagogues called it high tariff, and asserted that the monster stole money from their unconscious pockets. The rebellion, however, was subjugated by the military power of the Government, and THE CAUSE—taxation of course—abolished. No tax gatherers have been known since in South Carolina. At a later day, during the administration of John Tyler, of the firm of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," some unwashed Democrats in Rhode Island fomented a grand insurrection against the sovereignty of that large and populous State. The army and navy of the United States, by a hearty cooperation with the "loyalists" of that day soon overthrew the insurgents. Their provisional Governor, Thomas W. Dorr, was captured, denied the rights of a "belligerent" and sent to the penitentiary. The Democratic party—THE CAUSE—was abolished, as all subsequent elections have shown, throughout the United States since when no speck of rebellion has been known within the vast limits of that loyal State.

The rebellion in Utah, which occurred during the reign of the Old Public Functionary, is too recent to be forgotten. The cause is, no doubt, fresh in the minds of every aged maiden body in the loyal States. The republican instincts of our people would not tolerate a monopoly in Heaven's "last best gift to man." General Albert Sidney Johnson was sent to Utah with instructions to conquer the conjugal spirit of Brigham Young. The Mormon war ended gloriously to our arms. The cause was removed. Harems are now unknown among the latter day saints, and Brigham, like some lone bird without a mate, "refused to be comforted." In Europe protracted and sanguinary civil wars have often resulted from differences of opinion in regard to the true mode of constructing the Bible, and especially concerning the operations of the Holy Ghost. They have failed to abolish the one or deny the other; the result is that few countries in Europe maintain the quiet which usually "prevails" along the Rappahannock.

It should not be overlooked that our people were very ignorant, or they would never have been deceived by the treasonable enemies, North and South, of our noble President. It was falsely charged that he and his party friends did not desire to suppress the rebellion without first subverting the rights of the State; freeing all the slaves and elevating them to political equality with the whites. Our people, being of course very ignorant, believed all these false, scandalous, and malicious statements; and among the resolutions you will adopt at your meeting, there should be one thanking His Excellency, our most approved President, for the effectual means he has adopted to give strength and moral power to the Union men and women of the South, while, at the same time, he has shown how wickedly false and libellous were the allegations of Southern traitors and Northern copperheads, that he intended to use the army and navy to abolish slavery. The Union men of the South will ever gratefully cherish the name and memory of one who, by scrupulous regard of his official and other pledges, and his manly adherence to the Chicago platform, has vindicated the truth of all the pledges which, from time to time, were made in his behalf; and the traitors and copperheads who thus falsely charged our great and good President with designing to subvert the institutions of the Southern States, must henceforth hide their faces in shame.

You should by no means fail to adopt with wild acclamation, mingled with a few "Bully Hallelujahs," a resolution severely denunciatory of those who criticize our military operations, or show impatience at the tardy movements of our armies in South Carolina and Virginia.—Such criticism gives the rebels "aid and comfort," and though it may not be felony without benefit of clergy, it is, nevertheless, what Mr. Polk stigmatized as "moral treason," a crime which our noble President and other Whigs were compelled to "dry up" during the war with Mexico.

Our present military discord is but "harmony when understood." We are abundantly able to beat the rebels whenever we try. At present we have them completely surrounded—crowded into a small circumference of not more than six thousand miles. Our armies are guarding the outposts of this contracted line, and everywhere daring the pusillanimous butternuts to "pierce the centre," and the ragged wretches "take the dare." We have forces at Galveston, New Orleans, Pensacola, Hilton Head, Newbern, Suffolk, (all is quiet on the Blackwater,) Fort Monroe, on the Rappahannock, at Baltimore, along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in Western Virginia, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Fort Smith, and at Vicksburg, in the heart of rebeldom. How long can the rebellion exist when thus circumscribed? In addition to all this, Adjutant General Thomas, a native of "My Maryland," and who, last year, was charged by the malignant tongue of slander with being a secessionist and a traitor—following where such noble men as Butler, Brady, Dickinson and other old friends of Breckinridge dare to lead—is now in the Southwest organizing the loyal blacks, who, it is understood, are impatient to be led against the barbarous hordes of Lee and Beauregard. Northern philosophers, women, and divines, who regard the African as the best normal representative of the human race, and those who have seen the sturdy mastiff quail before the perfume of the skunk, do not believe the delicate nerves of the rebels will be able to withstand a bayonet charge from these American soldiers of African descent, if made when the state of the theremometer indicates cutaneous activity and corresponding perspiration. Time, however, will soon settle this disputed question.

You should further denounce all who complain of the Army of the Potomac. It has been in no sense a failure. It has achieved more than any army in ancient or modern times has accomplished under similar or equal difficulties. Its bravery is unquestioned, and injustice is done to its generals. True, McClellan, under the influence of Northern copperheads, aided by such Republican fogies as Thurlow Weed, and backed by the stupid graduates of West Point, was fast becoming a favorite with the army and the people; and it was gravely hinted by some of his bolder adherents that he might be used by the copperhead fraternity to supplant our unrivaled President in 1864. Besides, Gen. McClellan had commanded the army of the Potomac long enough. 'Rotation in office' is a sound political axiom. He was, therefore, retired, although still a favorite with the brave men he so long commanded. Gen. Burnside's career has been an eminently brilliant one; and the same may be said of Gen. Hooker, who, I presume, will soon retire upon the laurels he has so nobly won. But in all this there is STRATEGY; 'tis the result of that superior genius and wisdom of our President, who, as 'Commander in Chief,' moves inferiors upon the military chess-board with a skill which excites the admiration of all who are truly loyal to the Administration. No harm can result from all this. We have an abundance of leaders ready and willing at a moment's notice to lead the Army of the Potomac to the rebel capitol. We have in reserve Butler, Phelps, Busteed, and Lane, to say nothing of Col. D' Utassy, who, like Mahomet's coffin, is still suspended between the heavens and the earth.

I look in vain among the names attached to your letter for one which recalls a familiar face. I do not now remember that I ever had the honor of a personal acquaintance with any one of you, although in former times I knew many of the leading citizens of Memphis, among whom are not a few who are still ardently in favor of A RESTORATION OF THE CONSTITUTION. I regret to find none of them associated with you in the proposed demonstration. But I will indulge no complaints. Wherever our armies have secured a permanent lodgment in the South—as at Hilton Head, New Orleans, Nashville, and Memphis—the Northern friends of our most excellent President have supplied us abundantly with most disinterested men and women, whose loyal tongues are heard in melodious tones wherever we 'hold, occupy, and possess' a cotton or contraband settlement in the Confederate wilderness. Look at Hilton Head, where the tender maiden and tougher matron of the North mingle upon sisterly terms with the Palmetto African ladies of South Carolina, and bountiful issues of tracts and catechisms will, no doubt, soon be followed by an improved issue of contrabands, not so white as the pure Anglo, nor so black as the normal African. In a few years they will

"Walk in beauty like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies,
And all that's *best of dark* and bright
Meet in their aspect and their eyes."

In North Carolina, Charles Henry Foster, Esq., originally from Maine, and a warm political friend of Breckenridge, has organized a Free Labor Association, and Gov. Stanley has gone back to California in disgust. In Nashville we have a regularly organized Abolition Society; its organ is the same as that of the State and Federal Government, and the editor, though imported from abroad, is doing more to sustain the glorious Administration of President Lincoln than any native born citizen of the State can do or is willing to do. This Abolition society, and this Abolition newspaper, although conducted within the fortifications of the city, are doing, no doubt, very much to induce the people of Middle Tennessee to cease all further opposition to the wise, gentle, and CONSTITUTIONAL rule of ours distinguished Chief Magistrate.

In Memphis, the harvest is a tempting one.—With cotton at a dollar per pound, and likely contrabands flying about loose, our enterprising Northern friends, who love the Union and wish it preserved under the guarantees of the Constitution, may make a good thing of it.—Already I hear of several who have farms in Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and other loyal States, which are now well tilled by negroes who once belonged to the Union men of the South. Facts like these will tend greatly to the RESTORATION OF PEACE AND HARMONY, and materially aid in removing the prejudice which the people of the insurrectionary States have entertained against their Northern kindred. They now KNOW that the war is not to be so conducted as to deprive them unnecessarily of any portion of their property, and they now have POSITIVE PROOF that southern secessionists and northern copperheads, who charged that the war was to be finally waged against the South AS A SECTION instead of the rebels and their allies, were guilty of a falsehood. Furthermore, there is a large party at the North who have persistently refused to regard the African as the best representative of the human race. This influx of negroes will do much to change their opinions, and by the same means, southern manners and customs will become gradually introduced north of the Ohio and Potomac, rendering our people much more homogenous than in former times. Thus we will again become a united and loving people. The lion and the lamb, the contractor and the contraband, will lie down together, and then the Millennium will have come. Excuse the haste with which I write, and accept assurances of my highest regard. Very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

EM. ETHERIDGE.

Messrs. J. M. TOMENY, G. D. JOHNSON, and others, Memphis, Tennessee.

Extract from a Soldier's Letter.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 30.

M——— When I was at home I thought that I would like to see the slaves set free, but now I say keep them in bondage; a happier race of people never lived than the slaves, and God knows that I never want to see the blacks to tread foot upon the soil of Pennsylvania. I believe that if some of the negroes that work here, were free, and in a free State, they would come back. They were always singing, and in the best of spirits—no trouble about anything. I think I know something about negroes now, and if I lived in a slave State I would have as many as I could get. But I am glad that I was born in a free State, where negroes are not to be seen, for I don't like them, and I say keep them in bondage. It is all that they are fit for. If they were set free they would starve to death—I have seen them make from $2 to $5 per day, and some are getting $25 per month their masters get $15, so that they have $10 for spending money. But I must close.

The abolitionists are trying their utmost to prejudice the soldiers against the Old Democracy. They prevent the soldiers from taking papers, allowing only such as are full of "SLANG WHANG" against the Democrats, and columns of letters represented to be soldiers making threats what ought to be done with "copperheads," as they call Democrats, and what the soldiers will do with "copperheads" when they get home. I think if the truth was got at, very few of such letters were ever written by soldiers; as a general thing the soldiers are very tired of this war and go in for an honorable peace—the Constitution and the Union. We should put our trust in God, that he may shield us from all harm, pardon this corrupt nation's sins, and that peace and harmony may be brought about again."

Lebanon Advertiser.

"WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CEASE TO LEAD, WE CEASE TO FOLLOW."

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1863.

☞ The New York *Evening Post* says the committee of citizens who have recently visited Washington to lay before the President a project for raising a division of ten thousand colored soldiers, report that he fully approved the proposition, declaring himself ready, as soon as a sufficient number could be raised, to make them a part of the command intended for General Fremont.

☞ In the desperate battle at Port Hudson, on the 27th ult., in which our troops under Gen. Banks were repulsed, he reports officially that our loss is 1000 killed wounded and missing; but of this number 600 were *killed* in one regiment of blacks.—19,000 whites and 1,000 blacks were engaged on our side. The abolitionist are in great glee on account of this display of color of their ebony friends. Now, we are free to say that there is some tall lying someplace in regard to this affair; or else there has been a terrible slaughter of the blacks by design for some purpose or other. 600 to be killed in one regiment, while only 400 are killed, wounded and missing out of the other 19, is either false, or a designed massacre.

Rebel Raid.

It is reported that the rebel army, in considerable force, and under Gen. Lee, are across the Potomac invading Maryland, or upon its southern shore, in the act of crossing, with the evident intention of crossing the Pennsylvania border and sweeping over our towns and teeming valleys. The President has called for 50,000 men from Pennsylvania, 30,000 from Ohio, 10,000 from Western Virginia and 10,000 from Maryland to oppose this rebel raid; and the Governor expects the citizens of Pennsylvania to respond. What is to become of the Army of the Potomac, in which we have probably an 100,000 men from Pennsylvania no one seems to know, at least there is but little expectation that they will help Pennsylvania in this crisis. We must rely on the militia. The enlistments are to be for six months, and the men enlisting are to be fed, clothed and paid the same as U. S. troops, and their service will be in lieu of the draft. It is said that the Governor intends to have the President's call modified so as to allow the men to return to their homes when the present emergency is over.

At 9 o'clock on Monday evening intelligence was received at Harrisburg from Chambersburg, to the effect that scouts sent out from that place report the rebels advancing in three heavy columns, one towards Waynesboro' and Gettysburg, one direct to Chambersburg and one towards Mercersburg and Cove Mountain.

The advance of 5,000 cavalry had reached Greencastle, and as the scouts returned they observed a bright light in the direction of that place, which was supposed to arise from the burning town. The people of Chambersburg were flying in all directions, and the operator himself was about to leave.

Lieut. Palmer, of Purnell cavalry, has just come in—had to fight his way out 2 miles this side of Greencastle.

At Harrisburg fortifications are being thrown up on the heights on the opposite side of the river, to defend the approaches to that city. Laborers are at work day and night.

Col Jennings has issued a call for the re-enlistment of the members of his late regiment, the 127th.

The confidence of the people in Gen. McClellan is again shown in this emergency. Everybody wants him to be placed in charge of the defence of Pennsylvania, and the impression is general that then we shall have no trouble to raise either 50,000 or 100,000 men.

Great indignation is expressed by all parties against the administration on account of the fact that while Pennsylvania has contributed hundreds of thousands of men to the defence of the Union, not a single regiment has been retained for the defence of the State.

Westward Ho!—The present emigration to the far west by way of the plains, is said to be greater than ever before, except during the first great rush to California. One traveller met, for sixteen days, an average of five hundred wagons per day, and he says that about two thirds of the emigrants are bound for the western slope of the Rocky mountains. This dispersive process, in a country like ours, is much more wholesome than the tendency to overcrowd population in towns and cities.

A High Handed Outrage in Schuylkill County.

A Man Shot by the Provost Guard without any provocation Whatever.

Another Citizen Fired at Twice by the Provost Guard while Peaceably Riding Home.

On Monday night last one of the greatest outrages we have heard of, was perpetrated by the Provost Guard of this Borough, in Hegins township, in this county. It appears from the evidence in the possession of the District Attorney, that a man by the name of Peter W. Kutz, of Eldred township, was appointed by the Provost Marshal of this county, Charlemagne Tower, to the enrollment in Hegins and adjoining towships. Kutz in making the enrollment did not in all cases go to the houses of parties enrolled, nor yet consult them personally in regard to their ages. Abraham Bressler, a citizen of Hegins township and 47 years of age, went to see Kutz in relation to the matter, and desired to know why he did not visit persons at their houses, supposing that it was his duty to do so. To this inquiry, Kutz made an ill-natured reply, to which Bressler responded that he acted like a sheep thief, or looked like a sheep thief.

This conversation was reported to the Provost Marshal, who on Monday evening, sent Uriah Gane, Deputy Provost Marshal, and James W. Bowen, Deputy U. S. Assessor for this county, with a squad of soldiers to Hegins township to arrest Abraham Bressler and bring him to Pottsville. The party reached Stutzman's tavern about midnight, and, after calling up William A. Stutzman and getting him to make a fire, they placed a guard in the house in order to prevent any one from leaving it, and proceeded with the remaining soldiers to the residence of Abraham Bressler. On reaching the house of Bressler, one of the party stated that he had lost his way and desired Bressler to get up and let him in. Two men who were in the employ of Bressler came to the door and unlocked it and walked out upon the porch. They were soon confronted by several soldiers, dressed in the U. S. uniform and armed with muskets. The employees of Bressler at once stepped back into the house, and attempted to close the door, when they were persued by the soldiers and fired upon, a musket ball taking effect in the left arm of Abraham Reed, and passing up the arm from the elbow to the shoulder. They then seized him roughly, when he informed them that he was an old man, and that he he had done nothing for which he could or should be arrested. Mr. Reed is about sixty years of age, and has three sons in the U. S. Army.

Failing to capture Bressler the party returned to Stutzman's tavern. After remaining there for a very short period of time, they went a second time to the house of Bressler and demanded admittance. They were informed by the females of the family that there were no men in the house, and that they would not open the door. They then broke the door in and searched the house, but did not find any of the male members of the family at home. They, however, found the rifle of Abraham Bressler standing in the house where it was usually kept, and brought it with them to Pottsville. On returning from Bressler's house they arrested Christian Stutzman and his son Israel for a trivial offense, and took them before the Provost Marshal, who undertook to hold them in their own recognizance's in the sum of one thousand dollars to appear before him again if required.—Between Stutzman's tavern and Tremont, they met a young man by the name of Jonathan Otto who was quietly and peaceably riding toward his home. He was ordered to halt, to which he paid no attention, when the soldiers got out of the carriage or carriages and fired two shots after him.

It is perhaps unnecessary to say that the conduct of these men has created an intense excitement in the farming districts of this County. Hegins township is settled principally by farmers of German extraction, and men who have always borne the character of peaceable and unoffending citizens. The action of the Provost Marshal and his alders and abettors, has placed them in the clutches of the law, and they will be dealt with in a manner that will make them remember that this is a government of law and of order, as well as one of force. It is very well known that there is a disposition on the part of certain parties to provoke a collision; and statements as to what is intended to be done when they get a sufficient force in this County, have been freely made. The boast that *an example is to be made of Schuylkill county*, may prove a failure in the end, and also the declaration that when they have a *sufficient force here they would just as soon the people resisted the draft as not, for then they could pay off an old score*, will, perhaps, open the eyes of the people of Pennsylvania to the fact that these men desire to inaugurate civil war.

In conclusion, we would advice our Democratic friends in the County, to do no act in violation of law or which will place them before the public as disturbers of the peace. The Courts of this County are open for the protection of all, and there are able bodied, brave-hearted men in Schuylkill County, who will enforce the decisions of the Court at every cost. Besides our friends in other Counties will not stand idly by and see us contend alone for the blood-bought inheritance bequeathed to us by our fathers. All the rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution and the laws of the United States and Pennsylvania, we will exercise to their fullest extent. If this County is to be scourged by civil war, let it be commenced by the abolition party. Let us have right and justice on our side, and if an appeal to arms becomes necessary, we can then do it with a good conscience and in a noble cause. We pity the men who seek to provoke a collision. The cup of their iniquity is full.

The case will be heard in open Court on Monday next, June 15th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—*Pottsville Standard*, of Saturday.

☞ A large brick building on Sixth street, Louisville, Kentucky, used by the Government for storing corn and oats, fell last evening, burying some twenty persons beneath its ruins.—Workmen are making excavations to remove the dead and wounded.

Proclamation

OF THE GOVERNOR.

HARRISBURG, June 12.

The following proclamation has just been issued:

Pennsylvania, ss. A. G. CURTIN.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of said Commonwealth—

A PROCLAMATION.

Information has been obtained by the War Department that a large rebel force, composed of cavalry, artillery and mounted infantry, has been prepared for the purpose of making a raid in Pennsylvania. The President has therefore erected two new departments—one in Eastern Pennsylvania, to be commanded by Major General Couch, and the other in Western Pennsylvania, commanded by Major General Brooks.

I earnestly invite the attention of the people of Pennsylvania to the general orders issued by these officers on assuming the command of their respective departments. The importance of immediately raising a sufficient force for the defense of the State cannot be overrated. The corps now proposed to be established will give permanent security to our border.

I know too well the gallantry and patriotism of the freemen of this Commonwealth to do more than commend this measure to the people and earnestly urge them to respond to the call of the General Government and fill the ranks of these corps, the duties of which will be mainly the defense of our homes, firesides and property from devastation.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this, the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty seventh.

By the Governor.

[Signed] ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
CHAMBERSBURG, June 12, 1863.

The undersigned assumes command of this Department. In view of the danger of the invasion now threatening the State of Pennsylvania by the enemies of government, a new Military Government has been made by direction of the War Department embracing all the territory of Pennsylvania east of Johnstown and Laurel Hill range of Mountains, headquarters at Chambersburg.

To prevent serious raids by the enemy, it is deemed necessary to call upon the citizens of Pennsylvania to furnish promptly all the men necessary to organize an army corps of volunteer infantry, artillery and cavalry, to be designated the "Army Corps of the Susquehanna." They will all be enrolled and organized in accordance with the regulation of the United States service, for the protection and defense of the public and private property within this Department, and will be mustered into the service of the United States to serve during the pleasure of the President, or the continuance of the war.

The company and field officers of the Departmental Corps will be provisionally commissioned by the President, upon the recommendation of the Commanding General. They will be armed, uniformed and equipped, and, while in active service, subsisted, and supplied as active troops of the United States. When not required for active service to defend the Department, they will be returned to their homes, subject to the call of the Commanding General. Cavalry volunteers may furnish their own horses, to be turned over to the United States at their appraised value, or allowance will be made for the time of actual service at the rate authorized by law. All able bodied volunteers, between the ages of 18 and 60, will be enrolled and received into this corps.

The volunteers for our State defence will receive no bounty, but will be paid the same as like service in the United States, for the time they may be in actual service, as soon as Congress may make an appropriation for that purpose. If volunteers belonging to this army corps desire, they can be transferred to the war, when they will be entitled to all bounties and privileges granted by the acts of Congress.

The General commanding, in accordance with the foregoing general authority, calls upon all citizens within his department to come forward promptly to perfect the company organizations under United States regulations to wit:—One Captain, one first Lieutenant, one second Lieutenant, 64 privates as the minimum, and 82 as the maximum standard of each company.

The General commanding, specially desires that citizens of this district recently in the army, should volunteer for duty in this army corps, thereby, from their experience, adding greatly to the efficiency of the force for immediate defensive operations. Each company organization to be perfected as soon as possible, and report the name of the officer in command, the number of men and the place of its headquarters, in order that they may be promptly furnished with transportation to the general rendezvous, which will be at Harrisburg.

Any person who will furnish 40 or more men, who will be enrolled, if otherwise unobjectionable, will be entitled to a Captaincy. Any person who will bring 25 or more men, under the above conditions, will be entitled to a First Lieutenancy, and any person who will bring 15 or more men, under the same conditions, to a Second Lieutenancy. On their arrival at the place of rendezvous, they will be formed into regiments.

So far as practicable and as may be found consistent with the interests of the public service, companies from the same locality will be put together in the regimental organization.

For the present all communications will be addressed to Harrisburg. The Chiefs of the respective organizations will report accordingly.

[Signed] D. N. COUCH,
Major General Commanding.

Stuart's Rebel Cavalry Defeated.

From the Army of the Potomac, we have accounts of a brilliant cavalry battle between the forces of Pleasanton and Stuart. At daylight of the 9th, Pleasanton's forces crossed the Rappahannock in two columns, the right at Beverley's Ford, and the left at Kelly's, six miles below. The fords were taken without loss, and with slight skirmishing. A mile from the river, the right, under Buford, fought with the rebel brigade under Jones, and subsequently both columns engaged the whole rebel force of Stuart, driving them back several miles with heavy loss. The grandest charge was made by the 6th Pennsylvania cavalry, who dashed on a whole brigade of rebel cavalry, and, taken in flank by another brigade, cut their way out from overpowering numbers. They lost heavily. General Gregg, of Pennsylvania, commanded the left column. The Rebels were commanded by Fitzhugh Lee, W. F. Lee, Jones, Field, and Robinson, and were under orders for a raid into Maryland, which has been anticipated and checked. Colonel Davis and Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin, of New York Cavalry, Captain Davis, of the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and other gallant officers, were killed.—Two hundred prisoners and a stand of colors were captured.

Of the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Captain Davis was killed by a shell; Major Robert Morris is missing; Lient. Lennig is missing, Lient. R. Ellis received a shot through his leg, and Capt. Leiper was cut with a sabre.

The loss of the enemy is said to be fearful. It was undoubtedly a desperate and bloody combat, but it succeeded in thwarting the plans of Gen. Lee to get into the rear of the army of the Rappahannock, and lay waste the fertile border counties of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

☞ A lady in Hatford, Ct., lately purchased three shad for 75 cents, and on dressing one found inside a plated finger-ring and a $2 50 gold piece. A wealthy shad and a good spec.

☞ The Governor of Illinois, Yeates, who it is said frequently takes a drop, issued, on Wednesday last, an unconstitutional and revolutionary proclamation, prorogueing the Legislature until 1865. The Republicans left the halls and thereby broke the quorum in each, but the Democrats refused to recognize the prorogation, and continued the sessions.—the Governor's pretext is that there is a disagreement between the two Houses on the subject of adjournment, but there was no parliamentary disagreement whatever. The Democrats, in the afternoon, finding themselves powerless to do any further business, entered a protest upon the record reciting the facts, and arraigned the Governor for his usurpation and unconstitutional acts, and informally left their seats, not recognizing an adjournment but a revolutionary breaking up of the Legislature.—The Governor's proclamation was intended to and did defeat the one hundred thousand dollar appropriation for sick and wounded soldiers. The final passage of that bill was pending in the House when it was dissolved. There is great excitement and deep indignation against the governor.

The Ohio Convention.

Vallandigham Nominated for Governor by Acclamation.—The Tyranny of the Administration Denounced—Vallandigham's Return to be Demanded.—His Election Insured by a Resistless Majority.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 11.

The Democracy of Ohio assembled in the Capitol to-day to the number of forty or fifty thousand.

Ex-Governor Medill was President of the Convention.

The first business was the nomination of a candidate for Governor. C. L. Vallandighim was nominated by acclamation amid the prolonged cheers of the multitude.

Ex-Senator Pugh made a fiery speech denouncing the arrest of Vallandigham, his mock trial and despotic banishment. He execrated Burnside's Order No. 38, spurned and defied it. In spite of his wish to decline the nomination, Pugh was nominated for Lieut. Governor.

Judge Van Trump was nominated for Supreme Judge.

Resolutions denouncing Vallandigham's arrest, and demanding his release, were adopted. A committee of twenty was appointed to wait on the President of the United States and demand his return. No interference by the military occurred, the soldiers taking part in the proceedings.

Governor Seymour, of New York, was heartily indorsed. A dispatch from Judge Parker counselling the Democracy to rebuke despotism by electing Vallandigham, was read and repeatedly cheered.

☞ In France candidates for office are allowed to address their constituencies in circulars, and to print and circulate tickets, but all meetings composed of more than twenty persons, all speech making, and all meetings publicly called, no matter how many persons composed, are prohibited. France is comparatively a free country to what the Loyal Leaguers would make this. There all parties are served alike. Here one party would have full swing, and prevent the others as in France from holding meetings, which we learn is contemplated in this county, by notifying landlords that they must not allow Democrats to hold meetings at their houses. The beauty of the thing, however, is, that such notice, if given, will be publicly and contemptuously disregarded.

What Loyal Leagues are for.—To breed dissensions at home, and foist old party hacks into power.

Death of Mr. Drexel, the great Philadelphia Banker.—On Friday afternoon last, Mr. F. M. Drexel, a prominent and well-known citizen of Philadelphia, met with a frightful accident at Seventeenth and Willow streets.—Mr. Drexel was in the Reading cars, on his return from Pottsville, and when at the locality named, attempted to jump off while the train was in motion. He missed his footing, and fell under the wheels, which passed over his legs, severing one of them from his body, and mangling the other. He was picked up in a dying condition, and conveyed to his residence, at Nineteenth street and Rittenhouse square, where he expired at quarter past 10 o'clock the same evening. Mr. Drexel was one of the oldest brokers in that city, and was well known and respected among all the financial men of the country.

A Violent Shock Avoided.—When the President's order reversing the decision of General Burnside in the case of the Chicago *Times* was received in the latter city, nine hundred troops were on their way from Cairo to enforce General Burnside's order. Of course they could not have done it in the face of the decision of the court, were there nine thousand instead of nine hundred men, as five-sixth of the people of Chicago would have resisted to the death, and the whole State would soon have swarmed with defenders of civil liberty.—Every soldier in the Army of the Mississippi would have been needed to put down the people of Illinois.—Upon the revocation of Burnside's order, however, the troops were stopped at Urbanna, and have since been sent to reinforce General Grant.—This one fact of itself shows the superlative folly of Burnside's course.—Had he been allowed to keep along he would soon have raised the siege of Vicksburg.—*World.*

☞ Mark these Warnings!—*"The Executive will always be increasing here, as elsewhere, till it ends in a Monarchy."* Benjamin Franklin.

☞ The *True Democrat*, published in Lewistown, Mifflin county, says: "Rumors of an intended raid into Pennsylvania, by rebel cavalry, have put the State authorities and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company upon the alert. The point upon the railroad most likely to be aimed for, it is supposed, would be the high bridge between Newton Hamilton and Mt. Union. Accordingly, active operations have been in progress for several days past, in erecting suitable defences in that neighborhood. Trenches are being dug, and blockhouses erected both near the Mt. Union bridge and near Esquire Wharton's."

Decision Against the Legality of Greenbacks.—The Supreme Court of New York, on Wednesday, unanimously decided that Treasury Notes are not a legal tender in the discharge of debts contracted and due before the Act of Congress was passed. The Judges making this decision, are Ingraham, Sutherland, and Peckham. Their opinions have been submitted in writing. Two of the Judges held that Congress has no power to make a paper currency and compel individuals to receive it as money, in their private dealings. Judge Ingraham reserved himself, as to the effect of the legal tender clause in the Act of Congress, on contracts made after its passage.

☞ The old Pennsylvania Lutheran Synod, at its late session in Reading, had under consideration a proposition for a union of the mother Synod with the East Pennsylvania or English Synod, into one body. The union of the bodies was not fully consummated, but after a long and fraternal discussion, a series of resolutions were adopted enunciating some general and fundamental principles as a basis of negotiation between the two bodies, in reference to such a union. The desirableness of such a union was universally admitted, as one of the best means of avoiding difficulties between the members of the different synods, promoting a spirit of harmony and love among them and the more successful development of the resources of the vast territory now occupied jointly by the two synods.

☞ News has come by way of Matamoras that General Sam Houston is running as candidate for Governor on the "Lone Star" ticket. His plan is to re-establish the "Republic of Texas."

Rx AYER'S Cathartic Pills,

(SUGAR COATED,)

ARE MADE TO

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.

Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.

FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. SIR: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7 Feb. 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, LIV. CO., MICH., Nov. 15, 1855.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.

GEO. J. GRIFFIN, Postmaster.

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, WYOMING CO., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, BATON ROUGE, LA., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even Deafness, and Partial Blindness, have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the *Cherry Pectoral* saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inexorable canker that, fastened on the vitals, eats your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

AND SOLD BY

Sold by J. L. Lemberger, Dr. Geo. Ross, and D. S. Raber, Lebanon; Biever & Bro., Annville; Shirk, Myerstown; Horning, Mt. Nebo; A. E. Mark, Bellview; Harper, East Hanover; Krall, Shaefferstown; and by Dealers everywhere.