

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We are requested to state that the Headquarters of Major Gen. Couch, are for the present, in the State Capitol building, second story.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS: In the Name and by the Authority

OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the 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 into 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 know too well the gallantry and patriotism of the freemen of this Commonwealth to think it necessary to do more than commend this measure to the people, and earnestly urge them to respond to the call of the General Government and promptly fill the ranks of these corps, the duties of which will be mainly the defence of our own homes, firesides and property from devastation.

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

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The War is a Consequence not a Cause.

The traitors, North and South, have managed to delude many good people, that the war, instead of being the consequence of a great evil, is the cause of a great right. The position is taken, that the South was impelled to rebel to defend a moral, social and political right. This is assumed to hide the real facts and objects of the rebellion. By the leading traitors it is maintained that the war was forced on the South. In this the rebel cut-throats are sustained by their sympathizers in the North, who upon the platform that slavery is a divine institution and that rebellion is the safest and shortest road to the redress of political wrongs, intend to contest the coming campaign in this State upon the theory that the war was and still is the consequence of a great wrong always existing in the Government; a wrong, not against freedom or any of the vital principles of our system of government, but against the divinity and the declared nationality of slavery. It matters not, however, what the secret or open enemies of the Government may assert, the people are fast learning that the war is a consequence and not a cause. It is the consequence of the attempted inroads of the advocates of slavery, to obstruct the progress and defeat the development of free institutions. It is the consequence of a base system of compromise with a still baser wrong. It is the consequence of neglecting the franchise of the Government, until they were monopolized by its government. It is the consequence of allowing wrong to go unrebuked, until it had dignified itself and refused all compliance with law and all respect to authority. There is nothing in the war but what is the consequence of some act of wrong to the Government. It is the consequence of pride, lust, ambition, avarice, infidelity, incest, intemperance and political corruption. It is the consequence of Democracy as guided and animated by the principle of slavery. It springs from a desire to do wrong and not to uphold good. All its aims and ends have been directed to one purpose, namely, the destruction of freedom that slavery might prevail. Its upholders have always claimed a superior knowledge of, and a greater power to administer, the Government, than the people of the free States, and yet they revolved in the face of this asserted advantage, because they were weary of the forms and restrictions of freedom—wearied of its equalities, weary of its healthy restraints, and opposed to its influences for good coming into antagonism with the wrong they represented.

When the war was first inaugurated, many good men really feared that some wrong had been done the people of the South, and that the rebellion was the cause of such wrong. But time, with the progress and ferocity of the war as it is waged by the traitors, has proved the groundlessness of such a belief. Men do not become demons when engaged in the defence of a right. It is only when wrong and sin and corruption are espoused and defended, that men let loose their passions, become beasts, and defy all humane and honorable restraints. These passions, as they were put forth by the teachings of a system of human slavery, have upheld the war, and hence the war itself is the consequence of slavery. If there had been no slavery conspiracy would have been unknown. Had slavery never been tolerated, there would have been no antagonism to freedom. Had freedom never been antagonized, treason would have been without a defender. The war is the consequence of the protection given to slavery, from the moment it claimed political right and prestige. It is not the cause of any right denied to slavery, because, before God and man, it has no right but that of a speedy death and a disgraceful burial.

The Commanders of the Eastern and Western Departments.

The organization of Pennsylvania into two Military Departments, has given an impetus to the martial spirit of the Commonwealth, which will soon develop itself in a magnificent and efficient array of troops on our border. The commander of the Eastern or Susquehanna Department, General Couch, is a native of Putnam county, New York, 40 years old, and a graduate of West Point of the year 1840. He served with distinction in Mexico, and afterwards in Florida. In 1853 he obtained a year's leave of absence for the purpose of making a scientific tour in Mexico, the results of which he gave to the world in a book called "Notes of Travel." He resigned from the army in 1854, and in July, 1861, when residing in Massachusetts, he was commissioned Colonel of the Seventh Massachusetts regiment. Soon afterwards he was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and had a brigade assigned to him in the Army of the Potomac. Afterwards he commanded a division in the corps of Gen. Keyes, and especially distinguished himself in the battle of Fair Oaks. He was made a Major General of Volunteers soon after, and has served with great gallantry in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac that have since occurred. He will make an excellent commander for this department.

General Brooks, who commands the Department of the Monongahela, is a native of Ohio, and about forty-eight years of age. He graduated at West Point in 1841, and gained distinction at Monterey, Churubusco, and in a battle with the Indians of New Mexico in 1868. His rank in the regular army is Major of the Eighteenth Infantry. He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, September 12th, 1861, and took part in the battles before Richmond and at Antietam, his brigade being in General Smith's division, Franklin's corps. He was afterwards made a Major General of Volunteers, and has commanded a division of the Army of the Potomac, under Burnside and Hooker.

Our people would have been better pleased had the Government detailed Pennsylvanians to lead them in the service to which they have just been summoned. We have the military genius and skill to discipline and lead the martial energy and enthusiasm with which our good old Commonwealth abound, and hence it would have been only an act of deserved recognition had the President ordered officers of Pennsylvania birth to lead our people to the fight. But the officers detailed are good men, and we must do all to sustain and encourage them in the discharge of their respective duties.

The Real Issue of this War.

If the people had no other sources of information but those which represent the torturing sympathies of Democratic partisans, the issue of the slave holders' rebellion would never be properly understood. The organs of Democracy have made it their interest to misrepresent the real purpose of the war by asserting that it was a crusade on the rights and interests of the people of the South. If it were not for the people of the South, themselves, this assertion of Northern treason sympathizers would go uncontradicted, and the people would thus be left to accept as a verity that the war was in reality a crusade to crush the entire South. This the organs of treason in the South deny. They will not recognize the declaration that the Government is fighting against the South—but that the South is fighting against the Government, because that Government is unworthy to longer to be sustained. To admit that the Government was fighting against the South, would be to admit that there was wrong in the South, a confession which neither a rebel or a rebel sympathizer has yet been willing to make. As an evidence of the opposite, we quote from the Richmond Enquirer of a late date:

"The establishment of this confederacy is verily a distinct reaction against the whole course of the mistaken civilization of the age. And this is the true reason why we have been left without the sympathy of the nations until we conquered that sympathy with the sharp edge of our sword. For 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity,' we have deliberately substituted slavery, subordination and government. These social and political problems which rack and torture modern society we have undertaken to solve for ourselves, in our own way, and in our own principles. That among equals equality is right; among those who are not naturally equal, equality is chaos; that there are slave races born to serve, master races born to govern. Such are the fundamental principles which we inherit from the ancient world; which we lifted up in the face of a perverse generation that has forgotten the wisdom of its fathers; by those principles we live and in their defence we have shown ourselves ready to die. Reverently we feel that our confederacy is a God-sent mission to the nations, with great truths to preach. We must speak boldly and whose bath ears to hear let him hear."

We trust that, hereafter, our copperhead enemies will place the issue of the war in its proper light. The Government is not fighting on any other issue but that of self preservation. The supporters of slavery resolved to destroy the Union and thus overthrow the Government. It is endeavoring to maintain itself. The Government should strike blows directly at slavery. The advocates of the system, and not the Government, are to blame. We leave this issue as it is stated by the Richmond organ of Jeff. Davis to the consideration of the Pennsylvania organs of the same wretch.

Enlightened.

From the message of the Governor we learn that he has learned that Pennsylvania is in danger of a rebel invasion. Why this danger should exist with nearly, if not quite, 200,000 troops in Washington and within forty or fifty miles of it, we are at a loss to conceive, unless the authorities consider it a military necessity to permit it.—Tory Organ.

reflected in such sheets as the Tory Organ, and hence it is not to be wondered at, that the rebels are struggling to invade the north, to relieve their Democratic friends from Lincoln's rule, and establish the blessings of Davis' Government. The only wonder to us has been, and is, that these attempts at invasion are not more frequently made. It will not be the fault of the Tory Organ if the present threatened invasion fails.

The Arrest of Rev. Leacock.

Our readers will find a full account, as far as we can possibly ascertain, of the arrest of this Rev. gentleman. The cause of this arrest has not been made public. It is some time since he returned from New Orleans, where he refused to take the oath of allegiance, and from what we can learn, he has lived quietly, without offending any one. Unless some recent discoveries have been made against him, we think that Gen. Schenck, by whose order we hear it was done, has committed a great error. If arrests of this kind are to be made in his department he might find parties who have done, and are doing to day, a great deal more to assist the rebellion than Mr. L. has done here lately. We hope that a speedy and impartial trial may be had in his and all similar cases, to avoid all unnecessary complaints.

The arrest took every person here by surprise, and we hope it may prove a warning to all sympathizers with treason and Jeff. Davis' government.

THE WRITER IN THE TORY ORGAN, this morning, who signs himself "A Christian Minister," is either a fool or a knave. If the former, he should be conveyed to the Lunatic Asylum at once, and if the latter, we advise the people of Harrisburg to place locks on their chicken coops. If the writer in question is really a minister, we venture the assertion that he is a hypocrite—a hypocrite not only in his calling as an apostle of God, but in his sacred or most casual friendship. But for the honor of the profession of the Christian ministry, we will endeavor to believe that the writer of the article in question never occupied a pulpit, and seldom takes a seat in the house where God's religion is preached.

Latest by Telegraph. FROM VICKSBURG.

THE FIGHT AT MILLIKEN'S BEND. DESPERATE FIGHTING OF THE NEGROES.

A Battle Expected in Our Rear.

THE REBELS CRY NO QUARTER.

THEY MURDER OUR WOUNDED.

CAIRO, June 12.

The steamer St. Cloud, from Vicksburg Monday morning, has arrived. Heavy cannonading was heard up the Yazoo when the boat left, in a part which was not known. Her officers say it is believed in the camps that a battle in our rear is highly probable. No one believes Johnson able to raise the siege. In the fight at Milliken's Bend, on Saturday, our force was less than a thousand, over six hundred of whom were negroes. The rebels at first drove our forces some distance, nearly surrounding them. The fight was conducted with energy and desperation by our forces, and the rebels were held at bay until a gunboat came to assist us. Eye witnesses report that our loss in killed was one hundred and thirty-four, one hundred of whom were negroes. The wounded is about the same number. The list of killed is very large, in consequence of many wounded being killed under the no quarter cry.

The rebels left one hundred dead on the field, and took away several wagon loads of wounded. The negroes fought better than their white officers, many of whom, it is said, skulked. About the time the battle was over, a column of rebels made their appearance at Young's Point—all the citizens and transient persons having been put under arms. No attack had been made when our informant left. Memphis, June 12.—The steamer Fort Wayne arrived up to-day. There are 34 later dates than the 8th. No guerrillas were seen on the way up. The fight at Milliken's Bend, on Monday last, was a sanguinary affair, and much larger than at first reported. The rebels were under McCullough, 2,500 strong. The Federal force was three negro regiments and the 23d Iowa. The rebels made a desperate charge at daylight. The negroes broke in confusion, but finding their captured companions slaughtered, rallied with great desperation and drove the rebels back. The loss was heavy on both sides. The guerrillas destroyed portions of the railroad track near Germantown last night. The damage was slight and soon repaired. The rebel forces in Northern Mississippi have all been sent to Johnson.

THE VERY LATEST.

Extraits from Rebel Papers of the 10th inst.

GEN. GRANT'S PICKETS TEN MILES DEEP.

Every Means of Approach Closely Guarded.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE LATE CAVALRY FIGHT NEAR CULPEPPER.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The following dispatches are taken from the Richmond papers of the 10th:

JACKSON, June 13.—Our scouts report that the enemy's pickets around Vicksburg are ten miles deep and every means of approach is closely guarded.

The greatest courage and care is required to reach Vicksburg. Grant communicates with the fleet by signals, night and day, betokening movement, it is thought.

The firing of the enemy's mortars has been heard at intervals of two seconds all night and continued this morning. There is no news from Fort Hudson.

A dispatch from Shelbyville, Tennessee, of June 9th, says all is quiet. A dispatch from Gen. Lee, dated Culpepper Court House, June 9th, claims that Stuart drove the Federalists back on that day, after a hand-to-hand fight all day. Gen. Lee is severely wounded. Colonel

Williams, North Carolina cavalry, Col. Hampton, a brother of Wade Hampton, and Captain Farley, of Stuart's staff, were killed on the 9th. A loss of prisoners is also admitted.

The rebel loss at Brandy Station is variously stated. The information at the Provost Marshal's office at Culpepper, on the morning of the 8th, says about 200 rebels were prisoners, killed and wounded; but some put the figures higher and some lower. The federals gained so much ground as to capture General Stuart's headquarters near Brandy, and also Brandy Station, and, we understand, destroyed some stores there.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SKIRMISH WITH THE REBELS NEAR MIDDLETOWN, VA.

Eight Rebels Killed and Thirty-seven Captured.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

The 13th Pennsylvania cavalry and the 87th Pennsylvania infantry, with one section of artillery, had a skirmish with some four hundred rebel cavalry yesterday afternoon near Middletown, Virginia.

The 13th skirmished with the rebels for a short time and drove them into an ambush of the 87th infantry and the artillery. Eight of the rebels were killed, a number wounded and thirty-seven, including a Captain and two Lieutenants, taken prisoners. There are no casualties on our side.

LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

OPERATIONS AT FORT HUDSON.

Creation of Batteries by General Banks.

GENERAL SHERMAN RAPIDLY IMPROVING.

New York, June 13.

Advice from New Orleans state that Gen. Sherman was better, and the probability is that not only his life, but his leg will be saved, though he will be lame for life. Skirmishing was going on constantly at Fort Hudson. Our forces were busily constructing batteries along the entire line, which would be completed and opened against the enemy on the 6th. The opinion was that the rebels could not hold out twenty-four hours thereafter. A deserter says there is but a small force in Fort Hudson.

FROM ROSECRANS'S ARMY.

A Rebel Attack Repelled by our Cavalry.

DESERTERS TO BE EXECUTED.

NASHVILLE, June 12.

Another attack at Trilene occurred yesterday about 5 A. M. Forrest, with 5,000 cavalry and two batteries, attacked the cavalry division commanded by General B. B. Mitchell. The Federals formed in line of battle and repelled vigorously to the fire of the enemy, who retreated as the Federals advanced. General Mitchell pursued the rebels six miles. Scouts were sent forward, who reported the rebels still retreating. The pursuit was then abandoned. The rebels lost twenty-one killed and sixty or seventy wounded, and ten prisoners. The Federal loss is six killed.

ENROLLMENT IN INDIANA.

Arrest of the Murderers of the Provost Marshal—Hanging of a Traitor.

CINCINNATI, June 13.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 12.—The murderers of Provost Marshal Stevens were arrested and brought here to-day.

A man was hung till almost lifeless by a crowd of excited citizens to-day, in the vicinity of the market, using traitorous language. A company of cavalry was sent to Johnson county to aid the enrollment.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Lee's Army Greatly Strengthened.

IT IS KNOWN TO BE NINETY THOUSAND STRONG.

Decisions of Several Court-Martials.

It is ascertained that there was some shelling on the Rappahannock this morning, but all was soon quiet, except occasional picket firing. Both lines remain the same as yesterday.

It is positively known that Lee's force is nearly doubled, what it was at the battle of Chancellorsville. His reinforcements have been drawn from the Blackwater and North and South Carolina. A large portion of them are new troops. Some of the new regiments number each from eight hundred to eleven hundred men. His command is divided into three corps, averaging, according to report, thirty thousand men each.

All civilians not connected with the army of the Potomac, are, it is said, to be sent away forthwith. There was evidently a stir in the rebel camp for a general movement. The following are the findings of several general courts-martial held within the lines of the army of the Potomac: 20th New Jersey volunteers for corresponding with the enemy, to be discharged from the service; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. De Bevoise, 21st regiment, New Jersey volunteers, for cowardice and misbehavior in the presence of the enemy, to forfeit all pay, bounty, and allowances due or to become due, to be discharged, and the insignia of his rank torn from his shoulders and publicly reprimanded; in the front of his regiment, that he be cashiered and utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment in the service of the United States; and this sentence be published in all the newspapers of Hudson and Mercer counties, New Jersey, where the regiment was raised. Second Lieutenant Samuel Long, 61st, and Second Lieutenant James Cole, 99th Pennsylvania volunteers, one to be discharged from duty, and the other drunk on guard, first sentence to be cashiered; also, First Lieutenant Benjamin C. French, of the 28th New York volunteers, for a similar offence. Private John P. Wood, of the 19th Indiana volunteers, found guilty of desertion, has been sentenced to be shot to death with musketry.

The Woodland Race.

LOUISVILLE, June 13.

The Woodland race, at Louisville yesterday, was won by Maud of Ashland, in two straight heats. Time, 5.58 and 6.35.

A British Steamer Shot at by the Gunboat Rhode Island.

New York, June 12.

The captain of the schooner Mary Harris, rebel steamer Margaret and Jessie, and the British gunboat Rhode Island, were chased by the gunboat Rhode Island, and was run ashore near Eleuthera, near the Bahamas, on the 2d. The Rhode Island fired two shots into her and through her. She was abandoned by the crew, and the wreckers subsequently got her off and took her to Nassau. The Nassau papers are almost frantic over this affair, terming it a great outrage.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

Flour has declined 12 1/2c per bbl, with sales of 1500 bbls. at \$5 50 to 5 75 for superfine, \$6 for extra, and \$6 44 1/2 for Ohio extra family. Bye flour is steady at \$5, and corn meal at \$4. The demand for wheat is very moderate, and only 12,000 bus. sold at \$1 45 for Pennsylvania red, \$1 50 for Southern red, and \$1 60 1/2 to 65 for Ohio and Kentucky white. Small sales of rye at \$1. Corn is coming in more freely, and is less active; sales of 5,000 bus. yellow at 87c. Oats are in good demand at 76 1/2 to 77c. In seeds nothing doing. Coffee is dull at 30 1/2 to 31c. for Rio, and 32 1/2 to 33c. for Laguayra. Sugar is held firmly, with sales of Cuba at 10 1/2 to 11c. A cargo of Muscovado molasses sold at 46c. Whisky is held at 45 1/2 to 46c.

New York, June 13.

Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour dull with large receipts; sales of 50,000 bush. at \$4 65 to \$5 for State, \$5 85 to \$6 for Ohio, and \$6 15 to \$6 90 for Southern. Wheat advancing and scarce; prices one cent better; sales of 40,000 bush. at \$1 19 1/2 to 20 for Chicago spring, and \$1 28 to \$1 41 for Milwaukee, and \$1 46 to \$1 51 for red. Corn advanced 1/2c; sales of 60,000 bush. at 76 1/2 to 77c. for white, and 73 1/2 to 74c. for new. Pork steady; old mess \$11 25, new \$12 1/2 to 13. Lard steady at 9 1/2 to 9 3/4. Whisky held at 44 1/2 to 45c.

BALTIMORE, June 13.

Wheat is steady. Corn scarce—white \$1 83 to \$1 84. Flour is very dull—Ohio super \$5 36 1/2 to \$6. Whisky quiet.

Deaths.

On the 12th inst., Rev. JACOB KESSLER, aged 51 years.

The funeral will take place, from his late residence in Hummelstown to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 10 o'clock, to proceed to the Harrisburg Cemetery. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

New Advertisements.

WANTED! CARPENTERS AND CABINET MAKERS, at the EAGLE WORKS, Harrisburg.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

GREAT EASTERN, WAITER PATON, Commander.

FROM LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY, NEW YORK, Tuesday, June 30. Tuesday, July 21 and at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First cabin from... \$95 to \$135 Second cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate tables \$70 Excursion Tickets out and back, in the first and second cabin only, a fare and a half. Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve years of age half price. Infants free. Third cabin... \$50 Steerage, with superior accommodations... \$30 Price of passage from Liverpool, same rates as above.

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in U. S. currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage apply to CHARLES A. WHITNEY, At the Office, 26 Broadway, New York. For freight apply to HOWLAND & BERWALD, Agents, 54 South st., New York.

GRAND PICNIC FOR THE Benefit of the Hope Fire Co., No. 2.

AT HOFFMAN'S WOODS, SATURDAY, JULY 4th, 1863.

Tickets... 25 Cents.

FLOOR MANAGERS: T. G. Sample, John M'Comas, D. E. Martin, Wm. Carson, J. M. Garverich.

No improper characters will be admitted and there will be a sufficient police force on the ground to preserve order. jell-2td

BRANT'S HALL.

GOTTSCALK.

MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to inform the public of Harrisburg and vicinity that the eminent Pianist and composer MR. L. M. GOTTSCALK, will give, on his way to New York, ONLY ONE GRAND CONCERT, On Tuesday evening, June 16, when he will perform a new and brilliant programme. The favorite and great Prima Donna Contralto, MRS. ANALLA PATTI STRAKOSCH, will make her last appearance here before her departure for Europe, where she is engaged at the Royal Italian Opera, London.

MR. S. BERRENS, Musical Director and Conductor. Admission 50 cents; Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. Seats and Tickets may be secured at W. Knoche's Music Store, commencing Saturday at 9 A. M. Doors open at 7 1/2, concert to commence at 8 o'clock. jell-2td

LADIES' FANCY TRAVELING BASKETS.

WITH a large assortment of MARKET, SCHOOL, PAPER, KNIFE, Round, Crozier, Chamberlains, Cases. WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

New Advertisements.

Department of the Susquehanna. ORDERS NO. 1.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE SUSQUEHANNA, Chambersburg, Penn., June 11, 1863.

The undersigned assumes command of this Department. In view of the danger of invasion now threatening the State of Pennsylvania by the enemies of the government, a new military department has been made by direction of the War Department, embracing all the territory of Pennsylvania east of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill ridge 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 be enrolled and organized in accordance with the regulations 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 department corps, will be provisionally commissioned by the President, upon the recommendation of the General Commanding. They will be armed, uniformed, equipped, and while in active service, subsisted and supplied as other 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. An allowance will be made for the time of actual service at the rate authorized by law.

All able-bodied volunteers between the ages of eighteen and sixty will be enrolled and retained into this corps. The volunteers for State defence will receive no bounty, but will be paid the same as like service in the army of the United States for the time they may be in actual service as soon as Congress may make an appropriation for that purpose.

Volunteers belonging to this army corps desire they can be transferred to the volunteer service for three years or during the war, when they will be entitled to all the bounties and privileges granted by the acts of Congress. The General commanding, in accordance with the foregoing general authority, calls upon all citizens within this department to come forward promptly to perfect company organizations under United States regulation, to-wit: One Captain, One First Lieutenant, One Second Lieutenant, Sixty-four privates as the minimum and eighty-two 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 names of officer in command, the number of men, and the place of its headquarters, in order that they may be promptly furnished with transportation for the general rendezvous, which will be at Harrisburg.

Any person who will furnish forty or more men, who will be enrolled, if otherwise objectionable, will be entitled to a company; any person who will bring twenty-five or more men under above conditions will be entitled to a first lieutenant, and any person who will bring fifteen or more men under same conditions to a second lieutenant. On 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 regimental organizations.

For the present all communications will be addressed to Harrisburg. Chiefs of their respective departments will report accordingly. (Signed) D. A. COUCH, Major General Commanding.

EMPTY HOGSHEADS.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF EMPTY MEAT HOGSHEADS in good condition and with the heads in. These Hogsheads are desirable for BUTLERS, FARMERS, &c., and will be sold at a very low price. WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

POST—Yesterday afternoon, a heavy Brass Male Screw, from the Street Sprinkler, on Second street, between Market and State. Any person finding this Screw will please return to E. C. Shafer, or R. J. FLEMING, jell-2td

GRAND PICNIC FOR THE Benefit of the Good Will Fire Co., AT FISHER'S WOODS, ON SATURDAY, JUNE 20th, 1863.

Tickets... 25 Cents.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, HARRISBURG, PA.

COVERLY & HUTCHISON, Proprietors.

This well known Hotel is in a condition to accommodate the traveling public, affording the most ample accommodations for the transient guest and the permanent boarder. THE UNITED STATES HOTEL has been entirely refitted throughout, and now has accommodations equal in extent, comfort and luxury to any hotel between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Its location is the best in the State Capital, being in easy access to all the railroad depots, and in close proximity to all the public offices and business localities of the city. It has now all the conveniences of A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, and the Proprietors are determined to spare neither expense, time or labor to ensure the comfort of the guests. The patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited. jell-1dtf

BRANT'S HALL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13th, 1863.

THE SOUTHERN REFUGEE, BETTER known as THE DIXIE SCOUT.

of the Shenandoah Valley, will appear in full: REBEL UNIFORMS, and give a description of the Rebel Army, its Generals, &c., &c. In addition to the above will be a REBEL MUSEUM, of Wonderful curiosities, which will be free to the visitors. ADMISSION... 25 CENTS. Positively one night only, as engagements elsewhere prevent us staying longer. See Small Bills. jell-1dtf

FOR SALE—The good will and fixtures of the Restaurant under the Burke House, corner of Third and Walnut streets, known as the Burke House Restaurant. Will be sold cheap as the proprietor wishes to engage in other business. Terms Cash. jell-1dtf

GEORGE SHORTS.