



In the Name and by the Authority

OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, ANDREW G. CURTIN, GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH.

A PROCLAMATION. THE State of Pennsylvania is again threatened with invasion and an army of rebels are approaching our border.

The President of the United States has issued his proclamation calling upon the State for fifty thousand men. I now appeal to all the citizens of Pennsylvania who love liberty and are mindful of the history and traditions of their Revolutionary fathers, and who feel that it is a sacred duty to guard and maintain the free institutions of our country, who hate treason and its abettors, and who are willing to defend their homes and their firesides, and to invoke them to rise in their might, and rush to the rescue in this hour of imminent peril.

The issue is one of preservation or destruction; it invokes considerations paramount to all matters of mere expediency; and all questions of local interest, all ties, social and political, all impulses of a personal and partisan character, sink by comparison into insignificance. It is now to be determined by deeds, and not by words alone, who are for us and who are against us.

That it is the purpose of the enemy to invade our borders with all the strength he can command is now apparent.

Our only dependence rests upon the determined action of the citizens of our free Commonwealth.

I now, therefore, call upon the people of Pennsylvania capable of bearing arms to enroll themselves in military organizations, and to encourage all others to give aid and assistance to the efforts which will be put forth for the protection of the State and the salvation of our common country.

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

A. G. CURTIN, By his Governor, ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE SITUATION. Let no man believe the stories circulated by copperheads this morning, that we are more secure now than we were yesterday.

It is done to discourage enlistment and retard preparation for our defence.

The rebels are lying at Chambersburg in their entrenchments, well fortified with pickets, extended six miles out of town, waiting for reinforcements; and whenever they arrive a forward movement may be made at any time by the men who have been resting for two days past, and their places will be filled by the weary. Such is the real state of the case.

It is true we are now partially prepared to meet the foe, and we guarantee them a warm reception with powder and shell; yet we must continue our organization—we must recruit additional men, and prepare not only to defend ourselves, but we must capture the invaders.

Let this be the determination of every patriot. Troops arrived last night, and continue to pour in, every railroad train bringing additional men, and we shall be able to defend the city, which will be done at all hazards. Transportation is furnished by all the railroads on application. Maj. Sees has made all the necessary arrangements, and no inquiry need be made to the department. Persons can go to the cars, and the railroad agent will give them tickets to come here.

As to the forces now here and the disposition of the same we can say nothing that would assist loyal men, as the rebels have their spies here who will communicate it to them. We can only assure every Union man that, under the lead of General Couch, they will be properly cared for and placed in position where they can do the most mischief to rebels.

8 p. m.—We have direct information from Chambersburg this afternoon, from a young man who managed to get through their lines. He says that every storekeeper was ordered to open their stores. They took every thing they wanted, paying in rebel money; and every negro, woman and child, were driven to their camp. The men were tied, so that none could escape. No property had as yet been destroyed, but the public buildings and railroad property would undoubtedly be burned, and that cannot be done without the destruction of the town. All the stories telegraphed from here that they were paying good money for their goods is false. We can place the utmost confidence in the statement of our informant.

In Maryland the situation is unchanged. Our forces in Harper's Ferry are safe, and up to eight o'clock last evening no offensive move-

ment against them had been made. A few rebel cavalry had shown themselves at Point of Rocks, but we cannot learn that they did any damage. The cars run only as far as Monocacy Junction, four miles from Frederick. The latter city is in our possession, whilst the rebels hold Hagerstown and Williamsport.

While it may not be prudent to mention General Hooker's whereabouts, yet all loyal hearts can rest assured that he has taken measures that will checkmate the operations of the rebels.

Official advices from Vicksburg, dated the 11th, have been received. They are of a most cheering general character. Our artillery and mortars continue at intervals to play upon the town. Three females who were put outside of the city by General Pemberton assert that the garrison is short of ammunition, provisions scarce and not to be bought at any price. The garrison is subsisting on quarter rations, mainly of corn meal and peas. The women—and children seek shelter in caves from our shot and shell, which fall heavily on the city, and consequently but few lives are lost among them. The enemy occupies Canton and Yazoo City in considerable force.

Appeal to the People of Philadelphia from Governor Curtin. The following appeal was telegraphed to Philadelphia yesterday by Gov. Curtin:

HARRISBURG, June 16.—For nearly a week past it has been publicly known that the rebels in force were about to enter Pennsylvania. On the 12th instant an urgent call was made on the people to raise a departmental army corps for the defence of the State.

Yesterday, under the proclamation of the President, the militia was called out. To-day a new and pressing exhortation has been given to furnish men.

Philadelphia has not responded. Meanwhile the enemy is six miles this side of Chambersburg and advancing rapidly. Our Capital is threatened and we may be disgraced by its fall, while the men who should be driving these outlaws from our soil are quailing about the possible term of service for six months; it never was intended to keep them beyond the continuance of the emergency.

You all know this by what happened when the militia was called out last autumn. You then trusted your Government and were not deceived. Trust it again now.

I will accept men without reference to the length of their term of service, and will bear the ignominy of shrinking from the defence of your State, come forward at once, close your places of business and apply your heads to the work. Come in such organizations as you can form.

Gen. Couch has appointed Lieut. Col. Buff to superintend your organization. Report to him immediately. (Signed) A. G. CURTIN.

The enemy is approaching. I must rely upon the people for the defence of the State and have called the militia for that purpose. The time of service will only be while the danger to the State is imminent.

Send forward companies as soon as possible. Suppressors.—The Harrisburg Telegraph was suppressed yesterday, by order of Major General Lee. This is an unwarranted encroachment on the liberty of the press.—Patriot & Union, of this morning.

Such are the ravings of cowards and drunkards, who are too cowardly to enter the rebel army whose cause they advocate in newspapers and public bar rooms.

All the employees of the TELEGRAPH office, whether they be Republicans or Democrats, are loyal at heart, and will not only speak and write for the Union, but when the time comes they pick up the spade, shovel and musket in its defence.

On Monday evening the proprietor recommended to them that they cease from their labors in the office and enroll themselves to perform military duties. Most of his compositors having served their country before on the field of battle, shouldered at once their musket, and are now, and were at the time the cowardly writer of the above was penning his falsehood, serving their country and defending the people of this city and the capital of Pennsylvania.

We have no doubt that the rebel General Lee would suppress not only the TELEGRAPH, but every loyal paper in the Union, and we thank the traitors to their God and country for this candid acknowledgment that General Lee would permit them to publish their sheets. We should not desire any such privileges, and we can therefore announce to the world that the PATRIOT & UNION, the organ of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, has been published this morning, on the day that that party meets in convention, by and under the special order of the rebel General Lee himself.

Remarks of Gen. Cameron. A friend has shown us the Tory Organ of yesterday morning, containing a garbled statement of the speech of General Cameron, said to have been delivered at the Court House. We need only say that the remarks attributed to him are garbled to suit rebels and those who do everything to censure the Administration. They are false, and if published in full would present quite a different appearance.

General Milroy. The energetic, indomitable Milroy, the earnest fighting man, who has, by his vigilance and his earnestness, impressed the rebels of Western Virginia with a wholesome sense of his power, has again accomplished a feat worthy of his name. He has cut through overwhelming forces of the rebels, and landed nearly his whole army in safety at Harper's Ferry, where they are ready to do battle for their country. This is no more than any one who knows the man would expect.

Signers of Army Movement.—During the meeting at the Court House General Couch was requested to tell the audience what the Government was doing to meet the invading rebels. The General answered them very modestly: "It would not be proper to tell you what we are doing; you are going to different parts of the country, you are loyal, but you may stand a rebel spy, and he may tell his brethren."

Let this prompt reply satisfy all loyal men who ask us, what is the Government and General Hooker doing.

The Rebel Organ. We hope every loyal Democrat will read the Tory Organ of this morning, and ask himself the question, is it possible that the rebel general Lee has been permitted to edit that concern. It says that the TELEGRAPH has been suppressed by the order of General Lee. If such be the fact, it gives the permission to the Tory Organ to publish its sheet, and it well expounded the rebel cause. The article headed "The Rebel Invasion" must have been written by none other than a rebel who has been permitted to eat the bread of loyal men.

THE STARS AND STRIPES which protected the Tory Organ from violence by the returned soldiers several weeks ago, and which were displayed at the office up to the time the rebels entered into Pennsylvania, has quietly been withdrawn. Was this one of the first orders of General Lee? Let us have an answer ye rebels!

Latest by Telegraph.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

THE SITUATION ON THE TENTH INSTANT.

OUR LINES CONTRACTING AROUND THE CITY.

The Position at Milliken's Bend Reinforced.

General Johnston Contemplating a Movement.

THE LATEST FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

CHARO, June 15.

The steamer Hiawatha, from below, brings dates to the 10th inst. The situation at Vicksburg is unchanged, with the exception that our lines become more contracted every day.

Late rains have improved the condition of the army. About six thousand of Kirby Smith's forces are reported to have come up Washita river, and are making demonstrations on the Louisiana side of the river.

Our troops at Milliken's Bend have been reinforced. Johnston is still receiving reinforcements from the east, and preparing to move forward.

THE SITUATION ON THE TENTH INSTANT. Unofficial dispatches from Haines' Bluff to the 10th have been received. They represent that there has been no material change in affairs there.

Our lines around the enemy are gradually being contracted. The late rains have improved the condition of the army and the navigation of the Yazoo.

INTERESTING FROM VICKSBURG. The following extract from a private letter of a high naval officer near Vicksburg contains some information of interest. It is dated June 15.

Vicksburg still holds out, but it is very much like a old horse turned out to die, with the turkey buzzards flying over him, and with just strength enough left to whick his tail and brush off the flies that are blowing him all over. In that devoted city they are all looking anxiously for Joe Johnston to come to their relief, but Joe got such a thrashing that he cannot come to time. I was over the rebel lines yesterday on Sherman's front, within fifty yards of the enemy's works. There our men lie in groups waiting for a rebel to show his head, and the moment he does so, he is popped over.

"By this time I judge they are within twenty yards, for they have sent hand grenades, which are being forwarded with all haste. The firing is evening has been terrific from our side. We have a pitched battle going on in the town; behind, and the mortars and gunboats keep up a constant roar in front. We receive no reply whatever to our shots; the guns on the land side have all been silenced, and those near the water have apparently been left to take care of themselves. The gunboats have their range so well that they drop their shells pretty much where they please.

"You remember Sevastopol. We thought the Malakoff dead. Well, there are twenty Malakoffs here, and such a country to operate in you never saw; nothing but high hills and deep gullies and trees felled in every direction for miles to stop our progress. Yet our troops charged over this and chased the rebels into their works. There is no talk there over was splendid fighting as we have had here—Deserters come in every minute. We have had thirty today who came to the gunboats, and they give an account of affairs in Vicksburg. The last twenty-four hours the ration has been reduced to one quarter pound of beef and a pound of meal. This they only get at night, as it is the only time they can move about in safety. There are ten mortars moved so close to the city as they can safely not keep the troops in their hiding holes or bomb-proofs.

"The guns are operating this morning, (June 15) and this being a cool day, the rebels will get enough of it. The navy is getting up a battery of four eight inch guns in Sherman's front; and two nine inch guns on our enemy's left, and hope to be able to work them to-morrow.

"An intelligent contractor has just come in. He says that a perfect pandemonium in the town; between the mortars, gunboats and artillery. Every one lives in a cave, which, however, does not protect him from the mortars. Our interesting projectiles go through twenty feet of earth.

THE REBEL ATTACK ON MILLIKEN'S BEND. CHARO, June 15.—The steamer Dunleith, Captain Wilson, arrived this morning, bringing Memphis dates of the 10th. The papers contain nothing of interest.

From an officer of the Dunleith I learn the following regarding something of a battle which came off at Milliken's Bend on the afternoon of Saturday last and the forenoon of Sunday of the present week. From the intelligent source whence it comes, I think it can be relied upon as generally correct. The details may vary somewhat.

On Saturday last our force at Milliken's Bend consisted of about seven hundred and seventeen troops and eight hundred negro volunteers—some fifteen hundred or sixteen hundred in all. On Saturday evening the alarm was brought the commander of the post that a large force of rebels—some three thousand in all—were outside the works at no great distance, marching upon the fortifications. The commander immediately sent out his cavalry, and held the colored troops for reserves, in case the cavalry had to fall back. It turned out well that this precaution was taken, for, after engaging the enemy and finding they were about to be overpowered, the cavalry did fall back and joined the colored infantry. A battle then took place, which was waged on both sides with terrific fury. The rebels pressed forward on the white and black troops opposed to them with all their strength.

Our troops had no artillery, and the rebels had. Yet, after a struggle of some hours, the enemy were driven off, leaving a great number on the field slain and wounded. Their retreat was not followed, our men being too much exhausted. Our forces fell back to our works, and preparations were made for defence. In the evening the steamer St. Cloud came up from below, and learning the bad state of affairs, returned for reinforcements of artillery and a gunboat. Both were started up, and the gun-

boat Choctaw arrived upon the spot early on Sunday morning, to find that the rebels had returned. During the night they had busied themselves gathering large numbers of tools together, and when day broke started them forward, using them as a means of protection, while they followed close behind. They were promptly met by our troops this time, behind their breastworks.

Gradually the rebels moved their line, sacrificing their mules to the rifle shots, and opened upon the works with rifles, shot guns, and artillery; but they made little by their strategy. They had got fairly engaged when the gunboat Choctaw came in for her share in the fight, firing with effect, her heavy guns, charged with shell. An unfortunate shot from the Choctaw, it is said, killed several members of the negro regiment. It was owing to the fact that she was not able to raise her guns sufficiently to fire above them. This was remedied.

The fight continued, and when the Choctaw succeeded in getting range, she sent such a storm of shot and shell into the rebel ranks that, after being ordered or two called, they broke into disorder and fled, taking off their dead and wounded. It was impossible for my informant to learn the extent of our loss, but it must have been heavy. One hundred colored men fell. The enemy's loss was also considerable, and up to the latest dates on Monday, when the steamer Niagara left for Memphis, they had not returned to ransom the attack. Should they do so, sufficient reinforcements in artillery have been forwarded to give them sudden and effectual quietness.

STILL LATER. The Garrison Short of Provisions and Ammunition. THE BOMBARDMENT CONTINUED. Johnston at Canton and Yazoo City.

WASHINGTON, June 16. Official advices from Vicksburg, dated the 11th inst., have been received here. They are of the most cheering general character. Our artillery and mortars continue at intervals to play upon the town.

Three females, put outside the city by Gen. Pemberton, assert that the garrison is short of ammunition, provisions scarce, and not to be bought at any price. The garrison is subsisting on quarter rations, mainly consisting of corn meal and peas.

The women and children seek shelter in caves, from our shot and shell, which fall heavily on the city, and consequently few lives are lost among them.

THE VERY LATEST. Gen. Johnston's appeal not Responded To. He is at Jackson Deficient in Artillery. VICKSBURG DEEMED BY MANY REBELS LOST.

New York, June 16.—The special correspondent of the Times, at Murfreesboro, June 16, telegraphs as follows:

A letter in the Knoxville Register of the 9th inst., from Memphis, says that the application of Governor Pettus and General Johnston, urging the people of Mississippi to rise en masse and take up arms, will add little strength to the Southern armies. A few counties will respond nobly to the call for volunteers, but from all indications it will be found impossible to arouse the population generally. The Mississippians in many instances deem Vicksburg already lost.

The Chattanooga Rebel, of the 18th, contains an account of matters near Vicksburg, from a gentleman lately from Central Mississippi. It says it has been generally known that Johnston's army is concentrated at Jackson, with but little artillery and means of transportation and commissary supplies. We have the strongest assurances, however, that these deficiencies have been supplied. Johnston has his right flank on Yazoo river, near Yazoo City, and his left at a point on the Southern railroad west of Jackson.

HARPER'S FERRY INVESTED BY THE REBELS. Our Forces Strongly Fortified on Maryland Heights. BALTIMORE, June 16.

The trains did not run to Harper's Ferry today, none going beyond Frederick Junction. The road beyond that point being unprotected, the movement of trains was not deemed prudent. Telegraphic communication with the Ferry is still open, and, as far as ascertained, all is quiet along the line.

Harper's Ferry is invested by the rebels, on the Virginia side. We have a large force on Maryland Heights, which is strongly fortified. The garrison have extensive supplies of stores and ammunition, and stand a long siege.

Fugitives from Hagerstown report that the rebels have picketed all the roads, not permitting any one to pass. The force that passed through were all cavalry, under Jenkins and Imboden, and did not exceed 2,500. All was quiet at Frederick up to 6 o'clock this evening, though the people were greatly excited, and hundreds were leaving.

The Baltimore Councils to-day appropriated \$400,000 for bounties. Enlistments are going on rapidly.

All our military companies have tendered their services to the Governor and been accepted. The City Guards will go on duty at Fort Marshall to-morrow.

All our volunteer companies are meeting to-night and receiving new recruits. The Baltimore Councils have not deemed it prudent to inform the Americans that he counted the rebels as they passed through, and that they were all cavalry and mounted infantry, having two brass howitzers. They number 2,500. They committed no depredations, and Jenkins, who was in command, issued an order that the property of no Maryland should be disturbed. They took several horses, and promised to return them as they returned. They said they would be in Harrisburg by Tuesday night.

A farmer who arrived from the neighborhood of Greencastle, Pa., said that the rebels had stolen eight horses from him, killed all his cows, and burned his barn and outbuilding. He said that as soon as they passed the Maryland line they commenced burning and pillaging.

It is reported that another force of several thousand infantry passed toward Pennsylvania by another road, about eight miles further west.

General Milroy's Retreat from Winchester—Official Dispatch. WASHINGTON, June 16.—The following official dispatch has been received from Gen. Milroy at Harper's Ferry:

I am in, with the greater part of my command, at the fortifications at Winchester. I have invested by about 16,000 rebels, and 30 pieces of artillery. They arrived in our works by storm at six o'clock on Sunday evening, and left all my guns on Sunday evening, and left with the whole of my command at one o'clock

on Monday morning, bringing away all my artillery and wagons, but was intercepted by an overwhelming force with artillery four miles this side of Winchester, on the Martinsburg road, and, after a desperate fight of two hours, I cut through. We were pursued by a large cavalry force, who picked up a number of my weary boys, I think my loss will not exceed 2,000 in killed, wounded, and missing.

DEFENCES OF LANCASTER COUNTY. IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE COLONEL COMMANDING. The Citizens to Report for Duty at Once Along the Line of the Susquehanna.

HEADQUARTERS OF DEFENCES OF LANCASTER COUNTY, June 16, 1863. NO. 1. The citizens of the townships of Fulton, Little Britain, Colerain, Bart, Sadbury, Eden, Paradise, Salisbury, Drummer, Providence, Strasburg, Leacock, Earl, Earl East and Earl West, shall rendezvous at Peach Bottom Ferry.

The citizens of the townships of Martic, Pequea, East and West Lampeter, shall rendezvous at McCall's Ferry. The citizens of Conestoga and Lancaster townships, shall rendezvous at Shenk's Ferry.

The citizens of Manor and Millersville, shall rendezvous at Safe Harbor. The citizens of Columbia borough, East and West Hempfield, Manheim, Manheim borough, Mount Joy township and borough, Warwick, Elizabeth and Bapho shall rendezvous at Columbus.

The citizens of Marietta, East and West Donegal and Conoy shall rendezvous at Marietta. The citizens of Garmanon, Brecknock, East Cocalico, West Cocalico, Clay, Ephrata and Lancaster city shall rendezvous in Lancaster city.

Each citizen shall provide his own arms and ammunition, until a sufficient supply of arms reaches this department, also his own rations for three days to be carried with him. Also, entrenching tools, either an axe, shovel or pick.

Officers will be assigned to the command of the several points, and will give the necessary directions. The line of the river from the Chester county line to York Furnace bridge, is placed under the command of Major Thaddeus Stevens, Jr., 122d P. V.

The line of the river from York Furnace Bridge to the line of Columbia borough, is placed under the command of Maj. R. W. Shenk, 185th, P. V. Headquarters at Safe Harbor. Columbia borough and the line of the river to Marietta is placed under the command of Major Hildeman, Headquarters at Columbia.

The line of the river from Marietta to the Dauphin county line is placed under the command of Lieut. Johnson, Co. H, 185th P. V. Citizens equipped and ordered as above are designed for the defence of the County, and may arrive at the places of rendezvous singly, in squads or companies, and report to the commanding officer of the line, who will report the same direct to the officer commanding defences.

By Command of EMLEN FRANKLIN, Col. Comd'g Defences of Lancaster County. THE PIRATES. THE PIRATE TACONY NEAR DELAWARE BAY—GUNBOATS SENT IN PURSUIT.

Lewis, (Del.), June 16. The rebel privateer Tacony, or Florida No. 2, was seen on the morning of the 14th (yesterday) north-east of Indian River Inlet, distant about fifty miles. The British schooner Arctic, which she boarded on the 13th, left the Breakwater yesterday and proceeded up.

The bay is well dotted with brig and schooner sails apparently in ballast trim, bound up. Wind light from northeast. AARON MARSHALL. New York, June 16.—The following steam gunboats left this port yesterday: The Seminole, Dal Chung, Virginia, Tuscarora, Kittanning and Adela. Four others follow to-day.

Several other steamers have been chartered by Admiral Pauley to join the pursuit of the private Tacony. MORE CAPTURES. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.] Lewis, Del. June 14.—This day I put a pilot on board the British schooner Arctic, Captain Patterson, from Port of Spain for Philadelphia. Capt. P. states that he was boarded on the 13th inst., Cape Henlopen bearing northwest, distant forty miles, by the rebel privateer Tacony, now styled Florida No. 2, who permitted me to proceed on account of being British.

The crew of the Confederate bark stated that they left Mobile six weeks ago, and sighted Cape Henlopen Light House 11th inst., on which day and the following they burned five vessels. The privateer shows no guns, and hoists the American ensign at her peak. Yours, &c., AARON MARSHALL.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.] Lewis, Del. June 14.—This day I put a pilot on board the British schooner Arctic, Captain Patterson, from Port of Spain for Philadelphia. Capt. P. states that he was boarded on the 13th inst., Cape Henlopen bearing northwest, distant forty miles, by the rebel privateer Tacony, now styled Florida No. 2, who permitted me to proceed on account of being British.

The crew of the Confederate bark stated that they left Mobile six weeks ago, and sighted Cape Henlopen Light House 11th inst., on which day and the following they burned five vessels. The privateer shows no guns, and hoists the American ensign at her peak. Yours, &c., AARON MARSHALL.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.] Lewis, Del. June 14.—This day I put a pilot on board the British schooner Arctic, Captain Patterson, from Port of Spain for Philadelphia. Capt. P. states that he was boarded on the 13th inst., Cape Henlopen bearing northwest, distant forty miles, by the rebel privateer Tacony, now styled Florida No. 2, who permitted me to proceed on account of being British.

The crew of the Confederate bark stated that they left Mobile six weeks ago, and sighted Cape Henlopen Light House 11th inst., on which day and the following they burned five vessels. The privateer shows no guns, and hoists the American ensign at her peak. Yours, &c., AARON MARSHALL.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.] Lewis, Del. June 14.—This day I put a pilot on board the British schooner Arctic, Captain Patterson, from Port of Spain for Philadelphia. Capt. P. states that he was boarded on the 13th inst., Cape Henlopen bearing northwest, distant forty miles, by the rebel privateer Tacony, now styled Florida No. 2, who permitted me to proceed on account of being British.

The crew of the Confederate bark stated that they left Mobile six weeks ago, and sighted Cape Henlopen Light House 11th inst., on which day and the following they burned five vessels. The privateer shows no guns, and hoists the American ensign at her peak. Yours, &c., AARON MARSHALL.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.] Lewis, Del. June 14.—This day I put a pilot on board the British schooner Arctic, Captain Patterson, from Port of Spain for Philadelphia. Capt. P. states that he was boarded on the 13th inst., Cape Henlopen bearing northwest, distant forty miles, by the rebel privateer Tacony, now styled Florida No. 2, who permitted me to proceed on account of being British.

The crew of the Confederate bark stated that they left Mobile six weeks ago, and sighted Cape Henlopen Light House 11th inst., on which day and the following they burned five vessels. The privateer shows no guns, and hoists the American ensign at her peak. Yours, &c., AARON MARSHALL.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.] Lewis, Del. June 14.—This day I put a pilot on board the British schooner Arctic, Captain Patterson, from Port of Spain for Philadelphia. Capt. P. states that he was boarded on the 13th inst., Cape Henlopen bearing northwest, distant forty miles, by the rebel privateer Tacony, now styled Florida No. 2, who permitted me to proceed on account of being British.

The crew of the Confederate bark stated that they left Mobile six weeks ago, and sighted Cape Henlopen Light House 11th inst., on which day and the following they burned five vessels. The privateer shows no guns, and hoists the American ensign at her peak. Yours, &c., AARON MARSHALL.

New Advertisements

WALL PAPER, BORDERES, &c., at last year's prices, at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, 18 Market street.

FOR Letter, Note and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes and all kind of STATIONERY, call at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, 18 Market street.

DEFEND YOURSELVES. A FEW BREATH LOADING RIFLES are for sale at the EAGLE WORKS.

FOR RENT. THE room formerly occupied by R. R. Barr and as a Daguerrotype Gallery. Enquire at 74 Market street.

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

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL. The steamship G. B. E. A. S. T. E. R. N., WALTER PATON, Commander, will be despatched.

FROM LIVERPOOL. FROM 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 & ASPENWALL, Agents, 64 South st., New York. GRAND PIC-NIC FOR THE Benefit of the Hope Fire Co. No. 2. AT HOFFMAN'S Woods, SATURDAY, JULY 4th, 1863.

Tickets.....75 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. j12-dtd LADIES' FANCY TRAVELLING BASKETS!

WITH a large assortment of MARKET, ROUND, SOBOOR, PAPER, KNIFE, WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. RECRUITS WANTED.

FOR 4TH REGIMENT, P. V. COL. T. H. GOOD, Commanding, Stationed at Key West, Florida. Apply to Lieut. W. W. GERTY, 2d Street, opposite Presbyterian Church.

[Patriot and Union, Ferry County Democrat, and American, Bloomfield, copy one month and send bill to this office for collection immediately.] m26-1m HORSES, WAGONS AND CARTS TO HIRE.

JOHN ALCORN, Broad street, West Harrisburg, is prepared to furnish Horses, Carts and Wagons to persons wishing hauling done. Digging of Cellars personally attended to. Hauling of any description promptly attended to. An order box for the accommodation of persons will be found in the TELEGRAPH Printing Office, where orders will be received. s18-3m JOHN ALCORN.

WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE SPRINGS, AT DOUBLING GAP, PENNA. Season Opens 15th of June. THESE SPRINGS are in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, 80 miles west of Harrisburg.

They are accessible from all the principal cities by Railroad to Harrisburg, thence by the Cumberland Valley Railroad to Newville; from Newville 15 miles good staging to the Springs. The stage is always in waiting upon the arrival of the cars at Newville.

Passengers leaving Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington in the morning can arrive at the Springs the same evening at 6 o'clock. The Hotel is commodious and comfortable, with Hot and Cold Baths attached, and extensive grounds for walks and amusements.

The long experience of the present Proprietor in Washington, D. C.) enables him to say, that it will be conducted in a manner to please all Visitors. Days: \$2 per day; \$12 per week; 4 weeks \$40. Children and servants half price. j8-d&w1m WANTED—A white nurse accustomed to the care of young children. Apply at E. M. POLLOCK'S, Market square. j16-3*