

New Advertisements.

THE UNION DISSOLVED. THIS is to certify that my wife, Sarah, has left my bed and board...

NOTICE TO THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA. HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, Harrisburg, June 17, 1863.

Special Order No. 1. Extract: 10. Captain Dodge, Chief Muster Officer, will at 9 A. M., the 18th inst., commence Muster...

Expected Attack on Columbus and Hickman. The Richmond Sentinel of Saturday says: "There is not a word from the south-west."

Commodore Stockton. TAMSON, June 18. At the request of Governor Parker, Commodore Stockton (who was appointed a major general last winter) has consented to take command of the division of the State militia...

HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFTS. LAST night about 2 o'clock the shop recently used as a shoe shop in State street, near Fifth, was entered from the back yard...

CATHCART & BRO. SHIPPED NO GOODS AWAY DURING THE PANIC. Consequently have a heavy stock to sell AS LOW AS EVER.

Wanted. At the residence of her husband, at Bigler & Witt's Steam Saw Mill, on the 18th inst. MARGARET MAYER, wife of John Mayer.

New Advertisements. WANTED. Two comfortable furnished rooms in a central part of the city, front room and back. Terms must be moderate.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. OFFENSIVE MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS. MURFREESBORO, June 18. Bragg has undoubtedly received reinforcements—three brigades, viz: Estes, Clayton and Churchill's.

PROCLAMATION. MAYOR'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, June 18, 1863. FOR the preservation of peace and good order in the city, it is enjoined on all keepers of retail liquor establishments and lager beer shops...

BOARD AT SARATOGA SPRINGS. WASHINGTON HALL, (late Mrs. Mason's) at the Springs, is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.

FOR RENT. THE room formerly occupied by R. B. Barr at a Daguerreotype Gallery. Require at 74 Market street. j14-1w

WANTED! CARPENTERS and CABINET MAKERS, at the EAGLE WORKS, Harrisburg. j12-2w

WANTED. An active young (single) man as Clerk. Inquire at office of UNITED STATES HOTEL. j17-3s

FOR Letter, Note and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes and all kind of STATIONERY, call at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, 18 Market street. j15

LARGE variety of Notions, just received, at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE. j15

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—A lot of very choice extra family flour, just received for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, my 20. Cor. Front and Market streets. j15

SALT, ground, alum, Ashford and dry, in large or small quantities, by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, 21 Market street. j15

GUARDS—White and brown, of all grades and prices. Call at NICHOLS & BOWMAN, 21 Market street. j15

WAR DEMOCRATS NO DEMOCRATS. In the speech of the Peace Convention in New York, Judge McCunn said: "Let us look upon War Democrats as worse than War Republicans."

CAPTURED AT LAST.—The redoubtable Jim Hummel, of New Berlin riot notoriety, was arrested on Sunday last, by Sergeant Kephart, and by him lodged in jail for safe keeping.

THE VALLANDIGHAM CONVENTION.—I heard a conservative, half an hour ago, in front of the Goodloe House, which illustrates the subservience of the Vallandigham delegate...

War Democrats No Democrats. In the speech of the Peace Convention in New York, Judge McCunn said: "Let us look upon War Democrats as worse than War Republicans."

CAPTURED AT LAST.—The redoubtable Jim Hummel, of New Berlin riot notoriety, was arrested on Sunday last, by Sergeant Kephart, and by him lodged in jail for safe keeping.

THE VALLANDIGHAM CONVENTION.—I heard a conservative, half an hour ago, in front of the Goodloe House, which illustrates the subservience of the Vallandigham delegate...

I have a son who was in the army. He fell wounded at Shiloh, and was taken prisoner. Powerless as he was, however, the rebels beat him over the head with a gun, and left him for dead...

Latest by Telegraph.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

THE REBEL BATTERIES SILENT.—BLAIR'S RECONNOISSANCE. HEADQUARTERS, WALNUT HILLS, Vicksburg, June 18. A ride along the lines develops no change in the position.

The enemy's batteries are silent on all sides, only a few riflemen firing. Our bombardment is maintained with continuous vigor, and we have more guns in position.

Gen. Blair's reconnoissance revealed no signs of the enemy within 30 miles. Every useful thing is destroyed for 50 miles around.

Gen. Breckinridge is said to be at Jackson. His position here is equal to 100,000 men. June 15.—Our batteries have slackened, and the enemy rarely replies.

Chaplain Eaton, superintendent of the contractors here, is making arrangements to withdraw to a safe place the large number of negroes and Union soldiers here.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

OFFENSIVE MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS. MURFREESBORO, June 18. Bragg has undoubtedly received reinforcements—three brigades, viz: Estes, Clayton and Churchill's.

Bragg has undoubtedly received reinforcements—three brigades, viz: Estes, Clayton and Churchill's. These, with Brown's brigade, of McCormick's division, left behind, form a new division of Stewart Hartle's corps.

In East Tennessee Bragg has a large force and is rapidly organizing for offensive operations. The exempted men, who have been burning saltpetre and nitre in East Tennessee, have been armed by Bragg to guard the rear of the army.

General Graves' brigade of North Carolina troops occupy Cumberland Gap. Bragg has issued an order threatening deserters. He says that all officers who leave without leave will, on the 20th of this month, be conscripted, and forced to serve in the ranks.

The lowest estimates give Bragg 40,000 men. Knoxville advises that Grant will undoubtedly take Vicksburg, then flank Jackson from below, capture Fort Hudson, and strike at Montgomery and Mobile at the same time.

Colonel Bradford, commanding the post of Knoxville, advises in the Evening Star of the United States army, escaped from the Knoxville jail on the 30th of May, where he had been confined on the charge of bridge burning.

By order of Governor Seymour, Col. Lefferts, with the 7th regiment, was directed to report to General Couch, at Harrisburg. Before his arrival at Philadelphia, he received the following order from Major General Halleck, which changed the programme:

HEADQUARTERS PHILADELPHIA, June 17. Sir:—You will proceed without delay to Baltimore, Md., and report the arrival of your regiment to Major General Robert C. Schenck, United States Volunteers, commanding the military department. Transportation is provided for your regiment via the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad.

By command of Major General Halleck, General Lefferts. C. S. RUFF, Lieut. Col., 8d Cav., U. S. A. Commanding at Philadelphia, Pa. This order was promptly met, and, after par-

In any suit brought under color of any law of the United States. What base truckling to expediency has been displayed by these Republican papers which affect to doubt the strict legality or constitutionality of the President's course in relation to Vallandigham!

When Butler was superseded by Banks, Leacock, trusting to the more lenient system of government then inaugurated, ventured back to New Orleans. He soon managed to attract attention, however, was arrested by order of General Banks, and on refusing to take the oath of allegiance, was again banished.

We trust that the loyal men of Pennsylvania will look to it that parties in this approaching fall campaign dodge no issue of the war in their platforms. If the Patriot and Union, in its present misrepresentation of the government, the Age in its half confessed peace doctrines, the Monitor of Kittanning, Bedford and half a dozen other interior towns, in their published opinions of this "unholy war," "abolition crusade," "unjust attempt to destroy the South," etc., etc., representing the views of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, as they are now supported by that party, their platform must take ground openly in favor of such sentiments.

There is another extract from the same paper: How to HOODWINK THE ENEMY.—The Troy office in Harrisburg thus announces the plot of concealment of the powder removed from Harrisburg: "We were informed on Saturday that the explosive ammunition, then in process of removal from the arsenal, was being sent principally to Dupont's powder works, Wilmington, Delaware, and so we announced it yesterday. We have since learned that the powder and shell were sent to the magazine in Swatara township, about two miles Southeast of this city, erected by Dupont for the accommodation of his customers in this part of the country."

How the Copperhead Convention Treats the Government. After the several nominations were made by the convalescence of copperheads on Tuesday evening, and while that notorious demagogue and rebel administration of our Government, a loyal, patriotic soldier, who had passed through the Mexican campaign, as well as the nine months' service, and who bears the scars of three honorable wounds—received in the service of his country, took occasion to manifest his disapproval of the sentiment of the ignoble speaker by saying: "No sooner does that a general clamor of 'put him out,' 'kill him,' 'break his neck,' &c., resounded throughout the hall, and a score of copperheads rushed upon the poor fellow and ejected him from the place."

The soldier but imitated the example of the copperheads, the factions into which they were divided in the Convention, having repeatedly hissed the sentiments of the leaders of the one or other faction. They exercised the privilege of hissing, but are not willing that others should exercise it.

This soldier declared that he had voted for Breckinridge, and had always been a Democrat until the party in his town fired a salute to the intelligence of the nomination of the notorious Vallandigham as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio.

This is just the kind of treatment the brave men who sacrifice all at the shrine of our beloved country must expect to receive when they exercise the Constitutional right of denouncing those whose sympathies are ever manifested with the enemies of our Government.

GEN. McCLELLAN AND GEN. FRANKLIN.—Gen. Simon Cameron at the Harrisburg meeting, on Monday night, advised the State authorities to place the State troops, now assembling, under the command of Gen. McClellan and Gen. Franklin, in whose ability as leaders the soldiers and the citizens have every confidence.

The above item has been sent all over the country by a well-known copperhead correspondent of the Associated Press. Gen. Cameron said no such thing. He remarked, on assuming the chair as President of the war meeting: "Gentlemen there is no time to civil about small matters. Time for action has arrived, I am willing to shoulder my musket as a private soldier for the defence of this State and city, under the lead of Gen. Franklin, M. O'Leiran, Couch or any other man who may be sent here to command us by the Government." This is all that was said about Generals, and when some gentleman arose inquiring how these men would be paid, the general replied that he would give his whole fortune for that purpose, and also that he would pay one whole regiment from this county at once.

In confirmation of our statement, we find a telegraphic dispatch in the Philadelphia papers, which contradicts the falsehoods completely. The dispatch reads: PHILADELPHIA, June 17. It is reported that you advised taking the command of the State troops from General Couch, and giving it to either General Franklin or McClellan. Is this true? If not, will you authorize me to contradict it?

REPLY OF GEN. CAMERON. HARRISBURG, June 18. My telegram of yesterday was handed to me last night. I authorize you to say that I made no such proposition.

Section fourth further provides that the order of the President, or any one acting by his authority, shall be deemed a sufficient plea in defence in any case of seizure, search, arrest or imprisonment before any United States Court.

It was reported from their manhood to us bravely to voluntarily sustain whilst we said shall publish the same published at a dispatch of yesterday, about the following, viz: "The rebel troops are still permitted to flaunt defiance in the faces of loyal men."

When Butler was superseded by Banks, Leacock, trusting to the more lenient system of government then inaugurated, ventured back to New Orleans. He soon managed to attract attention, however, was arrested by order of General Banks, and on refusing to take the oath of allegiance, was again banished.

We trust that the loyal men of Pennsylvania will look to it that parties in this approaching fall campaign dodge no issue of the war in their platforms. If the Patriot and Union, in its present misrepresentation of the government, the Age in its half confessed peace doctrines, the Monitor of Kittanning, Bedford and half a dozen other interior towns, in their published opinions of this "unholy war," "abolition crusade," "unjust attempt to destroy the South," etc., etc., representing the views of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, as they are now supported by that party, their platform must take ground openly in favor of such sentiments.

There is another extract from the same paper: How to HOODWINK THE ENEMY.—The Troy office in Harrisburg thus announces the plot of concealment of the powder removed from Harrisburg: "We were informed on Saturday that the explosive ammunition, then in process of removal from the arsenal, was being sent principally to Dupont's powder works, Wilmington, Delaware, and so we announced it yesterday. We have since learned that the powder and shell were sent to the magazine in Swatara township, about two miles Southeast of this city, erected by Dupont for the accommodation of his customers in this part of the country."

How the Copperhead Convention Treats the Government. After the several nominations were made by the convalescence of copperheads on Tuesday evening, and while that notorious demagogue and rebel administration of our Government, a loyal, patriotic soldier, who had passed through the Mexican campaign, as well as the nine months' service, and who bears the scars of three honorable wounds—received in the service of his country, took occasion to manifest his disapproval of the sentiment of the ignoble speaker by saying: "No sooner does that a general clamor of 'put him out,' 'kill him,' 'break his neck,' &c., resounded throughout the hall, and a score of copperheads rushed upon the poor fellow and ejected him from the place."

The soldier but imitated the example of the copperheads, the factions into which they were divided in the Convention, having repeatedly hissed the sentiments of the leaders of the one or other faction. They exercised the privilege of hissing, but are not willing that others should exercise it.

This soldier declared that he had voted for Breckinridge, and had always been a Democrat until the party in his town fired a salute to the intelligence of the nomination of the notorious Vallandigham as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio.

This is just the kind of treatment the brave men who sacrifice all at the shrine of our beloved country must expect to receive when they exercise the Constitutional right of denouncing those whose sympathies are ever manifested with the enemies of our Government.

GEN. McCLELLAN AND GEN. FRANKLIN.—Gen. Simon Cameron at the Harrisburg meeting, on Monday night, advised the State authorities to place the State troops, now assembling, under the command of Gen. McClellan and Gen. Franklin, in whose ability as leaders the soldiers and the citizens have every confidence.

The above item has been sent all over the country by a well-known copperhead correspondent of the Associated Press. Gen. Cameron said no such thing. He remarked, on assuming the chair as President of the war meeting: "Gentlemen there is no time to civil about small matters. Time for action has arrived, I am willing to shoulder my musket as a private soldier for the defence of this State and city, under the lead of Gen. Franklin, M. O'Leiran, Couch or any other man who may be sent here to command us by the Government." This is all that was said about Generals, and when some gentleman arose inquiring how these men would be paid, the general replied that he would give his whole fortune for that purpose, and also that he would pay one whole regiment from this county at once.

In confirmation of our statement, we find a telegraphic dispatch in the Philadelphia papers, which contradicts the falsehoods completely. The dispatch reads: PHILADELPHIA, June 17. It is reported that you advised taking the command of the State troops from General Couch, and giving it to either General Franklin or McClellan. Is this true? If not, will you authorize me to contradict it?

REPLY OF GEN. CAMERON. HARRISBURG, June 18. My telegram of yesterday was handed to me last night. I authorize you to say that I made no such proposition.

Section fourth further provides that the order of the President, or any one acting by his authority, shall be deemed a sufficient plea in defence in any case of seizure, search, arrest or imprisonment before any United States Court.

Section fourth further provides that the order of the President, or any one acting by his authority, shall be deemed a sufficient plea in defence in any case of seizure, search, arrest or imprisonment before any United States Court.

Section fourth further provides that the order of the President, or any one acting by his authority, shall be deemed a sufficient plea in defence in any case of seizure, search, arrest or imprisonment before any United States Court.

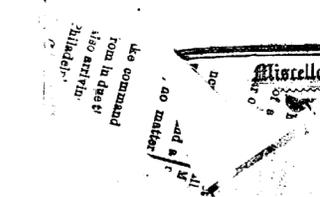
Section fourth further provides that the order of the President, or any one acting by his authority, shall be deemed a sufficient plea in defence in any case of seizure, search, arrest or imprisonment before any United States Court.

Section fourth further provides that the order of the President, or any one acting by his authority, shall be deemed a sufficient plea in defence in any case of seizure, search, arrest or imprisonment before any United States Court.

Section fourth further provides that the order of the President, or any one acting by his authority, shall be deemed a sufficient plea in defence in any case of seizure, search, arrest or imprisonment before any United States Court.

Section fourth further provides that the order of the President, or any one acting by his authority, shall be deemed a sufficient plea in defence in any case of seizure, search, arrest or imprisonment before any United States Court.

Section fourth further provides that the order of the President, or any one acting by his authority, shall be deemed a sufficient plea in defence in any case of seizure, search, arrest or imprisonment before any United States Court.



It was reported from their manhood to us bravely to voluntarily sustain whilst we said shall publish the same published at a dispatch of yesterday, about the following, viz: "The rebel troops are still permitted to flaunt defiance in the faces of loyal men."

When Butler was superseded by Banks, Leacock, trusting to the more lenient system of government then inaugurated, ventured back to New Orleans. He soon managed to attract attention, however, was arrested by order of General Banks, and on refusing to take the oath of allegiance, was again banished.

We trust that the loyal men of Pennsylvania will look to it that parties in this approaching fall campaign dodge no issue of the war in their platforms. If the Patriot and Union, in its present misrepresentation of the government, the Age in its half confessed peace doctrines, the Monitor of Kittanning, Bedford and half a dozen other interior towns, in their published opinions of this "unholy war," "abolition crusade," "unjust attempt to destroy the South," etc., etc., representing the views of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, as they are now supported by that party, their platform must take ground openly in favor of such sentiments.

There is another extract from the same paper: How to HOODWINK THE ENEMY.—The Troy office in Harrisburg thus announces the plot of concealment of the powder removed from Harrisburg: "We were informed on Saturday that the explosive ammunition, then in process of removal from the arsenal, was being sent principally to Dupont's powder works, Wilmington, Delaware, and so we announced it yesterday. We have since learned that the powder and shell were sent to the magazine in Swatara township, about two miles Southeast of this city, erected by Dupont for the accommodation of his customers in this part of the country."

How the Copperhead Convention Treats the Government. After the several nominations were made by the convalescence of copperheads on Tuesday evening, and while that notorious demagogue and rebel administration of our Government, a loyal, patriotic soldier, who had passed through the Mexican campaign, as well as the nine months' service, and who bears the scars of three honorable wounds—received in the service of his country, took occasion to manifest his disapproval of the sentiment of the ignoble speaker by saying: "No sooner does that a general clamor of 'put him out,' 'kill him,' 'break his neck,' &c., resounded throughout the hall, and a score of copperheads rushed upon the poor fellow and ejected him from the place."

The soldier but imitated the example of the copperheads, the factions into which they were divided in the Convention, having repeatedly hissed the sentiments of the leaders of the one or other faction. They exercised the privilege of hissing, but are not willing that others should exercise it.

This soldier declared that he had voted for Breckinridge, and had always been a Democrat until the party in his town fired a salute to the intelligence of the nomination of the notorious Vallandigham as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio.

This is just the kind of treatment the brave men who sacrifice all at the shrine of our beloved country must expect to receive when they exercise the Constitutional right of denouncing those whose sympathies are ever manifested with the enemies of our Government.

GEN. McCLELLAN AND GEN. FRANKLIN.—Gen. Simon Cameron at the Harrisburg meeting, on Monday night, advised the State authorities to place the State troops, now assembling, under the command of Gen. McClellan and Gen. Franklin, in whose ability as leaders the soldiers and the citizens have every confidence.

The above item has been sent all over the country by a well-known copperhead correspondent of the Associated Press. Gen. Cameron said no such thing. He remarked, on assuming the chair as President of the war meeting: "Gentlemen there is no time to civil about small matters. Time for action has arrived, I am willing to shoulder my musket as a private soldier for the defence of this State and city, under the lead of Gen. Franklin, M. O'Leiran, Couch or any other man who may be sent here to command us by the Government." This is all that was said about Generals, and when some gentleman arose inquiring how these men would be paid, the general replied that he would give his whole fortune for that purpose, and also that he would pay one whole regiment from this county at once.

In confirmation of our statement, we find a telegraphic dispatch in the Philadelphia papers, which contradicts the falsehoods completely. The dispatch reads: PHILADELPHIA, June 17. It is reported that you advised taking the command of the State troops from General Couch, and giving it to either General Franklin or McClellan. Is this true? If not, will you authorize me to contradict it?

REPLY OF GEN. CAMERON. HARRISBURG, June 18. My telegram of yesterday was handed to me last night. I authorize you to say that I made no such proposition.

Section fourth further provides that the order of the President, or any one acting by his authority, shall be deemed a sufficient plea in defence in any case of seizure, search, arrest or imprisonment before any United States Court.

Section fourth further provides that the order of the President, or any one acting by his authority, shall be deemed a sufficient plea in defence in any case of seizure, search, arrest or imprisonment before any United States Court.

Section fourth further provides that the order of the President, or any one acting by his authority, shall be deemed a sufficient plea in defence in any case of seizure, search, arrest or imprisonment before any United States Court.

Section fourth further provides that the order of the President, or any one acting by his authority, shall be deemed a sufficient plea in defence in any case of seizure, search, arrest or imprisonment before any United States Court.

Section fourth further provides that the order of the President, or any one acting by his authority, shall be deemed a sufficient plea in defence in any case of seizure, search, arrest or imprisonment before any United States Court.

Section fourth further provides that the order of the President, or any one acting by his authority, shall be deemed a sufficient plea in defence in any case of seizure, search, arrest or imprisonment before any United States Court.

Section fourth further provides that the order of the President, or any one acting by his authority, shall be deemed a sufficient plea in defence in any case of seizure, search, arrest or imprisonment before any United States Court.