The Daily Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Friday Evening, July 17, 1863

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the Army and the Navy of the United States victories on land and on the sea, so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be sustained, their Constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently restored.

But these victories have been accorded not without sacrifices of life, limb, health, and liberty, incurred by brave, loyal, and patriotic citizens. Domestic afflictions in every part of the country follow in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of His hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, therefore, be it known, That I do set apart Thursday, the 6th day of August next, to be observed as a day of national thanksgiving, praise, and prayer, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and in the forms approved by their own conscience, and render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things He has done in the nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents; to guide the counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our land all those who through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body or estate, and finally to lead the whole nation, through the paths of repentance and submission to the Divine will, back to the perfect enjoyment of Union and fraternal peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this, the 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

National Teachers' Association.

The assembling of the annual meeting of the National Teachers' Association, on Wednesday, Aug. 5th, 1863, is beginning to attract general attention, and promises to be one of the most important conventions of the same body of men ever held in this country. There was never more need of wise councils in public convention, than in the present crisis of our national affairs. As the temptations of the camp, and the looseness of morals of the soldier's life, tend to the depreciation of character and the ruination of manhood, so [illegible] of education as it is imparted to the masses by the public school system, for the good influence which can alone counteract the increase of such an evil. Hence the importance of such assemblages as the one about to be convened at Chicago. We all owe the cause of education the most earnest support, and we therefore cheerfully render every assistance in our power to secure the success of the National Teachers' Association.

Communications, seeking information in regard to the Teachers' National Convention, may be addressed to W. H. Wells, City Superintendent of Schools, Chicago; John D. Philbrick, Boston, and James Cruikshank, Albany, N. Y.

A Copperhead Plan of Reconstruction.

It is a favorite boast with such journals as have uniformly sustained the south in her acts of rebellion, that the reconstruction of the national Union can only be effected by leaving out entirely the New England States. In certain portions of the north-west, this proposition is calmly discussed by leading copperheads. It is alleged that, unless the south is assured of the acceptance on the part of the other States, of such a plan, reconstruction will never be achieved, and the northwest consequently isolated from "all the world and the rest of mankind," as the free navigation of the Mississippi will be refused to all States outside of the confederacy. When we look at the proposition in all its proportions, we can only see how much the south would gain by reconstruction on such a basis. Jeff Davis and his myrmidons would just secure all that they have yet failed to gain in battle, by such a reconstruction of the Union. The result could thus be stated: In the Senate the relative strength of each section would be *thirty* southern to *twenty-two* northern votes; in the House of Representatives *ninety* southern to *one hundred and thirteen* northern votes. Thus one House would be hopelessly gone, while twelve votes changed would give a southern majority in the other. It would not be difficult to engage these twelve votes, in support of any extreme southern measure, as long as the independent men of the north elect such representatives as he who is to vote for this district in the coming Congress. And still the plan looks plausible. "You have a majority in one House, we a majority in the other," say its supporters; and then they cooly ask, "What could be fairer?"

But mark the real working of the plan. This working is ably set forth in a pamphlet lately published by Robert Dale Owen, one of the ablest and most fearless Union men in the Southwest. We quote Mr. Owen's own words as follows:

"A free State applies for admission. The bill must pass the Senate. Will it pass? Slaveholders have to decide that question. Will they relinquish the balance of power which they hold in their grasp? While they retain their reasons? Never! A slave State for every free State admitted; that will be the rule. The controlling majority in the Senate, therefore, perpetual.

"Think, next, of the nominations by the President—a President of course, who believes in the justice, and in the perpetual duration of negro slavery—for none other will be suffered to take his seat; nominations of Cabinet officers; of Foreign Ministers and Consuls; of Judges of the Supreme Court; of Generals in the army; of men to all lucrative Postoffices; of Registers and Receivers, and all the long list of other nominations to offices in the gift of the President and confirmatory by the Senate. Will the name of one man pass the ordeal who thinks human servitude a sin or an evil, or who believes that "slavery is in the course of ultimate extinction?"

Such are the plans of reconstruction which we daily hear advocated by leading copperheads in our own midst. When thus exposed, can they be endorsed by loyal men?

The Element Composing the Mobs of New York.

After carefully reading the reports detailing the enormities of the New York mob—and comparing the evidence as it came to us through the columns of the New York press, we are satisfied that a powerful element of the mob in question, was composed of ignorant and impulsive foreign Germans and Irish. This fact, however, is no evidence that the Germans or the Irish as a class, were identified with the outrages of the New York mob; but it is a proof of the extent to which bad men can control the ignorant, and evidence, too, of the evil results of passion when fired by bad whisky and controlled by worse counsel. The Democratic leaders who control the mob in New York, have no regard for the poor dupes who execute their bloody plans. After the sanguinary work has been finished—after the mob has defied the law and menaced the social order and personal security of the community, the very men who first gave incentive to its fury, are the first to denounce the actors in the crime, leaving such as these to the clutches of the law, while they, themselves, secure in their social position, above all charge in their impassive identification with the wrong, can reap whatever benefit there is to be derived from such demonstrations, and have themselves hooted abroad as the great leaders of the people of a great city. This is now Fernando Wood's position. It is the position of Gov. Seymour, as well as that of every Democratic leader in the city or State of New York. They imagine that they have used the mob to intimidate their partizan opponents. They dream that the men in power will accept the bloody orgies of the desperate and ignorant frequenters of the purlieus of New York, as a demonstration of the people, as an evidence of virtuous indignation against what they turbulently denounce as an unjust and an impracticable law. The mob, after it has done its work, and made its mark in the blood of the people and the ashes of the city, can be shot down in the path of its wrong. That is no business of the instigators of the riot. Their business is to achieve power, to gather capital for party purposes; while the dupes, the rash and the ignorant, are left to the penalties of the law, or the more terrible punishment which the necessities of the crisis at the moment demand. The homes of the poor wretches who conduct the business of their leaders, may be made thus destitute—the homes of their victims may be left to utter ruin, and the nation itself may be menaced with new danger, so that party and the ambition of demagogues are subserved.

In every instance, and frequently as if by long contemplated design, the homes and property of highly respected loyal men were only assailed, sacked and destroyed. A mob, in the wild excitement of the hour of its triumph and power, has not time to discriminate. It is not reasonable to suppose that such a mob will deliberately discriminate in the destruction of certain property, unless it is controlled in its action by deliberate preparation. This undoubtedly was the case with the New York mob. It destroyed only the property of loyal men. It did not attack the New York *Herald* or the *Express* offices, but it did attack the *Tribune* establishment. If this is not proof that the whole affair was a premeditated purpose to attack the Government through the property and persons of its loyal supporters, then the mob had no object in view but the gratification of a passion to revolt. But this evidence is too clear, and while copperhead Democracy survives, the atrocities of the New York mob will remain on record as the proof of its affinities with traitors.

The lesson inculcated by the mob at New York, will have its effect all over the country. Although, for a time, the tumultous ravings of desperate men interferred with the operations of the law, that law has been vindicated, its purpose left unimpaired, and those who opposed it, made to suffer. True, innocent people have also suffered. But even with this in its favor, with a mighty city almost paralyzed, and the authorities confronted with the most stupendous dangers on all sides, the mob did not triumph, the law is still the same in power and force, and it will go into operation despite the machinations of Wood, Seymour & Co.

—We submit this lesson, drawn from the New York mobs, to the people all over the country. Nothing has been gained by that saturnalia. If any wrong exists, it is the wrong which flows from such demonstrations. If any suffering is imposed upon any set of men, it is that which springs from the passions of men engaged in such riots. Half the energy which was displayed in opposing the law and creating such disturbances, if used in a legitimate and proper manner for the suppression of rebellion, would restore peace to the country, and abolish the necessity of a draft. Let those who contemplate engaging in similar outrages, remember this fact.

The National Thanksgiving.

The Proclamation of the President setting apart Thursday, the 6th day August, for a day of National thanksgiving, praise and prayer will find a ready response in the breasts of the loyal millions of the North. Our stupendous victories in the Southwest, our happy deliverance from the horrors of a rebel invasion of the North, and the evident decay of the rebellion under the terrific blows so fast and heavily dealt upon it, have given us good cause to be thankful to Him who holds the world as in the hollow of His hand. The earnest and touching words of the President are the language of every loyal heart, and we trust and believe that the observance of the day so set apart will be universal, for the occasions of thanksgiving are specific and manifold:

I. Every rebel army is this day in full flight before a victorious Union force. Meade is pursuing the remnant of Lee's army in Virginia. Rosecrans has driven Bragg from Tennessee. Grant has captured Pemberton's army at Vicksburg. Banks has captured the rebel forces under Gardner at Port Hudson. Prentiss, having defeated Price and Marmaduke at Helena, is pursuing them through Arkansas. And Sherman is in pursuit of Johnston in Mississippi.

II. Since the first of July the rebels have been vanquished at Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Helena and Port Hudson, over fifty thousand prisoners have been captured, and the rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners exceeds eighty thousand men.

III. The rebels are now besieged at Charleston. All their works on Morris Island except two batteries have been captured, and with the taking of these, which is regarded as certain, if not already accomplished, Sumter must fall.

IV. Finally. The Mississippi river is now open from its source to the Gulf of Mexico.—The dispatches from Gen. Banks, announcing the fall of Port Hudson, came to Washington from New Orleans by way of the Mississippi.

Professor McCoy.

We notice by our southwestern exchanges, that Professor M'Coy is addressing large concourses of people in that region, in support of the war and defence of the Government. At Nashville, on the 4th of July, Professor McCoy delivered one of his splendid orations, which is referred to by the journals of that city as having been unsurpassed by any similar effort ever made in Tennessee. During the course of his oration Professor McCoy related the following, which we think will be gratifying information, so far as the fortitude of the patriot is concerned, to many of our readers:

Professor McCoy stated an as illustration of the spirit of self-sacrifices in which the cause of the country should be supported, an example which would remind every one of the case of Charles Carrol, of Carrolton. The President's Proclamation, against which so many revolted, who never owned a slave in the world, had not shaken the loyalty of the largest slave-holder in the world. Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, who owned thirteen thousand slaves, was, at this moment, rotting in the Libby Prison, at Richmond, because of his loyalty to the National Government of Washington. Gov. Aiken said, in substance, (and three Colonels, now in this audience, will vouch for it): "Perish my claims to thirteen thousand slaves; but save—oh save the Government of my Country.—*Nashville Union.*

—Professor McCoy is at the present time making a tour of the State of Ohio, addressing vast assemblages of people and doing a large amount of good.

Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association.

The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association meets at Reading, Berks county, Tuesday, August 4, 1863, and continues three days.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES.

TUESDAY, 10 o'clock, A. M. 1st. Organization. 2d. Miscellaneous.

AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock. 3d. Address by the President, Azariah Smith, Esq. 4th. Report: Subject, Illustrated science in our schools, by F. McKee, of Allegheny county. 5th. Discussion: Subject, What are the prominent objects of text books, and to what extent should they be used?

EVENING, 8 o'clock. 6th. Address by Prof. S. D. Hillman, of Dickinson College. Subject, Natural Science. 7th. Miscellaneous business.

WEDNESDAY, 8½ o'clock, A. M. 1st. Discussion: Subject, Should a military spirit be encouraged among the pupils of our schools? 2d. Report: Subject, How to teach the English tongue, by [illegible] trout, of Berks county.

AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock, P. M. 3d. Report: Subject, Should pupils who attend school six hours a day be required to study at home, by E. B. Weaver, of Lancaster county. 4th. Discussion: Subject, To what extent should gymnastic exercises be introduced into the schools?

EVENING, 8 o'clock. 5th. Address by ——. 6th. Poem by Annie F. Kent, of Chester county.

THURSDAY, 8½ o'clock, A. M. 1st. Election of officers and Report of Executive Committee. 2d. Discussion: Subject, What is the philosophy of illustration?

AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock. 3d. Report; Subject, The study of History and Geography in the Common Schools, by W. F. Wyers, of West Chester. 4th. Discussion: Subject, Should Vocal Music be taught in the public schools? 5th. General Business.

EVENING, 8 o'clock. Social meeting. Addresses by the State Superintendent and others.

A local committee consisting of J. T. Valentine, J. S. Ermentrout, Washington Boat, John Barnes and J. H. Stewart, has been appointed to provide accommodations for boarding. Arrangements will be made, if possible, with the principal railroads, by which members of the convention will be conveyed to and from Reading at reduced rates.

The County Superintendents and friends of education in *every county in the State*, are requested to call attention to this meeting through the medium of local papers and educational organizations.

SMEDLEY DARLINGTON,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

ERCILDOUN, June 24, 1863.

A Few Plain Questions.

Written for the Telegraph.]

Is this a war for the rich?
Is it a war for negroes?
Who pay the taxes to conduct the war?
Is it not those whose incomes exceed $600?
Does $300 relieve from the draft? If men are not raised by the first draft, $300 more must be paid to exempt from each subsequent draft.

If money and not men is alone raised, and the South prevail and slavery is established in the Free States, who will suffer most? Cannot Northern capitalists purchase negro slaves with the same capital as well as Southerners, and employ slaves in coal, railroad, iron and other companies. What will then become of laborers now employed as blacksmiths, stone masons, bridge and other heavy buildings? Will capitalists pay from $1 to $2 per day for their labor when the interest on the price of a negro slave is but from $40 to $60 per year? It is not then the free negroes, for they cannot compete with freemen of the North, that our workmen have to dread, but the establishment of slave labor which will, as it has ever done, destroy not only free labor, but the noble institutions springing from and fostered by it for the dissemination of learning, arts and the amelioration of the human race. No better argument is necessary than a contrast of these institutions, North and South.

B——P.

SOLDIER STABBED AND ROBBED.—A soldier, named Frederick Helmbold, belonging to the one hundred and fifty-seventh Pennsylvania regiment, was brought to the Central guard house on Sunday morning, in an almost insensible condition, having been found near the depot by some of the police. He stated that he had been attacked by a party of sailors, who stabbed him in the arm, and knocked him down. In attempting to defend himself he was also stabbed in the foot, the weapon making an ugly wound.

While lying in the street in an insensible condition, one of the city passenger cars ran over him, mashing his arm in a shocking manner. The services of a surgeon were called in, and Helmbold was made as comfortable as possible, although the doctor states he may yet have to lose his arm.

The ruffians also robbed Helmbold of about forty dollars and a watch. It is to be hoped the officers of the law will soon have the wretches in custody.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Latest by Telegraph.

THE NEW YORK RIOT.

The Call for a Meeting by Archbishop Hughes a Hoax.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. KILPATRICK

A TERRIBLE FIGHT LAST NIGHT.

A Number of the Rioters Killed, Wounded and Captured.

HEMP IN DEMAND.

NEW YORK, July 17.

The placard posted about the streets last night, requesting persons to congregate this afternoon at Archbishop Hughes' residence was an unmitigated and senseless hoax, got up by sympathizers with the rioters.

Gen. Kilpatrick arrived here last evening, and a force of cavalry is to be immediately organized for mounted patrol.

From the military movements which have been quietly made this morning, there will be but little opportunity for the rioters to carry out their hellish designs to-day, any attempt at which will meet with a most terrible check.

The 152 New York regiment arrived at midnight.

The last fight of consequence between the military and the rioters took place last night near 29th street, where a military force had been sent to drive away the scoundrels who were plundering houses in that vicinity. The mob concentrated their forces and the military withdrew. Nearly every house for three or four blocks on both sides of the street was filled with a mob, who fired bullets, stones and other missiles upon the soldiers. Fifteen members of the 5th company of the Seventh regiment are reported to have been killed by stones and brick bats. Seven hundred regulars were sent as a reinforcement, when a terrible battle took place.

Eleven rioters were killed and eighteen wounded and thirty-five taken prisoners. Two of the mob were run through with bayonets. Fifteen more rioters were captured last night on the west side of the town and the police are constantly bringing them in. Hemp is in demand.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Favorable Reports from the Army at Vicksburg.

SHERMAN PURSUING JOHNSTON.

COMPLETE ROUTE OF THE REBELS.

MEMPHIS, July 17.

The reports from the army at Vicksburg are all favorable.

Sherman was pursuing Johnston with every prospect of destroying his entire army.

General Dodge, at Corinth, reports that he routed the rebel forces under Forrest and Biffles, and had been scouring the country north of his lines, wounding and capturing quite a number.

Grierson's cavalry scouts report that Colonel Bissell with 300 men and four pieces of artillery, were at Coldwater Station, and Chalmers at Panola.

A letter received from Chalmers states that Johnston has been fighting near Jackson, and was falling back. Richardson is still in the country north of here enforcing the conscription. Gen. Dodge will attend to him.

THE RETREAT OF LEE.

His Army Moving Toward Culpepper.

HIS RETREAT VERY CONFUSED.

Our Cavalry Looking After H's Trains.

The Wounded at Gettysburg.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 16.

Surgeon Gen. Hammond left to-day for Gettysburg to look after the wounded there. About 5,000 Union and 6,000 rebel wounded yet remain in the hospitals in that vicinity. They are being removed as rapidly as possible to Northern cities. Supplies of all kinds are plenty.

Persons from the vicinity of Leesburg report that Lee's headquarters, yesterday morning, were at Bunker Hill, half way between Martinsburg and Winchester. The advance of his army had then reached the latter place, the rear being at Martinsburg.

The rebel army, which is massed between these two places, though somewhat disorganized by the hurried retreat, is still in good fighting condition. Rebel officers say that Lee will not make another stand this side of Richmond, unless attacked by Gen. Meade. He has sent his trains down the Shenandoah valley to Culpepper, and is following rapidly in the same direction with his army. Before this is in print it is probable that our cavalry will have "gobbled" a portion of the rebel train.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 16—11½ P. M.—From undoubted authority I learn that a large body of our cavalry, who crossed the river yesterday in pursuit of the rebels, are now occupying all the passes of South Mountain as far south as Chester Gap.

From the same source I have it that the head of the enemy's column was this morning at Front Royal, and the entire rebel army were moving down the Valley as rappidly as possible, their cavalry, artillery, infantry and baggage trains mixed up in utter confusion—no military order or discipline being apparent. A portion of our cavalry were close on their heels, and, whenever an opportunity offered, were harrassing them in a manner exceedingly annoying.

Other portions of our cavalry are in the mountains between Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and are hourly bringing in hundreds of deserters and willing prisoners. Yesterday over three hundred were brought in.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 16.—The *National Republican* says a cavalry and artillery force was ordered two days since, by Gen. Heintzelman, to make a reconnoisance through the Shenandoah Valley, and returned yesterday morning. The commander, Col. Lowell, found very few rebels in the valley. He discovered that Ashby's Gap was held by between 300 and 400 rebels. He charged upon them and drove them out, and held the place, capturing a rebel adjutant general and several other officers and privates.

The Draft in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 16.

The quota in this city has been filled to day. Everything passed off quietly, and the names of many of the drafted men were received with applause. Many prominent citizens, including a number of professional men, are among those conscripted. The draft in this district will be closed to-morrow.

Arrival of Prisoners at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 17.

Four hundred rebels arrived this morning from Hagerstown and were placed in the city jail. There is no room for them anywhere else in this city. Arrangements have been made to receive 500 at the jail.

Arrival of Vallandigham at Niagara Falls.

BUFFALO, July 15.

Vallandigham arrived at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, this morning.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

The inactive condition of the breadstuffs market noted for some time past still continues, but supplies come forward slowly and prices remain without essential change. In flour the sales for export are 800 bbls. good Ohio extra family at $6 25@5 31¼ per bbl., and 500 half bbls. on private terms. The sales to the retailers and bakers take a wide range, say from $5 50 up to $8 per bbl. for common and fancy lots. Nothing doing in rye flour; it is offered at $4 50. In corn meal nothing doing.

There is not much wheat offering but the article is dull and 5 cents per bushel lower. Saless of 6,000 bushels red at $1 40 afloat, and small lots of white at $1 50 to 1 60. There is but little rye here and Pennsylvania commands $1 03@1 05. Corn is dull at 86 cents for yellow; 1,500 bushels mixed western sold at 80 cents. Oats are in better demand and have advanced. Sales of 1,500 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware at 78 cents, and small lots at 80 cents. Prices of barley and malt are nominal. Whisky is unchanged. Small sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio barrels at 17@47½ cents, and drudge at 46 cents.

New Advertisements

WANTED!

A GOOD SERVANT, white or colored, who understands household duties, and is a good cook, &c. One answering the above can find a home at No. 5 Locust street, near Front. jy17-tf

FOR SALE.

TWO SMALL HOUSES. Apply at
MILLER'S GROCERY,
jy17-1t* East State Street.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a girl to do general housework. Must bring best of city reference. Apply at once at the store of
NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
jy17-3t Cor. Front and Market sts.

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Managers of the Harrisburg and Middletown Turnpike Road Company have this day declared a Dividend of two per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
RUD. F. KELKER,
Treasurer, No. 5 South Front street.
Harrisburg, July 13, 1863. jy17-6t

ATTENTION!

SUBSTITUTES FOR DRAFTED PERSONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, D. C., July 12th, 1863.
CIRCULAR, No. 44.

To answer inquiries made to this office it is announced:

First. Any drafted person paying three hundred dollars under section 13 of the enrollment act is thereby exempt from further liability under that draft, but not from any subsequent draft.

Second. Any drafted person furnishing an acceptable substitute is exempt from military service, for the period for which said substitute is mustered into the service.

Third. A substitute once mustered into the service cannot be drafted while in service.

Fourth. A drafted man cannot pay commutation money or present a substitute after he has reported himself to the Board of Enrollment for examination.

Fifth. Men who on the 3d of March, 1863, were in the miltary service of the United States as substitutes under the draft of 1862, and whose terms of service have since expired, are not liable to the present draft, but the persons for whom they were substituted are liable to draft the same as though they had not been drafted or furnished substitutes under the draft of last year.

Sixth. In serving the notices as required by circular No. 42 from this office, a reasonable time to report shall in each case be granted by the board of enrollment to men in State service, who have been or may be drafted.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
14TH DISTRICT,
Harrisburg, Pa., July 17, 1863.

The attention of the citizens of the 14th Enrolling District of Pennsylvania is directed to the above Circular from the War Department of the United States.

JNO. KAY CLEMENT,
Capt. and Provost Marshal, 14th District.
jy17-3tawtf

AN IMPORTANT BOOK

FOR

Volunteer Company Officers.

"WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT."

THE COMPANY CLERK!

JUST PUBLISHED,

SHOWING

How and when to make out all the Returns, Reports, Rolls, and other papers, and what to do with them; how to keep all the Books, Records, and Accounts, required in the administration of a Company, Troop or Battery, in the Army of the United States.

By Captain August V. Kautz, 6th U. S. Cavalry, Colonel 2d Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

12mo. Cloth, $1; leather flexible, $1 25.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS,
6TH DIVISION, 16TH ARMY CORPS,
COLUMBUS, Ky., June 28, 1863.

CIRCULAR.

"The attention of Company Officers is called to a work lately published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, entitled

"THE COMPANY CLERK, &c.,

"This work can be purchased at the bookstores in Columbus, Cairo, St. Louis, &c., and all officers in the volunteer service are recommended to acquaint themselves with its very valuable and neceessary information.

"By order of Brig. General Asboth.

"T. H. HARRIS, Asst. Adj. General.

☞ The work may be purchased of booksellers generally, or will be forwarded by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price, by the publishers. GEO. BERGNER,
jy13 6td Harrisburg, Pa.

WANTED—A One-horse Wagon, light, 2 or 3 spring, covered, either to buy or hire.
KELKER & BRO.,
Hardware Store, 2d st. and Market square.
jy16-2t*

New Advertisements.

PROCLAMATION;

WHEREAS, the Honorable JOHN J. PEARSON, President of the Court of Common Pleas in the Twelfth Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, and the Hon. SAMUEL LANDIS and Hon. MOSES R. YOUNG, Associate Judges in Dauphin county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of May, 1863, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Harrisburg, for the county of Dauphin, and to commence on the 4TH MONDAY OF AUGUST NEXT, being the 24TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1863, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coronor, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of the said county of Dauphin, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own rememb ances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Dauphin county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Harrisburg, the 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1863, and in the eighty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

J. D. BOAS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE
Harrisburg, July 17, 1863. jy17-d&wtd

WANTED

SEVERAL machinists at the
[jy16-4t] EAGLE WORKS.

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED from the Farmers' Hotel, one Dark Brown Horse, fifteen hands high, about four years old. He is a natural pacer, but is not broke and is hard to ride under the saddle. The above reward will be paid for the horse delivered at the above stand.
jy16-d3t* L. SARGENT.

WANTED.—Two moulders, one blacksmith and one or two good wood workmen, at T. H. Willson & Co's Machine shop, at the corner of State and Filbert streets, Harrisburg. jy15-d3t

WANTED—A HOUSE or rooms suitable for a small family. Rent paid monthly or quarterly in advance. Enquire at
jy14 3t THIS OFFICE.

TO ALL WHO MAY BE DRAFTED.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1863.
CIRCULAR, No 43

THE following extracts from laws of the United States, now in force, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Section 12, of the Enrolment act, after directing how the draft shall be conducted, says: "And the person so drawn shall be notified of the same within ten days thereafter, by a written or printed notice, to be served personally, or by leaving a copy at the last place of residence, requiring him to appear at a designated place of rendezvous to report for duty."

Section 13, of the Enrolment act, contains the following: "And any person failing to report after due service of notice, as herein prescribed, without furnishing a substitute, or paying the required sum therefor, shall be deemed A DESERTER, and shall be arrested by the Provost Marshal, and sent to the nearest military post *for trial by court-martial*, unless, upon proper showing that he is not liable to do military duty, the Board of Enrolment shall relieve him from the draft."

The 20th Article of War contains the following: "All officers and soldiers * * convicted of having deserted, shall *suffer* DEATH, or such other punishment as by sentence of court-martial shall be inflicted."

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 14TH DISTRICT,
Harrisburg, Pa., July 13th, 1863

THOSE WHO MAY BE DRAFTED, and the public generally, are directed to study the above order, and be guided and governed by it; as SEC. 13 of the ENROLMENT ACT will be rigidly enforced in the 14th District of Pennsylvania.

JOHN KAY CLEMENT,
Captain and Provost Marshal,
jy13d3tawtf] 14th District Pennsylvania.

SECOND ANNUAL PIC-NIC

OF THE

PAXTON FIRE COMPANY,

Will be held at

HAEHNLEN'S WOODS,

ON SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863.

TICKETS.....25 CENTS.

WEBER'S unexcelled string band has been engaged for the occasion, and a pleasant treat is in store for all those who may favor the woods with a visit on that day. Nothing shall be left undone, or no pains spared to make it *the* pic nic of the season, and nothing to prevent all from enjoying themselves in a pleasant and proper manner. Omnibuses and conveyances will leave different points of the city for the woods every fifteen minutes.

No improper characters will be admitted on the grounds. A sufficient police force will be on the ground to preserve order.

Committee of Arrangements:—David Crawford, B. J. Shoop, Wm. H. Eberly, David L. Fortna, George Fearster, John J. Zimmerman, John H. Haller. jy14 td

HAMS!!!

20,000 LBS.—Composed of the following brands, just received:

NEWBOLD'S, *celebrated.*
NEW JERSEY, *selected.*
EVANS AND SWIFT'S, *superior.*
MICHINER'S EXCELSIOR, *canvassed.*
MICHINER'S EXCELSIOR, *not encanvassed.*
IRON CITY, *canvassed.*
IRON CITY, *not canvassed.*
PLAIN HAMS, *strictly prime.*
COUNTRY HAMS, *very fine.*

Each ham sold will be guaranteed as represented. WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

NOTICE.

STATE LIBRARY ROOMS,
HARRISBURG, JULY 11, 1863.

PARTIES in possession of books belonging to the Pennsylvania State Library are requested to retain the same until the Library is rearranged and open to the public, of which due notice will be given. WIEN FORNEY,
jy11 dtf State Librarian.

No. 1.

WANTED.—Local and Traveling Agents in every town or county. Circulars, with Testimonials of Clergymen and Scientific men, in regard to the business, sent free.
ISAAC HALE, JR., & Co.
je24-d8w Newburyport, Mass.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!!—A large invoice of coal oil, which we offer very low, at less than manufacturer's present price, just received and for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
je24 Cor. Front and Market sts.

MACKEREL.—A Prime lot of Mackerel just received and for sale very low, in barrels, in halves, quarters, &c., by
NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
jy15 Corner Front and Market Sts.

HAMS!—Canvassed Hams of every choice brand in market, for sale in large or small quantities, by NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
jy15 Corner Front and Market Sts.

HAMS.—A large invoice of canvassed and uncanvassed hams, of every choice brand in market. Each ham warranted in good order. For sale very low by
NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
ap27 Corner Front and Market Sts.