

Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before u With Freedom's soll beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

OUR PLATFORM

THE UNION-THE CONSTITUTION-AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG , PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, August 13, 1861.

THE PATRIOT AND UNION.

AN OLD SONG TO A NEW TUNE.

The organ of the Breckinridge faction in the distracted organization of the Democratic party, and the mouth piece of the secret traitors who still indulge the hope that the rebellion of their southern political allies will succeed, burns and froths and sweats this morning in a fearful agony of indignation, at what it considers the extremes of the TELEGRAPH It has gone so far as to place prominently at the head of its columns a quotation from one of our editorials. containing a truth more sublime than any that has heretofore adorned the same space, and yet it seeks to use this glorious truth as a missile of injury against the Republican party, the people at large and the loval men who are struggling to rescue the Union from the danger of a rebellion. A plain Saxon sentiment in favor of liberty-a bold and manly avowal that the institution of slavery and that of freedom could not exist in narmony on the same soil. is considered by the saint and the sinner of the Patriot to be the most outrageous declaration that could possibly be coupled with language They madly protest against the sentiment that the antagonism of right and wrong is eternal. because they have lived by the wrong and the neutralization of the right. They object to the truth that as long as slavery exists on this hem isphere there can be no peace, because the moment the institution of slavery has lost its power and influence, the prestige and force of the Democratic party are lost forever. On this point we have history to bear us out. In all the great elections resulting triumphantly for the Democratic party, they have been borne aloft by the votes of the slave-holding states, while the slave-holders themselves have controlled every Democratic administration that has wielded power since the formation of the Constitution. It was not only a power in the government, but slavery actually was fast becoming a lever in society, by which its advocates hoped eventually to make it predominate in all our interests. If a sentiment in favor of freedom was uttered by a professor in a northern college, southern students at once seceded, and the professor was incontinently pronounced an abolitionist. If a northern preacher prayed that liberty might become universal, he was sure to be pointed at as a fanatic by our southern brethren. If a northern or western member of Congress insisted that the political rights of the property in slaves should not be made para- this Mann, where he can engage in unraveling misrepre, ent public sentiment in our own mount to all other taxable property, he was the guilt of those accused of petty larceny, as mid-t, and create impressions abroad that lead either challenged to mortal combat by a repressible to Minighty God for the by the Navy Department, and her challenged to mortal combat by a repressible to Almighty God for the by the Navy Department, and her challenged to mortal combat by a repressible to Minighty God for the by the Navy Department, and her challenged to mortal combat by a repressible to Minighty God for the by the Navy Department, and her challenged to mortal combat by a repressible to Minighty God for the by the Navy Department, and her challenged to mortal combat by a repressible to Minighty God for the by the Navy Department, and her challenged to mortal combat by a repressible to Minighty God for the by the Navy Department, and her challenged to mortal combat by a repressible to Minighty God for the by the Navy Department, and her challenged to mortal combat by a repressible to Minighty God for the by the Navy Department, and her challenged to mortal combat by a repressible to Minighty God for the by the Navy Department, and her challenged to mortal combat by a repressible to Minighty God for the by the Navy Department, and her challenged to mortal combat by a repressible to Minighty God for the by the Navy Department, and her challenged to mortal combat by a repressible to Minighty God for the by the Navy Department of the latest the challenged to mortal combat by a repressible to Minighty God for the latest the challenged to Minighty God for the latest t denounced after the cowardly manner of the for a holy cause, is not the arena for this Mann. northern dough face, until the right of petition | There he would be out of his element. Let and the freedom of speech became privileges him give up a sword that he cannot wield, and this community have long since pronounced almost dependent on the courtesy of the Democratic majorities that then ruled in Congress. No set of men are more familiar with this condition of affairs than those who now control the about as reliable and consistent Republicans as Patrict and Union. They were participants in Messrs. Barrett and M'Dowell are considered rethe patronage which grew out of this servile liable and consistent Democrats, by a wing of obedience to the political mandates of the slave that party which once rallied to the call of interest us all to the extent of our hopes here power. They crawled on their knees before the | Douglas. The very frauds which the Cincinnati hand that was smiting and blighting the independence and the interests of the great free north, and when the wrongs of our own people | fused to encourage the frauds of a few Cincinamounted to the ruin of the country, the Patriot still persisted in its defence of slavery, and its his aid to bring reproval upon a Department of proprietors were only forced into silence by the this Government, he or his friends cannot aummary vengeance on their persons and pro-

We submit to the judgment of the people, the causes which incited the mobs of the south the rebellion that they may thus contribute to bors. the power of slavery and at the same time if it advanced their political ends, make slaves alavery? If they are not in favor of acknowlrett and McDowell to answer. We leave them

infamy which seems so becoming for their ex-

COL. WILLIAM B. MANN.

The Sunday Transcript in its last issue, at a cost of "ten cents per line," attempted to defend Col. William B. Mann, and hold other men besides himself, responsible for his military failure and personal incompetency as a commanding officer. Mr. Mann may be an excellent prosecutor in the Quarter Sessions, and he may also understand how to control and suborn a corps of police officers, but when he undertook to lead a regiment, he essayed a work beyond his vocation, and assumed a duty which he could and has not discharged. Nor is Mr. Mann the only Colonel who has failed to come up to the standard essential to the success of a soldier. Others, we are forced to admit, have failed like himself, but unlike him, they have swallowed their disappointment for future digestion, and have not attempted to hold imen. entirely irresponsible, to account for what could only be attributed to their own deficiency. In this respect, the friends and advocates of Mr. Mann have made a mistake which will expose most palpably the wrongs which they complain of as having been forced on him, to be in re ality wrongs of his own creation, and errors which every man of over-weaning ambition is sure to commit.

So far as the Secretary of War is concerned, the Transcript only desired to manufacture sensation for its fallen hero, when it sought to connect Col. Mann's failure with a presumed opposition that Secretary Cameron should have waged against him. . This presumption is based on the conscious guilt of not only Mr. Mann, but many of his friends, that the Secretary of War should oppose him and them, for the cowardly, wretched and unmanly crusade they waged against Pennsylvania being represented in the national Cabinet. Their souls teach them that they deserve blows, and the retaliation of which they accuse others, is the result of a suspicion which ever haunts the guilty. But Gen. Cameron has other objects and nobler purposes in view, than indulging in attacks such as the friends of the fallen and unenviable frankly and bravely, as an honorable man repairs his injuries in the sight of all honorable may content themselves that they are not the game they imagine themselves.

The truth of the matter in this connection of William B. Mann with a regiment of soldiers is, that he has proven himself utterly incompetent, that he has lost or forfeited the respect and confidence of his regiment, and when he finds himself fast becoming an object of derision and scorn among civilians and military men, he proves his coward nature by attempting to cast the odium and responsibility upon others. A brave man would acknowledge both, and pub licly contend to relieve himself. But Mr. Mann finds himself unable to do so, because he lacks ry while attacking the administration, to be of the qualifications of a soldier. Therefore, let a character for more dangerous to the peace him stick to his books and his profession. The and prosperity of this country, than are the Quarter Sessions is the field for such men as armies of the rebels themselves, because they intative of southern chivalry, or assailed and | ness. The field, where brave men are to contend return to his briefs and subposness.

THE EDITORS of the Cincinnatti Republican are editor complains of, were sought to be practiced by himself, and when the Secretary of War renati speculators, the editor of the Enquirer lends indignation of the people threatening to take use for their own aggrandizement. And the assertion that Secretary Chase and Gen. Scott are attending to the details of the War Department is also simply ridiculous, because any one who knows Gen. Cameron as well as Barrett to this rebellion. In every southern state, the and M'Dowell know him, will admit that he Democratic organization has ruled—its parti- suffers no interference with himself and what sans have governed and its principles prevailed. he considers his public duties. And it is also What influence, then, induced those states to well known among intelligent men that the rebellion, if it was not one growing out of courtesies of the Cabinet are of a character modern Democracy—and what other object have that neither encourage or allow any attempt these rebels in view, if they have not in con- of one Head of a Department to intertere templation the spread of slavery into any state with the business of another. So this slang and territory in this Union? Will the Patriot of the Cincinnati Commercial is manufactured in its supreme wisdom and august dignity ans out of whole cloth, and is readily seized upon wer? Or shall we reply and inform it boldly by the Patriot to minister to that morbid that the rebellion is based on a purpose to de- suspicion and mean envy which have distinfand, increase by importation, and strengthen by guished its proprietors through life. They are investing with political rights the institution too cowardly to make a direct charge themof slavery. The Patriot people know this to be selves, and therefore content themselves with true, and they are lending their sympathies to using the slander of others to assail their neigh-

This stale, old slang in regard to the Secretaweaken the influence of free labor. They ry of War and his business interests is worn out, would if they could, erect whipping posts and but it still seems to suit the purpose of Democratslave pens in the capital of Pennsylvania, and ic attack on the Administration in this locality. Such men as Barrett and M'Dowell presume of every toiling white man in the land. If that they can attract public attention from their such is not their notion, why do they defend own open sympathy with the rebels, by indulging in idle assertion against the Administration edging its influence and admitting its power, in power, or the meaner practice of insinuating why do they forever defend its rights and insist what they dare not openly declare on their own npon their recognition? We leave Messrs. Bar- responsibility. The pitiful balderdash in regard to collossal fortunes is becoming of men who their teeming interests of industry and enterto explain before this community, in this great have passed in idleness or in rioting the time hour of public calamity and national crisis, why which others gave to honest enterprise and inthey persist in defending the cause of all our dustry—and in this community, at least, it affliction and disgrace. That they are the meets with small approval for any man or set the south are ruthlessly and uselessly pouring friends of slavery—that they sympathise with of men to assail the personal character or busi-out the blood of their own citizens. If this is rebellion, and that they hate the government ness integrity of Simon Cameron. He has lived the issue, and it is insane longer to doubt the

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their open sympathy with treason—their elo- vallies. The thieves and the parasites who have devil, not behind masked batteries—not with quence in defence of slavery, and their lack of been maligning him for years, receive their vi- flags of truce or in cups of deceitful friendship ministration, certainly need and demand explanation. Who pays Messrs. Barrett and Mc- the audacity with which they askail that which in slavery, and the evidence of the everlasting Dowell? Do they labor for gold or glory, for a they cannot emulate. It would not be trifling social damnation of the enslaved. We must bid against the Secretary of War, would be extend- gle with their own masters-we must consider no ed and receive alms from him before the winter policy too rigorous while struggling with those who its winds or drive its frosts." Things like this political destruction. have happened!

INCONSISTENT.

The rebuke which John C. Breckinridge re ceived in Baltimore, and the fact that the invitation extended to him by his friends to visit New York city had been revoked, for fear that his presence there would have the influence of stirring up the indignation of the loyal people of that city, has had no effect whatever on the editors of the Patriot and Union. They are determined to fill the measure of their infamous treason until it overflows, and if possible strike the last blow that is to bring the government and the people of the loyal states at the feet of the slave and rebel power of the south. . To accomplish this purpose the more speedily, the editors of the Patriot issue their sheet daily teeming with the vilest slanders against those engaged in the vindication of the laws, or they perambulate the streets of Harrisburg giving aid and comfort to the secret traitors with which the city abounds. Nothing is too gross to be uttered against the Cabinet. If the design of a Treasury note is at fault with their artistic taste or personal prejudice, the Secretary of the Treasury is at once denounced as an abolitionist. If the army is marched to fight a fair and manly battle, and our forces are obstructed by masked batteries, the traitor miscreants are not assailed, but the officers in command are denounced as incompe tent, and the War Department held up as corrupt. If navy yards are dismantled and docks and channels obstructed, the pirates and plunderers who accomplish this work are applauded for their enterprise and daring, while the Secretary of the Navy is denounced for his incompetency or inactivity. If the Postmaster General desires to protect his department by repudiating the stamps stolen therefrom by rebel postmasters, and requests that those holding stamps shall at once exchange them for others of a differen design, in order that the govern ment may not suffer, the Patriot sets up its usual howl, and insists that it is an assumption Col. Mann complain of, and when he seeks for of power. Not a single argument is adduced retaliation it will not be with the soldiers of a or a single word uttered by the editors of regiment or the influences in their hands, but the Patriot against the traitors. Not a single anathema is pronounced on those who persist in assailing this government, but the men. Therefore, Mr. Mann and his friends reproof and the condemnation which belong to treason are hurled against the brave men and the patriotic administration that are engaged in the struggle to subdue and silence traitors.

What better evidence need our people have of the tendencies of those who control and minister to the treasonable publication in question. They may claim the right of speech and the freedom of press, and they are welcome. to these privileges, but when they thus exceed both, and openly indulge in treason, we claim the right, and will boldly exercise it, of pronouncing the arguments with which Messra. Barrett and McDowell seek to hide their treache viction of traitors is that which comes out of their own mouths, and by this self conviction the editors and publishers of the Patriot and Union, TRAITORS!

WHAT ARE WE STRUGGLING FOR? What are the Rebels Struggling for? These are questions which surely every man understands. They and hereafter. We of the north, or rather of the loyal states, feel that we are struggling for a great and mighty principle, involving our social order, political power, and national ex istence. We are battling to maintain this government as it was bequeathed to us by our fathers. We are only struggling to preserve our free institutions - nothing more and nothing less than this will now satisfy those who are in arms in defence of the Union. This is our position, and the world understands it, however we may be misrepresented by those with whom we are contending, or those in our midst who take advantage of our forbearance to act the part of open traitors, clerical denunciators, or bearers of despatches, through the medium of the Knights of the Golden Circle. to the rebel chiefs of the south. As we are thus struggling, the question as to the struggles of the rebels in the south is easily answered. They are contending that slavery may predominate. All the wrongs they complain of, are alleged to have been committed against slavery. All the rights they demand are to enhance their possession of slaves. Thus they have made slavery the issue in this contest. They have forced it on the people of the free states, declaring that as slavery is recognized, the Union will be respected—and as it is oppos ed, the Union will be threatened, assailed, and, if possible, destroyed. There is no longer any necessity of disguising this fact. There is no longer any policy of refusing to make slavery a means of our defence, by turning the same state of this men, had a brush with a party of rebel cavalry of about the same number, at Lovetts-vill, Loudon county, Va., on Thursday last, and drove them from the town, killing a lieur same and state of the same number, at lovetts-vill, Loudon county, Va., on Thursday last, and drove them from the town, killing a lieur same state of the same number, at lovetts-vill, Loudon county, Va., on Thursday last, and drove them from the town, killing a lieur same state of the same number, at lovetts-vill, Loudon county. ed, the Union will be threatened, assailed, and, a means of our defence, by turning its power a means of our defence, by turning its power tenant and wounding five men. The Union against those who are making its interests the troops entered the town, after a forced march motives for their treason. If they succeed, they tell us plainly that all labor is to be englayed. If they conquer us, we are to become, not their allies, nor even their vassals, but their slaves and the whole country, all the free states, with prise, are to be dedicated to the lusts, the order and the control of the institution of slavery.

rebellion, and that they hate the government because they are not permitted to participate in fis patronage, is an azimitted fact, and needs as enduring as the rocks which sustain our hills, to crush rebellion. We must strike where the কা চান্ত্ৰিক বিষয়ে। তুল চিন্তুৰ বিষয়ে বিষয়ে (চিন্তু প্ৰস্থিতি চিন্তু প্ৰদেশ কৰিছে) তিন্তুৰ স্থানিক বিষয়ে (ভি

neither acknowledgement or explanation. But and is as pure as the streams which water our cause of the evil rests. We must cope with the NEWS FROM THE SOUTH. quence in defence of size of the plantation, where the reason and argument in assailing a patriotic adtailty by feeding on the reputations of such but in the hut and on the plantation, where the promised interest in the institution of slavery, with the future to predict that the hand which those strike the blow themselves if they would promised interest in the institution of shavery, or do they work only for the realization of the inscribed the venom in the columns of the Patriot be free—we must invite them to a death strug-that General Zollicoffer, of the Tennessee troops. that is slowly approaching has "ceased to blow are sworn to the accomplishment of our social and

> THE PATRIOT AND UNION insists that the strug gle is for the Constitution and Union. The rebels declare that their struggle is for the confederacy and slavery. Here is the difference between old friends and allies, and on this difference depends the loyalty of all who cling to the dogmes of the Patriot or the decrees of the the rebel Congress, on Tuesday, was considered by the rebel leaders. If this war is for the Union and Constitution, and the rebels declare that they does not provide for a levy of forces, but audient of the rebels declare that they are struggling to maintain the rights of slavery thorizes the President to employ the military inviolate, how are the Union and Constitution conformably to the act of the 16th of March, inviolate, how are the Union and Constitution to be re-instated in power, if slavery is not cause the interests of slavery were not definitely defined by that instrument, and they have framed a new compact, in which the institution is made a cardinal principle in their government. One or the other of these Constitutions must survive this rebellion. If the one framed by our fathers is vindicated and sustained, slavery becomes extinct by the confession by its own advocates. But if the Constitution of the rebels triumphs, slavery is as likely are Union men. to be spread into all the states and territories as it is likely to be made the ruling power in the government forever hereafter.

HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK.

AN EX-MINISTER ARRESTED FOR TREASON.

EX-SENATOR COOPER TAKES THE FIELD.

MORE SPIES ARRESTED.

LATEST FROM GENL. BANK'S COLUMN

A REBEL LIEUTENANT ORDERED TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13. The arrest of Chas. J. Faulkner, ex-Minister to France, for treason, was effected yesterday, by a detachment of the Provost Guard, who for that purpose repaired to his hotel. conveyed to the jail, under orders from the military authorities, through the War Depart-

ment. He is not permitted to hold correspond-ence or conversation with any of his friends at present. As to the specific charges under which he is held, they are, so far as the public are concerned, mere matters of speculation; but something has been said about his having a commission as a Brigadier General in the rebul army. A formal examination into the case will however, soon take place. His treason, it is a leged, was chiefly perpetrated in France while he was holding a commission under the United States. He aided agents of the rebels and need his influsent out to purchase arms, and used his influ-

ence with the leading statesmen of France to have the French government recognize the treasonable oligarchy of Jeff. Davis. There is but for them he would have had, his accounts he had visited the day after his arrival in Washington on that business, as well as to call on Secretary Seward, in accordance with the cour tesy governing ministers returning from abroad It is said that a correspondence has been found among ex-Minister Faulkner's papers, showing a collusion between him and certain

members of the present Rebel Government and that among the things laid down in the pro gramme was the meeting held in Baltimore the other evening by Breckinridge and Vallandigham. I learn that the strongest testimony ex ists that Mr. Faulkner was active, while Minis ter of the United States in France, in giving aid and comfort to the rebels by purchasing arms, and volunteered to command a regiment

of rebel troops on his return.

Ex-Senator Cooper, of Pennsylvania has been commissioned a Brigadier General of Volago to raise two or more regiments, but his ap-pointment as Brigadier has just been made. A prominent resident of White House Point, named Burke, was arrested to-day by our pickets, about six miles from Alexandria. He is charged with being a spy and acting as a rebel messenger. He is at present confined in the jail, awaiting orders from Washington. Another ex-government clerk, Alexandria W present confined in the

Flowers, was arrested yesterday a few miles be-low Alexandria, en route for Richmond, by order of the Provost Marshal of Alexandria, on the charge of being a spy for the rebels. During the last week the following troops ar

rived, and now occupy encampments near the city: The Pennsylvania artillery, Col. Campbell 800 Fifth regiment Wisconsin troops, Col. Cobb... Sixth regiment Wisconsin troops, Col. Cutler 1,060 Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers, Col. Mere-

mons......1,000

A portion of General Banks' column, under command of Captain Kennedy, of the Nineof seven miles through a rocky pass, and charged the cavalry, who were taken by surprise, and

The government has sent orders to Cincin nati directing that Lieutenant Colonel Tyler, of the rebel army, who was arrested in that city a few days since, shall be sent to New York fo detention at Fort Lafayette, which appears to have been selected as the abiding place of cap-

ONE MILLION IN SPECIE ARRIVING.

167 189 1 bang the to wate for our or piece. All

Parson Brownlow's Knoxville Whig MACHINERY Suppressed.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 12.

A passenger from Richmond, who passed through Knoxville on Friday night, reports that General Zollicoffer, of the Tennessee troops, had suppressed Parson Brownlow's Knoxville "OSSIPEE," at the Kittery Navidle Whig.

A Louisville paper publishes a letter signed W. J. Dewey, of New Orleans, addressed to his cousin, F. A. Crocker, of New York, asking if he, Dewey, could get employment there, and

if he, Dewey, could get employment there, and speaking despondingly of future prospects in New Orleans. This letter was intercepted by the military authorities at Memphis and returned to the authorities at New Orleans, who from proprietors of marine encommitted Dewey, and declined taking bail for tablishment and the reputation his appearance.

The Richmond Examiner of the 18th, says and to accept volunteers not exceeding 400,000. The Norfolk *Herald* of the 7th says the S. P.

abolished or crushed. The advocates of slavery Whitney, another Boston steamer, came to of which they will be required to have renounced the old Constitution simply be. Newport News on Sunday, and on Monday proceeded to sea with her decks filled with troops A correspondent of the Richmond Despatch says two hundred and forty negroes have been sent from Fortress Monroe to Cuba, and advo-cates the admission of negro testimony to prove

what parties state to these negroes.

The Cleveland (Tenn.) Banner of the 9th says that Edwards, who declared that he would to the Department the right of senswear to support the rebel constitution, was is preferred, though a bid for a sp elected from Bradley county to the House by will be considered five hundred and ninety-eight majority, and that the nine members in lower East Tennessee

The Athens (McMinn county) Post says it is tracts. reported that several companies in that county have been organized to resist the action of Tennessee becoming a member of the Confederacy, within which the bidder will conti and hope the rumors are without foundation, plete the machinery on board and no as the county has a decided majority for the service, provided the vessel be placed. Southern constitution.

THE BANGOR DEMOCRAT OFFICE DE-BANGOR, Me., Aug. 12.

At one o'clock this afternoon the Bangor Democrat, a secession sheet, was "cleaned out" by a large number of people. During an alarm of fire a crowd entered the office, cleared it of everything it possessed and burned the contents the vessel is at his command. in the street. Mr. Emery, the editor of the paper, escaped unharmed. A man named Jones, who made some demonstrations in opposition to the acts of the mob, was badly used, but was finally rescued and put in jail.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CHAMPION

NEW YORK, Aug. 13. The steamship Champion has arrived at her dock. By her arrival we are in receipt of Pan-ama papers of the 3rd inst.

The U.S. flag ship Lancaster was at Panama. The cath of allegiance was taken with great enthusiasm by all her crew except one. The sloops of war St. Mary and Cyane had

been ordered to the coast of Mexico Lieut. Vansant of the Cyane has returned in the Champion on a leave of absence on account of sickness

DISTINGUISHED GUEST AT ATLANTIC

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 13. Mr. Lisbon, the Brazillian Minister and his family have arrived at the United States Hotel.

from Washington are expected here this week. By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, A joint committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the Uniconsiderable rejoicing in Washington that the ted States, and requested him to recommend a government has exhibited sufficient backbone day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, to (name the number) United States to do a good thing. Shortly after his arrest he remarked that he was not aware of having with religious solemnities, and the offering of terms of the advertisement of August 15 and 15 safety and welfare of these States, his blessings settled to day at the State Department, which on their arms, and a speedy restoration to peace; follows: and whereas, it is fit and becoming in all peo ple, at all times to acknowledge and revere the the price to be (name the sum dollars Supreme Government of God, to low in humble The total time of completion to be the submission to His chastisements, to confess and number of consecutive days) from the deplore their sins and transgressions, in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the begin made by the Bureau, provided the ning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offences, and for a blessing upon their present date. and prospective actions; and whereas, when our If the vessel should not be placed at beloved country, once, by the blessing of God, united, prosperous and happy, is now afflicted of completion to be (name the number with factious and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visible. tation, and, in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes, as a nation and as indi-viduals. to humble ourselves before Him and to viduals, to humble ourselves before Him and to pray for His mercy; to pray that we may be spared further punishment, though most justunteers. He was authorized some three months ly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and for signatures and certificates made effectual for re-establishment of law, order and peace throughout our country, that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned under His guidance and bles-sing by the labors and suffrages of our fathers, may be restored in all its original excellency Therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next as a day of humiliation, prayer and fasting for all the people of the nation, and I do earnestly recommend to the people, and specially to all ministers and teachers of religion, of all denominations, to all heads of 1851, hereunto appended and many the results of the specially to all heads of 1851, hereunto appended and many the results of the special speci families, to observe and keep that day according was made; and in case the said to their several creeds and modes of worship in to enter into the contract aforesal all humility, and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace and bring down plentiful blessings upon our own country. In testimony whereof, &c.,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WH. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

New Advertisements.

POST OFFICE HARRISBURG, August 12, 1861.

The new style of Government Stamped Envelopes, is now ready and for sale at this office. Exchanges will be made of the new style for exchanges will be made of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue, during a period of SIX days from the date of this notice, after which no letters under cover of the old issue will be sent from this office.

GEO. BERGNER, P. M.

Small Post Offices in the vicinity can exmge their envelopes at this office.

LECTURE BY A LADY

THERE will be a Lecture at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Locust street, in the city of Earrisburg, TUESDAY EVENING August 18th, doors open at 75 o'clock, Leture to commence at 8 o'clock, admission 25 cents. Tekets can be obtained at the principal Hotels and Bookspores. Also at the door of the church on the evening of the Lecture. Subject—"OUR REPUBLIQ," by MISS LECUER.

HENRY C. SHAFFER. DAPER HANGER, Front street, second doorabove Wainst street. All orders punctually stended to. Ag Paper hung for 15: cents per roll or piece. All work warranted.

my9-dif New Advertisements

FOR SCREW SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT BUREAU OF CORSTRU

These proposals must be endorsed. for Machinery of Screw Steam No. they may be distinguished from a letters. No proposals will be consider have constructed successful force character will have the weight t

Parties desiring to make home will receive, on application to the copy of the Specifications of the a done, and of the Contract under the gineer-in-Chief, and, if convenie, phic copies of the same will be specifications.

The proposals must be for the cach vessel separately, with a state 1st. Of the number of vessels bidders desire to construct machine

2. Of the sum for each vessel which the entire work will be comably to the specifications, drawing

3. Of the number of consecutive date of notification of acceptance command within a certain number . tive days from the date of said which number he will state in the per-

4. The bidder will state, in the case vessel not being placed at his comman the stipulated time from the date of to

The "Ossipke" and the "Housaron have fixed screws. The "ADIRONIC the "Juniari" are to have heist up -The payments will be made at for intervals as the work progresses the total amount at each payment, to being reserved for four months after

trip in order to make good any nay be discovered during that time An ample guarantee will be inserte conditions, and a forfeiture will be a delay in completion.

proposal can be considered unb panied by a written guarantee, signed responsible persons, to the effect that is dertake the bidder shall, if his offer is a enter into contract with good and sureties for its completion. Two or more sureties in a sum

amount of the contract will be required, and their responsibility must be a United States District Judge, District Di ney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall in a sand none others, will be notified and as Nearly all the members of the Diplomatic corps as practicable a contract will be transmitted

them, dated two days after the notification. The Department reserves the right to ac the propositions made in conformity with conditions prescribed which shall be consid-most to the interest of the government combine the greatest number of advant

and to reject any or all of them, at its of FORM OF OFFER

___ of ___ - State = I (or we) ed, and for prices and

For the machinery of the mane the placed at my (or our) disposal within number of consecutive days) from

posal within the time stipulated the to

NOTE-Repeat [the last three parts (or we) request to be informed at that the contract may be forwarded

(Signed)

FORM OF GUARANTEE. We, the undersigned, residents of State of hereby jointly and so enant with the United States and that in case the foregoing proposal - will within ten days after the the contract at - execute the tee to make good the differance offer of the said - and that

accepted. (Witness) (Place) (Signed) (Date)

I hereby certify that to the best [18] edge and belief the above-name

and are good and sufficient (Signature.)

To be signed by the United States D'united States District Attorney. Agent.

FOR RENT.—The large brick house now occupied by David Million Third street near Market, with an other attorney. Possession given fir to the duite at the Prothonotary's oither.

ZOUAVE REGIMENT. OBER young men between the ale company to be attached to the Zonave fe-managed configuration of the con

Goode, can leave their names at the Exclai-street, up stairs. Aug2,1861 J WES-F-1 BOARDING.

wo or three respectable single relative men can obtain gool board and less ments, with use of bath, gas &c., at No. 6 Le (lately occupied by General Miller) near the

TMPORTED BOLOGNA SAUSAGE. very rare lot just received and for sale My

A QUANTITY of Bags, Checks and trial hams for sale by the dozen and piece, cheap and the DAUPHIN COUNTY PRISON.

HARRISON MAY 8, 1861.