

HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Afternoon, July 5, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE DOUGH-FACE CONVENTION-A REMINISCENCE AND A PROFITABLE EXAMPLE.

While we were casually looking on and listening to the proceedings of the Convention which assembled and adjourned in this city yesterday, a sight of the President of that body recalled the past, and revived the incidents of the political struggles that are now regarded as having been the initial movements in the great rebellion which has been convulsing the country for more than a year. Francis W. Hughes has a history in connection with the politics of Pennsylvania, which no effort of his own should have been left untried to smother or at least not to have revived; but as we find him true to his antecedents, and emulous now as heretofore to bring disgrace on his country, by contributing to the deception of his countrymen, we cannot refrain from bringing up the past and comparing it with the present condition of such locofoco leaders.

It is well established that the arrangements

and the plans of the leaders in the slave-holders' rebellion, were in course of preparation and secret development for many years. The politicians of the south never made a movement, or supported a policy in any administration, for the past thirty years, unless they were convinced that by doing so, they would be contributing to the success of their darling efforts of nullification or secession. Thus, when Henry Clay was nominated for the Presidency, and when the hearts of the American people were filled with admiration for his great service and brilliant talents, the Democratic party placed on their ticket James K. Polk, the inferior of Clay in talent, experience and patriotism as a statesman, and in no way to be compared to him as a friend and advocate of the measures designed to advance the true interests and develop the real wealth of the nation. Henry Clay was the friend of the laboring man and mechanic-not a friend by fulsome or idle adulation, but his advocate when capital or speculation sought the use of the energy of the one or the genius of the other, at the sacrifice of the vital welfare of both. In that contest, Henry Clay would have carried New York and Pennsylvania, had it not been for the frauds and falsehoods of the leaders of the Democratic party. In Pennsylvania, particularly, the British statesmen have decried American profraud was open and bold, by the declarations of such men as Francis W. Hughes, who declared and insisted that "James K. Polk was a better tariff man than Henry Clay." The influence of Mr. Hughes, then, far exceeded his valor in battle, American genius and energy in influence now, and the result was the election of Polk and Dillas. What followed, our readers fully understand as a portion of the history of the country. When Pennsylvania to the world, that Englishmen are as prompt to slander a rival as they are prone to oppress and the industry of an unequal contestant in the race of nations.—

with which this species of lying has been carried on, proved to the people of this country and to the world, that Englishmen are as prompt to slander a rival as they are prone to oppress an unequal contestant in the race of nations.—

It has free states were involved in that ones. were sacrificed in the casting vote of George M. Dallas, defeating the Tariff of '46. Then followed that other Democratic monstresity, the admission of Texas, by which the war with Mexico was provoked. All those acts were links in the chain of that rebellion which seeks to girdle and destroy the Union, and the startling co-incident in the transaction is the fact that the tool who played such an important part in furthering the cause of slavery and thus necessarily the cause of treason, turns up now as the President of a Convention convened to give aid and comfort to traitors. Francis W. Hughes, who so wantonly and unsernolously sacrificed the laboring interests of

earned the resentment of the York Gazette, for that there services are imperatively demanded some good action on his part, as that journal in the field, will have the effect of bringing takes peculiar delight in stating that the Republican Convention of Dauphin county refused made, with little delay and great enthusiasm. to instruct our delegates to the State Conven- Thirty thousand men, thus sent forward in a tion in his favor for Auditor General. The few days or even weeks, by Pennsylvania, motive which induced this misstatement of what is a well known fact, cannot of course be reached by any explanation we may make, but doubtedly put an end to the war. Will these should be believe that General Sherman, when in command at Port Royal, was restrained from we nevertheless deem it due to Auditor General this most important truth. The safety of the Readvancing by the same consideration, and upon that "the time had not not come." Cochran to assure his friends in York county, that the Republicans of Dauphin county not that the Republicans of Dauphin county not erations will hold them responsible for that only rejected a resolution which sought to relieve our delegates to the State Convention then, let this responsibility be promptly met ence upon our armies, in the interest of any unmistakably instructing those delegates in favor of Thomas E. Cochran for Auditor General. In this city Mr. Cochran is highly es- explated his crimes as a traitor on the battle teemed for his virtues and manly accomplish- field instead of the gallows. There is no doubt ments, by the society in which he moves, while of his death, and thus the rebel cause is dependent of the services of a desperate villain as a like the prived of the services of a desperate villain as a like the services of a lik of the Auditor General's Department of the well as an officer of great capacity and enter-Commonwealth, have won for him a confidence prise. He was born in the state of Georgia. among those having business with his Depart. His proper name was Thomas Jefferson Jackson, ment, such as few Auditor Generals heretofore and how he obtained his sobriquet of "Stonefacts as due to an honorable citizen of York?

Hon. Charles W. Hegins, President Judge ginia rebels which he commanded. His activity of the Eighty-fourth, is from Illinois, and a curs to-day. He died at the residence of his ty, however, made him a division commander, Gov. Curtin to fill the vacancy caused by the sister, Mrs. Donnell, in Sunbury, 2d inst., aged and finally the leader of an army. He sus-

A BASE LIE EXPOSED.

The plan adopted by the journals which first the force of arms, to embarrass the government in its present operations, is to array the free white men of the north against the adminone of the results of the efforts thus to crush treason, has been to fill the northern states with hordes of emancipated or runaway slaves, who are daily coming in competition with white labor, and are threatening, of course, the destruction of the white man's prosperity and progress. Almost every Breckenridge organ that we open contains an announcement or an assertion of this character. The Patriot started one of these stories by declaring that negroes were employed to cut the grass in the capitol grounds, when a large number of white men were actually compelled to stand in idleness and behold the more fortunate employment of the negro. When we exposed this contemptible fabrication, and showed that the negroes in question were employed by a Democrat, the Patriot refused in dogged silence to make an explanation of its falsehood, and suffered its paragraph on this subject to be circulated for the delusion and the delight of the dough-face Democracy. Another story of the same description, and

which we believe was copied by the Patriot, is to the effect that Messrs. Wood, Worrell & Co. had employed a number of "contrabands" in the Cambria iron works. This story has been been magnified until many people believe that negroes are actually crowding white men from places of employment, thus degrading labor by a reduction of wages and threatening with starvation the laboring men of Pennsylvania. But the truth spoils the whole story, and an expose shows that the firm alluded to, never employed a single contraband, heretofore or now, at the Cambria iron works. The entire report and publication of such employment of negroes was gotten up by the Democratic press of Pennsylvania to mislead the honest laboring men of the state into the support of a corrupt combination about to be entered into for the purpose of bringing the war to a close by humiliating the national government. The labor is worthy of the Democratic party, after it has contributed the excuses for and the resources to carry on rebellion.

THE TIME WILL COME. Not distant, it is to be hoped, is the day when Great Britain can be informed by our government that her colonial empire does not embrace the United States. There is a rational limit to patient forbearance in national affairs. Offensive and impertinent as the language of been respecting affairs on this side the Atlantic, the manner in which the government and people of England have acted towards the federal authority, caps the climax, and leaves their gress, until the misrepresentations of the British Parliament on this subject have excited journals have belied American prowess and hand. industry, art and science, until the perversity with which this species of lying has been car-vote for him. He knew that I was born among per toward us is constantly unfriendly, captious, honorable terms. Then events must be left to quarrel seeking. It has been manifested in all the harsh and cruel necessities of the justice possible modes short of once heatility. Now which is vindicated by the sword." possible modes, short of open hostility. Neutrality has been a cover for aid and encouragement to the rebellion. The real partiality for people will be turned to unsettled balances with hatred against Ireland's oppressor.

### A MILITARY ITEM.

The Home Guard of the State must amount the whole North, by a fraud which defeated to within ten or fifteen thousand men, and adthe immortal Clay, will again attempt to play ded to these there are not less than fifteen or his old game by insisting that men who openly twenty thousand more able men, who have offered sympathy to armed conspirators, are as heretofore been attached to military organizaloyal as those who are in the field perilling tions, and who fully understand the routine of their lives in a contest for the Union. We the drill and the use of arms. Thus then, allowwarn the people in time against such tricksters. ing a falling off from these combined numbers, Let Pennsylvania remember the frauds by of five thousand men, for reasons which cannot which her labor and her mineral and agricul- now be assigned, there would be left a force of tural resources were sacrificed, and the fraud thirty thousand men, ready at once for active now about to be perpetrated for the sacrifice of duty. Thirty thousand men perfect in the manthe Union, will prove a most disgraceful failure. ual—possessing a knowledge of what is requir-Hon. Thomas E. Coohran seems to have ing for field services. An appeal to these men, would change affairs in the south, and undoubtedly put an end to the war. Will these should believe it, if he did not admit it, just as safety. In the name of God and our country, and gallantly discharged.

> STONEWALL JACKSON seems to have certainly wall," is a matter of uncertainty. We believe

operations. The first was administered by Patterson's corps at Falling Waters, the second pposed all the efforts to put down rebellion by | by Shields at Winchester, and the third by Fremont at Cross Keys. But his successful efforts were telling. The first was his winter raid from Winchester to Martinsburg, Romney, istration of Abraham Lincoln, on the plea that Bath, Hancock and other places, a fearful march, which threw many hundreds of his men into the hospitals. The second was his pursuit of Banks through the Shenandoah valley, after attacking Milroy in the mountains. His successful return through the valley, fighting Fremont at Cross Keys, and Shields at Port Republic, was even more remarkable. These were efforts at swift marching and shrewd manœuvre, and though he achieved successes he filled the Virginia towns with his disabled soldiers. The latest number of the Richmond Dispatch received says, that "the hospitals in around Charlottesville are filled with the wounded soldiers of Jackson's command, and they continue to arrive."

#### THE BATTLE OF MONDAY.

We find by reference to the Richmond Examiner's account of the battle of Monday, that the rebels admit a defeat. The Examiner says that Gen. Hill retreated amid the vociferous cheers of the Yankees, and that out of a division of 14,000 men he lost 8,000. This was the battle of White Oak Swamp. The rebels say that it took place five miles north-east of THE REBEL LOSS Dortown, on the New Market road. For ten long and terrible hours the battle raged, and it going the rounds of the locofoco press. It has they were exceeded by those of the enemy, and appears that, notwithstanding all our losses. we gained the victory. The Pennsylvania Reserves were in the thickest of this fight, they had been in the two previous battles at Beaver Dam and Gaines' Mills. Their losses in all these engagements were very severe. They in- The Enemy Repulsed and Driven clude the commander of the division, M'Call, and the commanders of two brigades, Reynolds and Meade, and about half their rank and file all told.

Our brave Pennsylvanians seem to have been OUR TROOPS IN FINE SPIRIT. always under fire in this series of battles, and always, too, in the front of danger. They stood it like heroes, until at last they were thoroughly worn out. We expected them to do their duty, and they have proved that our No Fighting Since Tuesday Night, trust was not misplaced ; but we cannot repress a feeling of sorrow for their terrible sufferings. though their good old State gathers fresh lau Seventeen Gun\_Boats in the James rels from their heroism. It is gratifying to find that the noblest tributes to their gallantry in all these battles were paid by the correspondents of New York newspapers, which journals are not much in the habit of praising anything belonging to Pennsylvania. Their generous justice in this instance deserves special men-

the public men of Great Britian has constantly GOV. STANLEY AT WASHINGTON, N. C. The speech of Gov. Stanly, on the 17th ult., at Washington, N. C., as republished in full

from the Newbern (N. C.) Progress, contains, in a great variety of forms, an asseriton that action without a parallel in the intercourse of he is authorized to stay, at present, the advance nations. From first to last, Great Britian has of our armies into North Carolina, but that he this morning. been our cringing or our domineering enemy. cannot much longer restrain our military forces, if the people of that state do not voluntarily return to their allegiance. He says:

"I come to do good. I shall not be able to the contempt and ridicule of the world. British control armies forever, nor stay the uplifted Unless you soon show a disposition to accept of honorable terms, the war will go on, and the army will be forced to march inward.

"Why did Mr. Lincoln send me? I did not

And again:
"If this war continues, look at the consequences-see what has already taken place, see the rebel cause is hardly disguised. As the rebellion draws towards its close, the minds of the nearly five thousand slaves; they are here; nearly more continue to come. Should the war continue to come. tinue, and the Federal army is obliged to advance the European powers. What energies would into the interior, then will the consequences be upon be evoked in a quarrel with Great Britain let your own heads; then your institutions, and those compute who know the intensity of Irish be in peril."

And again:
"Mr. Lincoln is no abolitionist. He is the
best friend the South has got. Look at his
proclamation to Hunter. It is full of meaning. "If you will not take these things into your own hands, you must abide by the conse own name, you must state by the consequences. Your ports and custom-houses can be opened in less than thirty days. I am here for your benefit, to get you out of a bad scrape and bring you back to your allegiance. Tell rs what I say. Go and tell the peoyour lead

ple what I have said.
"If this war lasts, what is to be done? What will be your condition? I cannot say how long I can remain with you, or how long it will be in my power to avert the approaching dangers. My interests calls me away; my affections and hope of doing good keep me here. The Administration wants peace. The Government did not commence the war. I am no agent of abolition Generals. When required to be such I will leave you and return with a heavy heart. will do nothing unbecoming a Christian gentle-man and patriot."

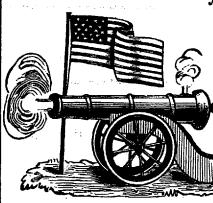
We have no sort of doubt that Governor Stauley tells the truth when he says that he has exerted his influence to prevent the march of our armies into North Carolina, and that he ing, up to which time there had been no fight has done so from an apprehension of injury to slavery, which institution, as an enemy of abolitionism, he feels desirous to protect.

the President to exercise a restraining influ- Potomac, except those connected with the milisuch policy.

THN EIGHTY-FOURTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENTS.—The Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, Col. Bowman, and the One Hundred and courage, the reputation of the State. They will be succeeded, it is expected, by the Ninetywill be succeeded, it is expected, by the Ninety-first, Col. Gregory, and the Ninety-ninth, Col. Leidy. These two regiments have been sta-tioned at Washington for some months, and wall," is a matter of uncertainty. We believe the men are delighted to learn that they are great loss. that it originally belonged to a brigade of Virto be placed in active service. Col. Bowman The arm tained three severe defeats in the course of his daysburg.



From Gen. M'Clellan's Army



## **GLORIOUS NEWS**

THE BATTLE LAST TUESDAY.

# 10.000!

OUR LOSS SMALL IN COM-PARISON.

Back in Every Fight for the Last Three Days.

DESPATCHES FROM GEN. MCCLELLAN.

River.

Our Troops not Beaten in any Contest.

The Fourth Celebrated by the Army.

Arrival of the Reserve Cavalry, Flying Artillery and Infantry.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 3. At ten o'clock this morning the Nellie Baker arrived at Fortress Monroe from Harrison's Landing, she having left there at five o'clock

She brings down twenty-five rebel prisoners, and has only a few wounded on board.

The most terrific fighting took place on Tuesday, and with the most brilliant success. The rebels were defeated in every action and the rebel officers taken prisoners admit the loss of at least ten thousand men on that day.-little execution with theirs.

Our loss was very small when compared with that of the rebels. The fighting on both sides ard to fill their places.

They appear to disregard the lives of their men and place, and hold them under the hottest fire of our artillery, which was sweeping them to pieces as fast as they arrived.

The enemy have been repulsed and driven back in every fight for the last three days-Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Yesterday the enemy advanced about 8 o'clock in the morning and opened fire, which was instantly returned, and severe fighting on both sides was kept up for 3 hours, when the enemy retreated with considerable loss, and badly cut up by our artillery.

This was the last fighting up to 5 o'clock this morning.

Our troops are in fine spirits, and never were more anxious to fight than they are now .-Most of our wounded express a desire to recover speedily, that they can again return to their regiments. All seem to be very anxious to be present when Richmond is taken.

The steamer John Brooks has arrived with four hundred wounded, and will this evening leave for Annapolis.

The Vanderbilt and Arrowsmith have also arrived with about seven hundred additional wounded in the former, and three hundred in

#### LATER.

Washington, July 5.—The latest advices at the War Department from General McClellan's zeal. army are dated nine o'clock yesterday morning since Tuesday.

Gen. Dix reports the arrival of 533 rebel prisoners, being a part of those taken during the late battles. Among them are several colonels and majors.

Gen. Dix has ordered all civilians away from Fortress Monroe, and no person will be pernot believe, that he had any directions from mitted to pass to that point or the army of the tary or naval service of the United States.

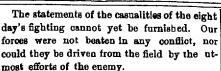
#### STILL LATER.

Washington, June 5. Dispatches have been received from General McClellan dated as late as one o'clock P. M., on Friday the Fourth of July.

The following is the substance, omitting military details and operations not proper for present publication.

There has been no fighting since Thursday night, when the enemy were repulsed with

The army moved to the position now occupled because it affords greatly superior ad-Gov. Curtin to fill the vacancy caused by the vantages for the co-operation of the gun boats, death of the lamented Col. Murray, of Hollitecting the army.



The conduct of the troops in every command and under all circumstances was admirable.

No gans have been lost since the engagement on Friday, June 29th, when General McCall's division was at the onset overwhelmed by superior numbers and several pieces white the bands of the enemy.

The sick and wounded are being sent forward to the hospitals.

At one o'clock yesterday, the Fourth, the army was drawn up in its positions for review. Bands were playing, national salute, were fired. and everything looking bright.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 2. A boat arrived at Fortress Monrae last night, which left Hardy's Landing yesterday, at 1 p. m., and up to that hour there had been no fighting for the day in sight and hearing of the gunboats or the landing.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 2, 9 p. m.—Col. C. Ross Smith, who is connected with the reserve cavalry, informs me that their force, numbering over 4,000, have all arrived here this

This command with the flying artillery and under command of Gen. Stoneman to attend to the removal of Government property at the White House. They saw it all safely removed and the building destroyed, and on Saturday while the men of Pennsylvania will hold them evening they left the White House, after shipping all the goods and their infantry, fifteen hundred, retreated to Williamsburg, arriving there early on Sunday morning.

From thence they went to Yorktown, where they shipped their artillery. The men are in good health and spirits, and have lost only the State, at Harrisburg, this fourth day of two of their number, who were taken while

on picket duty. They represented the expedition as admirably planned by Gen. Stonsman. The cavalry By the Governor consists of the 6th United States, two squadrons of the old dragoons or first cavalry, and two

squadrons of the 6th Pennsylvania Lancers. The cavalry, infantry and artillery in all number about three thousand men, and many of them have been erroneously reported captured. It was believed to be so in the main

Rebel Account of the Battles of Monday and Tuesday.

#### TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER

EIGHT THOUSAND REBELS LOST IN A SINGLE DIVISION.

No Fight on Wednesday or Thursday

Washington, July 4.

The Richmond papers of July 2d furnish number of items with regard to the battle of Monday. They say that on Sunday Gens. Hill and Longstreet, with their divisions, crossed the Chickahominy, and late on Monday afternoon attacked the enemy about five miles north-east of Dartown, on the New Market road. The conflict was terrible, but by half-past 8 o'clock the enemy had been driven a mile and a half. At half-past 9, the enemy being heavily reinforced, made another stand. The loss on our (the rebel) side was terrible. Our artillery was most successfully brought to bear nearly all day, while the rebels did but treated, amid the vociferous cheers of the Yan-

The Examiner says that it thinks that the division which went into the fight on Monday all the free states were involved in that question, by a treachery as base as that which now arms itself for the assessination of lovel men and unequal contestant in the race of nations.—

| tween you and the powerful armies of the Republic, whose onward march will sweep you public, whose onward march will sweep you under and necessarily destroy your institutions under and necessarily destroy your institutions when brought in contact with expression of lovel men and the three men of the race of nations.—

| 15,000 strong, could only muster 6,000 men for duty, and that the loss exceeds that of any ably meddlesome disposition of Great Britain when brought in contact with expression of the race of nations.—

| 16,000 strong, could only muster 6,000 men for duty, and that the loss exceeds that of any ably meddlesome disposition of Great Britain when brought in contact with expression of the race of nations.—

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| 16,000 strong, could only muster 6,000 men for the race of nations.—
| 17,000 strong, could only muster 6,000 men for the race of nations.—
| 18,000 strong, could only muster 6,000 men for the race of nations.—
| 18,000 strong, could only muster 6,000 men for the race of nations.—
| 18,000 strong, could only muster 6,000 men for the race of nations.—
| 18,000 strong, could only muster 6,000 men for the race of nations.—
| 18,000 strong, could only muster 6,000 men for the race of nations.—
| 18,000 strong, c arms itself for the assassination of loyal men, will be resented in another manner. The tem
Soon it will be too late for you to accept of my

ward to fill their places. McClellan's left flank on the west bank of the Chickshominy, seventeen miles from Richmond. Later in the day, Gen. Magruder fell upon his right flank.

Fighting was going on up to nine o'clock on Tuesday night. Heavy firing from the gunboats on James River was heard on Tuesday morning. A number of Federal transports are in the river with reinforcement. in the river, with reinforcements from General Burnside, but they have not yet landed.

The above extracts, from the Examiner, relate to Tuesday's battle, in which, according to General McClellan's dispatch, received yester-

day, the rebels were badly whipped.

Advices received at the War Department show that there was no fighting on the Peninsula on Wednesday or Thursday, up to 5 30 P. M

Ambulances were employed till a late hour last night conveying them to the various hospitals in Washington and vicinity. Many were able

to walk to and from the ambulances. Our citizens readily assisted in the work of removal. The patients are the recipients of good care and kind attentions, and the ladies have entered into the humane service with

#### REGATTA AT BOSTON.

Boston. July 5. At the City Regatta yesterday, a three mile by the boat George J. Brown, of New Yorktime 21 min.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  sec.

A six cared race by the Union Club of Boston time 24 minutes, 24 seconds, and a two mile race single scull wherries by Peter Small of Pittsburg.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.

Flour firmer, but there is not much doing sales of 2,000 bbls. at \$4 75 for Superfine and \$5@5 25 for good extras, including 1,000 bbls. north western extra family at \$4 80@5. No change in Rye flour or corn meal. moves slowly, but held firmly; sales of 2,000 bush. red at \$1 25 and white \$1 30@1 35. Bye has advanced to 68c. Corn inactive; request of 1,000 bush. yellow sold at 541,055c., and white at 621b. Oats are in better demand, and 4,000 bush. sold at 40c. for Pennsylvania, and 37@38c. for Delaware. Coffee is firm, and 4,009 bags sold at 14@21½c., and Laguaira at 1112c. Provisions are very quiet; sales of mess vantages for the co-operation of the gun-boats, pork at \$11, and lard at 81. Whisky firmer sales of Ohio at 30@310., now generally above latter figures.

### CHEERING NEWS. Capture of Vicksburg.

New MADRID, July 5.

Vicksburg is ours. No particulars have been received. THE STEAMER HIBERNIAN SPOKEN.

St. Johns, N. F., July 5. The steamer Hibernian passed off Cape Race this morning, with dates to the 27th ult.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

#### An Appeal to the Patriotism of the People.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Cur-Tin, Governor of said Commonwealth A PROCLAMATION.

More men are required for the suppression of the Rebellion. Our regiments in the field are to be recruited to their original strength, and

in addition new regiments are to be formed.

Pennsylvania has hitherto done her duty to the country. Her freemen are again called on to volunteer in her defence, that the blood of her sons who have already fallen, may not have been shed in vain, and that we may hand This command with the flying artillery and down to our posterity the blessings of Union and civil and political liberty, which we derived

from our fathers.

The number of men now required, and the regulations for the enlistment, will be made known forthwith in General Orders. Meanselves in readiness for prompt compliance with the necessary demand upon their gallant and patriotic spirit.

Our noble Commonwealth has never yet faltered, and must stand firm now when he r honor and everything that is dear to her are at

July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Comnonwealth the eighty-seventh.

A. G. CURTIN.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

# Married.

At Mount Joy, Pa., on Sabbath eve, June 8th, 1862, at he residence of the bride's sister, by Rov. C. H. Forney, Mr. J. WESTON BOYCE, of Harrisburg, to Miss Sallie M. WERTZ, of Mount Joy.

#### New Advertisements.

HATS AND CAPS. L. H. KINNARD.

WOULD respectively inform his triends and the citizens of Harrisburg and vicinity generally, that he has just opened, No 111 Market street, near Fifth, a

#### HAT AND CAP STORE,

where they can at all times find a complete assert ment of Silk Cassimere, Fur, Wool, Panama, Legherri and ralm Leaf Hats, of any style, color and quality; (loth, Oil Cloth, and Cassimere Caps, latest styles; Chi dreu's Fancy Hats and Caps, &c., all at reasonable prices. Please call and examine his stock TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS AND TRACHERS

OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

THE annual examination of applicants for the schools of the several districts of Dauphin county, will be held as follows;
Middletown, Monday, 25th August, North Ward School House

Jouse. Lower Swatara, Tuesday, 25th August, Highspire. Swatara, Wednesday, 27th August, Neldig's School

louse.
Derry, Thursday, 28th August, Hummelstown.
South Hanover, Friday, 29th August, Hoernerstown.
Lower Paxton, Monday 1st September, Crum's Scho

Susquehanna, Tuesday, 2nd September, Nisley's School louse. East Hanover, Wednesday, 3d September, Mechanics-

West Hanover, Thursday, 4th September, andy Hol-Londonderry, Monday, 8th September, Gainsboro. Conewago, Tucsday, 9th September, Shenk's school

Dauphin and Middle Patton, Monday, 15th September, nber, Benvenue

Halifax, Wednesday, 17th September, Halifax. Jefferson, Thursday, 18th September, School House o. 1. Jackson, Friday 19th, September, Fisherville. Millersburg and Upper Paxton, Monday, 21d Septer

Middle and Carlos and Carlos and Lykous, Wednesday, 24th September, Gratz. Wiconisco and Rush, Thursday, 25th September, Ly Wiconisc enstown.

kenslown.
Washington, Friday, 26th September, Elizabeth ville.
Harisburg in May.
Kaminations will commence at nine o'clock. Those who hold certificates granted last year will please present them. Directors are especially invited to be present.
After the public examinations, applicants will only be examined on Saturdays, by request of Boards, to supply vacancies. S. D. INGRAM, County Superintendent.

jy5-dlt wit Residence, No 15 Market street.

Sula on Wednesday or Thursday, up to 5 30 p. m.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ARBIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

The steamers Louisiana and Vanderbilt arrived at this port yesterday, bringing 1,300 wounded and sick soldiers from James river.—

Ambulances were employed till a late hour last

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned citizens of Pennsylvania have formed an association and prepared a certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue, discount and deposit, under the provisions of the act, entitled a "supplement to an act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvent banks" approved the first day of May, A. B., 1861, the said bank to be called BLAIR COUNTY BANK, to be located in the borough of Hollidaysburg and county of Blair, its consist of a capital stock of Fifty Thousand Dollars in shares of Fifty Dollars each, with the privileges of increasing the same to any amount not exseeding all Two Hundred Thousand dollars.

Alexander Dollars R., Johns GEO, MIL'S, ENGION HAMMOND, JOHN GEO, MIL'S, Ling all years.

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned citizens of Pennsylvania have formed an association and prepared a certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue, discount and deposit, under the provisions of the act, entitled a "supplement to an act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania have formed an association and prepared a certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue, discount and deposit, undersigned citizens of Pennsylvania have formed an association and prepared a certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue, discount and deposit, undersigned citizens of Pennsylvania have formed an association and prepared a certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue, discount and deposit, undersigned citizens of Pennsylvania have formed an association and prepared a certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue, discount and deposit, undersulat ESINGION HAMMOND, JOHN GEO MILTS, jy5-dit wom R. R. R. RYAN.

EXTENSION OF CHARTER.

TON, a Bank of discount and deposit located in the borough of Easton, Northampton country, Pennsylvania, having a capital of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, will apply so the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for a renewal of its charter for fitteen years from the expiration of its present charter, with its present capital stock, powers and privileges, and without any altoration no rincrease of the same.

J. STEWABE, Prest. J. STRWARI, Prest. jyz-dlt-w6m M. E. FORMAN, Cashier.

#### J. FORREST. WHOLESALE DEALER IN

#### race for four oars was offered, and the bets won COUNTRY PRODUCE. No. 308 North Water Street. PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED, 500,000 pounds of roll or solid packed Butter, for cash, or sold on commission at 5 per cent.

J. FORKEST,

jy3-dlw\*

308 Water Street, Philadelphia.

WANTED.

ABORING men and stout boys at the EAGLE WORKS. A. ARMSTRONG will repeat his on Monday, the Of July. By request, he will also take a class of young ladies for instruction in reading. 1630-dlw

# LABOR SAVED!

BY using PUTMAN'S EXCELSIOR CLOTHES WRINGER, which wrings a bed quilt or bandkerchief without any atteration. Call and examine is D. HAYNE'S AGRICULTURAL STORE je30-d3taw1m

WHITE BRANDY

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