Patriot Union.

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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 24th day of February, 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 fourth Monday of April next*, being the *27th day of April*, 1863, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, 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 remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognisances 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 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord. 1863, and in the eighty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

J. D ROAS. Sheriff

HAMS, DRIED BEEF, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, TONGUES, &c., for sale low, by WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

The Patriot & Union.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1863.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Correspondence Patriot and Union.

CAMP 55TH REGIMENT, P. V.,
BEAUFORT, S. C., April 6, 1863.

EDITORS PATRIOT AND UNION:—The expedition is now complete and under way up the river, and we expect to hear thunder from that direction pretty soon. It will be sad music, but it is part of the act, which can't be played without it. Our regiment (as far as I can learn) remains here, with the 176th and 174th and the nigger regiment, to guard this place, as it is thought the rebels will try to make a raid, in the absence of the forces formerly guarding it; but we will object to the visit, as we don't wish to make any new acquaintances at present. Our regiment is on the advance lines, but will be relieved to-morrow by our bronzed brother soldiers of the 2d S. C. regiment. I can't see the point in placing the niggers on the extreme lines at such a time as this, when most vigilance should be used. Although we have been betrayed so often in this department by the niggers, it still appears they must be depended upon under all circumstances, even if men's lives should be sacrificed by it. They distinguished themselves on the 26th ult., by going into Jacksonville, under command of Colonel Montgomery. They landed at Palatka wharf, and the Colonel gave orders to shell the town. The only force they found to oppose them was one company of infantry, of which they took a lieutenant and fourteen privates prisoners. However the town was shelled, athough the occupants were principally women and children. After the shelling was over the niggers were let run at large. They broke open the houses, destroyed the furniture, and grossly insulted and abused the women. Those of the women who could get away ran to the country, while those who had small children had to bear insults and threats until some of the officers interfered, and got the dusky marauders under some kind of subjection. But I forbear stating the particulars as told to me by reliable men of the 6th Connecticut, who went there to reinforce them. Such, however, is the nigger, and those who know their nature could not doubt the worst. The 8th Maine also were called down to strengthen them, but they had scarcely got comfortably situated in the town when the rebs became very annoying by placing a section of artillery on a platform car and running it within shelling distance, from whence they threw several shells and killed two and wounded four of our men, in consequence of which Colonel Rust, of the 8th Maine, thought it would take 15,000 or 20,000 troops to hold the place, and therefore gave orders to burn the town. Commencing on the Catholic church, they laid the town in ashes, and returned satisfied that everything was done well. They brought a number of what they call Union families with them; but some of these people tell me there was no other remedy left for them, as their means of subsistence were destroyed, their houses and furniture burnt, and under their circumstances there was but one choice. The secesh are becoming very numerous in this place. The ladies of that class appear to want to settle this war—they go for the Union—at least I judge so from the numbers who have married our soldiers of late. I felt a little indignant the other day to see one of our school *marms* hang on the wing of the ugliest nigger I ever put eyes on, promenading the street. I suppose she pitied the poor nigger and thought she was doing right, but I felt like presenting her with a hemp necklace. I wonder how far they will run this black car?—probably into the Union. D. F. B., 55th P. V.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

HON. HIESTER CLYMER.—On our outside will be found the speech of Senator Clymer, delivered in the Senate on the 6th of March, on the resolution tendering the use of the Senate Hall to Ex-Governor Johnson, of Tennessee. It explains fully why the Democratic Senators opposed those resolutions; and is a full, fair and incontrovertible argument upon that subject. It is a stunning, crushing rebuke to the Abolition dynasty, as well as to all hypocritical, pragmatical Union screechers throughout the land, no matter under what guise they travel, or what name they may assume.

This man Johnson has the audacity to endeavor to palm himself off as a Democrat; and travels through the country, at the instance of Lincoln and his cohorts, for the purpose of inducing the unwary and credulous to support and sustain him in all his diabolical violations of the laws and the Constitution; his dictatorial usurpations of power and tyrannical encroachments upon the legitimate rights and privileges of the people. But Mr. Clymer most effectually unmasked this Abolition apostle and nigger-headed cosmopolite; denuding him of his hypocritical garb, and exhibiting him to the world in all his satanic ugliness and hideous monstrosity. * * * By his strict honesty, sterling integrity, courteous demeanor, obliging disposition and suavity of manners, he has succeeded in winning the friendship and esteem of all who have had the pleasure and good fortune to make his acquaintance. He is a true, unwavering, Democrat; not connected with any of the political factions of the day; his record in the Senate is pure and unsullied; not one vote he ever cast in his senatorial capacity will ever rise in judgement against him.

We will not presume to dictate to the Democratic party; but this much we will say, without hesitancy, that there is no man we would rather see obtain the gubernatorial nomination than Hiester Clymer; a man whose integrity is beyond the breath of suspicion; who had the nerve, fearlessly, boldly, defiantly, to advocate and support Democratic measures and principles, during the Abolition reign of terror, when such sentiments were pronounced treasonable, regardless of political bastiles and despite of threatened administrative vengeance, has merited the grateful acknowledgement and confidence of his entire party; a man who scorns to stoop to the arts and intrigues that political tricksters make use of to secure nominations;

"Who will not bend the supple hinges of the knee,
That thrift may follow fawning;"

is worthy of the confidence and support of all loyal conservative men, and would never betray their trust nor disappoint their most sanguine expectations.

With him, as our standard bearer this fall, we would achieve such a victory over all the combinations and *isms*, as would send the minions of the administration howling into their dens; and were he elected, would redeem the honor of the old Keystone State once more, from the shame and disgrace brought upon her by soulless demagogues, heartless speculators, wicked and corrupt functionaries, "who glory in their shame."—*Mifflintown Democrat.*

THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SEVEN DAYS' BATTLES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp at Berkeley, Va., July 15, 1862.

GENERAL: Without waiting to receive the reports of all the subordinate commanders, I submit the following very brief narrative of the operations of this army since the 25th ultimo:

On the 24th of June I received information that appeared entitled to some credit, that Gen. Jackson was at Frederick's Hall with his entire force, consisting of his own division, with those of Ewell and Whiting, and that his intention was to attack our right flank and rear, in order to cut off our communication with the White House, and to throw the right wing of the army into the Chickahominy. Fortunately, I had a few days before provided against this contingency by ordering a number of transports to the James river, loaded with commissary, quartermaster and ordnance supplies. I therefore felt free to watch the enemy closely, wait events, and act according to circumstances, feeling sure that if out off from the Pamunkey I could gain the James river for a rear base.

I placed Gen. Stoneman in command of the cavalry on the right, intrusting to his charge the picket duty towards Hanover Court House, to give the earliest possible information of an advance of the enemy from that direction.

On the 25th Gen. Heintzelman was directed to drive in the enemy's pickets from the woods in his front, in order to give us command of the cleared fields still further in advance. This was gallantly and handsomely done under a stubborn resistance, the brunt of the fighting falling upon the division of Hooker. Just as the new line was gained, I was called from the field by intelligence which tended strongly to confirm the belief that Jackson was really approaching. I immediately repaired to the camp of Gen. Fitz John Porter, commanding on the right of the Chickahominy, to obtain further information and arrange the movements for the morrow. On my arrival I found that there was a strong probability of Jackson's advancing, although not a certainty of it. I therefore determined to leave our heavy guns in battery and to retain M'Call's division in its strong position on Beaver Dam creek, near Mechaniesville, posting merely small outposts to watch the crossing near Meadow Bridge and Mechanicsville, and to give M'Call immediate notice of the enemy's approach.

Porter's remaining troops were to be held in reserve, ready to act according to circumstances. The centre and left of the army were also to be held in readiness to repulse any attack, or to move to the assistance of the right. It had long before been determined to hold the position of Beaver Dam creek in the event of being attacked on that side, for the reasons that the position was intrinsically a very strong one, and was less liable to be turned on either flank than any position in advance of it, and brought the army in a more concentrated and manageable condition. The natural strength of the position had been somewhat increased by slight rifle-pits and felling a little timber in front of it; with the exception of epaulments for artillery near Gaines' and Hogan's houses, to act against the enemy's batteries on the right bank of the Chickahominy, there were no other artificial defences on the left bank of that stream. Our position on the right bank of the river had been rendered reasonably secure against assault by felling timber and the construction of slight earthworks. Measures had already been taken to secure the passage of White Oak Swamp.

The right wing, under the command of Gen. Fitz John Porter, consisted of the divisions of Morell, Sykes and M'Call, with a large part of the cavalry reserve. He had ten heavy guns in the battery on the banks of the Chickahominy. Such was the state of affairs on the morning of June 26. I was by that time satisfied that I had to deal with at least double my numbers, but so great was my confidence in the conduct of the officers and the bravery, discipline and devotion of my men, that I felt contented calmly to await the bursting of the coming storm, ready to profit by any fault of the enemy, and sure that I could extricate the army from any difficulty in which it might become involved. No other course was open to me, for my information in regard to the movements of the enemy was too meagre to enable me to take a decided course.

I had not long to wait. During the afternoon of the 26th the enemy crossed in several columns in the vicinity of Mechanicsville and Meadow Bridge, and attacked M'Call in his position at Beaver Dam creek. His repeated efforts were constantly repulsed, with but little loss on our side, but with great slaughter on the part of the enemy. The contest ceased here about 9, p. m., the enemy leaving us in full possession of every part of the field of battle.

During the action M'Call was supported by the brigades of Martindale and Griffin, of the division of Morell. While this was going on there were some sharp affairs of pickets on the centre and left, but nothing of a serious nature.

By this time I had certain information that Jackson was rapidly advancing in strong force, from Hanover Court House, and that his advance guard had probably participated in the battle of Beaver Dam Creek. This rendered that position untenable. I, therefore, determined still further to concentrate the army by withdrawing Porter's command to a position near Gaines's Mill, where he could rest both his flanks on the Chickahominy, and cover the most important bridges over that stream. The wagons and heavy guns were withdrawn during the night, the troops falling back to their new position early in the morning. The enemy attacked Seymour's brigade, constituting the rear guard of the division of M'Call, but were sharply repulsed, and the movement was not further molested.

In the course of the morning of the 27th I received intelligence that Longstreet's corps was at Mechanicsville, ready to move down on either bank of the Chickahominy, according to circumstances This intelligence, and many threatening movements of the enemy on various parts of the centre and left, placed a limit to the amount of the re enforcements available for the support of Porter. Under the circumstances, it was impossible to withdraw him to the right bank of the Chickahominy by daylight. The enemy were so close upon him that the attempt would have insured the loss of a large portion of his corps, and, in any event, the abandonment of his position at that time would have placed our right flank and rear at the mercy of the enemy. It was necessary to fight him where we stood, to hold our position, at any cost, until night, and, in the meantime, to perfect the arrangements for the change of base to the James river.

In the report of General Porter will be found a detailed description of the field of battle at Gaines's Mill, and the circumstances of that eventful contest, creditable alike to the energy of the enemy and the desperate valor of the comparatively small band that repelled the attacks of his enormous masses. It will suffice, for the purposes of this report, to state that the action commenced about 2 p. m., and that during the afternoon I ordered up the division of Slocum to the support of Porter, and soon after the brigades of French and Meagher, of Richardson's division. The latter were not engaged. At a later period two brigades of Peck's division were ordered forward, but as their services were not needed, they did not cross the Chickahominy. The contest continued, with varying fortunes, until dark, when the enemy discontinued his attack. During the night the final withdrawal of the right wing across the Chickahominy was completed, without difficulty and without confusion, a portion of the regulars remaining on the left bank until the morning of the 28th. Early on that morning the bridges were burned, and the whole army was thus concentrated on the right bank of the Chickahominy.

During the battle of Gaines's Mill the position of General Smith was warmly attacked, but the enemy was at once repulsed with loss.

In the course of the night of the 27th Gen. Keyes was ordered to cross the White Oak swamp with the 4th corps, and take up a position to cover the passage of the trains. Measures were also taken to increase the number of bridges across the swamp. The trains were set in motion at an early hour, and continued passing across the swamp, night and day, without intermission until all had crossed.

On the 28th, Porter's corps was also moved across the White Oak swamp, and on the morning of the 29th took up a position covering the roads leading from Richmond toward White Oak swamp and Long Bridges. During the night of the 28th and 29th the Divisions of Slocum and M'Call wrre ordered across the White Oak swamp, and were placed in position to cover the passage of the remaining divisions and trains. In the course of the same night the corps of Sumner and Heintzelman and the division of Smith were ordered to fall back from their original positions to an interior line resting upon Keyes's old intrenchments on the left, and so arranged as to cover Savage Station.—They were ordered to hold this position until dark, then to fall back across the swamps and rejoin the rest of the army. This order was not fully carried out, nor was the exact position I designated occupied by the different divisions concerned.

Nevertheless, the result was that two attacks of the enemy—one a very determined onset—were signally repulsed by Sumner's corps, assisted in the last by Smith's division of the Sixth Corps. These are the two actions known as the affair of Allen's Field and the battle of Savage Station. The Third Corps crossed the swamp before dark, having left its position before the hour assigned, and was not in the action during that day, the 29th. The Second Corps and Smith's division safely crossed the swamp during the night with all their guns and material, and brought up the rear of the wagon train. In the night of the 29th and 30th the Fourth and Fifth Corps were ordered to move to James river, to rest on that river on or near Turkey Bend, and occupy a position perpendicular to the river, thus covering the Charles City road to Richmond, opening communication with the gunboats, and covering the wagon train which was pushed as rapidly as possible upon Haxall's and Harrison's plantations.

The remaining corps were moved in the same direction, and posted so as to cover the main roads leading from Richmond, as well as the crossings by which the army had passed the White Oak swamp, and to guard the passage of our large train to the James River. When the troops were in position in the afternoon before the enemy attacked, they were posted about as follows: Porter, with two divisions (Morrell's and Sykes's), and the mass of the reserve artillery, on Malvern Hill (the left of the position); next Couch, with one brigade of Peck's division in reserve; next Sedgwick; then M'Call, Hooker, Kearney, Slocum, Naglee's brigade, Richardson and Smith. During the actions which ensued at Turkey Bridge, on the New-Market road (Glendale), and at White Oak Swamp, changes were made in this disposition.

The result of the various actions of the 30th, during which our whole line was attacked, was, that the enemy were everywhere repulsed, except in his attack upon M'Call's division, which, hard pressed by greatly superior numbers, and having lost three of its general officers, broke and lost most of its artillery. The gallant conduct of their comrades near by, especially Hooker's division, retrieved that mishap, and rendered it impossible for the enemy to reap any advantages from it. By this time the last of the trains had reached Haxall's Landing, and during the night the troops fell back to the vicinity of that place, all arriving in safety and unmolested at an early hour of the morning.

They were promptly placed in position to offer battle to the enemy should he again attack, the left of the line resting on the admirable position of Malvern Hill, with a brigade in the low ground of the left, watching the road to Richmond, the line then following a line of heights nearly parallel to the river, and bending back to the woods nearly to the James river on our right.

On the left we relied upon the natural advantages of the position; on the right, where the natural strength was less, some little cutting of timber was done, and the roads blocked. Although our force was small for so extensive a position, it was necessary to hold it at any cost. When the battle commenced in the afternoon. I saw that in the face and bearing of the men which satisfied me that we were sure of victory. The attack was made upon our left and left centre, and the brunt of it was borne by Porter's corps (including Hunt's reserve artillery and Tyler's heavy guns) and Couch's division, reinforced by the brigades of Sickles and Meagher. It was desperate, brave, and determined, but so destructive was the fire of our numerous artillery, so heroic the conduct of our infantry, and so admirable the dispositions of Porter, that no troops could have carried the position. Late in the evening, the enemy fell back, thoroughly beaten, with dreadful slaughter. So completely was he crushed, and so great were his losses, that he has not since ventured to attack us.

Previously to the battle of Malvern, I had fully consulted with Commodore Rodgers, and with him made a hasty reconnoissance of the positions on the river. The difficulty of passing our transports above City Point was so great that I determined to fall back upon the position now occupied by the army—a position, too, much less extensive than that of Malvern, and therefore permitting me to give the men the rest they so much needed. Accordingly, the army fell back during the night of the 1st and 2d July, reaching this place at an early hour on the 2d. On the 3d the troops were placed essentially in their present positions.

To the calm judgment of history and the future I leave the task of pronouncing upon this movement, confident that its verdict will be that no such difficult movement was ever more successfully executed; that no army ever fought more repeatedly, heroically and successfully against such great odds; that no men of any race ever displayed greater discipline, endurance, patience and cheerfulness under such hardships.

My mind cannot coin expressions of thanks and admiration warm enough or intense enough to do justice to my feelings toward the army I am so proud to command. To my countrymen I confidently commit them, convinced they will ever honor every brave man who served during these seven historic days with the Army of the Potomac. Upon whatever field it may hereafter be called upon to act, I ask that it may never lose its name, but may ever be known as the Army of the Potomac—a name which it never has nor never will disgrace.

It is not my purpose now to make mention of distinguished services. The names of those who deserve well of their country would swell this report to too great dimensions. I will simply call attention to the invaluable services rendered by the artillery, and say that its performances have fully justified my anticipations, and prove it to be our policy to cherish and increase that arm of the service.

I cannot conclude this report without expressing my thanks to the gallant and accomplished Commodore John Rodgers for the valuable assistance rendered the army in various ways, but especially by the fire of a portion of the flotilla upon the flank of the enemy attacking Malvern Hill on the 30th of June and 1st of July. Their fire was excellent, and produced very beneficial results.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. B. M'CLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS, Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

Joint Resolutions upon the State of the Country.

The following resolutions upon the state of the country, which passed the House of Representatives on the 13th inst., will be found to embody all the amendments to the original draft, as revised and adopted at the late session of the Legislature—the subjoined being the only correct copy yet furnished to the press:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That as our institutions are assailed by an armed rebellion on one side, which is being met by the sword, and on the other by unconstitutional acts of Congress and startling usurpations of power by the Executive, which we have seen by experiment can be corrected by the ballot-box, policy as well as principle requires that our people shall await the process of reform which is slow but sure, and refrain from all unlawful and unconstitutional acts, which have already brought terrible calamities upon the country, whilst they invoke the aid of all patriotic men to assist in averting the evils that threaten our free institutions.

Second. That this General Assembly declares that this State has ever been, is now, and will remain in future, devotedly true to the Constitution of the United States and to the Federal Government established by it, and is determined to maintain them with her utmost power against both domestic and foreign foes, and to this end we declare that all possible constitutional efforts should be made to suppress the present rebellion.

Third. That this General Assembly recognizes a manifest difference between the administration of the government and the government itself—the one is transitory, limited in duration to that period of time for which the officers elected by the people are charged with the conduct of the same; the other is permanent, intended by its founders to endure forever.

Fourth. That this General Assembly, in the exercise of its rights to differ with the Federal Executive, enters its solemn protest against the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by which he assumes to emancipate slaves in certain States, holding the same to be unwise, unconstitutional and void.

Fifth. That this General Assembly, on behalf of the people of this Commonwealth, declares its determined opposition to a system of emancipation by the States upon compensation to be made out of the treasury of the United States, as burthensome upon the people, unjust in its very nature, and wholly without warrant of the Constitution.

Sixth. That this General Assembly declares that the power which has recently been assumed by the President of the United States, whereby under the guise of military necessity he has proclaimed and extended martial law over States where war did not exist, and has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, is unwarranted by the Constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate civil to military authority, and to subvert our system of free government.

Seventh. That this General Assembly deems it proper further to declare that it, together with all the truly loyal people of the State, would hail with pleasure and delight any manifestation of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance to the government of the Union, and would in such event cordially and earnestly co-operate with them in the restoration of peace and the procurement of such proper guarantees as would give security to all their interests and rights.

Eighth. That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. Their country called, and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and dying, they shall live in our memories, and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives at their country's altar. Their widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects truly worthy a nation's guardianship.

Ninth. That Pennsylvania will adhere to the Constitution and the Union as the best, it may be the last, hope of popular freedom, and for all wrongs which may have been committed or evils which may exist will seek redress, under the Constitution and within the Union, by the peaceful but powerful agency of the suffrage of a free people.

Tenth. That this General Assembly hails with pleasure and hope the manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the Northern States in their late elections, and regard the same as the earnest of a good purpose upon their part to co-operate with all other loyal citizens in giving security to the rights of every section and maintaining the Union and the Constitution as they were ordained by the founders of the Republic.

Eleventh. That in the judgment of this General Assembly, whenever it becomes practicable to obtain a convention of all or of three-fourths of the States, such body should be con-