SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND Union unless accompanied with the name of the

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Sabscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM.

## PURPOSES OF THE WAR.

Congress, by a vote nearly unanimous, passed the following resolution, which expresses the voice of the Nation and is the true standard of Loyalty:

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Fouthern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this way is not reaged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or fer any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

#### Juniata County.

The Democratic standing committee of Junists county met at J. C. Watt's hotel, in Mifflintown on Saturday last. There was a pretty full attendance. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That our representative and senatorial delegates be and are hereby instructed to use honorable and fair means to secure the nomination of Hon. Hiester Clymer, of Berks,

for Governor.

Resolved, That Judge Graham be supported in convention by all honorable means for the Supreme Bench.

#### A Striking Contrast.

Burke, one of the most profound and eloquent of the British statesmen of the 18th century, declared it to be essential to the observance of the laws by the people that those in authority should observe them scrupulously.-The ultra politicians of the Abolition school of our day, declare the rulers whom they have chosen free to violate the laws with impunity, while they would exact obedience to them by the people at the point of the bayonet.

The contrast is strong. There is a wide difference between statesmen and fools .-Burke's remarks were founded in wisdomthe policy of the ruling party is founded in fanaticism, which has no element of wisdom in

#### A Raid Apprehended.

We invite attention to the proclamation of Gov. Cartin and the order of Gen. Couch, now commander of the eastern military district of Pennsylvania. We are blessed above our sister States, being honored with two military districts, one east and the other west. For this extreme partiality we return thanks to the administration at Washington and to our worthy Governor, who, no doubt, exerted all his influence in obtaining the precious boon.-From the message of the Governor we learn that he has learned that Pennsylvania is in danger of a rebel invasion. Why this danger should exist with nearly, if not quite, 200,000 miles of it, we are at a loss to conceive, unless the authorities consider it a military necessity to permit it. However, we no longer pretend to understand things, and as we are assured of the fact by the Governor and the Wer Deson that it is so.

# What's to be Done.

The high-handed measures of the ruling party in the nation, and in the States where insupportable.

· A greater outrage upon law and justice, upon Vallandigham never was committed by the most confirmed despot that ever cursed the earth. And this is only one of the many outrages on the part of the national administraplain, and of which, if they did not complain, they would be cowards, unworthy the title of before the wheels of progress. American citizens.

Now we have another instance of usurpation of power and arbitrary sway. Following in the footsteps of the higher authorities, the Governor of Illinois, in defiance of law and precedent, has presumed to prorogue the Legislature of that State for two years.

If we are not already so far degraded and besotted by the wiles of power and the temptations of place and wealth always at the command of those in authority, as to have lost all | this good work, and aided by individual consense of the dignity of American citizenship tributions and some little government patronand the value of constitutional liberty, this act of the Governor of Illinois will startle the whole American people, and convince them that, if we would still be free, we stand upon the very werge of revolution, when one of two things must speedily happen—either the administration must change its policy and act under the restrictions of the Constitution and laws, or the people must sternly prepare for the defense of their rights.

There is no justification of the course of lawlessness which has been pursued by the administration, National and State, under Abolition control. Viewing the condition of the country in its worst aspect there has not been, and there cannot in any possible event, arise a necessity for setting the Constitution and laws at defiance; and we may as well say, first as last, that patience under repeated wrongs has almost ceased to be a virtue, and that but little further aggression upon popular rights is re- tion? quired to give birth to a revolution which will saturate every foot of the Northern States with blood, and never cease till it has hurled from power the men who have deliberately set the law and the pepular will at defiance, or wiped

them out of existence. Under our Democratic form of government the rulers and the ruled are alike subject to the laws of the land. During a quarter of a century, before our present national calamities were upon us, the Democratic press warned the country that unless the Abolition agitation were stopped civil war would ensue, and now we trust that those who are for the time being charged with the execution of the laws, will Dause in their mad career, and confine themselves strictly to their constitutional powers, and thus avert the sad calamities we foresee as the inevitable alternative.

SABBATH READING.

THE AFRICAN RACE—ABOLITIONISTS THEIR WORST ENEMIES.

[Communicated.]

I extract the following paragraph from "The Spirit of Missions for May, 1863, edited by the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America. By the Secretaries and general agents of the two

Committees :" "A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF MISSIONS IN AFRICA Beginning with West Africa, we find that the worst abominations of heathenism still runs riot in vast territories. The sacrifice of human life continues. In the town of Coomassie, West saw men and women sacrificed to celebrate the funerals of the rich; the description of an execution by cruel tortures that took place in a street bearing the name of 'Never-dry-from blood' is horrible beyond conception. The latest 1eports from Dahomey are still more heart-rend-

Here is additional and incontrovertible evidence of the fact, that the negroes in the interior of Africa are the same ignorant barbarians that they were three thousand years ago. In fine. it is evident that they have not within themselves any of the elements of progress or advancement. History furnishes abundant proof, from the early days of Egypt up to the present hour, that although the negro has been in contact with civilization through all these centuries, he has ever been found in a subordinate position to the white race, from which he has never succeeded in emancipating himself. I ask any intelligent white man to consider how long it would take 5,000,000 of our people, if sold as slaves and transported to the interior of Africa, to achieve their independence and govern the country? The answer is evident; it does not need discussion. Looking at the question from this stand point, is it not plain that the Almighty, for some wise purpose. in the order of the Universe, has created this race with inferior powers and capabilities? And is it not impious on the part of the creature to attempt to alter the fiat of the Creator, and better the works of His hands by exalting what He hath humbled?

But, says the Abolitionist, have we not many instances among us where negroes have attained high positions, intellectually, in almost every walk of life? I answer yes, but these are exceptional instances, and not the general rule. Compare the masses of the different races, under the most favorable circumstances, and you will find a wide contrast; besides, whatever of intelligence and advancement the colored population have exhibited in this country is due to the institution of slavery, and while in your insane zeal you are denouncing slavery as "the sum of all villainies," and invoking Heaven and earth to accomplish its overthrow, you are striking at the very influences which have elevated the few to whom you allude. Compare the condition of the negro in this country, slave and free, with that of the native Africans as described in the foregoing extract, and then, "judging the tree by its fruit," ask yourself in all charity if it should be cut down and destroyed as barren and un-

All the missionareis and travelers in Africa tell us that the negro, in his native state, is not only ignorant and uncivilized, but indolent and improvident; that he never provides for the morrow, and only exerts himself sufficiently to procure the tropical fruits and game refuture to take care of itself, and thus lives on, from generation to generation, guided by instinct and the example of his fathers, with unvarying sameness. At home he is the most abject slave to the Prince who for the time partment, take it for granted, against all rea- being reigns over the district where he resides, and his life is at all times held subject to the caprice of his master. When sold into bondage by his barbarons chief, his condition is ameliorated at once; he is taught the agriculthey hold the political power, are becoming tural and mechanical arts, acquires habits of industry and economy, is gradually educated and christianized, learns to take care of himliberty and right, than the expatriation of self, and becomes fitted for that freedom and advancement, which in the regular order of things, is sure to follow. God works through unvarying laws, and in the fullness of His time will elevate the negro to his highest attainable tion of which the people have a right to com- position, notwithstanding the obstacles which Abolition folly and mad fanaticism are placing

I do not pretend to fathom God's plans, nor to mark out the direction of his lines of progress, but I cannot escape the conviction that slavery is the means used for the emancipation and Christianization of the entire African race, and Liberia furnishes us with an illustration of its workings. This colony first started some forty years ago, under the most discouraging circumstances. A few Christian philanthropists associated themselves together for age, have persevered ever since. Up to this time they have taken from this country some thirteen thousand negroes, educated through slavery, to become in turn teachers to their own benighted race in their native land, and now there is a prosperous colony on the shores of Africa, numbering over 400,000 souls, receiving the benefits of religion and civilization at the hands of their brethren returned from bondage. Joseph, through being carried into slavery to Egypt, was enabled to save his brethren from starvation, and thus preserve them from a physical death, but these men, greater than Joseph, in the hands of Providence, are enabled to save their brethren from a moral death. If a sufficient number of teachers are produced through the same source, why may not this good work go on until the whole African race are raised out of the depth of barbarism to their highest attainable posi-

"The mills of God grind slowly but surely," and a righteous retribution will sooner or later overtake all those who attempt to interfere with the operation of His laws. If the Abolitionists had been satisfied with the quiet workings of events, and not attempted to precipitate them, there can be no doubt that the abolition of slavery in this country would have been much farther advanced than it is at present, and that in good time it would have disappeared in the Southern, as it has in the Northern States, and that without the wars, bloodshed and civil strife with which our poor country is now rent and torn.

Could these mad fanatics have their way and at once set free all the slaves of the South, their condition would be infinitely worse than in a state of slavery, the same social differences would still exist, the Caucasians would men are in good spirits, but are somewhat wea-

never permit the negro to be placed on a level | ried from lying in the trenches and exposure with themselves, the antagonism of race implanted by God would still remain, and the result would inevitably be an internecine war, which would result in the extermination of the African race throughout these United States.

This is the cup which the real Abolitionist. in his frenzy, is holding to the lips of the poor negro, who is here by no fault of his own, and should be treated with kindness and that consideration adapted to his nature and his wants.

De Tocqueville long ago predicted that whenever slavery should reach its crisis on this continent the white race would exterminate the black in self-preservation. The system now pursued by the Abolition powers at Washington bids fair to realize De Tocqueville's predictien at an early day. General Hunter and other Abolition Generals are making frequent raids into the interior of the cotton States, and after destroying with a vandal hand all the property they cannot carry off, they seize all the able-bodied negroes they can lay hands upon and force them into the ranks. The papers tell us there are now over 30,000 negroes in the army; these poor creatures are precipitated into battle, and if not killed in the shock of arms and are taken prisoners, they are again returned to slavery or sacrificed to the rage of their masters. If, when large bodies of them are armed, they attempt an insurrection to save themselves from this double slavery, they will be met by relentless extermination, from which nothing on earth can save them, and this dread fate will really be brought upon them by the present Abolition administration, their pretended friends.

Would it not be well for preachers of the Gospel to ponder these things and endeavor to save this unhappy race from their impending fate? May they not find a solution of this question in the example of their Divine Master, who deprecated war, and always preached peace and good will to men? Yours truly, A CHRISTIAN MINISTER.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH. FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The steamer Corsica, from Havana on the 6th and Nassau on the 8th, arrived here to-day. Reliable news of the occupation of Puebla had reached Havana. The city was given up by the Mexicans only because they were out of food and ammunition, having eaten all the artillery mules and cavalry horses. On the 16th General Ortega offered to surrender on condition that the soldiers should be allowed to carry their banners and the officers their side arms, and all march to the city of Mexico and report to the Supreme Government. The conditions, with the exception of the last named, were agreed to, General Forey ordering the troops to march to Orizaba and there await in inactivity the close of the war. On the 18th General Forey presented to the officers a document to sign declaring that they would not mix in the politics of the nation, and would become neutral during the present war; that they would not leave the limits assigned by the French General-in-Chief, and that they would not communicate with any one without his consent. The officers received the paper with cries of "Long live Mexico!" "Death to Napoleon the Third!' "Death to traitors!" and then signed a protest stating that they were not allowed to sign the above by the laws of their country and by military honor. General Ortega, previous to the surrender, ordered all the artillery to be broken up. President Juarez has issued a proclamation announcing a great disaster in the surrender of Puebla, and stating that the Capital will be defended to the last extremity, and that all the places leading to it will also be defended with vigor-that the nation will wage war without ceasing and under all sacrifices against the odious army which is profaning its soil. Vera Cruz advices report the escape of General Ortega, La Lave, Meudoza, and eight more of the principal chiefs. Over 300 minor officers and 2000 prisoners, from

the French convoy, were en route to Orizaba. NEW YORK, June 12 .- The steamship Mississippi, from New Orleans, has arrived. Special despatches to the New Orleans Era, dated South West Pass, June 5th and 6th, say the schooner Dean has arrived from Vera Cruz,-The officers report that the Mexicans retreated from before Puebla. They are said to have spiked and abandoned their guns. The French have taken possession of the city. It is also said that the French had arrested the American Consul. No reason is given for this proceeding.

The advices from Havana state that President Juarez has removed Gen. Comonfort from the command of the Mexican army of the centre, for failing to succor the garrison at Puebla, and put Gen. Lagarza in his place. The latter would at once take command of the troops at the capitol and make every disposition for its defence.

## FIGHT NEAR MONTICELLO, KY.

CINCINNATI, June 12 .- A spirited engagement took place near Monticello, Ky., on the 10th. Our troops under Col. Kantz had driven the rebels from Monticello, and were falling back towards the Cumberland river, when the enemy rallied in force and attacked our rear guard. Our forces retreated slowly until reinforcements came to their relief, when a desperate hand-to-kand fight ensued, resulting in the defeat of the rebels. Our loss was thirty killed and wounded-the rebel loss not known.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. MORTON. Gov. Morton has issued a proclamation to the people of Indiana, solemnly warning all persons against resistance to the government in any form, or hindering the officers in the discharge of their duty. A rebel spy belonging to Jeff. Thompson's command was arrested at Indianapolis yesterday. No news has yet been received from the military force sent to Rush county to arrest the murderers of provost marshal Stevens. The excitement in that part of the State continues to be intense. The enrolling officer has been driven out of White river township.

PORT HUDSON, &C .- FROM REBEL SOURCES. The Gazette publishes the following advices

from rebel sources: The rebels say their loss in the Port Hudson fight was six hundred. The seat of government of Mississippi has been temporarily removed to Enterprise. Gen.-Breckinridge made a speech at Mobile on May 29th. A dispatch dated Richmond the 8th, says no official advices had been received from Vicksburg for

several days. It is understood that Vallandigham will proceed to some southern port en route to Nas-

WASHINGTON, June 12.- The Richmond Diswatch of the 10th contains the following: MOBILE, June 9 .- A special dispatch to the Idvertiser and Register from Jackson, on the 8th, says a courier from Vicksburg has cheer-

Our loss is a little over 500. Colonel Marks, of Louisiana, is mortally rounded. Noodles' battery lost 12 killed and

ing reports. Our men are fatigued but in good

23 wounded. Nine trains of troops, believed to be from Rosecrans' army, arrived at Memphis on Saturday. There is merely a garrison at Mem-

JACKSON, June 8.—A scout just in from Vicksburg reports all working well. The

Grant is slowly advancing, by building par ellels, which are 400 yards from the outer works. Our entire less does not exceed six

hundred. MOBILE, June 9 .- A private dispatch from Jackson, 8th inst., reports Vicksburg all right. Kirby Smith is in possession of Milliken's

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

NEW YORK, June 12.-The Express publishes letter from Havana, stating that information had been received there from the contraband colony in the south side of St. Domingo, that fully one-half of the 500 negroes sent there from Norfolk have died amongst the malignant swamps, and it was feared the rest would soon follow the same road.

### BY THE MAILS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, } Our forces remain in possession of the flats outh of Fredericksburg, the enemy manifest-

ing no inclination to attack us. Our defences are impregnable, and it is not helieved that the rebels will risk an assault. Work has been suspended on their own fortifications. Their troops, however, display themselves extensively, and are evidently in large

No firing has been heard since Tuesday evening, and this morning the utmost quiet pre-

A number of prisoners arrived last night from the upper works. Most of them are

members of the Fourth Virginia cavalry. Stuart's attempt to make a raid into Pennsylvania is frustrated. He was to have started this morning: but the unexpected movement of our forces and the fight near Rappahannock Station have interfered completely with his plans and defeated his projects, at least for the

oreseut. Lee is in the vicinity of Culpepper with a large body of infantry, and a heavy force remains near Fredericksburg. Troops from the Blackwater, North and South Carolina and elsewhere have been hurried up to the army of Northern Virginia, and there can be no doubt that Lee contemplates a grand and desperate effort for the annihilation of Hooker's army. Everything has now subsided, although af-

fairs on the other side of the river are watched with feverish anxiety. CAMP HARRIS, NEAR BRISTOW STATION, 3 June 10, 1863 A scouting party, composed of a detachment

from the First Michigan cavalry, under command of Colonel Town, which left this point yesterday, has returned. They visited Catlett's station and Warrenton, and at the latter place a squad of the Fifth Virginin (rebel) cavalry, of forty-five men, commanded by one Captain John Randolph, was found to have been on a marauding expedition. Col. Town captured one of this party.

Afterwards they visited the White Sulphur

Springs, and found that the rebels had a strong picket force on the other side of the river; but, as their orders were imperative not to cross the Rappahannock, they did not attack

They then proceeded to Fayetteville and Bealeton; but, finding nothing worthy of note, they returned to camp via Warrenton Junc-

Capt. Hasbrouck, of the Fifth New York cavalry, has also just returned from a scout towards Dumfries; but he made no discoveries. Scouting parties from this command daily traverse an extensive area of territory for the purpose of ascertaining the positions and designs of the enemy, and much valuable infor-

From rebel prisoners it has been ascertained that the rebel cavalry force under Stuart, which has occupied Culpepper in large numbers, intended to cross the Rappahannock and attack our flank and rear. To-day there is not an armed rebel north of

the Rappahannock. Even the guerrillas, unier mosby, nave gene south to the mountains. REBEL CAVALRY DASH INTO MARYLAND. Washington, June 11.—The following offi-

cial telegram was received this afternoon: Poolesville, June 11.—The rebel cavalry came across the river this morning at daybreak, about 250 strong.

They dashed rapidly up the towpath, driving in our patrols, and attacked Co. I of the Sixth Michigan cavalry, who were on picket duty at

Our forces gradually fell back, pursued by the enemy, to within three miles of Poolesville. The enemy then retreated to Seneca, burned the camp of the Michigan company, returned down the towpath, and re-crossed the river. We lost four men killed and one wounded. The enemy left on the field one lieutenant and

one man killed The abortive raid of Mosby in crossing the Potomac has produced no excitement. At last accounts this guerrilla chieftain, with his band of marauders, was resting upon the south bank of the Potomac, opposite Muddy

Branch. The river is fordable at almost any point from the Great Falls upwards. Mesby's gang being all residents of the vicinity in which his operations have been made, and being familiar with every bypath from the Potomac to the Bull Run mountains, it will be very easy for them to avoid capture by disbanding and separately making their escape.

LATER. WASHINGTON, June 12 - Information received to day shows that all is quiet in the

neighborhood of Poolsville. Moseby's raid into Maryland was of short

A special dispatch from Leesburg says his force was at Carter's mills, on Goose creek. Loudon county, at daybreak to-day, hurrying back to the mountains. The Union troops were in pursuit.

FROM SAN FRACISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—Advices of the capture on the 2d instant of a California bound ship, and that the insurance against war risks has advanced to ten per cent., are likely to cause a material change in general merchan-

At the primary election of the Union party of San Francisco, held yesterday, delegates favorable to the nomination of F. F. Low for Governor were elected to the convention. making his choice almost certain. Mr. Low is put forward in the interest of Senator Connes. Work at the New Idra quicksilyer mine in Santa Cruz county is about to be resumed, which will materially increase the quicksilver product of the State. The mine has been closed during many months on account of litigation as to title. Business is dull.

A BEADING MAN MURDERED. A Cincinnati dispatch of the 9th says:

Samuel Snyder, of Reading, Pa., a volunteer n the Fiftieth Pennsylvania regiment, was found murdered in the street this morning. The murderer is unknown. CONTRACT FRAUDS.

The New York Herald of yesterday (12th)

as the following: The Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Shipman, rendered forty-one bills of indictment against various parties for frauds on the government, principally in the military department; but as many of the accused persons are not in custody their names cannot be made public for the present.

Judge Shipman gave a decision yesterday reducing the bail of Solomon Kohstomm from \$150,000 to \$75,000, to answer in civil suits arising out of contracts for the United States. OHIO-VALLANDIGHAM NOMINATED FOR GOVER-NOR BY ACCLAMATION FORTY OR FIFTY

THOUSAND AT THE CONVENTION. COLUMBUS, Obio, June 11 .- The Democracy of Ohio assembled in the Capitol to-day to the

number of forty or fifty thousand. Every train coming to the city hore hundreds from every part of the State. It was the largest and most enthusiastic convention ever assem-

Ex Governor Medill was president of the convention.

The first business was the nomination of a candidate for Governor. C. L. Vallandigham was nominated by acclamation, amid the proonged cheers of the multitude.

Ex-Senator Pugh made a fiery speech denouncing the arrest of Vallandigham, his mock trial and despotic banishment. He execrated Burnside's Order No. 38, spurned and defied it. In spite of his wish to decline the nomination, Pugh was nominated for Lieutenant-Gov#

Judge Van Trump was nominated for Supreme Judge.

Resolutions denouncing Vallandigham's arrest, and demanding his release, were adopted. A committee of twenty was appointed to wait on the President of the United States and demand his return. No interference by the military occurred, the soldiers taking part in the proceedings.

Resolutions thanking Gen. Mason and the provost guard for the gentlemanly manner in which they had discharged their duties were passed. Numerous speeches were made by S. S. Cox, Samuel Medary, Thurman and othersall bitterly denouncing Burnside and his order. That order may be considered a nullity in Ohio. unless the administration propeses to imprison two-thirds of the population.

After a laborious but exceedingly harmonious and enthusiastic session the convention adjourned with the determination to elect Valandigham Governor of Ohic by a triumphant

majority. Gov. Seymour, of New York, was heartily indorsed. · A dispatch from Judge Parker counselling the Democracy to rebuke despotism by electing Vallandigham was read and repeatedly cheered.

#### New Advertisements.

FOR SALE—A new double-seated family Carriage, for one or two horses. Euquire of jel3-tf RENRY BOSTGEN, Ridge Road. WANTED—Carpenters and Cabinet Makers at the Eagle Works, Harrisburg.

ANTED—Carpentors and Makers at the Eagle Works, Harrisburg. jel8-2w GRAND PIC-NIC for the BENEFIT

### OF THE HOPE FIRE COMPANY NO. 2.

AT HOFFMAN'S WOODS. SATURDAY, JULY 4th, 1863.

TICKETS.....25 CENTS. FLOOR MANAGERS.

JOHN M'COMAS, WM. CARSON, G. SAMPLE, T. G. SAMPLE,
D. E. MARTIN,
J. M. GARVERICH.

IF No improper characters will be admitted, and there will be a sufficient police force on the ground to preserve order. jel3-dtd

BRANT'S HALL. GOTTSCHALK.

MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to inform the public of Harrisburg and vicinity, that the eminent Pianist and Composer, MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,

Will give, on his way to New York, ONLY ONE GRAND CONCERT, ON TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 16,

When he will perform a new and brilliant rogramme.

The great Prima Donna Contralte. Mme. AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCII. Will make her last appearance here before her departure for Europe, where she is engaged at . the Royal Italian Opera, London.

MR. S. BEHRENS, Musical Director, Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 25 cents

Seats and Tickets may be secured at W. KNOCHE'S MUSIC STORE, this morning. Doors open at 71, Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

NDEPENDENCE ISLAND.

Mesers. BECKER & FALK, Proprietors, announce to the citizens of Harrisburg that this cool and delightful Summer retreat is now open for visitors. Accommodations will be furnished to parties and pic-nics at reasonable terms, a dancing platform having been erected for their special use. Season tickets for families, good for one year, \$1.00

one year, 31.00

No improper characters admitted, and no intoxicated person will be permitted to visit the Island.

A Ferry Boat plies constantly between the Island and

the foot of Broad street, West Harrisburg. jel3-1m S. MARQUART having opened a Denote the control of the control of the cond and Paxton streets, near the lower winding bridge, would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his well selected stock of groceries. He will keep constantly on hand all kinds of country produce,

bep constant,
uch as
Butter, Eggs, Lard,
Hams, Shoulders, Fish, Salt,
White and Brewn Sugars,
Green and Black Teas,
Green and Roasted Coffee.
Oueen and Crockery Ware, Asso, a large lot of triass, Queen and orockery ware. He will also keep constantly on hand a large stock of Flour and Feed, such as Oats, Corn. Rye and Hay.

Notions of every description; in fact everything usually kept in a first class retail grocery and provision store. Cheap for cash.

S. S. MARQUART.

May 21st. 1863.

May 21st, 1863. UDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Or-phans' Court of Dauphin county to distribute the bal-ance in the hands of the Executor of Charlotte M'-Laughlin, deceased, and also the balance in the hands Laughlin, deceased, and also the balance in the hands of the Trustees appointed by said Court to sell the real estate of said decedent, hereby gives notice that he will attend, for the purposes aforesaid, at his office in Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 7th day of July next, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested are requested to attend, if they think proper.

B. FLEMING, Auditor.

Harrisburg, June 12, 1863—jel3-lawd3t

TO BUILDERS.—The South Ward A School Directors will receive proposals for build-ing a School House on the corner of Fourth street and Blackberry alley, according to plan and specifications which can be seen at the office of the Secretary. No. 80 Market street. Payments will be made in cash as the

marget street. Fayments will be made in cash as the building progresses? reserving 15 per cent. till completed. Scaled proposals must be handed to the Secretary on or before June 22d. Approved securities must be given by the party receiving the contract.

JACOB HOUSER, President. HENRY SHELLENBERGER, Secretary. SAWYER WANTED at BIGLER

and WILT'S SAW MILL. Apply immediately, OST-A WHITE POODLE DOG. long haired and of large size. TWO DOLLARS
REWARD will be given to any person returning the
same to DOCT. ANTHONY,

je12-d2t\* BASKETS! LADIES TRAVELING, MARKET, SBHOOL,

CLOTHES,
ROUND,
CHILDREN'S,
CAKE, For sale low, by WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

TMPTY HOGSHEADS -A large lot of Empty Meat Hogsheads, in good condition and with heads in. These Hogsheads are desirable for Builders, Farmers, &c., &c. Will be sold at a very low price.

WANTED.—\$75 A MONTH! I want to hire Agents in every county at \$75 a month expenses paid to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address, S. MADISON, Machines. Address, Alfred, Maine. W ANTED.—\$60 A MONTH! We

want Agents at \$60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everissing Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen thirteen other new, userul and curious articles. Filter circulars sent free. Address, m5-d3m SHAW & CLAPK, Biddeford, Maine.

DECRUITS WANTED for the 47th
The Begin ent P. V., Col. T. H. GOOD, now stationed at Key West, Florida. Apply to
my20-lmd\* Lieut. W. W. GERTY, Second st., opposite Presbyterian church.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:



In the Name and by the Authority

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

# ANDREW G. CURTIN.

Governor of the said Commouwealth. A PROCLAMATION.

Information having been obtained by the War Department that a large rebel force, composed of cavalry, artillery and mounted infantry, has been prepared for the purpose of making a raid into Pennsylvania, the President has therefore erected two new departments—one in Eastern Pennsylvania, to be commanded by Mejor General Couch, and the other in Western Pennsylvania, commanded by Major General Brooks. I earnestly invite the attention of the people of Pennsylvania to the general orders issued by these officers on assuming the command of their respective departments. The importance of immediately raising a sufficient force for the defence of the State cannot be over-rated. The corps now proposed to be established will give permanent security to our borders.

I know too well the gallantry and patriotism of the freemen of this Commonwealth to think it necsssary to do more than commend this measure to the people, and earnestly urge them to respond to the call of the General Government and promptly fill the ranks of these corps, the duties of which will be mainly the defence of our own homes, firesides and property from devastation.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this Twelfth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

ANDREW G. CURTIN. BY THE GOVERNOR. ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ORDERS NO. 1. Headquarters Dep't of the Susquehanna, Chambersburg, Pa., June 11, 1863. The undersigned assumes command of this

Department. In view of the danger of invasion now threat-ening the State of Pennsylvania by the enemies of the government, a new military de-partment has been made by direction of the War Department, embracing all the territory of Pennsylvania east of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill ridge of mountains. Headquarters

at Chambersburg. To prevent serious raids by the enemy, it is deemed necessary to call upon the citizens of Pennsylvania to furnish promptly all the men necessary to organize an army corps of volunteer infantry, artillery and cavalry, to be designated the Army Corps of the Susquehanna.— They will be enrolled and organized in accordance with the regulations of the United States service, for the protection and defence of the public and private property within this department, and will be mustered into the service of the United States to serve during the pleasure of the President or the continuance of the

The company and field officers of the departmental corps, will be provisionally commissioned by the President, upon the recom-

the General con They will be armed, uniformed, equipped, and while in active service, subsisted and supplied as other troops of the United States .-When not required for active service to defend the department, they will be returned to their homes, subject to the call of the commanding general. Cavalry volunteers may furnish their own horses, to be turned over to the United States at their appraised value, or allowance will be made for the time of actual service at the rate authorized by law.

All able-bodied volunteers between the ages of eighteen and sixty wlll be enrolled and received into this corps. The volunteers for State defence will receive

no bounty, but will be paid the same as like service in the army of the United States for the time they may be in actual service as soon as Congress may make an appropriation for If volunteers belonging to this army corps

desire they can be transferred to the volunteer service for three years or during the war, when they will be entitled to all the bounties and privileges granted by the acts of Congress. The general commanding, in accordance with the foregoing general authority, calls

upon all citizens within this department to came forward promptly to perfect company organizations under United States regulations,

One captain. One first lieutenant.

One second lieutenant. Sixty-four privates as the minimum and

eighty-two as the maximum standard of each company. The General commanding specially desires that citizens of this district recently in the army should volunteer for duty in this army corps, thereby, from their experience, adding

greatly to the efficiency of the force for imme-

diate defensive operations. Each company organization to be perfected as soon as possible, and report the name of officer in command, the number of men, and the place of its headquarters, in order that they may be promptly furnished with transportation to the general rendezvous, which will

be at Harrisburg.

Any person who will furnish forty or more men, who will be enrolled, if otherwise unobjectionable, will be entitled to a captaincy; any person who will bring twenty-five or more men under above conditions will be entitled to a first lieutenancy, and any person who will bring fifteen or more men under same condi-

tions to a second lieutenancy. On arrival at the place of rendezvous they will be formed into regiments. So far as practicable and as may be found consistent with the interests of the public service, companies from the same localities will be put together

in regimental organizations. For the present all communications will be addressed to Harrisburg. Chiefs of their respective departments will report accordingly.

(Signed) D. A. Couch, jel3 3t] Major General Commanding. CITY TAX!

Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council of the city of Harrisburg have completed the levy and assessment of Taxes for the year 1863, and that all persons shall be

entitled to an abatement of FIVE PER CENT.

on the amount of their respective City Taxes,

on payment of the same to JOHN T. WILSON, Esq., City Treasurer, on or before the 20th day of June, 1863. By order of the Common Council. DAVID HARRIS,

Harrisburg, June 8, 1863.-td WANTED TO RENT—A comfortable

DWELLING for a small family. Address Box Pestoffice. julo-d3t\* 177, Postoffice.

FOR RENT—A STABLE, next to Colder's Livery Stable. Apply to JOS KAWNWEILER. jeg-dlm Cor. Second and Walnut streets.