

Communications will not be published in the Patriot & Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. PETERGILL & CO., No. 27 Park Row, N. Y., and 55 State St., Boston, are our Agents for the Patriot & Union in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions 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 Southern States, 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 war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of interfering with the rights of the Constitutional institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

At a meeting of the Democratic City Executive Committee, held at the hotel of Lazarus Bernhard, on Wednesday evening, the 10th inst., a resolution was unanimously adopted to hold a Democratic mass meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., to ratify the nominations to be made by the Convention on that day.

The committee of arrangements will invite able speakers from abroad, and a general invitation is hereby extended to all the Democrats of the city and surrounding neighborhood, as well as those who will be in attendance on the Convention, to be present.

Let there be a general turn out of all who wish to hear sound doctrine and incontrovertible truths from men who are not afraid to give utterance to the sentiments of a large majority of the people of Pennsylvania.

D. D. BOAS, GEO. BAILEY, L. BERNHARD, R. J. JONES, U. E. FERGUSON, Committee.

Due notice of the place of meeting will be given on Wednesday.

We will publish in to-morrow morning's PATRIOT AND UNION a complete list of the Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

Venango County. The Democratic Convention of Venango county met at Franklin, on the 9th inst., and nominated the following ticket:—Senator, Dr. J. Wilson, (subject to the Senatorial Conference); Assembly, Col. John S. McCalmont; Prothonotary, William Christy; Register and Recorder, A. P. Whitaker; Treasurer, Robert Crawford; County Commissioner, Robt. Mitchell; County Auditor, James Ritchey, Jr.; Coroner, Dr. D. C. Galbraith.

Who is Our Military Master? We should like to know which of President Lincoln's military commanders is our master? Are we subject to arrest by Schenck, Couch, or Brooks, or all of them, and are we in the Department of Maryland, "The Susquehanna" or "The Monongahala?" We may, perhaps, serve one satrap in all single-heartedness and humility—but we are assured by the scriptures that no man can serve two masters. Give us light.

Nomination of Vallandigham. The nomination by acclamation of C. L. Vallandigham by the Ohio State Democratic Convention is rapturously received by the people. His triumphant election will be the best defense of republican principles that can be made, and a stern rebuke to tyrants which they will long remember. Thousands of good men of all parties, who did not concur in his extreme views, will nevertheless vote for him for the purpose of recording popular judgment against his oppressors.

A Hint to the Union Leaguers. The New York Sun, a paper of no decidedly political proclivities, but which generally supports the administration, has the following, which we commend to the attention of the Union Leaguers:

We commend a conversation with a returned soldier, as likely to dispel a great many unwholesome prejudices. In presence of a veteran of Malvern Hills, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Newburn, Port Royal, Pensacola, New Orleans, and Port Hudson, a whole-souled man is apt to break the political cobwebs that bind him to an admiration of General Hooker's ability, or a weak disgust of Gen. McClellan's capacity to capture Richmond, if he had not been prevented by the politicians. In fine, any man that thinks the Union is saved by talking instead of fighting, is not likely to unbecom himself to a returned volunteer a second time.

Crucify Him! Crucify Him! On Saturday last the Reverend Mr. Leacock, formerly of New Orleans, was arrested by a file of soldiers while at breakfast, in the house of his nephew, the Rector of the Episcopal church in this city, and without being allowed to take any baggage, was marched across the river, placed in the cars bound for Baltimore, without warrant, without any offence charged. We are left in uncertainty as to whether he is to be sent within the rebel lines, imprisoned in some Federal bastille, shot, hung, or crucified. It will be remembered by our readers that the Rev. Mr. Leacock was an Episcopal Rector in New Orleans, where he had ministered for over eleven years, and from which he was expelled by Gen. Butler because he would not insert in the services of his church a prayer for Abraham Lincoln. The church to which he belonged in the South had inserted a prayer for the President of the Confederate States, which, upon the advent of Butler, Mr. Leacock discontinued, and in his public prayers limited to pray either for Jeff. Davis or Abraham Lincoln, but this did not satisfy the tyrannical brute Butler, and Mr. Leacock was banished by the degenerate son of his Puritan fathers, who fled from England to an inhospitable shore, for the purpose of escaping religious persecution and enjoying the right to worship God in any manner they pleased. Subsequently, when Butler was superseded by Banks, Mr. Leacock returned to New Orleans, but was

arrested by order of Banks and required to take the oath of allegiance, upon the refusal of which he was again banished. Returning to Harrisburg at the earnest entreaty of his nephew, he has since been living a retired and quiet life, interfering with no one. Mr. Leacock is an old man, nearly seventy years of age, has always been in favor of the Union as it was, but could not, at the bidding of Butler or Banks, dissolve his allegiance to the church in which he had ministered all his life. "The head and front of his offending hath this extent, no more."

The Coming Draft. We hear rumors from various parts of the State of people obstructing the operations of the enrolling officers, and making evident preparations to resist the draft. To all such we counsel moderation and a strict adherence to law. That is our only salvation. "The worst form of government is better than anarchy," and any resistance to the established laws, if successful, must break down all the barriers which wisdom has erected for our mutual protection, and resolve society into its original chaos. If any of our laws are violated by the officers whom we have elected, and whose sworn duty it is to carry them out and see that they are enforced, let us not imitate their bad example, but remember that they are only temporarily in power, and submit in silence—as long as their violations of law do not touch our lives or liberties—until we can, through legitimate means, displace these bad servants, and elect others in their stead, who will be faithful to their trusts.

The short-sighted and fanatical rulers who now misgovern our distracted country evidently aim at over-riding our fundamental laws and erecting some form of centralized government in its stead. Nearly every law passed by the last Congress, and approved by Abraham Lincoln, was in violation of some provision of the Constitution of the United States or of the individual States, and in many cases of both. In some instances these unjust and despotic laws have been put in force against individuals, and their sacred rights and liberties trampled under foot; but, whenever and wherever a majority of the citizens of any district have raised their united voices against these usurpers, and defied their power, the cowardly tyrants have changed their course, and left the laws to their rightful supremacy and sway.

Obedience to the law is the foundation upon which all peaceful society rests, and we say again to all, observe the law, and insist upon its observance by others, whether high or low, rich or poor, rulers or ruled. It is only by this means that we can reach the highest attainable point of governmental perfection and human happiness. If a law is unequal in its operations, and bears more heavily upon one class of society than another, submit to it manfully while it is a law; but, as you value your liberties, make sure that it is repealed at the earliest practicable day, and a more just law enacted in its stead. If, through hasty or venal legislation, any law be enacted in violation of the fundamental principles upon which our government is based, we have the Supreme Court to appeal to, who will declare such law null and void, and of no effect.

If it is believed that the law of Congress relative to the draft, or any other law passed by State or National Legislatures, is in violation of the Constitution, then it is the right, may it be the duty of every freeman against whom this unjust law is made to operate, to carry the case before the highest tribunal in our country, and have the question settled once and forever.

While it is the duty of every citizen to obey the law, it is also his duty to see that the fundamental laws are not encroached upon or set aside; for upon them rests his liberty, and he is only fit to be a slave who tamely submits to the undermining of the government which affords him protection.

HONEST OPINIONS CANDIDLY EXPRESSED.

A sound Democrat has sent to us for publication the following communication. In most of the sentiments we fully concur. Our readers will agree or disagree with them as they please:

For the Patriot and Union. Dare we say what we believe? In these days of terror I presume the right to express an opinion still exists, though the reins are drawn so tight that an honest expression is very easily warped into a design to cripple the government in its exertions to suppress the rebellion and save the Union. With your permission, the following is my opinion, at any rate:

I believe that there are men in all countries that cannot bear liberty, independence and prosperity; that the yoke of an absolute monarch rests more easily upon their necks than the lighter rule of Republics; that some are constituted in such way that they would be out of their element, could they not disturb the peace of those around them.

I believe that such men existed during the Revolution, and were in heart enemies to the cause of independence, and would have openly taken sides with King George had it not been for private considerations and interest; that these persons were the ancestors of the present Abolition party in this country, and the rightful authors of this rebellion. I believe that man's capacity for self government is an incontrovertible fact, and only questioned by restless, ambitious and devilish men, who prefer wielding the sword over the heads of their fellows, to social position amongst them; and that the country is infested with them now to a greater extent than at any period of the world's history. I believe that these Abolitionists depended upon military power to liberate the negro, and have been fortunate enough to get an instrument to accomplish their object in the person of Abraham Lincoln; that they rejected the Crittenden compromise on purpose to get large armies and navies at their command, with a view to effect it, regardless of the Constitution or the horrors of civil war; that if that compromise had been made, it would have disarranged all their premeditated plans to overthrow the institution of slavery through the instrumentality of military power. I believe that a design to change our form of government existed in the minds of these restless spirits for years, and that Seward is the

chief among them now; and this, in connection with freeing negroes, is the governing motive in the administration of the government at this time.

I believe that the first meeting of Abolitionists that ever assembled in this country ought to have been dispersed, and that every petition sent to Congress praying for a dissolution of the Union ought to have been burned in the presence of both houses of Congress, and their signers arrested and hanged by the neck for treason against the government; that if this had been looked after and done, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Missouri, Arkansas and Kentucky would have voluntarily abolished slavery, through the course of time, and no civil war would have cursed this people.

I believe that a firm determination exists among these fanatics that the war shall not cease until slavery is extinct on this continent, though the end be reached through the most barbarous atrocities that ever disgraced humanity.

I believe that servile insurrection is expected and invited as one of the chief means to effect universal emancipation, and would at this moment be hailed with exceeding joy, even at the expense of the lives of thousands of innocent and helpless women and children in the South.

I believe that a something is secretly on foot to thin out the ranks of the Democratic party, so as to prevent a true expression of the popular will; that leagues of men calling themselves Union Leaguers will be formed out of the Abolition party, and before we look around home guards will be formed under the authority of the general government, and composed of these men exclusively, thus giving them a right to vote, whilst Democrats will be sent into the field to get them from the polls.

I further believe that if an early expression of popular indignation does not take place our government will go to destruction. I believe more things yet, but perhaps no one will pay any attention to what I have written.

D. S. P.

ABBOTTSTOWN, Adams Co.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE MURDERERS OF PROVOST MARSHAL STEVENS. CINCINNATI, June 13.—The special of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, June 12th, states that the murderers of provost marshal Stevens have been arrested and brought to that place. The man was hung till almost lifeless by a crowd of excited citizens in the vicinity of the murder, for using traitorous language. A company of cavalry has been sent to Johnson county to aid the enrollment.

BANKS REPORTED DEFEATED. MEMPHIS, June 12.—The Mississippi of the 4th and 5th gives details of a fight at Port Hudson, and says that Kirby Smith drove Banks in confusion, he leaving his dead and wounded on the ground. According to that paper Smith was driving Banks on the 5th. [This is a second edition of the Mobile story. We don't believe a word of it.]

LOUISVILLE RACES. LOUISVILLE, June 13.—The Woodlawn race at Louisville, three mile heats, was won yesterday, by the Maid of Ashland, in two straight heats—time, 6:33 and 6:55.

GENERAL SHERMAN NOT DEAD. NEW YORK, June 13.—Advices from New Orleans state that Gen. Sherman was better, and the probability is that not only his life but his leg will be saved, though he will be lame for life. Skirmishing was going on constantly at Port Hudson. Our forces were busily engaged in constructing batteries along the entire line, which would be completed and opened against the enemy on the 6th. The opinion was that the rebels could not hold out twenty-four hours thereafter. A deserter says there is but a small force in Port Hudson.

JOHN BULL IN A HUFF. The Nassau papers are in a flurry of indignation. The gunboat Rhode Island had chased the steamers Margaret and Jessie and the Linus within the prescribed limits of maritime law, firing a small broadside at one of them, which plowed up the ground near the dwellings on the shore, and wounded two fishermen.

A dangerous explosive war weapon shipped from Nassau for Charleston on the Margaret was thrown overboard by order of the captain near Charleston. The concussion caused by its fall into the water exploded it and the steamer was badly damaged. Captain Wilson was nearly killed.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The following dispatches are taken from the Richmond papers of the 10th:

JACKSON, June 9.—Our scouts report that the enemy's pickets around Vicksburg are ten miles deep, and every approach is closely guarded. The greatest courage and oare are required to reach Vicksburg. Grant communicates with the fleet by signals night and day, betokening a movement it is thought. The firing of the enemy's mortar has been heard at intervals of two seconds all night, and continues this morning. There is no news from Port Hudson.

A dispatch from Shelbyville, Tenn., June 9th, says all is quiet.

THE CAVALRY FIGHT. A dispatch from Gen. Lee, dated Culpepper Court House, dated June 9th, claims that Stuart drove the Federals back on that day, after a hand-to-hand fight all day. General Fitzhugh Lee is reported severely wounded. Col. Williams, of the North Carolina cavalry, and Capt. Farley, of Stuart's staff, killed. A loss of prisoners is also admitted. The rebel loss at Brandy Station is variously stated. The information at the provost marshal's office at Culpepper, on the morning of the 8th, says that about 200 were prisoners, killed and wounded; but some put the figures higher and some lower. The Federals gained so much ground as to capture Gen. Stuart's headquarters and also Brandy Station, and we understand destroyed some stores there.

SKIRMISH OF PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS. WASHINGTON, June 13.—The 13th Pennsylvania cavalry and 87th Pennsylvania infantry with one section of artillery, had a skirmish with some four hundred rebel cavalry yesterday afternoon, near Middletown, Va. The 13th skirmished with the rebels for a short time, and drew them into an ambush of the 87th infantry and the artillery. Eight of the rebels were killed, a number wounded, and thirty-seven, including a captain and two lieutenants taken prisoners. There were no casualties on our side.

DESERTERS SET TO WORK. NEW YORK, June 12.—The government officials have set the deserters to work loading the transports during the strike of the stevedores, and have a company of regulars to protect them.

BY THE MAILS.

U. S. TRANSPORT CAPTURED BY REBEL PRISONERS. BALTIMORE, June 12.—On Wednesday the steamer Maple Leaf left Fortress Monroe for

INDEPENDENCE ISLAND.

Fort Delaware with forty rebel officers on board. When near Cape Henry lighthouse the rebels took possession of the Maple Leaf, and sent her captain and crew below. The vessel was then steamed to forty-five miles below the lighthouse, where the rebels landed. The rebels landed on the Virginia shore in the boats of the Maple Leaf.

Twenty six of the rebel officers refused to go with the others, and the captain of the Maple Leaf then turned his boat back to Fortress Monroe and reported to Gen. Dix.

Among the rebel officers was Capt. Semmes, a son of the captain of the pirate Alabama. The rebels did no injury to the boat.

REPORTED MURDER OF TENNESSEE TROOPS—GEN. BRAGG WISHES THEM ALL IN HELL. PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—A special dispatch dated Murrefreesboro', June 11, says:

A lady who came within our lines states that the rebels are in receipt of very desponding news from Vicksburg, and that well known rebels in Chattanooga and Shelbyville are selling off their goods and property to non-combatants at great sacrifices, in anticipation of our speedy occupation of those places.

Cheatham's division is three miles this side of Shelbyville, and Cheatham appears to be very uneasy. The rebel Tennessee regiments are utterly demoralized. Bragg ordered one to go south to reinforce Johnson, when the men and some of the officers mutinied. Bragg then ordered out a brigade to surround the mutinous regiment, and swore he would hang ten men a day until discipline was restored. Bragg also said, in the hearing of the whole brigade, that he wished these Tennesseans were "all in hell!" There is a great excitement over the affair in the vicinity of Bragg's army.

FROM VICKSBURG. CAIRO, June 12.—The steamer St. Cloud, from Vicksburg on Monday morning, has arrived.

There was heavy cannonading up the Yazoo when the boat left, the import of which is not known.

Officers by this arrival say it is believed in the camps that a battle in our rear is highly probable. No one, however, believes that Johnson is able to raise the siege.

The fight at Milliken's bend on Saturday was of more importance than at first reported. The rebels were 1,800 strong, under Henry McCulloch. Our force was less than 1,000, over 600 of whom were negroes.

The rebels at first drove our forces, nearly surrounding them. The fight was conducted with energy and desperation by our forces, and the rebels were held at bay until a gunboat came to our assistance.

Eye witnesses report our loss in killed at 184, and wounded about the same number. The wounded were about the same number. The list of the killed is very large, and the consequence of many of the wounded being killed under the no quarter cry.

The rebels left over 100 dead on the field, and took away several wagons loads of wounded.

The negroes, it is reported, fought better than their white officers, many of whom, it is said, skulked.

About the time the battle was over a column of rebels made their appearance at Young's Point.

All citizens and transient persons had been put under arms. No attack had been made when our informant left.

[The telegraph seems to be very much devoted to the negro of late. Of course full one-half of what is said on the subject of their daring bravery, &c., is stuff—nonsense.]

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY—Conviction of the Robbers.—All the facts from time to time developed, in regard to the extensive robbery of Adams Express company, by taking their money safe off the train, on the Northern Central railway, during the months since, have been published in the Sun. The parties who were arrested on the charge of committing the robbery, and who were, for a period, confined in Fort M'Henry, have had their trials before the Circuit Court for Baltimore county, Hon. John H. Price, judge. Joseph Kane, Harry Laughlin and William Dix have all pleaded guilty of the indictment against them.—Judge Price has not yet sentenced them.—Baltimore Sun, Saturday.

New Advertisements.

ATLANTIC & OHIO TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the office, No. 3 Forrest place, 123 1/2 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, JULY 16th, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing nine Directors to serve the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. Circulars sent free of charge. J. H. MILLINGTON, Secy., Philadelphia, June 8, 1863. —561-414 wtd. 80c.

FOR SALE—A new double-seated family carriage, for one or two horses. Enquire of HENRY BOSTGEN, Ridge Road, jcl3-2w

WANTED—Carpenters and Cabinet Makers at the Eagle Works, Harrisburg. jcl3-2w

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. T. G. SAMUELSON, JOHN M'COMAR, D. M. MARTIN, WM. CARSON, J. M. GARVERICH.

No improper characters will be admitted, and there will be a sufficient police force on the ground to preserve order. jcl3-2td

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 programme.

The great Prima Donna Contralto, Mme. AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH, 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 extra. Seats and Tickets may be secured at W. KNOCHE'S MUSIC STORE, this morning. Doors open at 7 1/2. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. jcl3-2t

FOR SALE—3,000 BUSHELS PRIME YELLOW CORN. 600 bushels barley malt, first quality. 500 bushels rye. 50 barrels whisky, first quality. Enquire of RICHARD HOGEWAND, Washington Avenue, Harrisburg. jcl3-2w

WHITE BRANDY!!!—FOR PRESERVATION. First Prize—A superior article, (strictly pure), just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co. jcl3-2w

50,000 POUNDS!!! Fifty Thousand Pounds "EXCELSIOR" H. A. M. JUST RECEIVING, which we will sell at a very low figure by the Hoghead, Tierce, Barrel or Single Ham. WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co. jcl3-2w

INDEPENDENCE ISLAND.

Messrs. BECKER & FALK, Proprietors, announce to the citizens of Harrisburg that this cool and delightful Summer retreat is now open for visitors. A commodious building will be furnished with tables and chairs at reason-able terms, a dancing platform having been erected for their special use. Season tickets for families, good for one year, \$1.00. No improper characters admitted, and no intoxicated person will be permitted to visit the Island. A Ferry Boat will constantly ply between the Island and the foot of Broad street, West Harrisburg. jcl3-1m

S. S. MARQUART having opened a new Grocery and Provision Store at the foot of Second and Paxton streets, near the lower 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, such as:

Bacon, Eggs, Lard, Hams, Shoulders, Fish, Salt, White and Brown Sugars, Green and Black Teas, Coffee and Roasted Coffee. Also, a large lot of Glass, Queen and Crockery Ware. He will also keep constantly on hand a large stock of Flour and Feed, such as Oats, Coar. 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. jcl3-1w

TO BUILDERS.—The South Ward School House on the corner of Third and Blackberry alleys, according to plan and specifications which can be seen at the office of the Secretary, No. 60 Market street. Payments will be made with the building progresses, reserving 15 per cent. till completed. Sealed 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. jcl3-2td

A SAWYER WANTED at BIGLER and WILT'S SAW MILL. Apply immediately. jcl3-2td

BASKETS! LADIES TRAVELING, MARKETS, SHOOL, PER KNIFE, CLOTHES, CHILDREN'S, CARE, WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co. jcl3-2w

WHITE SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE SPRINGS, At Doubling Gap, Penn. JAMES D. HENDLEY, PROPRIETOR, Late of Kirkwood House, Washington.

SEASON OPENS 15th JUNE, 1863. These Springs are in Cumberland county, Penna., 30 miles west of Harrisburg. They are accessible from all the principal cities by railroad to Harrisburg, thence by the Cumberland Valley Railroad to Newville. The stage is 8 miles good staging to the Springs. The stage is always in waiting upon the arrival of the cars at Newville.

Passengers leaving Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington in the morning can arrive at the Springs the same evening at five o'clock. The Hotel is commodious and comfortable, with Hot and Cold Baths attached, and extensive grounds for walks and amusement.

The Hotel is conducted by the present Proprietor (for many years past at the Kirkwood House in Washington, D. C.) enables him to say, that it will be conducted in a manner to please all visitors. I would say that TERMS: \$2 per day; \$12 per week; 4 weeks \$40—Children and servants half price. jcl3-2td

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1863. M. C. Sadler, Esq., During the night of May 19, 1863, our Grocery and Provision Store, at North Second and Willing streets, took fire at about 2 o'clock a. m., and as the store was a two-story wood building it burnt rapidly, and before the fire engines could get upon the fire, our stock of goods, including our stock of groceries, and amounting to over \$2,000, were wholly destroyed. We had one of our No. 11 filled Iron Safes, which were in the store at the time, and which were not affected in the least, and we consider the safe just as a protection for our goods, and we defend, and shall use it hereafter with increased confidence. The lock works as perfectly as before the fire. Yours truly, LATE 423 NORTH SECOND ST. jcl3-2td

Attention to the above certificate is particularly requested, as it is the first trial of LITTLE'S SAFES in an accidental fire in Philadelphia. I would say to all parties who want a Fire and Burglar-proof safe that LITTLE'S WROUGHT IRON and CHILLED IRON SAFES are much the cheapest and best. They are made of the best materials, and are so constructed that they will resist fire and burglar, and amounting to over \$2,000, were wholly destroyed. We had one of our No. 11 filled Iron Safes, which were in the store at the time, and which were not affected in the least, and we consider the safe just as a protection for our goods, and we defend, and shall use it hereafter with increased confidence. The lock works as perfectly as before the fire. Yours truly, LATE 423 NORTH SECOND ST. jcl3-2td

Empty HOGSHEADS.—A large lot of Empty 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. WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co. jcl3-2w

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 Machine. Address, S. MADISON, No. 150 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg, Pa. jcl3-2w

WANTED.—\$60 A MONTH! I want Agents at \$60 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new Family Sewing Machine. Address, S. MADISON, No. 150 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg, Pa. jcl3-2w

RECRUITS WANTED for the 47th Regt. N. Y. Col. T. H. GOOD, now stationed at Key West, Florida. Apply to W. W. GEBTY, Second st., opposite Presbyterian church. jcl3-2w

R. T. BABBITT'S Concentrated, Compound, or Pulverized Soft Soap. Three gallons of this white soft soap made in five minutes. No grease required. Directions.—Dissolve one pound of the soap in one gallon boiling water, then add two gallons warm, when cool you will have three gallons BABBITT'S WHITE SOAP. Ten pounds will make one barrel of soft soap. The soap thus made is an excellent wash for wool, shrunks and plants of all kinds. For sale by WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co. jcl3-2w

SAND.—Sand delivered to any part of the city at three cents per bushel. C. A. DAY, South street, near Second. jcl3-2w

MORTON'S UNRIVALLED GOLD PENN.—FIRST QUALITY WARRANTED NONE BETTER IN THE WHOLE WORLD. A GREAT LUXURY!

PERSONS in want of a superior and really good gold pen will find with me a large assortment to select from, and have the privilege to exchange the Pens until their hand is perfectly suited. And if by far means the Discommodious pen is used, the purchaser shall have the privilege to select any one, without any charge.

Very good Gold Pens, made by Mr. Morton, not warranted, in strong silver-plated cases, for \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50. SHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, No. 18 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa. jcl3-2w

HEALTH, MONEY! HAPPINESS!! At this season of year, when so much sickness prevails, every one should provide himself with DR. HUMPHREY'S HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE, and prevent disease in its beginning. A trash supply always on hand at ROEPPER'S BOOK-STORE, Harrisburg. jcl3-2w

WAR! WAR!—BRADY, No. 62 Market street, below Third, has received a large assortment of Swords, Bayonets and Butts, which he will sell very low. jcl3-2w

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF LITHOGRAPHS. Formerly retailed at from \$2 to \$5, are now offered at 50 and 75 cents, and \$1 and \$1.50.—published by the Associated and Formerly retailed by them. Splendid and Photographic Album Pictures of all distinguished men and Generals of the army, only 10 cts. SHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, 18 Market street, Harrisburg. jcl3-2w

SOLAR MATCHES! NO SULPHUR! NO SMELL! FIFTY GROSS of the above Superior Matches just received, and for sale by WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co. jcl3-2w

BLACKING!!!—MAGNAN'S "CHALLENGE" BLACKING!!!—100 Gross, assorted size, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co. jcl3-2w

HAVANA ORANGES.—Just received by WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co. jcl3-2w

BROOMS, BRUSHES, TUBS AND BARKETS of all descriptions, qualities and prices, for sale by WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co. jcl3-2w

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.



In the Name and by the Authority OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

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 Major 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 necessary 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 DEPT. OF THE SQUEGHEHANNA, CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., June 11, 1863. The undersigned assumes command of this Department.

In view of the danger of invasion now threatening the State of Pennsylvania by the enemies of the government, a new military department 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