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P. M. FETTERING & CO., No. 27 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston.

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, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war, which is waged on their part in an spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established authorities of these 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 united; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Democratic State Central Committee, the Convention of Delegates, chosen by the Democrats throughout the State, will assemble

AT HARRISBURG ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17th, 1863.

At 10 o'clock, a. m., to nominate candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, to be supported by the friends of the CONSTITUTION and the UNION, at the ensuing election.

The Convention will, also, give expression to the sentiments of the Democrats of the State, who, while their policy would have averted present disaster, will, nevertheless, denounce the historic patriotism of our great party to rescue the Constitution and the Union—the one, from usurpation—the other, from final disruption.

F. W. HUGHES, Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.

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 meeting will be held in Market square, fronting the Buchler House.

Hon. Wm. Bigler, Charles Ingersoll, Esq., Dr. Geo. W. Neibinger, Chas. W. Carrigan, Hon. John L. Dawson, Hon. Chas. R. Bucklew, Gen. Geo. W. Cass, Hon. W. H. Witt, Hon. Heister Clymer, Judge Black, and other distinguished Speakers, are expected to be present and address the meeting.

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, U. J. JONES, R. E. FERGUSON, Committee.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PATRIOT and UNION and all its business operations will hereafter be conducted exclusively by O. BARRETT and T. G. POMEROY, under the firm of O. BARRETT & CO., the connection of H. F. McReynolds with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst. NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

Meeting of Editors.

There will be a preliminary meeting of the Democratic editors of the State, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at 8 1/2 o'clock this morning.

Latest News—The Alarm.

The invading force of rebels which has caused so much commotion and anxiety, by the latest intelligence, has dwindled down from 40,000 to 2,000, and the extent of their incursion has been to Chambersburg, where, it is reported, they conducted themselves civilly and paid for all the supplies they obtained. Such was the message sent from Shippensburg by telegraph at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

How reports so exaggerated and false as those which gave rise to the late panic could have originated, is a mystery which we hope may be speedily solved, that means may be adopted to prevent similar impositions hereafter. The anxiety, inconvenience and expense occasioned by these false reports are too serious to be encountered without earnest resentment.

The Rebel Invasion.

We are threatened with an invasion by the rebels, but cannot at all understand why it should be so. Gen. Hooker, with a large army, was at the latest accounts in front of the enemy at Fredericksburg, and we were even told that a portion of his force had crossed the Rappahannock in readiness to dash upon the enemy should they make any attempt to advance; and now the fact is staring us in the face that a large rebel force is in Pennsylvania, sweeping through our teeming valleys without any opposition whatever. Upon asking for aid from the General Government under these pressing circumstances, we are told that they have no troops to spare, and that Pennsylvania must take care of herself. It is, to say the least, not a little singular that Pennsylvania, after having sent some 200,000 men into the field, cannot, in her time of need, get a single regiment to save her from despoliation by the rebel foe. In the meantime, while the rebel hordes are marching upon us, we cannot get from Washington a single intimation as to where Hooker's army is, or what it is doing. We are left in uncertainty as to whether they are lying supinely at Falmouth, while our country is being laid waste, or have returned to Washington to save the worthless necks of the present cowardly administration. If we could in any way be assured that this vast army was doing anything for the general good, we might suffer on in silence without repining, but with the evidence before us that "fighting Joe Hooker" has suffered himself to be out-flanked by the rebel army, and no intelligence of anything he is doing to advance our cause, we have a right to complain, and demand some explanation from the powers that be. If any good is to be accomplished for the nation by our suffering let us know it, and we will be content. But if this disaster grows out of the incompetence of the present commander of the Army of the Potomac, let him be dismissed at once and the victor of Antietam be recalled to

the command of the army. The soldiers will follow him without fear; and, with a perfect confidence in his ability to see through and defeat the wildest plans of the enemy, will march anywhere he may lead them to assured victory.

It is a sad comment upon the conduct of the war up to the present time that we are once more under the menace of a rebel invasion; that the enemy is still in force and threatening. It is not Richmond that now trembles for her safety, but Washington, the Capital of a people numbering more than twenty millions of what the world has always looked upon as a brave, sturdy, adventurous race. Is this the fault of the people, who have given without stint their treasure and their lives? No, but that of the scheming and selfish politicians, who, without fear of ultimate consequences, and in utter disregard of the nation, have squandered both the lives and treasure so freely bestowed. The period has arrived when these intriguers must act for the good of country alone or be displaced. The nation cannot afford to thus go on exhausting its resources, without accomplishing any good result. Demagogues and fanatics must give place to men of true patriotism, who have at heart the public good, brains enough to determine what is best for our interest, and sufficient courage and determination to carry out the plans they have formed. We want men of integrity in the place of public plunderers; we want common sense in the place of fanaticism; we want intelligence and ability in the place of ignorance and folly, and if the present imbecile administration, after their repeated failures, cannot see that their own weakness and absurdities are fast sweeping the nation to destruction, and amend their course, then the only alternative left us is for each individual State to assert her sovereignty, and, after mature deliberation, combine upon some plan by which this fratricidal war may be ended, and our country restored again to peace and happiness, taking once more her proud place among the nationalities of the world.

The President on Arbitrary Arrests.

It must be conceded, says the Journal of Commerce, that the President seems to be sincere when he writes an argument, whatever weight we give to his reasoning. But sincere or not, he has certainly written a letter on the subject of arbitrary arrests which indicates a total failure to appreciate the Constitution he is sworn to defend. We have examined the letter with profound sorrow. It fails to give us confidence in the mind of the chief magistrate, or in his ability to exercise, with proper judgment, the high duties imposed on him by his office.

The error which underlies his whole reasoning is so plain that it must be unnecessary to point it out. Every one has seen this error. Let us, however, glance at it. It is perhaps set forth more clearly than elsewhere in the following sentences:

I concede that the class of arrests complained of can be constitutional only when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require them; and I insist that in such cases they are constitutional wherever the public safety does require them, &c., &c.

Now the mistake of Mr. Lincoln, on which his whole letter is based, is in a complete misunderstanding of the constitutional provision on the subject of the writ of habeas corpus—This mistake is vital. The provision is in these words: "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it."

The President construes this to read as follows: "In cases of rebellion or invasion the President of the United States is invested with absolute power of arrest and imprisonment over the persons of all citizens, and may seize them without complaint, warrant or action of any court, and hold them at his pleasure if he thinks the public safety requires it."

The provisions relating to habeas corpus confer no power of arrest on the President or any one else. Whether the privilege of the writ is suspended or not, the power of arrest remains unchanged, and resides only in those who can use it according to due form of law. This has been fully conceded by the legislation of the late Congress in indemnity bills, and in the provisions relating to such arrests. We must, therefore, regard the President as standing quite alone in his view of his powers of arrest.

And, with all respect, we must insist that the provisions of the Constitution are superior to the President's will, whether in war or in peace, and that no provision is changed by the existence of war except the mere legal remedy of the habeas corpus. The President, instead of imagining that the laws in our country are changed by the existence of a rebellion, so that he becomes invested with an absolute power over the persons and liberty of the people by this provision of the Constitution, should set himself diligently to work to find where the Constitution gives him any such power, either in time of war or in time of peace. It is nowhere given. The Constitution is our law for all times.

Mr. Lincoln also makes a very singular argument or assertion—for it is a mere assertion, unsupported by argument—that there are crimes unknown to our laws, for which he may make arrests. We are here at a loss to know on what basis his mind operates. It is plain enough that there are no such crimes. The fact of the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, when it takes place, does not create any new laws, or make any new crimes unknown to the statutes of the land. No crime exists which cannot be proceeded against and punished by the laws of the United States or of the States. It is a grave error to imagine that the existence of the writ of habeas corpus as a remedy is a restraint upon powers which might otherwise be executed. It is purely a writ of relief against wrong. If the writ is suspended the wrong is not made right. The suspension of the writ would not change one principle of liberty, or exert any effect whatever in the way of authorizing arrests and seizures of citizens. On the contrary, the Constitution absolutely prohibits these arbitrary arrests. The words are clear and explicit. Will any one contend that the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, under another clause of the Constitution, suspends the clauses which forbid arbitrary seizures? The writ of habeas corpus relates only to the person after an arrest or seizure has been made. The Constitution protects

citizens against illegal arrests, and the prohibition remains good, whether there be habeas corpus provision or not. All this the President ignores. He seems to imagine the whole Constitution dependent on the habeas corpus clause.

We might direct attention to the fact that all arrests have been made in the ranks of the opposition, while men pouring out treason with every utterance on Abolition platforms have been left untouched, or received into the arms of the administration. We might reply to the President's regret that the people address him as "Democrats," by reminding our readers of the scores of deputations from Abolitionists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Progressive Quakers, Republicans, &c., &c., whom he had received without any such regret. In fact he strikes a blow at all these deputations, and all the resolutions of all sorts of religious and political bodies that have been sent to him.

We might go on at great length exposing the weakness of the President's letter. But the time is too serious. The country is again in the midst of a great excitement. We prefer at such times to lay subjects like this on the shelf for a few days, while we give our attention to the impending danger. But we could not permit the President's letter to go unanswered. The time for it is of his choosing, and we simply place before our readers the correct principles, as against what we deem the erroneous law and logic through which the President labors, page after page, to establish a claim in favor of a power over the constitutional freedom of the citizen. It does not exist. No citation from Constitution or law is given in favor of it. None can be given. It rests solely in the imagination of the President, whose letter assumes for him all the responsibility of these arbitrary proceedings. We trust that he will forbear to act on the theory he sustains. The people think differently, and the best minds throughout the nation are grieved at such an effort as this, in favor of what almost every one believes to be unauthorized exercise of power.

LIST OF DELEGATES

TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The subjoined list is perfected as far as possible up to date. The delegates omitted will be added as soon as accurate information can be obtained. Delegates will oblige us by correcting the list where omissions or mistakes occur:

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

- 1st District—Philadelphia—C. E. Kamerley, Chas. L. Wolf, L. C. Cassidy, Albert R. Schofield.
2. Chester and Delaware—Chas. D. Manley.
3. Montgomery—John A. Martin.
4. Bucks—Paul Applebach.
5. Lehigh and Northampton—W. H. Hutter.
6. Berks—Jere. Hagenman.
7. Schuylkill—G. de B. Keim.
8. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—Phineas Arnold.
9. Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyoming and Sullivan—W. W. Kingsbury.
10. Luzerne—M. Hannum.
11. Tioga, Potter, McKeen and Warren—Mortimer F. Elliot.
12. Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union—Dr. James M'Mioken.
13. Snyder, Northumberland, Montour and Columbia—Issac D. Baker.
14. Cumberland, Perry, Juniata and Mifflin—Dr. E. D. Crawford.
15. Dauphin and Lebanon—Wm. M. Breslin.
16. Lancaster—J. E. Heister, Dr. Henry Carpenter.
17. York—Dr. John A. H.
18. Adams, Franklin and Fulton—Dr. W. C. Stein.
19. Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon—R. Bruce Petrikien.
20. Blair, Cambria and Clearfield—William Kettle.
21. Indiana and Armstrong—J. B. Sansom.
22. Westmoreland and Fayette—Wesley Frost.
23. Washington and Greene—J. Garrard.
24. Allegheny—Wm. H. M'Geer, J. E. Huey.
25. Beaver and Butler—Samuel B. Wilson.
26. Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—D. S. Morris.
27. Erie and Crawford—
28. Clarion, Jefferson, Forest and Elk—Dr. C. R. Earley.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

- Adams—George King.
Allegheny—Jas. M. Richards, A. J. Baker, Leo S. Hays, A. S. McQuaid, Hugh M'Affee.
Armstrong and Westmoreland—J. A. McCullough, John George, E. C. Leitch.
Beaver and Lawrence—David Tidball, E. B. Dougherty.
Bedford—Job Mann.
Berks—Adam W. Kaufman, H. H. Mandersbach, Wm. Hines.
Blair—O. A. Traugh.
Bradford—V. E. Piollet, J. H. Pearce.
Bucks—Dr. O. P. James, Joseph Morrison.
Butler—Samuel Marshall, S. P. Irvine.
Cambria—P. S. Noon.
Carbon and Lehigh—Jacob Erdman, Dr. Linderman.
Centre—John C. Hoover.
Chester—Chas. C. Moore, John H. Brinton, Dr. John A. Morrison.
Clarion and Forest—C. L. Lambertson.
Clearfield, Jefferson, McKeen and Elk—Kennedy Blood, Daniel W. Moore.
Clinton and Lycoming—A. J. Dietrick, Chas. A. Mayer.
Columbia, Montour, Wyoming and Sullivan—Dr. J. V. Smith, Charles R. Buckalew.
Crawford and Warren—Thomas N. Brooks.
Erie—
Erie and Adams—J. A. G. Bonnall, J. Cummings.
Franklin and Fulton—William Stenger, A. C. V. M'Neil.
Greene—H. T. Pauley.
Huntingdon—J. S. Miller.
Indiana—Irvin Steele.
Juniata, Union and Snyder—A. G. Bonnall, J. Cummings.
Lancaster—Jno. K. Raub, Rich. M'Graun, Horatio S. Kerns, Robt. S. Iyan.
Lebanon—Dr. Cooper.
Luzerne—S. M. Hill, S. S. Winchester, John M. Heller.
Mercer and Venango—M. C. Trout, Arnold Plueder.
Mifflin—Dr. G. B. Mitchell.
Monroe and Pike—Charles D. Brodhead.
Montgomery—J. S. Yost, Henry M'Millen, Charles Hurst.
Northampton—George H. Gundie, Thomas Hickman.
Northumberland—Jacob Liesenring.
Philadelphia—Alexander Diamond, Dr. C. O. Nehmer, Wm. McMullen, Joseph Monheimer, Theo. Choyler, John Campbell, Robert Barr, Kline Shuckmaker, Geo. Irvin, Benjamin Kelly, Andrew Brumaker, Joseph Crockett, George Fisher, Charles F. Miller, James Donnelly, William McGlinsey, William J. Crane, Frank McLaughlin.
Potter and Tioga—Alemus White, Miles White.
Schuylkill—F. W. Dewees, E. W. Hughes, Thos. L. Walker.
Susquehanna—Gen. John Blanding.
Somerset—A. J. Colburn.
Washington—W. S. Gallohan, F. Patterson, Wayne—Thos. J. Han.
York—David Small, Henry Lattimer.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY THE MAILS.

NEWS VIA WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 10 p. m.—Our forces have almost entirely evacuated Falmouth and Aquia Creek. To-day we had but a small force across the river below Fredericksburg, which will remain till the last moment. All of the buildings in government use were burned today at Falmouth. Most of the stores were removed. The same was the case at Potomac Creek. It was thought that we would continue to hold Aquia Creek with infantry, but it will be left to the protection of the gunboats.

The Potomac is full of transports, and everything valuable has been brought away, especially the locomotives and cars. Many of the sutlers are in great tribulation for transportation for their goods, and it is probable that they will have to abandon them.

By to-morrow (Monday) there will doubtless not be a Federal soldier between Aquia Creek and Fredericksburg. Gen. Hooker's new headquarters are at Warrenton. WASHINGTON, June 15.—Information deemed thoroughly reliable has been received here which shows that the rebels are moving in earnest.

Gen. Lee is marching now as far from 100,000 troops is marching northward, with the evident intention of entering Pennsylvania, and possibly of capturing Washington.

Thus far our troops in the Shenandoah valley have been unable to resist the advance of the rebels, but measures have been taken which it is thought will most completely foil the plans of the enemy, or at least so much of them as included a raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

In view of the critical position of affairs the President has issued a proclamation calling for 100,000 men, the same to be furnished immediately. As might be supposed, this call has intensified the excitement here. The solicitude of the part of some who professed to be well informed as to what the enemy design to accomplish is very great.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The enemy seems to be going toward Thornton's Gap into the Shenandoah valley. This may be regarded as reliable. WASHINGTON, June 15.—The following is supposed to be the present rebel military situation on information derived from very responsible sources:

As long ago as one week Sunday and Monday last, Generals Longstreet and Ewell passed through Culpepper and headed towards the Shenandoah valley, marching by two different routes. The dispatches in the morning papers speak only of Ewell's corps, estimated at from ten to eighteen thousand men, as having made their appearance in front of Milroy. Longstreet's corps is also to be taken into account as increasing the Confederate force there; and while Ewell was engaging Milroy at Winchester, Longstreet was moving across Winchester and the Potomac railroad toward Martinsburg.

On Saturday morning General M. C. Reynolds was attacked at Berryville, twelve miles east of Winchester, on the Washington and Winchester turnpike by an overpowering force of the enemy, under General Trimble, and fell back to Winchester after a fierce combat. On the same day, and about the same time, Winchester was attacked on the south side by Ewell, and Milroy on that day repulsed Ewell sharply. He was also attacked on yesterday and has fallen back to Harper's Ferry.

A force of the enemy, apparently the same that was at Berryville, advanced to Martinsburg, and at 4 p. m. yesterday demanded the surrender of that place, giving half an hour for the women and children to leave town. General Tyler refused to surrender and an artillery fight followed. It is evident, however, that the Confederates have received a sufficient check in their advance to give us an opportunity of heading them off in their forward movement of invasion, and of intercepting their retreat.

A force of rebels was reported by our scouts to be at Potomac creek and a visit from this body was anticipated at Aquia, but they did not make their appearance, and if all at Potomac creek must have been in considerable numbers.

This evening's Republican says: As we are about going to press we have had news of the movements of the enemy in the valley in the region of Winchester, Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry.

That Lee's whole army is in the valley, stretching nearly the whole length, and strongly reinforced from the peninsula, from Suffolk, Richmond, Gordonsville and North Carolina is almost certain. The whole of Gen. Lee's army has left Fredericksburg, the last division moving out on the plank road toward Chancellorsville yesterday afternoon.

MILROY CUTS HIS WAY OUT FROM WINCHESTER AND JOINS THE FORCES AT HARPER'S FERRY. BALTIMORE, June 15.—General Milroy was surrounded at Winchester by 18,000 rebels; but after a desperate fight cut his way through and united with our forces at Harper's Ferry. Our forces at Martinsburg have also fallen back to Harper's Ferry.

GEN. MILROY'S RETREAT. BALTIMORE, June 15.—The American's special report from Harper's Ferry says that Gen. Milroy succeeded in cutting his way through the rebel lines, and reaching there this morning, after evacuating Winchester.

Our lines around the enemy are gradually being contracted. The late rains have improved the condition of the army and the navigation of the Yazoo. The following extract from a private letter of a high naval officer near Vicksburg contains information of interest. It is dated June 3: Vicksburg, still holds out, but it is very much like an old horse turned out to die, with the turkey buzzards flying over him and with just strength enough left to whisk his tail and brush off the flies that are blowing him all over. In that devoted city they are looking anxiously for Joe Johnson to come to the relief, but he comes such a thrashing that he can't come to me. I was over the rifle pits yesterday on Sherman's front, within fifty yards of the enemy's works. There our men lie in groups, waiting for a rebel to show his nose, and the moment he does so he is popped over. By this time I judge they are within ten or fifteen yards, for they have sent for hand grenades, which are being forwarded with all haste. The firing this evening has been terrific from our side.

We have a hundred guns playing on the city behind, and the mortars and gunboats keep up a constant roar in front. The guns on the land side have all been silenced, and those near the river have apparently been left to take care of themselves. The gunboats have their range so well that they can drop their shells pretty much where they please. You remember Sebastopol? We thought the Malakoff the devil; well, there are twenty Malakoffs here, and such a country to operate in you never saw—nothing but high hills and deep gullies, and trees felled in every direction to stop our progress. Yet our troops charged over these and chased the rebels into their works. I don't think there ever was such splendid fighting as we have had here.

Deserters come in every minute. We have had thirty to-day, who came to the gunboats, and they give a sad picture of affairs in Vicksburg. The last twenty-four hours in the city has been reduced to one-quarter pound of beef and a pound of meal per day. They only get at night, as it is the only time they can move about in safety. There are ten mortars moored as close to the city as they can safely go. They have torn it up by the roots, and killed numberless cattle, besides keeping the troops in their hiding holes, or bombproofs.

The guns are going it this morning, and this being a cool day the rebels will get fit. An intelligent contraband has just come in. He says it is perfect hell in the town, between the mortars, gunboats and artillery. Every one lives in a cave, which however does not protect them from the mortars. These interesting projectiles go through twenty feet of earth.

FOREIGN CONSULS DRIVEN OUT OF THE REBEL CONFEDERACY—EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR, &c. FOREIGNERS MONROE, June 14.—The flag of truce from New York, from City Point, arrived last evening, at 7 o'clock, with 550 changed prisoners of war, (all private), in charge of Capt. Mulford, who left with them for Annapolis at 10 o'clock last evening.

The English and Austrian consuls, George Moore and D. Vans, arrived on the New York, having been ordered out of the Confederate States by the rebel government. It has been arranged between Colonel Ludlow, United States Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, and Robert Ould, Rebel Commissioner, that surgeons shall not be treated as prisoners of war. No exchange of officers can be at present made. A number of United States officers are held by the rebel authorities under charges intended to bring them under the operations of the act of the rebel Congress, which consigns to execution all officers taken in command of, or in company with armed negroes or mulattoes.

Col. Ludlow will not, by making any special exchanges of officers, acknowledge the right of the rebel authorities to discriminate among our forces by detaining some and releasing others. He insists that all shall be released under the cartel, and we have enough rebel officers now in our possession to hold and reserve for retaliation. Exchanges of enlisted men go on as heretofore.

REBEL CAVALRY DASH INTO MAYSVILLE, KY. CINCINNATI, June 15.—Two hundred and fifty mounted rebels dashed into Maysville, Ky., last night. They left this morning, after stealing the guards' horses and guns.

DIED.

On the 12th of May, by Rev. Mr. Hay, Mr. JOHN HARRINGTON to Mrs. ELIZABETH M. MILLER, both of this city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Friend in Need. Try it. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connorsville, the best bone-setter in the world, and has been in practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will relieve pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sprains, Wounds, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful stimulating properties have been justly and with astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, procured by it within the last two years, attest this fact.

See advertisement. ap11oc-w&w A CARD TO THE LADIES. DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS! FOR FEMALES! Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, and always successful at a first trial.

These PILLS have been used by the Doctors for many years, both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case, and is urged by many thousand ladies who need them, to make the Pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities of the system, as well as to prevent an increase of pain, where health will not permit it. Females particularly situated, or those supporting themselves so, are cautioned against the use of any medicine in that condition, as they are sure to produce miscarriage, and the protracted responsibility for this admission, although their success would prevent any malice, to health—otherwise the Pills are recommended. Full and complete directions accompany each box. Price \$1.00 per box. Retail, wholesale and by mail, by CHARLES A. BARNY, 215 Broadway, New York, and G. K. ELLER, Druggist, Harrisburg, Pa.

Ladies, by sending them \$1.00 to the Harrisburg Post Office, can have the Pills sent free of postage to any part of the country (confidentially) and (free of postage) by mail. Sold also by J. L. LEBLANC, Lebanon; J. A. WOLF, Wrightsville; T. L. MILLER, York; B. ELLIOTT, Ocala; J. O. ALDRICH, Shippensburg; J. SWANLICK, Chambersburg; G. W. WILCOX, Newville; A. J. KAUFMAN, Mechanicsburg; H. B. BROWN, New Market; W. S. LIBERTY STREET, Baltimore; and by "one Druggist" in every town and city throughout the United States.

AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT SASSAPILLA.—No one remedy is more needed in this country than a reliable alterative, but this stock has been so outrageously cheaply that they are disgusted even with the name. Yet the drug cannot be blamed for the impurities which they have suffered. From the impurities of the active principle of Sarsaparilla, which is the virtue of Sarsaparilla in any medicine, they are more strongly and virtuously blended with a concentrated extract of the active principle of Sarsaparilla, compounded with Dock, Silliman, Iodine, etc., as it ever will be, a powerful and effective medicinal remedy. But in Ayer's Extract of Sarsaparilla, as its truly wonderful cures of the great variety of complaints which require an alterative medicine abundantly show. Do not, therefore, discard this invaluable medicine, which has been improved upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it is not. When you have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, you will not be troubled with the diseases of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

AYER'S GASTRICO-PILLS, for the cure of Costiveness, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Flatulency, Headache, Stomachic, Hoarseness, &c. &c. These Pills, arising from disordered stomach, Pain or Morbid Irritation of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, &c.

Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and for a Diaper Pill. They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Appetizer in the world for all the purposes of a family physician. Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes for \$1. Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations which they make more profit from than Ayer's and take no others. The sick want the best, and there is no other that can be trusted. Sold by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by C. A. BARNY, GILLES & CO., O. G. FALLEN, J. ROMANUS, Dr. MILLS and L. WYMAN, Harrisburg, and dealers everywhere. j4-d&w

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT has given universal satisfaction during the fourteen years it has been introduced into the United States. After being tried by millions, it has been proclaimed the pain destroyer of the world. Pain cannot be where this liniment is applied. If used as directed it cannot and never has failed in a single instance. For colds, coughs and indigestion, it can't be beat. One 25 cent bottle will cure all the above, besides being useful in all cases of sudden accidents, such as burns, cuts, scalds, insect stings, &c. It is perfectly innocent to scale internally, and can be given to the oldest person or youngest child. Price 25c and 50c a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Office, 56 Courtland street, j4-d&w New York.

EXCELSIOR! THE ONLY PREPARATION that will instantly produce a splendid brown or black in ten minutes, without injury to the hair or scaling the skin of the face or head, is

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. It has been created by the first Chemist in America, including Dr. B. CHILTON, to be free from every deleterious substance, and has no equal in the certainty and rapidity of its operation. PRICE, 50 CENTS. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price \$1, \$1.50 and \$3 per box, according to size. Cristadoro's Hair Preservative. Invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss and great vitality to the Hair. Price 50 cents, \$1 and \$2 per bottle, according to size. j4-d&w

New Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED—Another lot of Beautiful Albums, at Scheffer's Bookstore, 15 Market street. j4-d

A New Assortment of MORTON'S Unrivalled Gold Pens, in Gold Plated Duck Holders, just received, at Scheffer's Bookstore, 15 Market street. j4-d

WALL PAPER, BORDERS, &c., &c., at last year's prices, for sale at Scheffer's Bookstore. j4-d

FOR LETTER, NOTE and FOLIO—CAP Paper, Envelopes and all kind of Stationery, all at Scheffer's Bookstore. j4-d

A large variety of NOTICES just received at Scheffer's Bookstore. j4-d

FOR SALE—A new double-seated family Carriage, for an extra pair of horses, of the latest and best make. BENEY BOSTGEN, High Road. j4-d

GRAND PIC-NIC for the BENEFIT OF THE HOPE FIRE COMPANY NO. 2, SATURDAY, JULY 4th, 1863. TICKETS,.....25 CENTS.

FLOOR MANAGERS. T. G. MARTIN, JOHN M'COMAS, D. E. SMITH, 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. j4-d

FOR SALE—3,000 BUSHELS PRIME WHEAT. 500 bushels barley malt, first quality. 500 bushels rye. 500 barrels whisky, first quality. H. HOEGLAND, 409 2nd St. Washington Avenue, Harrisburg. j4-d

A SAWYER WANTED at BIGLER and WILT'S SAW MILL. Apply immediately. j4-d

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. HARRISBURG, June 8, 1863.—Id Clerk.

WANTED TO RENT—A comfortable DWELLING for a small family. Address Box 177, Postoffice. j4-d

FOR RENT—A STABLE, next to Colden's Livery Stable. Apply to JOS. KAHNWEILER, Cor. Second and Walnut streets. j4-d

INDEPENDENCE ISLAND. Messrs. BECKER & BALK, 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 rates, and a grand 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 plies constantly between the Island and the foot of Broad street, West Harrisburg. j4-d

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