The motion to reconsider was withdrawn A resolution was adopted instructing the Chair to appoint the Chairman of the State Central Committee, subject to the approval of the candidate for Governor.

Adjourned, sine die. After the adjournment, loud calls were made for Judge Hepburn and other eloquent gentlemen, who addressed the meeting to a late

## Che Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1868. O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND Union unless accompanied with the name of the

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and & State St., Boston, Are our Agents for the PATRIOT AN UNION in those sities, and are sutherised to take Advertisements and Bubscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates

## DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT. WALTER B. LOWRIE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

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. M'Reynelds with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst. NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

Greene County. The primary election in Greene county resulted in the nomination of the following persons: Assembly, Dr. A. Patton; Treasurer. Colonel James S. Jennings; Prothonotary, Justis F. Temple; Register and Recorder, Peter Brown; Commissioner, John Dismore.

Nomination of Judge Woodward.

The State Convention yesterday nominated the How. Gronge W. Woodward as the Democratic candidate for Governor. His well known character as a jurist and statesman, as a lifelong, unflinching Democrat, as a pure and incorruptible citizen, makes this nomination peculiarly fortunate at this trying crisis in the affairs of our country. The Convention has nobly discharged its duty. A hearty response in favor of the candidate presented will be given by the masses of the people of the State. An overwhelming majority will ratify the

After the nomination of JUDGE WOODWARD. Judge Loweiz was nominated by acclamation for re-election to the Supreme Bench.

Report of the Proceedings of the Convention.

The report, in another column, of the proceedings in Convention yesterday is not so full as we had hoped to lay before our readers. Some days since we expressly contracted with Mr. A. K. Pedrick, of Philadelphia, to furnish us with a complete phonographic report, and np to a late hour yesterday afternoon we relied implicitly upon the assurance which, no later than yesterday morning, we had received from him, that the contract should be filled without Tall. With a view to this, and with the hope of being able to furnish our readers with this report at the earliest moment, we had engaged extra bands, and contemplated issuing an extra double-sheet daily. About four o'clock we received a note from Mr. Pedrick informing us that no phonographer was at hand, and that he had been taken suddenly ill and left for Philadelphia. In apology for the brevity of the report we have given, and that our readers may judge of the disappointment we experience, we make a statement of these facts.

The conduct of Mr. Pedrick is quite inexplicable, and the violation of his agreement with us has resulted in serious inconvenience and pecuniary loss. Whether we have been the victims of deliberate deception, or of unpardonable carelessnes, we are not yet fully able to determine. Our chagrin in either case is only equaled by the malfeasance which we regret exceedingly to be obliged to record. Appeal by the Governor to the People of

Philadelphia. We invite the attention of our readers to the following appeal to the people of the State by Gov. Curtin. The telegraphic lines are closed to us, and we cannot therefore give our readers any definite facts to show them the reason why this call of the militia is necessary, but as the General Government is in possession of all the facts, and have doubtless communicated them to the Governor, we take it for granted that there is an urgent necessity for the massing of troops for the defence of our borders, and as this call is not liable to the unconstitutional ebjections which might have been urged against the former one, we carnestly exhort every true son of Pennsylvania to come a1 once and vindicate the sovereignty of the State by driving the invaders from our soil:

HARRIEBURG, June 16 -For nearly a week past it has been publicly known that the rebels in force were about to enter Pennsylvania. On the 12th inst., an urgent call was made on the people to raise a departmental army sorps for the defence of the State.

Yesterday, under the proclamation of the President, the Militia was called out. To-day a new and pressing exhortation has been given

Philadelphia has not responded. Meanwhile the enemy is six miles, this side of Chambersburg and advancing rapidly. Our Capital is threatened and we may be disgraced by its fall, while the men who should be driving these outlews from our soil are quarrelling about the possible term of service for six months. It never was intended to keep them

beyond the continuance of the emergency.
You all know this by what happened when the militia was called out last autumn. You then trusted your government and were not

deceived. Trust it again now. I will accept men without reference to the six months, If you do not wish to bear the ignominy of shrinking from the defence of your State, come forward at once, close your places of business and apply your heads to the work. Come in such organizations as you can form. Gen. Couch has appointed Lieut. Col. Ruff to superintend your organization. Report to him

immediately. (Signed) Ag G. Gunrin.

The enemy is approaching. I must rely upon the people for the defence of the State and have called the militis for that of peril to the State, are to be "mustered into purpose. The time of service will only be while the danger to the State is imminent. Send forward companies as soon as possible. 10 be "provisionally commissioned by the

posed Enrollment of the Militia. An Abolition lecturer, disporting himself.in the vagaries of his sect, some months since went about the country calling the war and its calamities the "logic of events," which was to make Abolition reasoning correct and vindicate the holiness and humanity of Abolition philanthropy. What the author of the Potiphar Papers" alluded to has changed its horoscope within the past few months and become a more apt indication of the abuses of power which the National administration has forced itself into than of a gratifying prospect of negro emancipation. The "logic of events" has been full of instruction the literateur did not foretell-we have been taught to trust conclusions bearing upon the tendency of the times, gathered from a certain coincidence, which has curiously manifested itself heretofore in all the actions and counteractions of the administration, to follow up certain threads which seem to connect this thing with that and form a sequence quite as logical as any of the visionary prophecies of Mr. Curtis. It is to the purpose, for example, for us to enquire what may be the logic of recent events which have been disturbing public peace in the West, and whether, out of them, we may be able to correctly define the shadows which are said to cast themselves before those which are coming. It would not be fair, we suppose, to surmise, because the peccadilloes of Lincoln's military agents in Ohio have been turned to bitterness and rebuke, because there is a feeling rife and broadcast over the West which looks ominous of outbreak; that as a matter of wholesome restraint in Pennsylvania it has been found necessary to make two military departments therein, for political effect and with political design; but it is quite within the province of legitimate speculation, trusting the logic of events in the past, for us to do so. At any rate, the right to question the manner of the coming enrollment is concomitant with that of interpreting its purpose. The National and State laws on the subject of military character are susceptible of but a single analysis, and they proceed upon the same method-the right of the Governor or President to call out troops and militia for the purpose of suppressing insur-

rection, or repelling invasion, in a certain pre-

scribed way-the motive and the manner of

the procedure being each expressly defined.

The how and the what for are very essential

points for the observance of those who have

authority to erect military districts in the lim-

its of peaceful States and call out troops for

any purpose. That Instrument: which gives

warrant to the journalists to question and dis-

cuss all public measures, declares likewise

against the maintenance of an army in time of

peace, and for the freedom and equality of

elections. The right of questioning alike the

propriety and the mode adopted for calling out

the forces of the State is strictly within the

meaning of the declaration referred to-an

immunity expressly guaranteed to the freedom

of the Press. Touching the matter of the late

call there are abundant provisions in our na-

tional laws and in the State statutes to en-

lighten us as to the proper manner of action

under the authority of either; but the motive

for creating new military departments and

enrolling new levies being left to the ipse dixit

of the Governor or the President, may be an

absolute mystery to the public, subject to the solution only of the "legic of events." Everybody knows there are two ways of calling out the forces of any State for its defense-either by the authority of the President or of the Governor. In the first instance the right of appointing the officers and of o'clock on Monday morning, bringing away all issuing commissions is reserved to the State authority by the Constitution, and the troops are simply handed over to the General Government to be paid, armed and equipped, and be made subject to the acts of Congress and the rules of war; in the latter they are in the pay of the State and are subject to its militia laws. In either case the exigency for the call is a matter for the decision of either of the public functionaries in whom is vested the supreme command. The manner of the present call is somewhat novel, with the exception of the resemblance it bears to certain provisions of the general Conscription act passed at the late Congress. It is difficult to fell whence the authority for it is derived. If from the Governor, then he should appoint the officers, organize and issue his orders, through the Adjutant General, for the general disposition of the forces called at his option to the field; if from the President, then the requisis tion should have been made according to the acts of Congress, on the Governor, and after organization the proper transfer should have been made to the control and command of the General Government. Neither of these courses have been pursued. "On reliable information received at the War Department, the Governor' invites the attention of the people to an order issued and signed by a Major General not appointed by the State, but serving in the army of the United States, who, upon his own authority, lays down a set of rules for the goverance of the State forces, many of them in direct conflict to the provisions of our militia statutes and all in violation of the State Constitution and that of the United States. If we suppose, in recognition of the pressing exigency, and "for the defense of our homes," firesides and property from devastation," as the "proclamation" has it, the "Major General. Commanding" contemplates, under the patronage of the Governor, in "Order No. 1," making a sort of vast recruiting station of the State, the hypothesis, so far as regards the regularity of the proceedings, comes to an equally unfortunate conclusion. The erection of military districts is as superfluous in time of imminent public peril as it is inconsistent with the design of simply enlisting soldiers in the service of the government. And this order, which denies the privilege of bounties to those enlisted under it and offers the benefit of a transfer to those endowments as an indecement to recruits for the volunteer corps. proposes a service at the pleasure of the President or the continuance of the war, promises pay from future appropriations of Congress, perfects its organization, at the same time, in accordance with "the regulations of the Uni-

whole procedure are so unique as to be par-

fielly inexplicable. Forces which are to be

called for under the assurance of the Governor

the service of the United States," the officers

President at the recommendation of the Mejor before them the live stock and burning the General," who holds out the inducement of grain. Five hundred cattle were driven to his pleasure in the matter saudy many little Haines. Bluff. his pleasure in the matter, our presideting scale, in proportion to the number of redrukt Turnished. The militia laws of Pannsylvania provide that in the State forces the officers shall be elected by vote and commissioned by the Governor-the acts of Congress, that the President shall nominate and the Senate confirm, and prescribe no regulation for the benefit of those who furnish recruits. But the most singular—we had almost said the most alarming-feature of all, however, is the promised return, after a time, of these troops to their homes, when they are armed, equipped and mustered in for the war-"subject to the call of the Major General Commanding." When any such authority is derived or delegated to the Major General Commanding, it would be difficult to tell, at all events, what it means. Such a proposition is exceedingly inindicions.

In 1658 Convention Parliament declared the raising and keeping a standing army in time of peace, unless, with the consent of Parliament, was against law." It was once the prerogative of the British Crown to maintain, by its own authority, regular troops in time of peace. The abuse of this prerogative among others led to the public execution of one King and to the expulsion of another, and to guard against a repetition of these wrongs the passage of the Bill of Rights. The fear of despotism and the abuse of power prompted the Convention Prliament in the reign of William, as it dictated the XXII section of our own Bill of Rights in 1790. The wise restraints which the laws of the Union and the States have put upon the undue exercise of military power, have been already set aside by the enactments of the last Congress; but we are free to say that, barring the main analogy it bears to these enactments, the "order" of the "Major General Commanding" aforesaid is the rerest specimen of ingenuity and lawlessness

we know of in its way. Since writing the above the Governor has virtually superseded the former by another order, to be found in another column; but we are not aware, so far, that the one which is obnoxious has been revoked, or whether any action has been had under its provisionswhether the military districts have been abolished or remain in statu que, as at first defined. Our objections to the order in question are not meant to be merely captious or at random. There are serious defects in the system which has been instituted under its authority, and they become, therefore, the subject of newspaper criticism.

We trust sincerely the system may be altogether abandoned and a better one adopted which is more strictly in conformity with the law. Meantime, it appears the reality of actual invasion is upon us, and, implicitly relying upon the good sense and patriotism of the Governor and the capacity and prowess of the General in command, we enjoin all men to be prepared against the time of need.

## NEWS OF THE DAY. BY THE MAILS.

MILROY'S RETREAT-OFFICIAL. WASHINGTON, June 16.—The following official dispatch has been received from Gen.

lilroy, at Harper's Ferry: I am in, with the greater part of my command. The fortifications at Winchester were invested by about 15,000 rebels and 20 pieces of artillery. They carried my outer works by storm at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening. I spiked all my guns on Sunday evening, and left with the whole of my command at one my artillery and wagons, but was intercepted by an overwhelming force with artillery, four miles this side of Winchester, on the Martinsburg road, and after a desperate fight of two hours, I cut through. We were pursued by a large cavalry force, who picked up a number of my weary boys. I think my loss will not exceed 2,000 in killed, wounded and missing.

MARYLAND-PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR. Baltimore, June 16 .- There is nothing latter from the upper Potomac. The City Councils were convened at midnight, and met this morning to devise ways and means to co-operate with the Governor of

the State and Commanding General of this department, to raise the city's portion of the 10,000 men called for to repel invasion. BALTIMORE, June 16 .- Governor Bradford has issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens of Baltimore and the people of Maryland

to rally to defend their soil from invasion. As there is no organized militia force in the State, he announces that he will fall back on the recent enrollment for the draft, but hopes that there is patriotism sufficient among the people to raise the force needed from voluntary enlistments. The Governor urges immediate

action.

WAR MEETING AT WEST CHESTER. WEST CHESTER, PA., June 16 .- A large and enthusiastic war meeting has just been held iere, called together by the ringing of the bells. Judge Butler, presided.

Riders have been sent out express to all parts of the county calling upon the citizens to assemble at West Chester promptly. Col. Hawley is promptly collecting the members of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth

regiment. We expect to send 2,000 men to the defence of the State to-morrow. Stirring speeches were made by Judge Butler, Wayne M'Veagh, Jas. B. Everhart, W. Townsend and others. The greatest excitement prevails, and by general consent all business is suspended.

The meeting was directed to re-assemble at the ringing of the bells. All are rushing to arms.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 16. - The following named gentlemen compose the Board which met yesterday, to settle the question of precedence of rank raised by Gen. Butler, as between himself and Major Generals McClellan, Fremont, Banks and Dix, namely : Brigadier Generals Totten, Meigs and Martindale; Col. Townsend, Judge Advocate General Holt, and Capt. Scott as Recorder.

DEPARTURE OF GUNBOATS. New York, June 16.—The following steam gunboats left this port yesterday : The Seminole, Dai Chung, Virginia, Tuscarora, Kittan-ning and Adela. Four others follow to day. Several other steamers have been chartered by Admiral Paulding to join the pursuit of the

pirate Tacony and A BLOCKADING VESSEL ASHORE. NEW YORK, June 16 .- The United States bark Armanda, went ashore in a gale on May 27th. while on the blockading service. Most of her stores were removed, all her gons spiked, and the vessel blown up to prevent the ted States service!" The irregularities of the rebels using them. The crew and officers were saved.

> THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI. SATABULA, ON THE YAROO RIVER, FORTY MILES ABOVE HAINES' BLUFF, June 6, 1 o'clock P. M.

Gen. Blair's troops returned from here to Vicksburg nearly a week ago. They stripped the Yazoo valley of all subsistence, driving

Haines Blun.
Gen. Kimball's command arrived here by transports three days ago. They have threwn out pickets as far as Mechanicsburg.
There was slight skirmishing yesterday between the enemy's cavalry and our troops, in which we lost between 30 and 40 in killed and

wounded. To-day the enemy appeared in such force in the neighborhood that Gen. Kimball believed himself unable to maintain his position, and sending his baggage by river commenced falling back on Haines' Bluff by land.

Gens. Johnson and Breckinridge are reported at Yazoo City, twenty miles above, eight

divisions strong.

Part of Bragg's army is supposed to be All the transports are below now, and the

gunboats are moving slowly down, covering the retreat. There is no enemy in the immediate vicinity of the fleet. If the rebel force proves as strong as reported a battle is imminent near Haines Bluff, which place we shall hold at all hazards. All boats have been destroyed on the Yazoo river, thus cutting off what rebel troops are

between that and the Mississippi river. General Grant arrived at dark, expecting to find General Kimball here, and returned immedistely. Affairs are culminating.

CAIRO, June 13, 8 P. M .- The steamers Lady Pike and Wenona have arrived, both from Memphis, but the news was anticipated by the Dunleith yesterday. No boats had arrived at Memphis and Milliken's Bend and below for two days previous to the departure of the

Wenons for Cairo. I have private advices from Johnson's Landing to the 8th. Nothing new or interesting had lately transpired. No further particulars of the Milliken's Bend battle had been received. The garrison at Vicksburg, a correspondent

thought, might hold out thirty days possibly, but not longer.

A member of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin,

writing June 6th, says: "We are camped in the field three miles east of Vicksburg. There is sharp shooting and skirmishing with the enemy from the rifle-pits three or four hours daily. The remainder of the line is doing little or nothing. This regiment was at Port Gibson and Champion Hill, at the latter place in the thickest part of the fight for two hours and a half and lost many men.'

A private in the 15th Illinois writes under the same date, his command being on picket duty between Vicksburg and Warrenton within range of the rebel heavy guns: "From our picket line one can see several of the Confederate batteries with flags waving over them .-In some places the pickets are so near the rebel works that the heavy guns of the enemy cannot be depressed to cover them." He thinks Vicksburg almost if not quite impregnable to storming parties, and not to be taken in that manner without terrible loss. Every effort had already been mede of this kind, but without success. He says the noise most common to his ears day and night is the sound of heavy guns. The rebels do not show themselves often over the works. When they do they are cut off by our sharpshooters.

THE PIRATE TACONY NEAR DELAWARE BAY. LEWES, DEL., June 15 .- The rebel privateer Tacony, or Florida No. 2, was seen on the morning of the 14th, (yesterday,) northeast of Indian River Inlet, distant about 50 miles. The British schooner Arctic, which she boarded on the 13th, left the Breakwater yesterday and proceeded up.

The bay is well dotted with brigs and schooners, all apparently in ballast trim, bound up.

Wind light from Northeast. FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, June 16,-The trains did not run to Harper's Ferry to-day, none going be-yond Frederick Junction. The road beyond hat point being unprotected, the movement of trains was not deemed prudent. Telegraphic communication with the Ferry is still open, the line.

Harper's Ferry is invested by the rebels on the Virginia side. We have a large force on Maryland Heights, which is strongly fortified. The garrison have extensive supplies of stores and ammunition, and can stand a long siege. Fugitives from Hagerstown report that the rebels have picketed all the roads, not permit-

ting any one to pass. The force that passed through were all cavalry, under Jenkins and Imboden, and did not exceed 2,500. All was quiet at Frederick up to 5 o'clock this evening, though the people were greatly excited, and hundreds were leaving.

The Baltimore Councils to-day appropriated

\$400,000 for bounties. Enlistments are going All our military companies have tendered their services to the Governor and have been

accepted. The City Guards will go on duty at Fort Marshall to-morrow. All our volunteer companies are meeting tonight and receiving new recruits. Recruiting

parties are parading the streets. A gentleman who left Hagerstown this morning informs the American that he counted the rebels as they passed through, and that they were cavalry and mounted infantry, having two brass howitzers. They numbered 2,500. They committed no depredations, and Jenkins, who was in command, issued an order that the property of no Marylander should be disturbed. They took several horses, and promised to return them as they returned. They said they would be in Harrisburg by Tuesday

A farmer, who arrived from the neighborhood of Greencastle, Pa., said that the rebels had stolen eight horses from him, killed all his cows, and burned his barn and outbuildings. He said that as soon as they passed the Maryland line they commenced burning and pillaging.

It is reported that another force of several thousand infantry passed towards Pennsylvania by another road, about eight miles further

NEW ORLEANS.

New York, June 16 .- Advices per steamer Fulton state that a telegram was received at New Orleans on the morning of the 17th inst., announcing the commencement of the bombardment of Port Hudson at 2 o'clock that morning.

Gen. Sherman was in a critical condition,

his leg having been amputated. The hospitals at Baton Rouge are filled to overflowing with sick and wounded from Port Hudson, and it was feared that the extreme

heat may prove fatal to many. All the troops except three regiments have been withdrawn from the Teche country and sent to Port Hadson.

The river was falling fast, and some of our heavy draught vessels will be obliged to come

FROM VICKSBURG. WASHINGTON, June 16. —Official advices from Vicksburg, dated the 11th inst., have been re-

ceived here. They are of the most cheering general character. Our artiflery and mortas continue at intervals to play upon the town.

Three females, put outside the city by Gen.

of ammunition, and provisions are scarce, and not to be bought at any price. The garrison is subsisting on quarter rations, mainly consisting of corn meal and peas. The women and children seek shelter in caves, from our shot and shell, which fall heavily on the city, and consequently few lives

Pemberton, assert that the garrison is short

The enemy occupies Canton and Yazoo city in considerable force.

WANTED—Carpenters and Cabinet Makers at the Eagle Works, Harrisburg. je13-2w

STATE EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

Agreeably to a call published generally in the Democratic newspapers of the State, a Conversion of the Demogratic Editors of Pennsylvania met in the Sepate chamber of the Capito at Harrisburg, at 81 o'clock, a. m., on Wednes-

day, the 17th inst. On motion, the Convention was organized by the appointment of Hon. George Sanderson, of Lancaster, President'; Colonel Levi L. Tate, of Columbia county, and General James P. Barr, of Allegheny county, Vice Presidents, and Thomas J. Ham, of Wayne county, Secre-

Mr. Sanderson, on taking the chair, briefly

spoke as follows: Gentlemen of the Convention :- I thank you heartily for the honor you have just conferred upon me, in selecting me to preside over the deliberations of this body, and it gives me pleasure to say that the Democratic editors of Pennsylvania constitute a body of men with whom I am proud to be associated.

Gentlemen, the power of the press, at all times important, is one which, at this time, is fraught with vast importance to the people of our Commonwealth. It is emphatically the fourth power in the State. The Legislative, the Executive and the Judiciary constitute the three powers, but the press, and especially the Democratic press, is more potent than either, or all combined, inasmuch as it can make and unmake Legislators, Governors and Judges, and is the "power behind the throne greater than the throne itself." Free speech and a free press-the right to speak, write and publish to the world our honest opinions—are cardinal principles in the creed of every free American citizen, whether naturalized or to the manor born—a right "inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only"-which, come weal or come woe, can never be surrendered to the dictum of tyrants and dictators whether in power or out of power. These are my bonest sentiments, fearlessly expressed, and I feel sure that, at the same time, I am giving utterance to the sentiments of all my brethren of the Democratic press, when I say that, come weal or come woe, in adversity or prosperity, we shall claim this liberty at the risk of our lives.

faithful discharge of our duty as conservators of the Republic. It is true the second reign of terror is upon us, yet more fearful and tyrannical than the first reign of terror during the administration of the elder Adams; but we must not quail before the minions of despotism. The Queen of England could not retain her throne for twenty-four hours, if she attempted to suspend the writ of habear corpus, prevent the right of the press to criticise the acts of her government, or suppress the freedom of speech. And shall we, in this free State of Pennsylvania, have less liberty than they? Shall we basely bow the knee to the iron heel of despotism, and confess ourselves to be unworthy of the glorious heritage of freedom bequeathed to us, under the blessing of Heaven, from our patriot forefathers? No, nevernever is the response in every true-hearted American bosom. The Democracy, as one man, give an indignant negative to the interrogation, and the conservative portion of our Republican friends take up the fearless response and say never—no, never! Gentlemen of the Democratic press, we have

We are in the midet of exciting and terrible

events; but we must not falter in the bold and

an important duty to perform in this alarming crisis of our public affairs. The Convention to day will place candidates in the field, who must be elected, or all will be lost. If we discharge our duty faithfully they will be triumphantly elected, and our noble old Commonwealth will stand forth to the admiring gaze of the world, "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled" from the tyranny that surrounds us. Some of us, in the past two years, have been threatened with personal violence; others have been ruthlessly dragged from their homes and imprisoned, and others again have had their printing presses and type destroyed by a cowardly Abolition mob. But these things are of the past, and they will not dare to repeat them when we elect a Democratic Governor. who will not only protect the rights of the State against Federal aggression, but the constitutional rights of every citizen in the broad limits of the Commonwealth. Let us be firm, therefore, in the discharge of the duties devolving upon us, and a brighter day will dawn upon our beloved country on the second Tuesday of October next.

Again thanking you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me, I shall desist from any further remarks, so that the Convention may proceed with the business which called it logither. At the conclusion of his remarks, which

were repeatedly greeted with applause, the Secretary was directed to record the names of such Democratic editors as were present, together with the neveral journals represented by them. The following names were handed

J. B. Sausom, Indiana Democrat. Clent II Taie, Columbia Democrat. Berjamin Whitman, Eris Observer. A. E. Lewis, Philadelphia Evening Journal E. S. M. Hill, Lackawana Register. James F. Campbell, Johnstown Democrat. J. Hodgsony: West Chester Jeffersonian: W. Rosenthal, Reading Adler. O. S. Long, Western Star. Amos G. Bonsall, Juniata Register.

M. Hannum, Luzerne Union. Thomas Chalfant, Danville Intelligencer. Josiah Cole, Correspondent and Democrat. William H. Hutter, Easton Argus. George Sanderson, Lancaster Intelligencer D. H. Neiman, Easton Sentinel. A. L. Ruhe, Allentown Democrat. Nelson Weiser, Independent Republican. J. Irvin Steel, Blairsville Record.

William W. Keenan, Greensburg Democrat. O. A. Traugh, Hollidaysburg Standard. J. S. Sanders, Berwick Gazette. James P. Barr, Pittsburg Daily Post. A. J. Glossbrenner, Philadelphia Age. Albert Owen, Huntingdon Monitor. Meeser, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia Sunday Mercury.

Valentine Hay, Somerset Democrat. Henry Ward, Patriot and Union. Dr. J. D. Mendenhall, Doylestown Demo-

J. Grundy Winegarden, Lewisburg Argus. R. W. Jones, Waynesburg Messenger. Harvey Sickler, North Branch Democrat. P. Gray Meek, Bellefonte Watchman. Wm. M'Knight, Mercer Register. E. G Roddy, Genius of Liberty. H. G. Smith, Fulton Democrat.

Thomas J. Ham, Wayne County Herald. On motion, a committee of five-consisting of the following named persons: J. B. Sansom, James P. Barr, Colonel Levi L. Tate. O. Barrett and A. J. Glossbrenner, was appointed by the chair for the purpose of preparing busi-

ness for the Convention. On motion of Nelson Weiser, Esq., a vote of thanks was tendered to Capt. Wm. P. Brady, Librarian of the Senate, for his kindness in opening the hall of the Senate, and also for his courteous deportment during the session of the Convention.

Cn motion, the Convention adjourned to meet again at the same place on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 9 o'clock, a. m.

WANTED. \$75 A MONTH! I want to hire Agents in every country at \$75 a month expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address, S. MADISON, M5-d3m

WANTED. \$60 A MONTH! We sell our Regresses at \$60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Regriasting, Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirdeshields new unestilland our ibusarticles. Biliness, circulars agent for circulars sent free Address.
mb-dam SHAW & OLARK, Biddeford Maine. 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. MARRIED.

Control of the Contro

On the Sist of May, by Rev. Mr. Hay, Mr. John Him.

## New Advertisements.

TUST RECEIVED-Another lot of Beautiful Albums, at Scheffer's Bookstore, 18 Mar-ket street.

New Assortment of MORTON'S ders, just received, at Scheffer's Bookstore, 18 Market

WALL PAPER, BORDERS, &c., &c., at last year prices, for sale at Scheffer's jelfs FOR LETTER, NOTE and FOOLS-

CAP Paper, Envelopes and all kind of Stationery eill at Scheffer's Bookstore. jel8

A large variety of Notions just received

FOR SALE—A new double-seated fam-I ily Carriage, for one or two horses. Enquire of jels-tf HENRY BOSTGEN, Ridge Road. GRAND PIC-NIC for the BENEFIT

HOPE FIRE COMPANY NO. 2. AT HOFFMAN'S WOODS.

SATURDAY, JULY 4th, 1863. TICKETS....... 25 CENTS. FLOOR MANAGERS.

T. G. Sample, John M'Comas, D. E. Martin, Wm. Carson, J. M. Garverice.

IIT No improper characters will be admitted, and there will be a sufficient police force on the ground to preserve order. WANTED TO RENT—A comfortable V DWELLING for a small family. Address Box 177, Postoffice. joto-d3t\*

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

TO BUILDERS .- The South Ward School Directors will receive proposals for building a School House on the corner of Fourth street and 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 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. jel3-dtd

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:



In the Name and by the Authority OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ANDREW G. CURTIN. Governor of the said Commonwealth, A PROCLAMATION.

The State of Pennsylvania is again threatened with invasion and an army of rebels are approaching our border. The President of the United States has issued

his preclamation calling upon the State for fifty thousand men. I now appeal to all the citizens of Pennsylvania who love liberty and are mindful of the history and traditions of their Revolutionary fathers, and who feel that it is a sacred duty to guard and maintain the free institutions of our country, who hate tre son and its abettors, and who are willing to defend their homes and their firesides, and de invoke them to rise in their might, and rush

to the rescue in this hour of imminent peril. The issue is one of preservation or destruction; it invokes considerations paramount to all matters of mere expediency; and all questions of local interest, all ties, social and political, all impulses of a personal and partisan character, sink by comparison into insignificance. It is now to be determined by deeds. and not by words alone, who are for us and

who are against us. That it is the purpose of the enemy to invade our borders with all the strength he can command is now apparent.

Our only dependence rests upon the determined action of the citizens of our free Commonwealth.

I now, therefore, call upon the people of Pennsylvania capable of bearing arms to enroll themselves in military organizations, and to encourage all others to give aid and assistance to the efforts which will be put forth for the protection of the State and the salvation of our sommon country.

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

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

BY THE GOVERNOR. ELI SLIFER, (Signed) je16-8t Secretary of Commonwealth.

HEDQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HARRISBURG, June 13, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS ) No. 42.

WHEREAS, Information has been received from the War Department, "that the State will receive credit for all enlistments of colored men who may be mustered into the United States service as Pensylvania troops, under the authority of the War Department, and that no credit'can be allowed for individuals who leave the State and are mustered into organizations elsewhere;"
IT IS ORDERED—\*

I. All persons are prohibited from raising colored volunteers in Pennsylvania otherwise than under the authority of the War Department, to recruit in Pennsylvania.

II. The people of color in Pennsylvania are forbidden to enlist in or attach themselves to any organization of colored volunteers to be furnished from other States.

III. All magistrates, district attorneys and officers of the Commonwealth, are required to arrest and prosecute all persons who shall disobey this general order, and particularly all. persons, their aiders and abettors, who, under any pretended authority, shall callet colored. volunteers for any brigade, regiment, battery or company, to be farnished from other States,. or who shall advertise and open or keep recruiting stations for such enlistments, excepting under the authority of the War Department to recruit in Pennsylvania, so that such offenders may be brought to justice. By order of

A. G. CURTIN. Governor and Commander-in-Chief: A. L. Russell, Adjutant General of Penn-