

Communications will not be published in the Patriot and Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS. FOR GOVERNOR, HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD, OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, WALTER H. LOWRIE, OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

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:

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly PATRIOT AND UNION will be furnished to clubs of ten or more, for the campaign, with an extra number giving full returns of the October election, at 50 cents!

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

The season of alarm has been followed by one of confusion and suspense—our advice are various and indefinite—a paralysis seems to have fastened upon our military movements. Troops are coming in: in companies and regiments—the streets are thronged with soldiers and citizens—all the indications of excitement are abroad throughout the city—still the feeling of uncertainty prevails and the uneasy consciousness that we have no leaders to rely on—no intelligence which has not repeatedly received its contradiction. It is eminently a season of confusion and suspense. A day or two may dissipate the apprehension of attack and bring on a sullen reaction of indifference. Anxious wailed in alarm, excitement turned to apathy, are far more trying than the actual sense of danger and the resolve once firmly fixed to meet it. Let our authorities take warning—let them organize speedily the forces at their command—let the public be furnished with all the intelligence it is in their power to communicate, and let quiet and good order be maintained. If we are in danger, let us realize it calmly, and let us not too hastily count on security or be unnerved by an unsteady belief in sudden danger.

THE LATEST NEWS.

We give below all the news we have, but we cannot get any definite intelligence of the movements of the rebels, or even the movements of our own army. We are, therefore, left entirely to conjecture. Gen. Lee was at one time high in the confidence of Gen. Scott, and we may therefore conclude that he has a responsible amount of common sense. If he intended making a raid in force into the interior of Pennsylvania or to Baltimore, he would doubtless have made all his preparations in advance, and when prepared, strike quickly, and not wait, after making the first advance, to give us time to mass an opposing force. We may, therefore, conclude that the rebel movement masks some ulterior purpose we have not yet divined—probably the sending of the largest portion of their forces to attack Grant at Vicksburg. Let the authorities look out, and not be again out-flanked.

About four regiments of rebel infantry were said to be at Hagerstown yesterday morning, and a larger force at Williamsport, Md. The rebel were transporting their stores and ammunition to the north bank of the river, which is believed to indicate an intention on their part to remain some time, and probably use that point as a base of operations, making cavalry raids, &c., and perhaps advancing with infantry.

Mosby's cavalry was reported yesterday morning to be at Green Castle, stealing horses, wagons and every thing else valuable within their reach.

A force of rebels numbering 200 passed through McConnellsburg yesterday. A Dr. Trout accompanied the party to the top of Cove mountain, but he does not appear to have learned their intentions. They had a large drove of cattle with them.

Nothing has been heard of the force 25,000 strong, said on Thursday to be within 26 miles of Baltimore.

It is understood that Gen. Milroy is advancing towards the east from the mountains with four thousand mounted infantry and five thousand riflemen well armed.

The latest advices from the Army of the Potomac report Hooker at Fairfax. Fredericksburg and Yallowood are evacuated, and the headquarters of the army are established at Fairfax.

A dispatch from Baltimore says a considerable rebel infantry force is posted on the Virginia side near Williamsport, and it is reported that another infantry force of the enemy is near Antietam or Shepherdstown, and about to cross over.

We learn by telegraph that the 95th and 74th regiments N. Y. State Militia left Buffalo yesterday morning for this city.

The Invasion—The Organization of the State Troops.

We understand the Governor gave verbal assurance yesterday morning to the troops in camp that they should be mustered out of service as soon as the rebels were driven from the State. The Governor explains—late yesterday it would seem—why the militia are required to be mustered into the service of the United States rather than the service of the State—he alleges that there are no arms, rations or equipments in the possession of the State authorities, that a requisition for them has to be made upon the Government, and the troops here accordingly must submit to be put into service under the Government before the arms, &c., can be supplied them. He has pledged himself that as soon as the emergency shall cease service shall cease with it. We cannot stop to comment upon the want of proper forecast which this condition of things exhibits on the part of our authorities here. Yesterday we had news from New York that already fifteen regiments were under marching orders, under the call of the Governor of that State, for our defense. These regiments are all organized, armed and ready. The contract which the alacrity of New York presents to the confusion which reigns here, and the tardiness shown in shaping the organization of our own forces, is as painful as it should be instructive for the future. We do not censure for the sake of embarrassing in any manner the execution of those duties which devolve upon the Executive; but if it be possible to stimulate to a more perfect energy and action those who are in command of troops and State resources, we earnestly call upon them to delay no longer in taking such steps as may satisfy our soldiers that the pledges which have been given them will be strictly and fairly fulfilled. Meantime, we renew our exhortations to the troops to yield a ready obedience to the summons of the Governor, and accept the promise he has made. Let the State call upon the Government for the necessary arms and munitions at once. Let the Executive demand the same assurance from the General Government that he has taken upon himself to give the men who have assembled for our defense. Let the vouchers be issued, and we have no doubt of a vigorous response. We should all have—officials and soldiers—but one earnest, paramount desire—to protect our noble Commonwealth from the despoiler and save her from dishonor. One aim should animate us all—the safety and security of our homes, the preservation of the pride and glory of the State. To insure the one and prove the other, no misunderstanding must prevail—only a hearty, earnest unity of action, perfect good faith and willing hearts and hands. There is no room for cavil where these things are. There is no question what our duty is; there is no hope but in its strict performance. We shall settle responsibilities when the invader is driven out; we shall decide all matters else than the honorable deeds which we must do in the hour of peril when the peril has passed away—till then, let us march to meet the foe, and fight him back before us—let the cry ring out upon the hills, "Our homes, the safety of our sovereign State, our sacred honor, shall be maintained!"

"The King can do no Wrong." A short time since there was a meeting of "loyal Union men" at Chicago, at which Mr. Senator Doolittle was moved and inspired to utter himself as follows: "In regard to the matter which was immediately before the meeting, he said: He believed the exercise of the power in any part of the United States to suppress newspapers is simply a question of time and necessity. In New Orleans, Gen. Butler suppressed newspapers, and even executed a traitor. Has anybody found fault with that? In many parts of the North papers have been suppressed, and the North papers have been suppressed, and justly so. In my opinion, the Executive is clothed with discretion in the time of war to do what he deems fit and proper. He alluded to the revoking order. Probably the President thinks the time has not yet come when Chicago shall be put under martial law. But if any newspaper opposes the enforcing of the conscription law, or any other order the President thinks proper to give, that paper will be suppressed, and if need be, martial law proclaimed. We desire, if possible, to have the loyal people of the North united as one man, and we must have it practically so, or it is of no avail. He regretted that there were still two political parties. There should be but one, and that one united with the determination to put down the rebellion." But as it is, the President must control all men of all parties, and those who oppose the administration will suffer the consequences. If the time comes, and it becomes necessary, Mr. Lincoln will declare martial law even in Chicago. He hoped there would never be a necessity for such a measure."

We confess there is a thoroughness, a completeness, a roundness in Mr. Doolittle's remarks which we rather like. He is undoubtedly more honest than most of his partisans, and expresses their sentiments with a directness quite commendable. He is like the actor in Crumple's company, who used to block himself all over when he was going to play Othello. "In my opinion the Executive is clothed with discretion in time of war to do what he deems fit and proper." It is simple, satisfactory and intelligible; it cuts clean; and with the touch of a magician's wand, it transforms our institutions into a despotism like that of Junjeet Sing. It saves a great many nice questions, and puts an end to a great deal of impertinent nonsense on the part of certain pestilent fellows called lawyers, who traitorously corrupt the youth of the nation, who usually talk of habeas corpus and bills of rights, and "such abominable words as no christian ear can endure to hear." After having armed the President with the power of doing whatever he may deem fit and proper, he proceeds to define the ends and purposes to which he would have this power directed, and these are to suppress every newspaper and to hang or banish every man who is opposed to the administration. This sentiment would have made the fortune of Mr. Doolittle in any despotism of the old world where hypocritical toadyism is appreciated. His genius would seem to have been cramped by the accident of his birth in a land of liberty; but with the true attribute of greatness he triumphs over every obstacle and difficulty, and he may be congratulated on the course of events that has enabled him to manifest a slavish subserviency to power which the creatures of the most abject despotism on earth must contemplate with admiration and despair.

Seriously, it is not pitiable, that in this nineteenth century and in this country, where the people have been educated to understand their rights, that a grave Senator should give himself up to such a course of abject servility. The President is clothed with power to do whatever he may deem fit and proper. He is giving up all those sacred rights and liberties for which the people of this world have battled for more than three hundred years. Stand upon such recreants. What is life worth without liberty? But thank God, there are men in Chicago who are not controlled by such pusillanimous ideas. The recent rising to suppress the Chicago Times, shows that the majority of that people "know their rights, and knowing dare maintain;" and we feel assured that all over our country there is a spirit rising that will no longer brook oppression, but will re-establish our liberties, and give our constitutions and our laws, their rightful supremacy and sway.

The Negro our only Hope. Forney, in a recent number of The Press, says: "That the Government has not been as successful as it hoped to be, and as the friends of the country predicted it would be, the most loyal must admit. Why it is so, we shall not at this time discuss. Many reasons might be given, none of which would remedy the failures of the past, nor perhaps be of any advantage in the future. We should not, however, ignore the lessons of the past two years. During that period if any one thing has been more plainly taught than another, it is—that if the Government would speedily and effectually crush the rebellion, it must avail itself of the services of the colored people—not only the free colored people of the North, (who, from the first, were eager to fight for the country,) but of the contrabands of the South, who in this war can take but one side."

This is merely another out-cropping, which shows the real substratum upon which this abolition war has rested, ever since President Lincoln surrendered himself to the destructives. It matters not to them how many white lives are sacrificed or how much treasure is wasted, so that they can convert our armies into a body-guard of "John Brown's soul," which, in their opinion, is still "marching on," and carry out their favorite idea of a negro insurrection in the South. Finding the army, with the exception of a few ruffians like Montgomery and Jim Lane, indisposed to enter into their designs, they are now bending every energy not to carry out the only real and true purposes of the war, the restoration of the Union, but to enlist a sufficient number of negroes to accomplish their fanatical and nefarious purposes. President Lincoln has had more men and money placed at his command than was ever wielded by any leader in the world since the time when Genghis Khan, Alaric and Tamerlane, moved whole nations to subjugate, destroy and re-populate other kingdoms. All these vast resources have been frittered away and squandered, and now we are told that if we would crush this rebellion we must employ the negro; thus working upon the fears of a people anxious for the preservation of the Union, to induce them to consent to a proposition so monstrous that the whole civilized world must shrink with horror from its contemplation.

NEWS OF THE DAY. BY TELEGRAPH. FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, June 19.—One hundred and six of the wounded at Aldie, Va., arrived at Fairfax station last night. Yesterday or day before four boats' crews were sent ashore at Aquia to reconnoitre. Going out on the railroad, they encountered 25 or 30 rebel cavalrymen, who dashed among them, firing as they advanced. The seamen returned the fire and retreated in safety. The cavalry employed themselves for a short time in examining the empty store houses, but a few well directed shots from the gunboats caused them to scamper as rapidly as their horses could carry them. The boats then returned also brought up a number of stragglers from Staff Court House. They left there on Wednesday night, and reported that there were at that time no rebels in the vicinity, nor did they see any on the way. The Aeronautic corps of the army of the Potomac has been dispensed with, and the balloons and inflating apparatus have been sent to this city. The several corps are steadily assuming the positions respectively assigned to them. The first army corps on Sunday marched 23 miles, on Monday 15, and on Tuesday 30 miles. This, considering the intense heat of the weather and the very long marches, is an extraordinary performance. The distance the corps marched yesterday is not known, but probably 20 miles. Other corps made rapid marches but none accomplished so great a distance.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. FORTRESS MONROE, June 18.—A flag of truce boat, in charge of Capt. Mulford, general trustee officer, left for City Point to-day noon, taking up a few rebel prisoners and some women. Capt. Hart, Co. E, 9th New York, was shot yesterday in a skirmish on the Blackwater. His remains leave to-night for New York. FOREIGN NEWS. CAPE RACE, June 19.—The steamship Bohemia, from Liverpool on the 11th, via Queenstown on the 12th inst., passed here at noon to-day, and was intercepted by the news yacht. The ship Kate Dyer arrived at Antwerp on the 2d inst. She had been captured by the pirates, and released on giving bonds in the sum of \$40,000. In the House of Commons, Mr. Cunningham suggested the opening of negotiations with the United States Government for the suppression of the slave trade in the southern States. The steamer Southerner, which was recently launched at Stockton, has been making a trial trip. Among the company on board was a person who represented himself as a newspaper reporter, but turned out to be a spy, and who made an affidavit tending to show that the steamer was intended for a confederate cruiser. This affidavit was forwarded to Minister Adams and by him submitted to Earl Russell, who ordered the vessel to be searched. This search resulted in nothing to justify the suspicion of her being intended as a pirate, and the steamer accordingly remains unseized. The alleged spy, however, continued to hover about West Hartford, where the steamer was lying. It is stated that the vessel is intended to trade between Liverpool and Charleston. The editorial of the London Times on the situation of affairs in America, alluding to the war on the Mississippi, says: "For the first time in the war we have a long narration of Federal victories. The game, it is true, is not played out. So far the expedition has been remarkably successful, and redacts unbounded lustre on the Federal arms. "With a comparatively small army General Grant has advanced towards Vicksburg by a succession of victories at one point after another. This much is now established by the statements of the confederates themselves. If Grant cannot carry the long beleaguered city and its defences, he may pay for his opening success by a disastrous, though not inglorious close."

THE MAILS.

FROM HOOKER'S ARMY—CAVALRY SKIRMISH NEAR ALDIE—THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC IN LIGHT MARCHING ORDER. The army correspondents of the New York Herald furnish the following: WASHINGTON, June 18.—Yesterday at three o'clock our cavalry, consisting of one division, met Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's brigade of cavalry and a battery of artillery about one mile beyond Aldie, towards Uniontown. Some of Gen. Lee's men, who had gone forward to have their horses shod at the blacksmith shop, saw their cavalry coming, and returned to their friends with the information. Capt. Boston, of the Fifth Virginia rebel cavalry, and Capt. White, with a command of thirty men, were despatched to act as sharpshooters with others, to hold their position at all hazards, but not receiving support when our men charged they were obliged to surrender at discretion. A little behind was the Fifth Virginia cavalry, under the command of Col. T. L. Rosser, an old West Point classmate of Gen. Kilpatrick. Our troops charged on this regiment, and also on the Third Virginia rebel cavalry, and a hand-to-hand encounter ensued, during which we took many prisoners. The order was then given for the rebels to right about and fall back. This information is from the prisoners taken. The names of the prisoners we captured are as follows: Captain R. F. Boston, Fifth Virginia cavalry; Capt. F. K. Winsler, after a desperate resistance; Capt. L. B. White, Fifth Virginia, wounded; Captain Jones, Third Virginia; Lieut. Boston, Fifth Virginia; Lieut. Turner, Fifth Virginia; Lieut. Douglas, Fifth Va., and seventy-seven privates, principally from the Third and Fifth Virginia cavalry. Lieut. Howard and Lieut. Bogsdale, of the Fifth Virginia, were left on the field, supposed to be mortally wounded. A number of the privates of the rebels are known to be killed and wounded. There was slight artillery firing kept up by both parties, without material result. The force engaged was the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Virginia cavalry and some artillery. Our loss is not known, but it is considerable. The rebel officers who have been taken prisoners all occur in the statement that this was the most desperately contested cavalry contest of the war. They say that our men behaved gallantly, and that the affair was a hand-to-hand encounter. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's brigade led Culpepper some few days since, and was acting as a flank squad to the rebel army. A colonel of one of our cavalry regiments is reported among the killed. The rebels only partially succeeded in carrying off their killed and wounded. The fight lasted until dark last night, we holding the field at its conclusion and the rebels retiring. Aldie is in Loudoun county, ten miles southwest of Leesburg and in the gap between the Blue Run and Kettlebottom mountains. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 18.—The situation and intention of the rebels begins more and more to be developed, and we gain a clearer insight into their plans and purposes. There is very large room for doubt whether any considerable body of rebels have yet passed beyond the Potomac northward. Indeed, it is quite certain that the movement into Pennsylvania and Maryland up to this time embraces only some five thousand cavalry, supported by perhaps a single division of mounted infantry and a battery of light artillery. With such a force they are enabled to move with great celerity and strike rapidly at seemingly distant points. Washington is not so easy a prize to them as they imagined. They will get into the National Capital without more desperate fighting than they have hitherto made. I can only say that our camp is not idle. Gen. Hooker is watching Gen. Lee as closely as Lee is watching him. I think I may venture the assertion, that in view of the shape affairs have taken, the danger is about over. By this I do not mean that no great damage will be done by the rebels in Maryland and Pennsylvania, but simply that no more rebels will venture across the Potomac than are now there. These will undoubtedly do all the damage they can; but their numbers are so small, and the popular uprising so great, that there will be no great difficulty for the militia to drive them back; and the Army of the Potomac may be relied on to make their retreat up the valley more difficult than their march down has been. Their main force of infantry is yet in the Shenandoah valley and about Winchester. They have quite a large force scattered along the valley higher up. It is evident that the rebels have been checked at the outset at their invading campaign. They calculated on impressing the national authorities with the idea that their whole army had crossed the Potomac, supposing that then the Army of the Potomac would be immediately sent to Maryland, leaving this road open for their contemplated retreat force to make a dash into Washington. But in this they have been completely baffled. The heat still continues intense in this latitude, and the absence of water occasions great inconvenience and even suffering. If we could only have a good soaking rain to fill up the little streams and the springs the effective strength of the army would be doubled. Our cavalry met a force of the enemy at Aldie, in the Kittendon Mountain, yesterday, and gave them battle. The enemy's force was principally cavalry. Our cavalry was too much for them, and drove the rebels back, taking two entire squadrons. This array, in the march of Monday, suffered untold miseries. The heat was oppressive in the extreme, with scarcely a breath of air stirring. The roads were ankle deep with dust; and to cap the climax the streams and springs along the way were all dry. The whole country was filled with stragglers. Men could not be kept in the ranks. Every piece of woods was filled with them; and no coaxing or threatening could prevail on them to move on. The ambulances were crowded with those who had completely given out. I presume there were as many as a thousand cases of camp fever, of which at least a hundred were instantly fatal. The open country was crowded with these poor fellows, dropping down by the roadside in all directions. DOWNSHIP OF VICKSBURG—THE GARRISON ON THE RIVER OF ALLEGHENY. HEADQUARTERS, WATER HILLS, VICKSBURG, June 18, 1863.—A ride along the lines developed a change in the position of the enemy. Their batteries are silent on all sides and there are only a few of their riflemen firing. Our bombardment is kept up with continuous vigor. We have more guns in position. Deserters coming into our lines to-day report that the men and line officers are disheartened, and are only prevented from deserting by the hope that they may be honorably surrendered in a few days. General Blair's reconnaissance between the Yazo and Big Black revealed no signs of the enemy within thirty miles. Every useful thing has been destroyed for miles around. General Brockbridge is said to be in Jackson. Our position is equal to an hundred thousand men. HEADQUARTERS, WALNUT HILLS, June 14, 1863.—Nothing of importance has transpired for the last twenty-four hours. On Friday our batteries slackened and the enemy rarely replied. The rebels are believed to be erecting an interior line of works and falling back. About one hundred of the enemy are reported to be killed and wounded by our sharpshooters. Our wounded are well cared for in field hospitals. The health and morale of the Army are good. Chaplain Eaton, superintendent of contrabands, is here making arrangements to withdraw to a safe place a large number of negroes who have collected here. General Osterhaus holds the Black river bridge without interruption. Expenditures will commence paying off the troops immediately. The prospects of the siege look brighter and brighter, and no fears are entertained for the result. St. Louis, June 19.—The Democrat has received a special dispatch from Vicksburg, as follows: At 2 o'clock on last Saturday morning our approaches from Gen. Sherman's corps were pushed to the rebel rifle-pits, and to within twenty yards of one of their bastions. The rebels threw lighted shells over the parapets on our approach, and received twenty-three hand grenades, twenty of which exploded, driving the rebels. On Friday the rebels cut away the timber in the rear of the line, and opened on us with an 11-inch shell and two or three siege guns. Gen. Logan silenced their mortar with his thirty-pounder Parrotts and ninety-two pounders. Thirteen of our gun-boats patrol the river between Helena and Young's Point. The gun-boat Marmona destroyed the town of Eunice on Saturday. REV. DR. LEACOCK.—We are glad to learn that the gentleman, who was so rudely carried off from Harrisburg last week, by order of General Schock, has been released. On reaching Baltimore, inquiry was made concerning his case, and it was found that there was not a particle of ground for his arrest. It would have been much better if some inquiry had been made before the arrest, so that the perpetration of a wanton outrage might have been avoided. The old gentleman who suffered the outrage was, according to the testimony of the Harrisburgers, living among them in the most complete retirement, receiving but few visits, making none and never conversing on political topics.—Phila. Bulletin. RAPIDLY MADE FORTUNES.—It is said that there are one hundred and fifty persons in New York who are known to have made fortunes varying from one hundred thousand to a million and a half of dollars during the past eighteen months, some by stocks, some by contracts, some by shoddy, some by selling bad vessels to the government, some by crackers and cheese for the army, and some by disposing of good offices. IN Norway the marriages of the poorer peasantry are conducted with very gay ceremonies, and in each parish there is a set of ornaments for the temporary use of the bride, including a showy coronal and girdle; so that the poorest woman in the land has the gratification of appearing, for one day in her life, in a dress which she probably thinks equal to that of a queen. THE newest bank robbing dodge was tried recently in Buffalo, at the banking house of Alanson Robinson, Esq. A stranger stepped into the bank having a wire about four and a half feet long, with a small sponge on the end, lightly saturated with tar, with which he tried to "hook" a "pile" of \$1,000 from the window, but being discovered, he left it and fled. He was chased, but was not arrested. MORE than 800 guns of Gen. Fremont's European purchase have lately been sent from the Army of Tennessee to the St. Louis Arsenal for repairs. On the examination it was found that there was no communication between the tube and the barrels, and the guns could not be fired. DIED. At the residence of her husband, at Bigler & White steam saw mill, on the 18th inst., MARGARET, wife of John Weaver. Funeral to take place from her residence to-day, at three o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. New Advertisements. ALLENTOWN BANK. ALLENTOWN BANK, June 20, 1863. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next session, for an increase of the capital of said bank to the sum of \$200,000 in addition to that authorized by the present Charter; and also for an extension of the Charter of said bank for twenty years from the expiration of the present Charter. By order of the Board of Directors. J. CHARLES W. COOPER, Cashier. BANK NOTICE!—The Stockholders of the FARMERS' AND DRIVERS' BANK OF WYOMING, in Green county, Pa., will apply to the next Legislature of the State, for an extension of charter, for the term of fifteen years from the expiration of the present term. The location, corporate name, capital, and amount of capital stock, to wit: one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be the same as under its present charter. By order of the Board. J. LAZARUS, Cashier. W. Weisberg, Green co., Pa., June 15, 1863.—j20-21st PROCLAMATION. MAYOR'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, June 18, 1863. For the preservation of peace and good order in the city, it is enjoined on all keepers of retail liquor establishments and lager beer shops to close their bars every day, precisely at 5 p. m., till 5 a. m. the next morning, until further notice. The Mayor expects from every good citizen a faithful and cordial observance of this order. A. L. ROUMFORD, Mayor. j19-1st MISSING.—A well worn black leather wallet was missing from the pocket of the subscriber in the rotunda of the Capitol yesterday. It contained \$20 in Bank bills, and notes payable to F. & H. Applebach for the amount of over \$4,000. Any person who will leave the notes at the Patriot and Union office will be welcome to the money, and no questions asked. J. P. APPLEBACH, j19-11\* Applebach's Mills, Bucks county, Pa. EMPTY HOGSHEADS.—A large lot of Empty Metal Hogsheads, in good condition and with heavy hoops, for sale at a very low price. Builders, Farmers, &c., &c. Will be sold at a very low price. WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. j19-2w WANTED.—Carpenters and Cabinet Makers at the Eagle Works, Harrisburg. j19-2w BROOMS, BRUSHES, TUBS AND BASKETS of all descriptions, qualities and prices, for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. j19-2w DOWNSHIP OF VICKSBURG—THE GARRISON ON THE RIVER OF ALLEGHENY. HEADQUARTERS, WATER HILLS, VICKSBURG, June 18, 1863.—A ride along the lines developed a change in the position of the enemy. Their batteries are silent on all sides and there are only a few of their riflemen firing. Our bombardment is kept up with continuous vigor. We have more guns in position. Deserters coming into our lines to-day report that the men and line officers are disheartened, and are only prevented from deserting by the hope that they may be honorably surrendered in a few days. General Blair's reconnaissance between the Yazo and Big Black revealed no signs of the enemy within thirty miles. Every useful thing has been destroyed for miles around. General Brockbridge is said to be in Jackson. 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Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next session, for an increase of the capital of said bank to the sum of \$200,000 in addition to that authorized by the present Charter; and also for an extension of the Charter of said bank for twenty years from the expiration of the present Charter. By order of the Board of Directors. J. CHARLES W. COOPER, Cashier. BANK NOTICE!—The Stockholders of the FARMERS' AND DRIVERS' BANK OF WYOMING, in Green county, Pa., will apply to the next Legislature of the State, for an extension of charter, for the term of fifteen years from the expiration of the present term. The location, corporate name, capital, and amount of capital stock, to wit: one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be the same as under its present charter. By order of the Board. J. LAZARUS, Cashier. W. Weisberg, Green co., Pa., June 15, 1863.—j20-21st PROCLAMATION. MAYOR'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, June 18, 1863. 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