The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston,

Are our Agents for the PATRIOT AND UNION in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates*.

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:

"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 feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

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 and T. G. POMEROY, under the firm of O. BARRETT & Co., the connection of H. E. M'REYNOLDS with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst.

NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

The War News.

We do not pretend to state anything positively in regard either to the position of the rebels or our own forces. A pretty large force of troops, probably upwards of ten thousand, principally from New York and New Jersey, have arrived in this city within the last few days. What disposition has been made of them we are unable to say. Some of them have been sent over the river, some, we are sorry to learn, have returned home dissatisfied, while by far the larger portion are quartered in and around Camp Curtin and the city.

Since the above was written, (Sunday evening 9 o'clock,) we have learned the following particulars, gleaned from all the telegraphic dispatches received at headquarters:

The rebels 40,000 strong are in Hagerstown and vicinity, with eighteen pieces of artillery. Three hundred cavalry are said to be at Mercersburg, destroying property and carrying off horses, &c. An attack upon the Northern Central railroad is anticipated, and measures are being taken to defend it. We have nothing further than this from official sources—but a late dispatch from Frederick City, which appears under our telegraphic head, is more circumstantial.

The New York *Tribune* publishes the following correspondence:

NEW YORK, June 16, 1863.

To the President of the United States: In the present emergency will you allow Major Generals Fremont and Sigel to issue a call for volunteers to march at once to the defence of Pennsylvania and the nation?

FREDERICK KAPP,
SIGISMUND KAUFMAN,
CHARLES KESSMAN.

Answer.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1863.

To Frederick Kapp and others: The Governor of New York proposes to send us troops, and if he wishes the assistance of Gen. Fremont and Gen. Sigel, one or both, he can have it. If he does not wish them, it would but breed confusion for us to set them at work independently of him. A. LINCOLN.

Now, we should like to know, by the same token, if the sending of military commanders into this State, to act "independently" of our State authorities, is likely to breed less "confusion" in Pennsylvania than in New York? Nay—have not the incidents of the past week *proved* that the independent course of the Government—the utter ignoring of all our State rights, the absorption of our militia in the service of the United States and under the command and control of officers sent by the Washington authorities, has not bred not only confusion, but retarded our organization, given room for suspicions, which must tend to destroy the confidence of the men in the sincerity of the public professions the Governor has been obliged to make and in the predictions of actual danger which have been put forth by our extra military commanders? Why, then, does it behoove President Lincoln to respect the wishes of Gov. Seymour more than those of the *people* of this State?

In his speech at Camp Curtin, on Thursday last, Gov. Curtin said: "I will not play the Cabinet at Washington in the same breath he exposed himself for handing over to the mercy of the Rappahannock Cabinet at Washington the forces which it was and is *his* duty to see properly organized and fitly officered. Nobody expects Gov. Curtin to lead the campaign for our defense—no one, of a surety, *wants* him to; but his professed lack of confidence in his own military abilities merely will not satisfy the demands of duty, nor explain the assertion he has made. If Gov. Curtin does not wish to have the same pranks played with the militia of this State that have been played by the Cabinet at Washington with the army of the Rappahannock, why does he hand them over to the Cabinet? There is but one explanation possible—lacking confidence in his ability to manage them, he seeks to escape the odium of failure by placing all responsibility on the Cabinet, which he admits has failed, by trying, to general the army of the Rappahannock: and we cannot, for the life of us, see why they are not equally incompetent to command the troops of Pennsylvania in the emergency which is upon us now.

One thing is certain—the Governor must keep his word with our State troops and send them home when the emergency is over, notwithstanding the Washington authorities have failed to respect our State sovereignty, and he himself to maintain and protect it—or there will be trouble in the end. For ourselves, we are willing to take the Governor at his word, for it is inconceivable that he has deliberately meditated a deception in the course he has pursued, or that he is so short sighted as not to see the evils which such a policy must bring upon the cause of the Union, and the vast dissatisfaction it would create amongst the noble defenders of our own imperiled State.

The Great Illinois Democratic State Convention.

The largest, most enthusiastic and determined popular Convention ever held in the world was held at Springfield, Illinois, by the Democracy of that State, on the 17th instant. It is estimated that from 75,000 to 100,000 persons were present, firmly resolved to defend *all* their constitutional rights, free speech, a free press, and exemption from military arrest and trial of all citizens not in the land or naval forces of the United States. There is evidently now a spirit abroad in the land which no administration should attempt to resist, and which none can successfully resist—a spirit of manly and patriotic determination to restore the supremacy of the Constitution and reunite the States in the bonds of Union which held them together in fraternal love before the fell demon of sectional fanaticism had plunged the nation into war. This is the popular determination east and west, and this will be accomplished at all hazards and against any power that can be brought to bear against it.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* represents the meeting as immense almost beyond belief. The railroads brought immense numbers, and there were counted 4,424 wagons, buggies and carriages in procession, besides thousands of horsemen. The Democrats were astonished, the Abolitionists absolutely terrified at the vast turn out of freemen. It was a grand triumph of right over wrong, of truth over error, of freedom over despotism, and this was keenly felt by the advocates of the National and State administrations. President Lincoln, Gen. Burnside, Gov. Yates, Judge Leavitt and others who have undertaken to suppress right and justice by the arbitrary exercise of power, were handled without gloves, denounced in the most severe terms, and defied to make any more arrests for free criticism of the acts of public servants.

Gen. Wm. A. Richardson, U. S. Senator from Illinois, was chosen President, supported by fifty-five Vice Presidents. The principal speakers were Richardson, Cox, Voorhees, Merrick, Allen, Knapp, Kribbers, Robinson, McKinstry and Judge Marshall. There were, however, more than a dozen of others, and all were kept busy addressing the people from various stands. The resolutions, for which we cannot now find room, declared in favor of the Constitution as the supreme law, binding alike upon the people and their temporary rulers in times of war as well as in times of peace, and denounced all the fanatical and arbitrary acts of the Administration. In short, the meeting was a demonstration of popular will and enthusiasm that will never be forgotten while the Constitution, Union and freedom are the watchwords of the people of Illinois.

The New York Tribune and the War.

Saturday's *Tribune*, giving an account of an attack made by some Indians in the Osage Territory, near Kansas, upon a party of rebels, says:

"The rebels displayed a white flag, but the Indians disregarded it, attacking them, killing and scalping the whole party except two, who made their escape down the river."

This inhuman outrage the *Tribune* commends as "a vigorous prosecution of the war." This is in perfect keeping with the sanguinary cry the of whole horde of fanatics who imagine they can

"Prove their doctrines orthodox,
By apostolic blows and knocks."

The ferocity of the Abolition party has no parallel in history. They exceed even the savage Indians in their thirst for blood, and transcend the Vandals in vandalism. History will hand them down to posterity as a disgrace to the age—human tigers—beasts of prey—with none other than the most brutal and bloody instincts. They preach without any notion of piety, and quote scripture without regarding a single principle of Christianity.

New York and New Jersey.

These two Democratic States deserve the lasting gratitude of the people of Pennsylvania for the prompt and noble manner in which they responded to our cry of danger. No doubt that danger was greatly magnified by those who should have been well informed; but that fact should greatly exalt the brave men of our sister States who, under the call of their respective Governors, marched hither to our assistance. In behalf of the people of Pennsylvania we tender to Governors Seymour and Parker, and to the volunteers who so promptly and gallantly responded to their call, the warmest thanks of our citizens. They, in common with ourselves, may feel mortified at the manner of their reception and the want of information and system which they could not have failed to observe on the part of our authorities, civil and military, but we wish them to believe that the people cordially thank them, and under reversed circumstances would reciprocate the service they have shown themselves so willing to render.

Democratic Nominees.

Never were nominations more enthusiastically received by the people of the State than those made by our Democratic State Convention on the 17th. The gentlemen selected are known by every person, without regard to political distinction, to be not only eminently qualified, but morally, and in all other respects, unexceptionable. We shall make extensive selections from the press from day to day as expressions reach us, to show with what universal favor the nomination of Judge Woodward for Governor and that of Judge Lowrie for Supreme Judge are hailed. They will be elected by tremendous majorities, but this must not induce us to relax the least in our efforts. Let the word go forth in every district to organize and prepare for the conflict.

Ratification Meeting.

After the close of the Democratic State Convention the mass in attendance at the meeting resolved themselves into a ratification meeting—the proceedings of which we find thus commenced in the Philadelphia *Age*:

Judge Hepburn was called upon to preside. On taking the chair he congratulated the Convention on the results of their action. Their candidate was unexceptionable, morally and politically, and their platform was unimpeachably sound. The times demanded action. Never until this administration had the iron heel of the despot been placed upon the neck of an American citizen. On the coming contest might depend the stability of our Government.

Col. Carr, of Venango, was called upon for some remarks, and made a speech congratulating the Convention that they had taken the first step in relieving Pennsylvania from the oppression now put upon her by an administration that seeks to establish a despotism on the ruins of our Republic.

A committee having been previously appointed to wait on Messrs. Witte and Clymer, and invite them to address the Convention, Mr. W. H. Witte was now introduced, and was received with much enthusiasm. He said that he was glad that the Convention had begun a work which would teach the powers at Washington that there is a point beyond which they must not go; that there is a sovereignty here in this State, independent and separate, which, by the help of God, will be maintained indestructible. The day is not far distant when we shall no longer have a servile, truckling Executive, content to be the mere tool of the President of the United States.

Referring to his failure to receive the nomination, the speaker said that if, in aspiring to the office of Governor, he had had no higher motive than his own ambition, he would have been unworthy of the position. He thanked the friends who had supported him, and also those who, in the exercise of their undoubted right and their views of duty, had supported others. He could say that no one of his friends had been called upon to make any explanation or apology with regard to his fealty to the Democratic party. That fealty nothing could shake. He referred feelingly and indignantly to the attacks that had been made upon him, but he had no word of complaint to utter with regard to those who had been his competitors for the nomination. He yielded, he said, as gracefully as could be expected from a man who had twice before been called upon to yield. In regard to Judge Woodward, his character was so high that it would scarcely be just to praise him, since that might imply that commendation was necessary. With him as Governor, there would be no kidnapping under his nose. The rights of the citizen would be protected at all hazards.

Hon. Hester Clymer was then introduced. He returned his thanks for the support which had been given to him. He had never had any personal ambition in regard to the nomination. He had felt that in the midst of this crisis he, personally, was nothing, while principle was everything. The standard-bearer whom they had chosen had illustrated Democratic principles through a long lifetime, and in the future, with God's help, he would be a safeguard and protector to the people of this Commonwealth. [Applause.] My friends (said the speaker) have claimed for me a precedence in the affections of Berks county, but I pledge that county to give more votes for George W. Woodward than she would for me. [Cheers.] If any man would be a friend of mine, he must be a friend of George W. Woodward. With him in the gubernatorial chair, whatever the emergency, we shall have a man with shoulders broad enough, head stout enough and brain big enough to meet that emergency. If we had in the Executive chair at this time a man true to Pennsylvania and to her sons who are now unjustly the discarded officers of the federal government, there would now be 20,000 men here to defend the State.—If the present Governor of Pennsylvania were true to his duty, he would have summoned in this emergency Geo. B. M'Clellan, who would again have defended the State as he did at Antietam. [At this point earnest cheers were given for M'Clellan and Franklin.]

The speaker concluded by expressing his belief that the nominees of the convention would be triumphantly elected.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The report of a battle at Centreville between the federal army and the rebel forces is without any foundation in truth whatever. There is believed to be no infantry force of the enemy this side of the Bull Run mountains.

The Washington *Star* has the following: Major Benzie, U. S. volunteers, received intelligence from Fayette county, Pa., this morning that the rebels in heavy force were advancing on Pittsburg, via the National road, leading from Cumberland across the Allegheny mountains. Their pickets had reached Grantsville, Md., 38 miles from Uniontown, on Wednesday evening last.

It is reported in this city to-day that two members of Gen. Hooker's staff, Maj. Sterling, aid, and Capt. Fisher, signal officer, were gobbled up by rebel guerrillas last night in the vicinity of Fairfax.

THE INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FREDERICK, June 20.—The rebel cavalry left Boonsboro' last evening, after capturing a number of horses, and returned to Hagerstown.

One regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery were in Hagerstown yesterday.

Six thousand infantry are reported to have crossed at Williamsport, but it is not believed that they will visit Frederick.

The enemy has nearly 6,000 infantry this side of the Potomac, under General Rhodes. Two regiments of infantry and a squadron of cavalry are at Sharpsburg, and the remeinder are encamped between Williamsport and Hagerstown. No artillery has been sent over, nor have any troops crossed since yesterday morning.

Gen. Ewell has left Williamsport and gone towards the main body. His command is stationed at Charlestown.

Lee's army is not known to be within supporting distance of Ewell.

It is very probable that the rebel force now in Maryland will not penetrate farther north.

The cavalry force numbers about 1200, under Jenkins, and the party which advanced upon Greencastle and Chambersburg numbered only 650.

CAPTURE OF A CONFEDERATE IRON-CLAD.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 20th contains the following: Dispatches received in the city yesterday from Savannah announce the capture of the confederate iron-clad steamer Atlantic. She was formerly the English steamer Fingal, and was commanded by Capt. Webb. She steamed out of the harbor and was captured after an action of thirty minutes, by two Federal iron clads.

FROM THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The following report has been received at the Navy Department:

FLAGSHIP WABASH, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, June 15.—SIR: I have the honor therepor t to the Department that on the night of the fifth inst. a steamer attempted to run out of Charleston. She was turned back by the Wissahickon, which vessel pursued her over the bar, firing at her repeatedly. The steamer was sunk.

From subsequent information from two deserters from Charleston, whom I send north by the Massachusetts, there is reason to believe the vessel was the Isaac Smith.

I am further to report that on the night of the instant another steamer attempted to run the blockade into Charleston by the Sanford channel. She was fired at by several of the vessels, but in the darkness eluded them.

On the next morning at daylight, she was discovered at the north end of Folly island on fire, which, however, did not destroy the vessel.

She was a large side wheel steamer, and is supposed by Commodore Turner to be the Havelock, but this is not yet certainly ascertained. Very respectfully your obedient servant. (Signed) S. F. DUPONT,

Rear Admiral Com. S. A. Squadron.

FROM THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A Mobile dispatch of the 18th reports the arrival of the Yankee propeller Boston, captured off Pass l'Outre, by a party of 18 men from Mobile, who also burnt the barges Lennox and Texas, which had valuable cargoes for New Orleans. The crew of the Boston and a portion of the crews of the two barges are prisoners at Mobile.

Dispatches of the 12th and 18th say that the bombardment of Port Hudson was continued.

The gunboat Essex is reported captured by the rebels at Port Hudson, and several gunboats disabled.

Gen. Banks had mustered out several regiments.

BY THE MAILS.

NEWS FROM THE BORDER.

We find the following facts and rumors in the Philadelphia *Press*:

HARRISBURG, June 19.—Two boatmen who left Williamsport, Md., on Wednesday evening, report that at the time of their leaving, six regiments of mounted infantry were encamped on this side of the river, and more were crossing.

General Rhode's headquarters were on the opposite side of the river at Hagerstown. There were four regiments of infantry encamped about two miles this side of the town.

At Williamsport the rebels were paroling all the citizens, and both the boatmen had their parole papers.

The Governor this morning reviewed the New York troops on the opposite side of the river.

Fresh troops continue to arrive in large numbers by every train, but not as rapidly as the State would desire.

I have seen to-day a number of dispatches from the border, indicating the presence of a considerable rebel force at Hagerstown, Williamsport, Hanover and M'Connelsburg, but there are no signs of a powerful inroad in this direction.

Our troops are now going down Cumberland valley pretty briskly. The fortification on the hill opposite the city is nearly complete. Troops from the east continue to come in, to be sent to the front.

Midnight.—A prominent citizen of Hagerstown, who arrived at Gettysburg to-day, telegraphs Governor Curtin that when he left the latter place the rebels were there with a force of 8,000, consisting of mounted infantry, cavalry and artillery.

A dispatch dated M'Connelsburg, 3.50 p. m., to-day, states that the rebels have crossed Cove mountain, below that town, and are on their way to Mercersburg with a large drove of cattle and horses. The persons giving this information accompanied them to the top of the mountain. The force was about 200 strong, without artillery.

The authorities believe the rebels are in strong force at Williamsport, and that they are moving their ammunition to this side of the river, with the view of making it the base of operations.

The 172d Pennsylvania regiment, Colonel Kleckner, now at Yorktown, whose term of service has expired, have tendered their services to Governor Curtin for six months. The offer has been accepted. The Secretary of War has sent an officer to muster them again into the service, according to their request.

A dispatch, received at 11 o'clock to-night, states that the rebels burnt the court house and jail at M'Connelsburg to-day.

The following despatch was received by Gov. Curtin this evening:

CHAMBERSBURG, June 19—3 o'clock p. m.—One of the Cumberland Valley Railroad men, who resides at Hagerstown, and is reliable, escaped through the rebel pickets at 9 o'clock this morning.

He reports that about 4,000 rebels, infantry and artillery, were at Hagerstown, with some of their cannon planted on the Funkstown road. He says that, from the best information he could gather, there are from 8,000 to 10,000 men between Hagerstown and Williamsport, including the forces at Hagerstown.

Jenkins is camped at Middleburg, on the State line, and is plundering and driving off horses and cattle from that section.

Our informant saw several small squads of cavalry at different points on the line of the railroad, but succeeded in avoiding them.

At 1 o'clock to-day a small body of rebels passed through Greencastle to Waynesboro'. Gen. Ewell was reported to be in command.—[Special to the New York Times.]

HARRISBURG, June 19.—I have just arrived from Chambersburg. The enemy are no nearer than Greencastle. The main force of raiding rebels are at Williamsport.

A squadron of cavalry and the 8th and 71st New York regiments have been sent by rail to Chambersburg, from which point they will march to Greencastle, to attack and dislodge the enemy. The 22d and 23d New York regiments have been ordered to the Susquehanna to take the place of the two New York regiments, which have gone towards Chambersburg.

This afternoon a train of cars, freighted with lumber and other material for the construction of bridges, went to Scotland, the object being to rebuild the bridge at that place which was burnt by the rebels, and thus re-establish railroad communication with Chambersburg.

Men are at work on the entrenchments which defend this city. The re-appearance of the rebels, even as far as Chambersburg, however, is extremely doubtful, and it is believed that they will soon abandon this side of the State line altogether.

The Pennsylvania militia are dissatisfied with the six months' term of service, and many of them are returning home. Everything depends on the enrolled militia.

General Milroy has gone to look after his troops that were cut off from the main body at Winchester, and made their escape into Pennsylvania. According to the late accounts, all is quiet at Chambersburg and that vicinity.

GEN. LEE'S ADVANCE—THE LATEST.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Advices from below state that Gen. A. P. Hill's advance guard, consisting of Hampton's Legion, was advancing towards Dumfries, and that one regiment had made its appearance at Stafford Court House.

Combining these facts, intelligent officers draw the conclusion that Lee is advancing upon the Army of the Potomac in three columns—his right under Hill, by way of Occoquan and Wolf Run Shoals; his centre under Ewell, by way of Thoroughfare Gap, and his left under Longstreet, by way of Leesburg.

In this connection, it is only necessary to say that such disposition has been made of our army by Gen. Hooker that no surprise can possibly take place.

The families of many officers, who were visiting the field, are returning hither to-day, and there are other indications of an approaching conflict. A few hours will probably develop further movements and intentions on the part of Lee's forces, which are now said to be upwards of ninety thousand strong.

Scattering reports of guns were heard in the direction of Aldie yesterday, and were renewed at intervals this morning. Nothing has as yet been heard of the result.

"Ah," said a Sunday school teacher, "ah, Caroline Jones, what do you think you would have been without your good father and pious mother?" "I suppose, mum," said Caroline, who was much struck with the soft appeal, "I suppose, mum, as I should 'a' been a horphan."

"I say, friend, is there any thing to shoot about here?" inquired a sportsman in Kentucky of a boy he met.

"Wal," was the reply, "nothing just about here stranger, but the schoolmaster is down the hill yonder—you can pop him over."

The Munster (Ireland) *News* of the 29th of May says: "The boat from Kilrush on Monday last was black with emigrants. The number was so large as absolutely to astonish those who had beheld antecedent emigrations.

The question is now freely asked, says the Milwaukie *News*, whether Burnside ought not to be imprisoned under his own order, for "bringing the war policy of the administration into disrepute?"

A briefless young barrister says that any lady who possesses a thousand acres of freehold presents sufficient ground for attachment.

New Advertisements.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

$10 REWARD.

LOST, on Thursday morning last, in the ticket office of the Lebanon Valley railroad, at Harrisburg, or in the Express train for Reading, a PORT MONAIE, containing two $20, one $10 and one $5 U. S. Treasury notes, a $1 bank bill, several postage notes and a number of private papers. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at the PATRIOT & UNION OFFICE, or with the subscriber, at Reading.

June22-3t* RUDOLPH HUZZARD.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN COST.

The stock of Candles, Toys and Jars on hand at the store of CHARLES COATES, next door to the State printing office. Must be sold immediately.

S. ETTINGER & ULLMAN,
Clothing Store, 92 Market street.

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 amount 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.

je26-dtm3 CHARLES W. COOPER, Cashier.

BANK NOTICE!—The Stockholders of the FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK OF WAYNESBURG, 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 its present term. The location, corporate name and privileges, 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. LAZEAR, Cashier.

Waynesburg, Green co., Pa., June 15, 1863—je20-dtm1

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. ROUMFORT,

je19-tf Mayor.

WANTED—Carpenters and Cabinet Makers at the Eagle Works, Harrisburg.

je13-2w

FRENCH MUSTARD, ENGLISH and Domestic Pickles, (by the dozen or hundred,) Superior Salad Oil, Ketchup, Sauces and condiments of every description, for sale by

my25 WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co

FOR RENT—A STABLE, next to Colder's Livery Stable. Apply to

JOS. KAHNWEILER,

je9-d1m Cor. Second and Walnut streets.

A large variety of Notions just received at Scheffer's Bookstore. je16

A New Assortment of MORTON'S Unrivalled Gold Pens, in Gold Plated Desk Holders, just received, at Scheffer's Bookstore, 18 Market street. je16

BROOMS, BRUSHES, TUBS AND BASKETS of all descriptions, qualities and prices, for sale by WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

T. F. WATSON,

MASTIC WORKER

AND

PRACTICAL CEMENTER,

Is prepared to Cement the exterior of Buildings with the New York Improved

Water-Proof Mastic Cement.

This Material is different from all other Cements. It forms a solid, durable adhesiveness to any surface, impervious to the action of water or frost. Every good building should be coated with this Cement; it is a perfect preservative to the walls, and makes a beautiful, fine finish, equal to Eastern brown sandstone, or any color desired.

Among others for whom I have applied the Mastic Cement, I refer to the following gentlemen:

J. Bissell, residence, Penn street, Pittsburg, finished five years.

J. H. Shoenberger, residence, Lawrenceville, finished five years.

James M'Candless, residence, Allegheny City, finished five years.

Calvin Adams, residence, Third street, finished four years.

A. Hoeveler, residence, Lawrenceville, finished four years.

J. D. M'Cord, Penn street, finished four years.

Hon. Thomas Irwin, Diamond street, finished four years.

St Charles Hotel and Girard House, finished five years.

Allanning Court House and Bank, for Barr & Moser, Architects, Pittsburg, finished five years.

Orders received at the shop of A. M'Eldowney, Paint Shop, 20 Seventh street, or please address

my15-1y T. F. WATSON,
P. O. Box 13.6. Pittsburg, Pa.

INDEPENDENCE ISLAND.

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

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. je13-1m

JUST RECEIVED—Another lot of Beautiful Albums, at Scheffer's Bookstore, 18 Market street. je16

WALL PAPER, BORDERS, &c., at last year prices, for sale at Scheffer's Bookstore. je16

FOR LETTER, NOTE and FOOLSCAP Paper, Envelopes and all kind of Stationery, at Scheffer's Bookstore. je16

FOR SALE—A new double seated family Carriage, for one or two horses. Enquire of

je12-3t HENRY BOSTGEN, Ridge Road.

GRAND PIC-NIC for the BENEFIT OF THE HOPE FIRE COMPANY NO. 2, AT HOFFMAN'S WOODS, SATURDAY, JULY 4th, 1863.

TICKETS.....25 CENTS.

TICKET MANAGERS.

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

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

je13-dtd

TO BUILDERS.—The South Ward School Directors will receive proposals for building a School House on the corner of Fourth street and Forster alley, according to plan and specifications which can be seen at the office of the Secretary, No. 20 Market street. Payments will be made in cash as the building progresses, reserving 15 per cent. till completed. Sealed proposals must be handed to the Secretary before June 23d. Approved securities must be given by the party receiving the contract.

JACOB HOUSER, President.
HENRY SHELLENBERGER, Secretary. je13-dtd

Amusements.

WILL EXHIBIT IN HARRISBURG FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,

Afternoon and Evening,

COMMENCING

MONDAY, JUNE 29th, 1863,

NEAR RAILROAD DEPOT.

NIXON'S

CREMORNE CIRCUS.

MME MACARTE'S EUROPEAN CIRCUS,

First appearance in America.

Madame Macarte has great satisfaction in announcing to the people of this country, that after an absence of several years she will again have the honor of appearing before them.

Among the Royal British Circus is the beautiful Stud of English thorough-breds, including the celebrated Marc,

BLACK SWAN.

Being the same Troupe with which in England, Ireland and Scotland she had the honor of performing before the most refined and numerous audiences in every city in the British Realm.

Madame Macarte's great Act, the

VENETIAN CARNIVAL

Will be remembered by those who witnessed her former efforts in this country.

First appearance in America of

MR. JOHN COOK,

The English Humorist, known as the most brilliant wit in England, and familiarly styled the COMIC MUSE.

The elegant, follies of this well-bred and gentlemanly clown will be occasionally diversified by the exceedingly comic grotesques of the famous FRENCH PIERROT.

First appearance in America of the

SYRO-ARABIC TROUPE,

Comprising Male and Female Jugglers, Acrobates, Contortionists.

Prominent among the features of this troupe is the distinguished

M'LLE CARROLL,

Of European and American celebrity. This young and brilliant artiste is acknowledged by all, both in and out of the equestrian profession, to be the most perfect rider of the age.

In addition to the Star Company, the manager has secured an engagement with the renowned Wild Rider,

MR. EATON STONE.

Mr. Stone's feats on horseback are all performed on his naked Steed, without saddle, bridle, or covering of any kind. His reckless and brilliant leaps over four-barred gates and other barriers, while carrying his son upon his head, and in various other attitudes, are considered the perfection of equestrian skill, and have justly entitled him to the distinction of "Champion of the Arena."

S. LATHROP,
The Kentuck Clown.

JIM REYNOLDS,
The Great Modal Clown.

The great romantic spectacle

DICK TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK,

AND DEATH OF BLACK BESS.

DICK TURPIN.....MME MACARTE.

ADMISSION.....25 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS.....50 CENTS.

je22 2w

BRANT'S HALL!

POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS ONLY!

MONDAY EVENING, June 22, 1863

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S

MINSTRELS.

THE STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD

IN THEIR

GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.

Including the three novelties,

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SONGS,
Laughable Burlesques, Plantation Scenes,
Grand Instrumental Overtures,
Vocal Quartettes, TRIOS, Fancy Dances, &c., &c.,

As performed by the

WORLD-RENOWNED TROUPE

AT THE

OPERA HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Read the List of Artistes:

J. L. Carncross,	E. F. Dixey,
Frank Moran,	H. Ross,
J. S. Cox,	A. H. Rackett,
C. Campbell,	J. Lamont,
Charles Stevens,	C. Villiers,
Thomas A. Becket,	M. D. Edmonds,
B. F. Simpson,	B. Patterson,
R. Fraser,	Chas. Gibbons,

Forming in all the largest organization extant.

Doors open at a quarter past 7 o'clock. Entertainment commences at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 35 cents.

J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
JAMES W. HOLDEN, Agent.

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NOTICE

TO THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
HARRISBURG, June 17, 1863.

The following order has just been made by Major General Couch, commanding the Department of the Susquehanna:

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
17th June, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, }
NO. } Extract:

10. Captain Dodge, Chief Mustering Officer, will, at 10 a. m., on the 18th inst., commence mustering the troops here assembled under the proclamation of the President of the United States and the call of His Excellency Governor Curtin.

He will continue mustering from day to day, until all are mustered. The time of service will be SIX MONTHS, unless sooner discharged, or DURING THE EXISTING EMERGENCY.

By command of
Maj. Gen. D. N. COUCH.
ROBERT LE ROY, Captain and A. A. G.

The volunteer militia who are willing to enroll themselves for the defense of public and private property in this Department, will assemble, those now in Camp Curtin, at Camp Curtin, and all others on the Capitol Hill, on to-morrow (Thursday) morning, when they will be sworn in and at once furnished with all the necessary equipments, prior to being regularly organized into regiments.

The people of Pennsylvania who have testified by their presence here their willingness to bear arms to drive the rebels from our State and protect it from invasion, will readily notice the propriety of this order and their duty to act in obedience to it.

They are called into service by the United States Government for the purpose of protecting the State, and are placed under the command of a general officer detailed for that duty.

To enjoy all the benefits of that Government, it is necessary they should be mustered into service, and that service only to continue during the EXISTENCE OF THE EMERGENCY for which they were called, and no one can desire to return to his home until the people of Pennsylvania and the soil of our State is safe from the rebel.

A. L. RUSSELL,
je19-3t *Adjutant General Pennsylvania.*