

The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 27 1863

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT and UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.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

"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 against the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, maintaining 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 these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States 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 & CO., P. O. BOX 100, under the firm of O. BARRETT & CO., the connection of H. F. McReynolds with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst. NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

The Threatened Invasion.

Whether it grows out of the almost universal scare which seems to have overtaken our people, or from the want of a proper organization by the heads of departments, we are left without any reliable information in reference to the invading forces apparently so near to us. The rumor of one hour, always said to have come from a reliable source, is almost sure to be contradicted by the next. The messages to the Governor received by telegraph seem no more reliable than the rumors upon the street. The Government at Washington has established a censorship over messages sent over the wires to the Associated Press, and yet they are alike contradictory with news received from other quarters. We are therefore left in a sea of doubt, without either rudder or compass. This vagueness and uncertainty serves largely to increase the alarm all along our borders; every marauding band of rebels, no matter how small in number, is looked upon as the advance guard or scouting party of an immense army immediately in their rear, and our alarmed militia and citizens fly in terror, not from the realities they see, but from the phantom army of their imaginations picture in the "dark beyond." In some quarters this fear has become a regular panic, and will no doubt produce a much greater loss to the border counties and the State than the damage we shall sustain at the hands of the rebels. If, instead of establishing a censorship over the press, the Governments, National and State, would organize a reliable line of scouts, and furnish the press with an accurate statement of the condition of affairs to lay before the people, all this trouble and anxiety would be avoided, and, knowing the direction from which they were menaced and the extent of the danger, they would prepare manfully to meet it. Mankind are so constituted that they can readily nerve themselves to meet real and present dangers, while they may be entirely unnerved by a vaguely portentous future.

FRIDAY, June 26.—2 p. m.—Yesterday evening at 8 o'clock we were assured by telegraph from Carlisle that there were no rebels in that vicinity, nor had there been more than six or eight hundred seen at a time at any one place, this side of the borough of Chambersburg, and yet at 10 o'clock the same evening we had a message from Washington that three grand divisions of Lee's army were in Maryland and Pennsylvania, marching rapidly towards Harrisburg and probably Philadelphia. This morning the operator at Carlisle informed us that Gen. Knipe had fallen back with his forces five miles this side of Carlisle, and the rebels in large force were about taking possession of town. This afternoon he has mustered courage enough to return to Carlisle, and now informs us that there are no enemies in Carlisle nor have they been nearer than seven miles, and then only in small force.

In this state of things we are left only to conjecture, and theories are as wild and various as the rumors. Seventeen regiments have been sent to our aid from New York, four or five from New Jersey, and some twenty or thirty thousand of our State militia have been enrolled. These forces have been divided and sent to various parts of the State to protect our railroads and valleys penetrating into the interior, while but a comparatively small force has been sent down the Cumberland valley, from which direction the enemy are said to be advancing. From these facts we may naturally conclude that the hypothesis upon which our State authorities and the Commander of this department is acting, is that the rebels intend to divide into small bands, and endeavor to cut our railroads, burn our bridges, destroy public property, &c., and not to advance upon Harrisburg.

The general government seems to be acting upon the hypothesis that Lee intends to strike at Washington, and are apparently concentrating their forces in that vicinity. Let us hope that all these plans are wise, and that the result will be glorious to our arms and to our cause. A few days must certainly bring about important events.

What further news we may obtain before going to press we will give as received.

FACTS AND RUMORS.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, who

was up the valley yesterday, procured the following order, issued by Gen. Ewell, of the rebel army:

HEADQUARTERS 2d CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., June 24, CHAMBERSBURG, June 24.

GENERAL ORDER.

I. The sale of intoxicating liquors to this command, without written permission from the major general, is strictly prohibited.

II. Persons having liquors in their possession are required to report the fact to the provost marshal or the nearest general officer, stating the amount and kind, and a guard may be placed over it, and the men prevented from getting it.

III. Any violation of part I of these orders, or failure to comply with part II will be punished by the immediate confiscation of all liquors in the possession of the offending parties, besides rendering their other property liable to seizure.

IV. Citizens of the country through which the army may pass, who are not in the military service, are admonished to abstain from all acts of hostility, upon the penalty of being dealt with in a summary manner. A ready acquiescence to the demands of the military authorities will serve greatly to lessen the rigors of war. By command of

Lieut. Gen. B. I. EWELL.
A. L. PENDLETON, A. A. Gen.

Gen. W. F. Smith commands the volunteers on the west bank of the Susquehanna, opposite the city. The fortifications to protect the city are progressing, so that should the enemy presume to come he will meet with a severe check.

Col. Pierce has been assigned to the command of the troops at Bloody Run; General Milroy having been relieved.

Rumors say that the enemy's advance proceed with very great caution.

Our pickets still extended a few miles above Carlisle yesterday, and we were in communication by telegraph with that place.

The incessant rain will again raise the waters in the Susquehanna, and no force can ford it even if we had no defenses here. The citizens are enrolling themselves into companies, and any attack will meet with a stubborn resistance.

It is generally understood that the Governor will issue a proclamation calling on 50,000 men to serve as militia.

3 o'clock, P. M.—A dispatch just received from Carlisle states that the rebels, 5,000 strong, are between a point seven miles beyond that place and Shippensburg.

The operator at Gettysburg states that the rebels have arrived there, supposed to be 10,000 strong—and there stopped, since which time he has not been heard from.

9 o'clock P. M.—Mr. Nichols and David Mayner, Esq., of this place, returned from Carlisle at eight o'clock to-night, having left that place at four o'clock in the afternoon. They state that there were no rebel pickets within six miles of Carlisle, and that, from the best information they could obtain, none had been there at all.

The State Democratic Nominations. It is gratifying to witness the unanimity and enthusiasm with which the nominations of George W. Woodward for Governor, and Walter H. Lowrie for Judge of the Supreme Court, are hailed throughout the Commonwealth.

Since the Convention of the 17th people breathe free—hope sits upon every patriot's countenance, joy beams in the eye of every genuine lover of his country.

It is not only life-long Democrats who are gratified. Thousands of men who have never voted the Democratic ticket, but who now see clearly that nothing but a change of rulers—a substitution of statesmen and patriots for demagogues and fanatics—can save the country, are with us heart and soul, will act with us through the campaign, vote with us at the election, rejoice with us over the victory we shall achieve, and hereafter help us keep the nation and the State from the political control of men who invariably prove themselves incompetent to govern.

Let us rejoice, for victory already dawns, and salvation is near!

Hon. Hiestler Clymer.

Many of our Democratic contemporaries are paying high and well deserved compliments to Hon. Hiestler Clymer for his manly and noble conduct after his failure to obtain the nomination for Governor. We would cheerfully copy these merited eulogiums if it were necessary to Mr. Clymer's fair fame or could at this time subserve any good purpose. Mr. C., we are certain, is satisfied with his own conduct both before and after the nomination. No man, we think, can say that he deviated for a moment from the line of strictly honorable conduct—that he committed a single act that did not become an honest man and a gentleman, or that he made a single promise of official favor, in case of success, to secure support. This is enough. Mr. Clymer needs no other, nor could he have a greater eulogy.

Northampton County Democrat.

We are glad to see, in the last number of this sound Democratic paper, the announcement that the subscription list is steadily and rapidly increasing. We hope the stream of patronage may continue, and we trust further that all other good Democratic papers throughout the State will be liberally sustained. There is but little, if any, profit on subscription now, since the rise on the price of paper, and Democrats should throw as much patronage of every description in favor of the party press as they can. Sustain the press well where it is deserving of patronage, and there will be a good return for the outlay.

An Abolition General is not a rare bird in the sense of "rara avis," but he is a rare bird in the sense of something choicely and transcendently ludicrous. He is famous on proclamations, but he is slow at fight. He is without a peer at pillaging his roots or burning unprotected houses, or singing psalms to darkeys dressed in uniform, but he is dull at an attack, swift on a retreat, and has a marvellous faculty of lending involuntarily to the enemy guns, caissons and army stores. He addresses Jeff. Davis at Beaufort, but he does not bother Beauregard, who is his next door neighbor. He plunders in Virginia, yet runs at Winchester. He scampers over the border to steal; he scampers over the border to burn; he is a Jim Lane, or a Montgomery, or a Carl Schurz, or a Milroy. He is, we say, an Alexander in talk, or a Jonathan Wild at pilfering. A very Eclipse on the "advance backward." Alas Milroy!—Alas D'Ussay!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A twenty-five cent subscription was gotten up to pay the funeral expenses of a certain lawyer who had died poor. A certain wag of an editor was applied to to contribute his mite. "What!" said he, "do you require only twenty-five cents to bury a lawyer? Here is a dollar bill—bury four of them!"

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

New York, June 26.—Advised from Newbern, North Carolina, to the 22d inst., state that deserters from Wilmington report two rebel iron clads, with five inches of plating on eighteen inches of wood, and mounting heavy guns, as being ready to make a raid on the blockading squadron. They are said to be about the size of the first Merrimack, lie very deep in the water, and are only able to make three or four miles an hour.

The city of Wilmington is very strongly fortified, and a small force can hold it against great odds. The officers there are in favor of a bitter prosecution of the war, while the men, who desire the capture of the city by the "Yankees," entertain nothing but mutinous feelings for the rebel confederacy.

In the vicinity of Wilmington, and near the borders of South Carolina, a large number of deserters and cossets are entrenched, and successfully resisting the rebel authority, having had three engagements already.

The rebel Secretary of War has ordered all the North Carolina troops into other States for immediate service, on account of the growing dissatisfaction among them. Georgia and South Carolina troops are to take their places in the State of North Carolina.

The women and children on Cape Hatteras banks, numbering some 1,500, are in a very destitute condition and threatened with starvation. Every man and boy there, capable of bearing arms, is voluntarily doing military duty in defense of the Union. It is hoped that the North will aid their distressed families.

The fortifications in the Department of North Carolina are being made impregnable.

General Foster has tendered to General Dix and the authorities at Washington the services of all the nine months' men in his department.

THE REBEL PIKERS.

New York, June 26.—The rebel steamers Atlanta and Georgia were still at Bahia on May 19th, coaling from a British bark.

The authorities had ordered them off, but there were no signs of their obeying the order. Gloucester, Mass., June 26.—The fishing schooner Vanguard, which arrived here this morning from the Banks, reports that on Tuesday she saw the schooner Wanderer, of Gloucester, on fire on the west end of Georgia.

At the same time she saw thirty fishermen in eight, but saw nothing of the pirates.

Yarmouth, N. C., June 26.—The packet schooner Monitor, from Boston, reports that at 12 o'clock last night, when 12 miles W. by S. of Yarmouth, she fell in with a large ship burning to the water's edge. She did not ascertain her name. The ship was still burning and in tow of two West Point schooners.

At 4 o'clock this morning, she saw a steamer standing southwardly. She partially changed her course and speed two or three times. She saw a similar looking steamer on Wednesday 70 miles east of Cape Ann, standing northeast.

Gloucester, June 26.—The schooner Crusader, from the fishing banks, reports twenty-five miles W. S. W. from Chatham, she heard heavy firing, supposed to have been from a United States gunboat, which passed here on the evening previous.

Boston, June 26.—The schooner Vision, which has arrived at Wellfleet, reports that on Tuesday last at 3 o'clock p. m., when twelve miles S. S. W. of the South Light Ship, she saw a side wheel steamer of about 700 tons, on fire. She remained by her until she sank, but could not ascertain her name.

CAPTURE OF A BRITISH SCHOONER.

Boston, June 26.—The United States steamer United States has arrived from a cruise.

The British prize schooner Glen has arrived here. She was captured June 20th, in lat. 35 41, long. 73 47, ostensibly bound from Matamoras to Nassau, but 800 miles north of her destination. The captain said he was proceeding to Halifax.

MAJOR GENERAL FRANKLIN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—This distinguished officer has been ordered to a command in Louisiana, under Major General Banks. He is now in this city and will leave for New Orleans by the first steamer.

BY THE MAILS.

THE RAID INTO PENNSYLVANIA.

A Harrisburg special to the Press of yesterday contains the following:

The rebels have captured nearly four thousand horses during the present raid, and it is said that they are mounting the men of such infantry regiments as have already been greatly reduced by losses in the service.

Governor Curtin received a telegram from the operator at McConnellsburg, dated 3 a. m., this morning, stating that he had left his station, and that the rebels under General Jones had entered the town, with cavalry and artillery, and, after a severe skirmish with some of the troops under General Milroy, drove them out of the place and occupied it. Gen. Milroy is preparing to drive the rebels out of the town in turn, (2) and a battle may be expected there at any time. Our force in the vicinity is not very strong, but comprises some of the best troops in the service.

I learn by the evening train that the excitement at Pittsburg continues unabated, and troops are being rapidly organized all over the department of the Monongahela for the defense of the State. General Milroy's army at Bloody Run now numbers nearly five thousand men of all arms.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Pennsylvania Reserves, under Brigadier General Crawford, have been transferred from the Department of Washington to the Army of the Potomac. Their number has been increased by the return to service of many who have been disabled in the many battles through which they have passed. Applications have been made by the officers, and desires expressed by the men, to be led against the enemy now invading their native State. The prospect of active service has inspired much enthusiasm among the Reserves.

NOT KILLED.

Capt. Washington, of Pennsylvania, who commanded the 13th Regular Infantry at Haines' Bluff, was not killed, as reported, but was severely wounded. He is on his way to that State.

RICHMOND REINFORCED BY BRAGG.

New York, June 25.—A letter dated Washington, yesterday, says 20,000 of Bragg's army are at Richmond, doing garrison duty.

The letter also says that Gen. Lee has his whole army of 125,000 men in the immediate vicinity of the Potomac. Bragg is to take care of Richmond while Lee takes care of Washington. Richmond was reinforced on the 19th instant.

VERMONT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

MONTPELIER, (Vt.) June 25.—The Democratic State Convention will be held in this place to-morrow. It is judged that the nominees of the Convention will be, for Governor, Hon. Timothy Redfield, of Montpelier; for Lieutenant Governor, E. A. Chapin; for Treasurer, B. M. Ormsby.

THE RAID IN INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—The rebel raiders into Indiana have all been captured. The last story about a raid of 900 men is a canard.

GEN. PLEASANTON PROMOTED.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The President has conferred a Major Generalship on Gen. Pleasanton to-day.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE VALLANDIGHAM COMMITTEE.

The Ohio Democratic Committee, appointed

by the late State Convention to proceed to Washington to have an interview with the President, and to demand the release of Vallandigham, reached here last night and called upon Mr. Lincoln this morning, who received them with much courtesy; but, owing to a pressure of public business, appointed a meeting for to-morrow morning, when he not only desired them to reduce their views to writing, but also to state them individually. Hon. George Pendleton is chairman of the committee.

Lieut. W. W. Honk, Seventh Ohio; Capt. J. G. Smith, Co. B, Eighth Illinois cavalry; Lieut. J. F. Hoffar, Twenty-seventh Indiana, died in hospital to-day.

REPORTS CONTRADICTED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—2 A. M.—The Washington Star says:

There is nothing known to justify the current story that Lee has 100,000 men at Winchester. There is no probability in the account saying that a large force of rebels was yesterday evening moving from the direction of Doanboro' to Frederick. If true, however, it simply proves that Lee proposes to steal in as many directions as possible, and over as great an extent of territory as possible, in the shortest possible time; for he cannot be swooping west to Pittsburgh and thence direct against each, while he also carries at Winchester with 100,000 men, such being the tenor of the various accounts coming to Washington since our last issue, in truth, up to 2 p. m. to-day. We have been able to learn nothing justifying the change of impression. We lately published that Lee's main object in coming north was to attack Washington if he could induce Hooker to scatter his army, and that he is now trying to accomplish that object while, at the same time, supplying his forces from Maryland and Pennsylvania with absolutely necessary things, of which the rebel territory within his reach is utterly exhausted.

THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

CAMP POPE, Minn., June 13.—I must let you know that the Indian expedition will leave Camp Pope on the 15th inst., and will take the road to Fort Abercrombie, and thence to Devil's Lake, where the enemy is to be found. The expedition is composed of the Sixth Regiment, under Col. Wm. Cooke; nine companies of the Seventh Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Marshall; six companies of the Tenth Regiment, Col. Baker; eight companies of cavalry; ten pieces of artillery, manned by one hundred and thirty men; three hundred six-mile teams, the whole to be commanded by Brigadier General H. H. Sibley. We expect to be absent about four months.

SIRGE OF VICKSBURG—THE RAIN OF HOT SHOT BEGUN.

The following is a special dispatch to the New York World:

WASHINGTON, June 25.—From a private letter received here yesterday, dated "Before Vicksburg, June 14," Gen. Grant was at right and had plenty of men. A large force of men were on transports, ready to be landed at any point of need, and the army was in excellent spirits.

The letter states that Grant had commenced to throw hot shot into the devoted city. The writer speaks in high terms of the gallantry of our troops, and says the city must soon surrender or be destroyed.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—A gentleman direct from the army besieging Vicksburg furnishes us with most cheering advices. Our army is sufficient to take the place. General Grant's position as General Johnston, is as strong as that of Gen. Grant against Gen. Grant.

The indications multiply that the rebel army in Vicksburg must shortly surrender. The fire upon the city is very heavy and destructive. "The rebel reply to our fire is not heavy, and is ineffectual."

Gen. Johnston is believed to be mainly employed in preparations to defend the interior of Mississippi after the fall of Vicksburg.

The rebel spirit of resistance in the South-west is burning itself out in harassing but inconclusive warfare along the river.

Reinforcements under Generals Herron, Parke, Washburne, Smith and others, had reached Vicksburg, and were taking their positions. The rebels are believed to have constructed an interior line of defenses, and are preparing to abandon their outer works.

Gen. M. Cleland is superseded by Gen. Ord, and is ordered to Illinois, and thence to report to the War Department. Tardiness in obeying orders, disobedience, and assuming credit for the campaign in Mississippi, to the disparagement of other officers, are the reasons assigned for his supersession.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURG.

MEMPHIS, June 22, via Cairo, June 23.—The Silver Moon, from Young's Point on Saturday, the 19th, arrived at this city this morning. She brings nothing exciting from Vicksburg. The siege is still progressing. Grant is perfectly secure.

Heavy batteries are being placed in position to rake the enemy's works. The rebels still hold out in the hope that Johnson will come to their assistance with a sufficient force to raise the siege. These hopes are certainly delusive. Johnson's numbers are not sufficiently strong to attack, nor can the rebels reinforce him soon enough for him to play any other than a secondary part.

Parties arriving in this city from the South represent the impossibility of a rapid massing of the rebel troops in the vicinity of Vicksburg. A gentleman, well known throughout the United States, who left Johnson's headquarters on Saturday, the 12th inst., states that Johnson is receiving reinforcements very slowly, owing to the inadequate means of transportation. The difficulty seems to lie in the fact that the railroads connecting east and west are of a different grade, and consequently the rolling stock cannot be transferred. This very much retards their movements.

A CARDINAL DUTY which we all owe to our country, that of standing by it during a great civil war, is not weakened by the errors of those who are temporarily entrusted with power. This is a vital truth which cannot be too often and too loudly proclaimed. The incumbents of office are transient; the nation is forever. It is then important for us, under any provocation of whatever magnitude, to do or suffer aught which will compromise the safety of the nation. The great danger to which political excesses exposes nations is that in moments of high partisan excitement men will, from a spirit of resentment and retaliation, urge or consent to measures fatal to law, and to the integrity of the nation. Let us carefully beware of it.

On the other hand, it is a duty equally imperative on the part of the agents of the people to resist by the action of their own free expression of the popular thought. If the people are to consider the safety of their land in spite of the errors and faults of their public authorities, they are at least entitled to the ordinary immunities of free citizens.

The duties are indeed reciprocal. Let then free speech, person and press, in pursuance of law, be maintained, and with these and the ballot, let safe redress be sought for all shortcomings of the incumbents of government.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Times professes an anxiety to know why it is that, wherever the country is in trouble, the army is repulsed, or the commander out-generaled, there is to be such a spontaneous and immediate demand for Gen. McClellan. There is but one answer to the question. The soldiers of the Army of the Potomac utter it. Their letters home breathe it. The returning volunteers thunder it. The aching heart of the country utters the same voice, but it is as hopeless as it is earnest. Were the incompetency of those in power ten fold what it is, and the ruin of the hopes of all loyal men still more imminent than it seems, no man who measures accurately the calibre of this administration will for a moment expect it to do that

one thing which seems to-day our only hope. But Gen. McClellan is not idle. His best energies have been given to his country's cause all ways, and of late not less than formerly. Gov. Seymour has freely and wisely availed himself of his energy and experience in the organization of troops for the present emergency. The only fact which diminishes our satisfaction with the Governor's prompt and efficient action is the sense of fear, which the whole country shares, that the resources we are now gathering will be squandered by the War Department, as those of the past have been.—N. Y. World.

A WILL.—"I give and bequeath to Mary, my wife, the sum of one hundred pounds a year. Is that written down, maester?"

"Yes. But she is not so old; she may marry again. Won't you make any change in that case?"

"Ay, do they? Well, write again, and say: And if my wife marries, I give and bequeath to her the sum of two hundred pounds a year. That'll do won't it, maester?"

"Why, it's generally the other way; the legacy is lessened if the widow marries again."

"Aye, but him as gets her'll deserve it."

From Developments made by the Congressional Committee, appointed to enquire into matters connected with the revenue service of the port of New York, it seems that the salaries of the three officers named, are not very much less than the following sums per annum:

Collector Barney.....\$86,000
Sergeant Anderson.....81,430
Naval Officer Dennison.....81,930

Thus paid, who would not be a patriot?

Quilep having spoken rather disparagingly of the female sex, in the hearing of a lady friend, was rebuked for his impertinence by the question, "What would be the effect upon the men if all the little dears should perish?"

"Ah!" said Quilep, "I acknowledge that the result would be a universal STAG-NATION!"—Boston Post.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDITOR OF PATRIOT AND UNION:

Dear Sir.—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free,) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blisters, Tan, Freckles, and all Imperfections of the Skin, leaving the soft, clear, and beautiful complexion.

I will also send free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
No 831 Broadway, New York.

New Advertisements.

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, June 25, 1863.

In the present crisis it is important that every citizen should be perfectly calm in the performance of his duty. Therefore, to exclude all unnecessary excitement in this city, it is hereby enjoined on all Tavern Keepers, Retail Liquor Dealers and Keepers of Lager Beer shops, to close their bars and shops and discontinue the sale of any intoxicating liquor whatever until further notice.

je28-1f A. L. ROUMFORD, Mayor.

THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

From Harrisburg to Baltimore. This long neglected line has passed into the hands of the Inland Telegraph Company, who are about erecting a new line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and from Baltimore to Pittsburgh, connecting at the various points with the independent lines, now made from New York to Washington, and making from New York to Buffalo, Chicago and Milwaukee; also from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and other western cities, and from Philadelphia to New York, Boston, Portland and other Atlantic cities. By the American line messages go direct to York, Gettysburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Portland and intermediate stations.

Connected with it is the Susquehanna North and West Branch lines.

Office of PATRIOT AND UNION Building, Third street, between Market and Walnut, Harrisburg. All business will be promptly attended to.

je28-1w A. J. BALDWIN, Manager.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, in conformity with the act of Assembly, that the stockholders of the Bank of Montgomery County will meet on application to the Court of the County of Montgomery for a renewal of the Charter of said Bank, with the same amount of capital (Four Hundred Thousand dollars) as under the present Charter, to continue its present name and location.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Norristown, Pa., June 20, 1863.—6m
W. H. SLINGLUFF, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The Miners' Bank of Pottsville, in the county of Schuylkill, hereby give notice that they are about to liquidate the affairs of the bank, and that all persons having claims against the bank, are to present them for a renewal of the Charter of said Bank, with the same amount of capital (Four Hundred Thousand dollars) as under the present Charter, to continue its present name and location.

By order of the Board.
Pottsville, June 20, 1863.—6md
CHA. LOESSER, Cashier.

SECRET DISEASES!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
The Most Certain Remedy Ever Used.

BALSAM CAPSIVA & MERCURY DISCARDED. Only ten Pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no small nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way, injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever. Price small packages, \$2; Female, \$3. Sold by J. B. Russell, residence, Penn street, Pittsburg, finished five years.