

The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 29 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Communications will not be published in the Patriot and Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.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 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 on the pretence of maintaining the so-called Union; that it is waged simply and solely in aid of the legitimate rights and rights of the several States unimpairing, 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. F. M'ROBERTS with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst. NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

The Situation.

The situation is becoming unpleasant, but as the danger becomes more apparent, and the rebel forces approach nearer and nearer, we are pleased to say that, generally, our citizens appear to be more calm than they were when all was rumor and uncertainty. At this hour, 3 p. m. Saturday afternoon, we have no information that is at all reliable as to the numerical strength of the invaders. Some place it as high as 10,000 and others believe it exceeds 20,000. Our own opinion is that it is not half 10,000—indeed we question whether there is at any one point a rebel force of 2,000 men. But be that as it may, we have evidence that they are within 25 miles of Harrisburg, and that some skirmishing, resulting in casualties to our troops, has occurred.

At 9 o'clock this morning, (Saturday), the State Department received a dispatch from Gettysburg, Adams county, stating that the rebels had captured a party of militia and killed a number of them.

A letter from Sergeant W. B. Chambers, of the Murray cavalry, gives an account of a skirmish between a squad of the cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Wm. Fisher, and the rebels, at Holly Springs, just beyond Papertown, Cumberland county, on the Baltimore turnpike, six miles south of Carlisle. The skirmish was quite a sharp affair, in which Wm. Rudy, a respectable young man, son of Mr. Jonas Rudy, of this city, was killed, and James Crossgrove wounded. The following members of the company were taken prisoners: Joseph Weaver, Jacob Stiner, Richard Bucher, John Dobert, Jacob Feig, James Irvin, John Storm-feltz, D. Slack and John Bates. The latter was captured in the Stone tavern at the Springs, but not until he had killed two of the enemy by shots from his revolver. We understand the boys behaved well, but were overpowered by numbers. The sympathy of every heart in Harrisburg is with Mr. Rudy, the father of the gallant young man who was slain.

SUNDAY, 10 A. M.—Brigadier General Knipe has just arrived from his headquarters, at Oyster's Point, and assures us that no rebel infantry had passed Newville up to six o'clock this morning.

Nothing but cavalry had entered Carlisle, who were scattered over the surrounding country.

From Michael Loudon, one of Col. Jennings' men, captured at Gettysburg, we learn that forty prisoners were taken at that place and were quartered in the Court House, and afterwards paroled. The regiment formed a line of battle, and held the advance of the rebels in check until Col. Jennings saw the rebel infantry advance, when he retreated. They gave the rebels several volleys, but it is not known with what effect.

SUNDAY EVENING, 9 O'CLOCK.—The intelligence up to this time leads to the belief that York is in possession of the enemy. What their force is we cannot even conjecture. It is estimated at any number between five hundred and five thousand. We have no decided conviction on the subject.

LATER.—Intelligence just received states that the enemy are at Wrightville, York county, opposite Columbia. Our troops have blown up a span of the bridge on the York county side, and are cannonading the enemy from the Columbia shore.

As respects the situation of affairs in the vicinity of the Capital, we learn from unquestionable authority, a volunteer aid, as we believe, of Gen. Couch, who was upon the spot, that the cavalry consuls of the enemy are advancing down the Carlisle turnpike, the Trin-dale Spring and Shiremanstown roads, and at 5 o'clock this evening were within a mile and a half of Oyster's Point, on the pike, three miles distant from the west end of the Harrisburg bridge. There has been some skirmishing between the pickets, and the rumor runs that seven of the enemy were killed. We cannot learn that any casualties have, so far as happened on our side. There must by this time be a large Federal force on the opposite side of the river, and the heart of Har-

is calms.

enemy, in considerable force, cavalry, artillery and infantry, are advancing slowly in the rear of their scouts somewhere between this city and Newville, a point thirty-one miles from this place.

A gentleman from Chambersburg has just handed us the following copy in print of an order issued by Gen. Ewell:

HEAD QUARTERS 20 CORPS,
ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, June 22, 1863.
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 49.

In moving in the enemy's country the utmost circumspection and vigilance are necessary, and the safety of the army, and the success of the great object it has to accomplish, depend upon the observance of the most rigid discipline. The Lieut. General commanding, therefore, must earnestly appeal to the officers and men of his command, who have attested their bravery and devotion to the cause of their country on so many fields, to yield a ready acquiescence in the rules required by the exigencies of the case.

All straggling and wandering from the ranks, and all marauding and plundering by individuals are prohibited, upon pain of the severest penalties known to the service.

What is required for the use of the army will be taken under regulations to be established by the commanding general, according to the usages of civilized warfare.

[The last paragraph of the order, admonishing citizens in the route of the army to abstain from committing hostilities, &c., in the same precisely as we published a few days since.]

By command of

LEUT. GEN. R. S. EWELL.

A. S. PENDLETON, A. A. General.

Mr. Given, of the firm of Given & Brother, of Carlisle, who left there at 10 o'clock a. m. yesterday, and reached here at 7 o'clock in the evening, states that a rebel column passed through Carlisle on Saturday, composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery, which took an hour and three quarters to pass a given point. They were slowly marching forward towards this place, and were estimated to be 8,000 strong.

A gentleman just in from the outpost, saw the rebel pickets four miles from this place and was fired at by them.

10 1/2 o'clock p. m.—We have just learned that the Columbia bridge is on fire. The light can be distinctly seen from the Pennsylvania railroad observatory.

The Governor's Proclamation.

Our Provincial Governor, Andrew G. Curtin, has at length obtained permission from His Excellency Abraham Lincoln to call out the militia of the State for the defense of our borders, and has issued his proclamation, which we publish in another column, and to which we invite attention, for the immediate enrollment of 60,000 men.

The Governor says that "the calls already made for volunteer militia in the emergency, have not been met as fully as the crisis requires." The reason of this is evident to any one having the least discernment, or whose eyes and ears were open to the acts and conversation of those patriotic men who congregated here under the call made. They were led to expect that the call was made in accordance with the Constitution of our fathers and State laws, under which we have grown so prosperous and great; but when they are riveted here and found that our State sovereignty was disregarded, and that we had only a Provincial Governor, who issued the call by order of Abraham Lincoln, and that they were to be sworn into his army, they returned to their homes.

This prevented others from coming forward, and a gloomy splotch, such as precedes the belief in some great and unavoidable calamity, seized upon the whole people of the State. Had we been blessed with a Governor de facto, like him who presides over the destinies of the State of New York, and had the call been issued when the first alarm of invasion was given, we should now have one hundred thousand brave men in the field, nerved with the fixed determination of sweeping the invaders from the soil. If our leveling valleys are laid waste, and our cities and towns sacked and burned, we have only to thank the miserable and short-sighted policy of the administration at Washington, in their attempt to override the Constitutions and laws, and our Provincial Governor, who lent himself as a mere tool to carry out their designs.

But whatever may be the fault of our rulers, it is clearly the duty of every citizen to protect his native State from the invasion of the rebel foe; and now that the armed legions of rebellion are thundering upon our borders and almost at our doors, we call upon every true man to come forward at once in response to this call of the Governor. The danger is imminent, and if there is the slightest delay it may be too late to save our good old Commonwealth from devastation and destruction. Rally, then, men of Pennsylvania, to the aid of your brethren on our southern borders, our State and our common country.

We clip the following from the Harrisburg Telegraph of Saturday morning:

"The rebel officers boast that the splendid uniforms in which they appeared, and which were remarked by the people of Gettysburg, had been sent to them by their friends (the copperheads) of the North."

Now this the Deacon knew to be a dastardly lie when he penned it, and an insult to a majority of the people of the North. The rebel soldiers at Gettysburg belonged to Ewell's division, who had just whipped the Abolition General Milroy so disastrously at Winchester and Martinsburg, and taken all the baggage belonging to his corps, and if the rebels had on Federal uniforms they were doubtless obtained from this source.

Is it not outrageous that while Gov. Seymour, of New York, and Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, are daily sending in their thousands for the defence of Pennsylvania, and while at least one-half the men who are flocking to the borders from our own State are Democrats, that this vile Hessian should be permitted to stigmatize them as copperheads and sympathizers with rebellion? The truth is that the cowardly renegade from Hesse Darmstadt, after having packed up all his own property, and sent most of it out of town, preparing to skeddaddle on the first appearance of danger, cannot bear to see Democrats standing up manfully in defence of their State and country.

REBEL FUNCTIONARIES.—A refugee from Chambersburg informs us that he was standing in the door while the rebel cavalry were passing. Also, in the street, one of whom remarked "You have been, for the past two months, getting us into the Union, and now you propose to get us into the Union, and now you propose to get us into the Union, and now you propose to get us into the Union."

This is adding in-

THE ABOLITION PRESS.

There is no way in which the folly and madness of the Northern fanatics is more clearly shown than by the desperate attempts now making to invade the North. Maryland, Pennsylvania and Indiana have suffered, and the two former States are still suffering from these invasions, while writers from the West warn the people that inroads may be expected into Kentucky and the Northwest all through the summer. The infamous and unpatriotic course of the Abolition press in the North is the spur which urges on the rebels to these inroads, and if any man needs proof of the blackness of their designs, he can see it in the attempt now so desperately being made to transfer the war to the North, and to give over our fair fields and firesides to ruin and desolation at the hands of the invader.

Ever since this war began, the Abolition press throughout the land has been, from day to day and from week to week, assuring the rebels that all the Democrats in the North sympathized with them in their efforts to obtain a seporate nationality, and would give them every aid in their power. The national administration too, by its repeated arrests of Democrats all over the North and the suppression of Democratic papers, has given weight and character to these vile slanders. Is it any wonder then that the rebels, when they find from the result of recent elections and the general expression of public opinion, that the Democrats are in large majority, should invade the North? They are assured by the repeated acts of the Federal administration, by every Abolition paper, from the New York Tribune down to the Harrisburg Telegraph, and by every Abolition orator, from Phillips down to Robinson, that the Democrats are their friends, ready to assist them whenever an opportunity presents. Is it not natural, then, for them to conclude that they have only to advance into the North in sufficient force to form a nucleus around which Democrats could rally to ensure a complete revolution in their favor?

The loyal people of the North and the Union-loving elements in the National and State governments owe it to themselves and our sacred cause to use such measures as will put down these mischief-makers ere they work more harm than has yet befallen us. So long as the rebels can be infatuated with the idea that they have only to come North to gain friends, so long will this war continue. While we use every effort to vanquish them in the field, we must also make harmless their despicable allies in the North, who care neither for State rights nor State duties, for National rights or National duties, and heartily co-operate with the rebels in their efforts to destroy the Union. It is true the objects these fanatical factions have in view are widely different; the one hoping to extend and perpetuate slavery, the other to destroy it; but the means through which they hope to accomplish their purposes are identical, to wit: the destruction of the glorious Union founded by our fathers.

The power of the law against treason has never yet been properly invoked in all its majesty in the Northern States, but the present crisis may bring its ministers to a realizing sense of their stern duty to punish all who furnish aid and comfort to the enemy.

We warn the Evening Bulletin, and others of our kind, not to profess to uphold it, that if they do not change their course, there is a retributive justice—an avenging Nemesis—which will sooner or later overtake them.

Lay on the Lash.

The Albany (N. Y.) Statesman, a leading Abolition paper, on the subject of the raid into Pennsylvania, says that the rebel force is not more than 10,000—probably not 5,000—that the strength of the invading army in Maryland and Pennsylvania both, does not exceed 20,000, and concludes its remarks as follows:

"How disgraceful becomes the late panic in the presence of such figures. The War Office deserves to be horse-whipped for the fuss and timidity which it has created among our old women of both sexes."

What have Mr. Stanton and Gen. Halleck to reply to this proposition?

THE DESTRUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The way military affairs are managed in Pennsylvania is an effectual damper upon the enthusiasm of those who at first were inclined to rush to the defence of the State. No other explanation can be given of the apathy manifested everywhere, even in Philadelphia. The Trenton True American says:

"We learn from the Philadelphia Press that only eleven hundred men have volunteered from Philadelphia for the defence of the capital of their State, and up to yesterday noon we have heard from good authority there were to be more than forty-six men joined from the city of Harrisburg itself. Including the 27th N. J. regiment, there are now more troops from this State in Pennsylvania than from the city of Philadelphia."

Though this comparison is seemingly so favorable to New Jersey, Gov. Parker, judging from his late proclamation, thinks the troops from that State are of no further use. He says:

"Whereas, The necessity no longer exists for the citizens of the State to meet and organize into companies, and report to the Adjutant General of the State as soon as possible, to move that regiment as the militia of New Jersey, and press forward to the assistance of Pennsylvania in this emergency," according to my proclamation of the 17th inst.

"I therefore direct that the troops raised in accordance with the said proclamation be honorably discharged, and return to their respective places of enrollment, to be mustered out and paid for the services they have performed."

Perhaps Gov. Parker is misled about something. Or may be that Gov. Curtin consents that the rebels shall remain where they are for the present, till the climate South becomes more salubrious.—Journal of Commerce.

WHAT IS A COPPERHEAD?—The New York Evening Post, in speaking of a Kentucky candidate for Congress, says:

"He is an opponent of all the radical measures of the administration—otherwise a Copperhead."

This, then, is the Abolition definition of the term Copperhead—"an opponent of all the radical measures of the administration." Taking this definition to be correct, it will embrace all the really loyal Union-loving people in the United States, who are all, to a man, opposed to that radical Abolition policy, whose end and aim is ultimate disunion and final separation of the States once united under our Constitution and in one glorious Union.—Ohio Statesman.

There is a great difference between the uniforms of our soldiers and those of knightly days, when, according to "the writer," an iron clad knight who fell in battle lay still till the fight was over, when his man-at-arms leisurely cracked him open with a sledge hammer.

BY THE MAILS.

FROM WICKLIROU—JOHNSON MOVING TOWARD HOUSTON—TEXAN ATTACK ON LAKE PROVIDENCE REPULSED, &c.

MEMPHIS, June 25, via CAROL, June 25.—Official intelligence from General Grant's army to the 20th inst. is received. Johnston is said to have withdrawn his troops from across the Big Black, moving toward Clinton.

About 1,000 Texans attacked Lake Providence on the 10th, but were repulsed with loss by the negro troops, who fought bravely. General Phillips, with 800 cavalry, was attacked by 800 rebel infantry and 1,000 cavalry under Rockford, on the Tallahatchie. The fight was very severe. Cal Phillips lost seven killed and ninety wounded. He cut his way out, and came in yesterday.

The rebels are in force at Booneville. Generals Roddy, Ruggles, Chalmers, and Biffes threaten our lines, and troops are reported to be moving north from Oklahoma.

Stirring news may be expected from this section.

MEMPHIS, June 24.—Colonel Misener has just returned from an extensive cavalry expedition south from Lagrange. He reports having broken up the command of George A. Panola, destroyed the railroad bridge at Jackson, the trestle-work just beyond, and a portion of the road from there North; he then crossed the Coldwater and the Helena road.

Chalmers endeavored to cross the Tallahatchie at the mouth of the Coldwater, where Misener killed fifteen or twenty of his men and took forty prisoners. He paroled all the sick at Panola, brought away or destroyed all army supplies, workshops, mills, tanneries, depots, &c.

He passed within three miles of Austin and Commerce, destroying an immense amount of forage and subsistence; took from six to eight hundred horses and mules, and five hundred head of cattle; sent detachments north and east from Helena to destroy or bring away a subsistence of forage, horses, mules, &c., passed through five counties, traveled two hundred miles and crossed three rivers. Chalmers had with him Stokes's, Stemmers' and Blythe's men, nine hundred strong, with three pieces of artillery; the remainder of his force, nine hundred, fled south, via Charleston. Phillips destroyed all the ferries at Panola and Coldwater, lost one man killed and five wounded. His fight at Tallahatchie was very severe. The enemy's loss was over one hundred.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAID—LEE'S MOVEMENTS—HOOKER "JUST WHERE HE OUGHT TO BE," &c.

The New York World has the following special dispatches, which, if true in each and all particulars, are of the most lively interest to the people of southern Pennsylvania at this juncture, when the rebel forces are said to be not more than twenty miles off at this time, Saturday afternoon, 2 o'clock, and we are expecting to hear the roar of cannon before dark:

WASHINGTON, June 26.—It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that Lee's main army has crossed the Potomac and is now in Maryland and Pennsylvania. His object is, of course, a great movement on Washington. There can be, of course, no harm in stating that such disposition of the Federal forces have been made as are proper in the emergency. Heintzelman's troops, with the exception of a few men in the trenches, are now under Hooker.

The city is wild with rumors that the pressure of events has induced the recall of McClellan, but they are mere rumors—not true, nor likely to be true.

Washington, June 26, 11.42 p. m.—Intelligence from the Potomac to-night shows that there are no rebels this side of Harper's Ferry or South Mountain, and that there are no demonstrations of the enemy on the Potomac river line.

His whole command is on the north side of the Potomac; that his left wing is in Pennsylvania; that Longstreet's corps is in the valley of Boonsboro', between the town of Boonsboro' and the Pennsylvania State line, and that A. P. Hill's corps, accompanied by Gen. Lee himself, is not far from the battle field of Antietam.

Immense rebel trains of wagons have returned across the Potomac from the valley of Boonsboro', loaded with all sorts of goods. They have made Charlestown, six miles from Harper's Ferry, the depot for these stolen goods, as wagons, after unloading at that place, return again to Maryland.

The Star says trains of Lee's army were crossing the Potomac all last night. This indicates that he has crossed or is now crossing his other corps. There are to-day other indications that he designs operating with almost the whole of his army north of the Potomac.

The Republican extra says that Gen. Hooker is in the field; not in this city, as many have erroneously reported. It is sufficient to say that he is just where he ought to be, attending to the great work specially assigned to him. In due time he will be heard from, and when heard from the people of Pennsylvania, who are constantly sending committees here to harass and complicate the duties of the general government by asking questions and favors alike unreasonable, will be satisfied that the President has in this crisis an eye to the general good, and at the same time has not been so indifferent to Pennsylvania as the people of that State have been to themselves.

Last night the rebel occupied Fairfax Court House with a guerrilla force, some between two hundred and five hundred strong, it having been previously vacated by the Union troops, who were recently there; these troops are now elsewhere employed. This rebel occupation of that point gave rise to the story that Fairfax station was burned last night, which is untrue, though currently believed in Alexandria.

FROM PORT HUDSON—NEW ORLEANS—TEXAS, &c.

The steamer Creole, from New Orleans on the 19th, arrived at New York on Friday. She brings the following intelligence:

The attack upon the rebel works at Port Hudson was principally by Weitzel's and Grover's divisions, on the right. Our troops were repulsed with the loss of seven hundred men. Five companies of the Metropolitan cavalry were captured within a mile and a half of Gen. Banks' headquarters. Two United States tow boats had been burned by the confederates at Plaquemine. Our New Orleans correspondent contains interesting details of the position affairs at Port Hudson. It was said that Gen. Dudley had offered to lead four thousand men for another assault upon the enemy's works, and that an order had been issued authorizing volunteers from all regiments for the forlorn hope. There had been four arrivals of wounded at New Orleans, and the St. Louis and other hotels were filled with them. All access to the wounded was strictly prohibited. General Magruder was said to have withdrawn his troops from the Rio Grande, and had gone toward Port Hudson.

A large mass meeting of Union citizens was held in New Orleans on the evening of the 18th instant.

The Bank of Louisiana and the Louisiana State Bank, of New Orleans, have been required to go into liquidation under commissions appointed by the federal authorities.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL FOOTE.

Rear Admiral Foote, of the U. S. Navy, died at the Astor House, New York, at half past ten o'clock on Friday evening.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were adopted the same as those passed at the recent Democratic Convention of Ohio, with the addition of one thanking Gov. Seymour, of New York, for his letter to the Albany meeting denouncing the arrest of Vallandigham.

THE VALLANDIGHAM PETITION.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Hon. George A. Pendleton, chairman, and the other members of the delegation appointed by the Democratic convention of Ohio to wait upon the President with reference to the return of Vallandigham, have had two interviews with the President, and to-day stated to him, in writing, their object and purpose. A response will not probably be made before Monday.

FOSTER'S ARMY EMBARKED FOR VIRGINIA—GENERAL DIX TO BE REINFORCED.

NEWBERN, N. C., June 23.—As soon as the intelligence reached General Foster of Lee's advance, he, on his own responsibility, commenced making arrangements for embarking all his available force for Fortress Monroe, to be used by General Dix in taking Richmond, or to assist in repelling the rebel invasion, as Gen. Dix might think proper.

Our waters, since the receipt of this news, have been black with moving masses of troops.

WHAT THE REBELS SAY.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Richmond Dispatch of the 23d says:

"For the past few days public attention has been withdrawn in a measure from the operations around Richmond by the brilliant achievements of our army under Gen. Lee, on the northern border of Virginia, and in Pennsylvania and Maryland. It is gratifying to know, however, that our successes on the Mississippi rival those of our arms on the Potomac. It was stated in this city yesterday morning that information had been received of the landing of a heavy column of Federals at some point on the York river. West Point is the safest base of operations on that river, and we learn that yesterday, when the train on the Richmond and York River railroad left Whitehouse, there were some Yankees at the point below. The rumor mentioned may be baseless, though the Fortresses Monroe correspondents of Baltimore papers, writing on the 18th, says that important movements are in progress in that vicinity. With their forces from Suffolk and the peninsula, the Yankees might risk a feat on Richmond, with the hope of turning general attention from Washington."

New Advertisements.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HARRISBURG, June 26, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 44.

In organizing the troops, responding to the Proclamation of the Governor, this day issued, calling for SIXTY THOUSAND men for the defence of the State, to be mustered into the service of the State, for the period of NINETY DAYS, unless sooner discharged.

I. Camps of Rendezvous will be established by the United States Government for districts, comprising the adjacent counties at such points as may be indicated by the commandant of the Department of the Susquehanna and the Department of the Monongahela, in charge of which Camps Commanders and skillful Sergeons will be appointed.

II. Squads and companies will be received at the camps, and as rapidly as possible, organized into companies of not less than sixty-four men, and into regiments of ten companies each, and mustered into the service of the State, by officers appointed by the Adjutant General for this purpose.

III. Officers will be elected—company officers by the men, and field officers by the company officers.

IV. Transportation to the camp of rendezvous, nearest their location, will be furnished by the United States government, on application to the agent at the nearest railroad station.

V. Troops, responding to this call of the Governor, will be clothed, subsisted, equipped and supplied by the general government, after arriving at their rendezvous.

VI. Announced is the quota required from each county, on the present call, after crediting those counties which had already responded, under recent orders, with the number of troops furnished and actually mustered into service.

Adams	469
Allegheny	3600
Armstrong	720
Beaver	640
Berks	1738
Black	550
Bradford	886
Bucks	1147
Butler	640
Cambria	588
Cameron	70
Carbon	425
Chester	881
Centre	540
Clinton	620
Clearfield	280
Columbia	321
Crawford	980
Cumberland	587
Dauphin	744
Delaware	255
Elk	1000
Essex	115
Fayette	800
Franklin	840
Fulton	180
Forest	120
Greene	480
Huntingdon	502
Indiana	675
Jefferson	390
Juniata	297
Lancaster	297
Lawrence	3104
Lebanon	514
Lehigh	907
Luzerne	1447
Lycoming	623
Mercer	740
M'Kean	180
Mifflin	320
Monroe	340
Montgomery	1261
Northampton	715
Northumberland	472
Perry	321
Pennsylvania	460
Pike	718
Porter	240
Schuylkill	232
Snyder	292
Somerset	540
Susquehanna	855
Tioga	554
Union	90
Washington	380
York	950
Ziogas	640
York	187
Total	1138

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

WANTED—Carpenters and Cabinet Makers at the Eagle Works, Harrisburg. Jc18-2w

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.



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

ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

The enemy is advancing in force into Pennsylvania. He has a strong column within twenty-three miles of Harrisburg, and other columns are moving by Fulton and Adams counties, and it can no longer be doubted that a formidable invasion of our State is in actual progress.