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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 with a view to 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. F. McREYNOLDS with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst. NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

The Auditor General, State Treasurer, and Surveyor General have returned to this city, having, we understand, placed the public records beyond the reach of the rebels.

The situation.

At this writing, Monday evening, 6 1/2 o'clock, all is quiet on the banks of the Susquehanna. We have had plenty of rumors during the day, but they are all, or nearly all, unreliable. We understand the Governor is satisfied that the rebel force advancing down the Cumberland Valley hitherward is at least 37,000 strong, with over one hundred pieces of artillery. In conversation with an eminent physician of the city this morning, we learned that he had been engaged in examining prisoners, from whom he learned that the whole force of the rebels invading the North was over 100,000, having with them one hundred and sixty-three pieces of cannon, including four siege guns. These prisoners represented that it was Ewell's intention to take the capital and destroy it, and they felt certain that it could be easily accomplished. Whether any reliance can be placed in what these sagacious butternuts say, is a matter which our readers must decide for themselves. Our business is to defend the capital, and see that it shall not be captured. It is rumored, and to some extent believed, that one or two corps of the Army of the Potomac are coming up on Ewell's rear—that, in fact they have passed through Frederick City, and are on their march in this direction. We can only express a hope that the report is true—for certain it is, if the Army of the Potomac fall in this emergency, they will fail in their duty, and the administration will be chargeable with another crime against the republic.

Up to this hour the enemy appear to be no nearer the city than they were yesterday evening. Indeed it is said they have fallen back some two or three miles, and our advance pickets cover ground which their scouts held early this morning.

We do not deem it prudent to intimate what force we have on the Cumberland side, or what here. Suffice it to say that troops have been arriving through the day from various parts of the States, that more will come in through the night and to-morrow, and withal, as we learn, Gen. Couch has expressed the opinion that we can drive back the invaders, or at least foil them in their attempts upon the Capital.

This is encouraging, and we are happy to say to our numerous readers and the public generally that we concur in the opinion of Gen. Couch, that, if we are all calm, brave and determined, no rebel foe, whatever may be his strength, can cross the Susquehanna in the face of the resistance we are capable of making. When we are once united and resolved no foe can prevail against us. To save our Capital, we have but to defend it.

8.20 P. M.—This afternoon, we understand, our pickets on the various roads diverging from Oyster's Point, have been driven in a mile or more. The enemy have thrown some shells, principally incendiary shells, without much effect; for although apparently obtaining pretty accurate range, they have done but little mischief. Three or four of our men have been wounded, as we have heard, one or two of them belonging to the New York 71st, but up to this time we have heard of no one being killed. The enemy have now undisputed possession of Oyster's Point, situated three and a half miles distant from the centre of the city, where the Trindle Spring road branches from the Carlisle turnpike.

Our troops and people are in good spirits, and hope to give the "rebellious rebels" a warmer reception than they dream of.

9.35 P. M.—We have just heard from a reliable source that the enemy are 15,000 strong in York—that they have levied a contribution of \$150,000—40,000 pounds of beef, and either 160 or 1500 barrels of flour, to be forthcoming within 24 hours.

The Unchangeable Issue.

We cannot estimate the regret felt to-day, by every sensible and truly patriotic man in the United States, that we have an administration confessedly inadequate to the emergency which is upon us. Looking around us upon administrations, National and State, we see, with but two or three honorable State exceptions, nothing but imbecility, corruption, servility and mismanagement. This affects the public mind unfavorably, confidence decreases, day by day; and just at the period when we should witness the most patriotic spirit and the greatest willingness to respond to the calls of the administration in our country's extremity, we see manifestations of doubt, uncertainty and distrust. God forgive the guilty men who have brought us to this pass—we cannot. We hold them responsible for blood and treasure wasted in vain, for armies exhausted, defeats in the field and blunders in the Cabinet, all tending to turn the public mind against them, and place in extreme jeopardy what Forney and the other trencher feeders of the administration call the "Life of the Nation."

Yet in this hour of extremity we call upon the people to be patient under accumulated and accumulating wrongs, and obedient to the laws and the authorities who administer, or rather pretend to administer them. This is not the hour to grumble or attempt to right wrongs, however gross they may be. This is the hour for coolness, patience, patriotism and obedience. Our country now requires the services of all her sons. Those services must be given, however despicable in our eyes our temporary rulers may appear. "The unchangeable issue," says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, "still hovers over us. It will not disappear amidst the whirl of political contentions. It will remain with us, and around us, and upon us, until it is answered by the logic of events, and has taken its niche in the great Pantheon of history. That solemn issue is now, as it has been, from the time the first gun boomed over the waters of Charleston harbor towards Sumter. Shall this continue to be the American Republic, one and indivisible—or shall it be another South America, split into small, warring and jealous sovereignties?"

The fluctuating tide of war, now with us, now against us, has not altered this one grand question, but has left it standing in our way, confronting us at all hours. We cannot disguise ourselves from it, neither can we disguise it, so as to deceive ourselves. Will any one pretend that the battles which have been fought have been decisive of an issue, so momentous not merely to us, but to all the world besides, concerning not merely this fleeting present, but the vast future also? Not at all; such a pretence cannot sustain a moment's scrutiny. We have to-day, at least 800,000 armed men in the field, and are soon to swell their strength by additional levies; the courage of the people is still high and the public credit is still good at home. If a large portion of us all have been grieved or vexed at arbitrary acts, or illegal or revolutionary legislation—we have never flinched in our devotion to the country—our love for its institutions and our granite resolve that they shall not be overturned. Then the series of battles yet to be fought are to test the durability of a free government, and the capacity and courage of the people to preserve their liberties.

With the enduring strength of this glorious system, under which we have lived and prospered, is largely involved the very tenure of free institutions, and the fate of representative democracies. It may seem very stale and very commonplace to go over the old story that if our experiment of an orderly republic fail here it will affect the happiness of millions of people over the world—that it will crush out the instinct which teaches man to strive for excellence, and strengthen those "solid" governments which are built upon the slavery of the masses. Yet there are truths which do not lose their virtue by becoming old. They ought to be kept in perpetual remembrance. Leaving this topic, however, one thing is most certain, that so far as we are concerned, it is of the most critical moment that we do not consent to the disintegration of this country. The prospect of war begotten of rivalry—ever alive in consanguineous nations—vide the Greeks—Spain and Portugal—South America—is not a desirable one. Moreover, the working of rival tariffs of itself enough to justify the most anxious fears, in the event of a separation; then the very natural intervention of foreign nations by intrigue and diplomacy to divide us still further, for their own aggrandizement, is a matter to be anticipated and carefully considered.

Above all, the terrible certainty that the growth of military establishments, in the two sections, would at last pave the way, as it has done from the beginning of nations—to the overthrow of free government, and the election of some sort of despotism in their stead. All these things float about in the midst of the smoke and noise and carnage which mar our fair land. We repeat therefore: The issue is unchanged. We will, as of old, fight out our political battles; the idea that there should be but one party in the country—that is to say, the Abolitionized Republican party, sometimes pleasantly styling itself "Union"—has served its turn—it is dead—people laugh about it, the silly ghost of such an idea will never "revisit the glimpses of the moon." We will therefore still fight our old fight with our political adversaries, but on the field where the flag of the foe insults the gaze, we will drop contentions, and know only the great matter at stake, the political life of Earth's grandest Republic. This shall inspire us to renewed zeal. This shall inspire us with fresh ardor and energy. This shall stimulate us beyond all other thoughts to boundless devotion to the imperiled cause of our common country.

The issue is unchanged. Let us still rally around the old glittering banner. Let us keep step to the old national airs which thrilled our fathers. Let us entertain no thought of the going to pieces of the noble old ship of state which has braved so many storms, and floated such inestimable cargoes.

Rally to the flag! and God save the Republic!

Recall of the New Jersey Troops.

The following sensible remarks in the Philadelphia Ledger of Saturday, ought to attract the attention of the State authorities, and spur them to a performance of duty. At this time the defence of the State is everything—servility to the National Administration is out of place and exceedingly humiliating. "The New Jersey troops were recalled because they are militia men, who, according to the law of the State, cannot be called for service longer than sixty days. They, like our own State militia, were required to be mustered into the United States service for six months. This is not what the Jersey troops had offered to do, or what the government had required of them. They were called out for an emergency, and not for any definite period of service in the United States army. Those who are in Pennsylvania intend to remain, but no more will be sent forward from Jersey under these conditions. Through this unfortunate blundering and clashing of authorities, it seems likely that the State will not be able to raise troops at all for her defence, unless the citizens voluntarily assume the task of organizing themselves into companies, marching to the front, furnishing their own rations and likewise paying their own expenses during the time they are in the service of the State. Perhaps there is not sufficient patriotism and State pride to induce men enough to take this responsibility upon themselves, but it is evident that these conditions must necessarily cut off a very large amount of the population physically qualified and sufficiently patriotic to render good service to the State, but pecuniarily unable. Cannot something be done by the Governor to put the militia of this and other States into the field without subjecting the men to the necessity of mustering into the service of the United States? It appears that this ceremony is necessary to enable the men to be supplied with rations, arms, equipment and pay from the general government. If the men do not want to accept the conditions of the United States service, let them be mustered into the State service and trust to the Legislature passing the bills, or start voluntary contributions of money in every county, town and village of the State, to pay the men for their services and to properly arm and equip them. It seems like trifling with the interests of the State in a time of public danger to be putting obstructions to its defence by such restrictions as are now imposed, when there is so much material, both here and elsewhere, willing to be employed against the invaders."

By command of Major Gen. BANKS. RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. G. REBEL CAVALRY RAID IN MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, June 28.—It is reported that a rebel force of three thousand cavalry, with seven pieces of artillery, crossed the Potomac at Seneca, Montgomery county, last night, and as if for the purpose of attempting to reach either the Washington road or the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The rebels have burned two bridges this side of York, and two beyond, so far as known. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—CAPTURE OF A SMALL UNION FORCE BY FITZHUGH LEE'S REBEL CAVALRY. WASHINGTON, June 28.—A large number of rebel cavalry, under command of Fitzhugh Lee, yesterday made a dash into Annapolis, capturing several sutlers who were in the city, and burning a number of hospital stores, sutlers' wagons, &c. All the papers found in the neighborhood were gathered up and burned. The sutlers' goods were taken off. Some dozen parties connected with the commissary department, among them Mr. Lee, of Alexandria, who were out reconnoitering, were also made prisoners. Lieut. Dagwell and about a dozen men, in charge of some rebel prisoners, were also captured, and Dagwell shot in the neck. Most of the rebels had on our blue pants, and most of them were mounted on horses marked "U. S." The whole party was captured by the command of Major Gen. Lee, army purveyor, was captured by General Lee. Mr. Beech, clerk to the former gentleman, escaped by secreting himself on their approach.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY THE MAILS.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—IMPORTANT MILITARY CHANGE—GENERAL HOOKER BELIEVED—GENERAL MEADE IN COMMAND. WASHINGTON, June 28.—10.20 p. m.—Gen. Hooker was this morning relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac. General Meade succeeds him. General Hooker is relieved at his own request. General Hooker leaves this afternoon for Baltimore.

Lee's headquarters were yesterday at Hagerstown. Longstreet's corps crossed yesterday at Williamsport.

Everything is working well with us. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 28, 1863. This morning Colonel Hardie arrived here by special train from Washington, as a bearer of dispatches, relieving General Hooker from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and appointing Major General Meade, commanding the Fifth corps, his successor. Soon after the receipt of the orders at headquarters, Gen. Hooker issued the following address.

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 65. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 28, 1863.

In conformity with the orders of the War Department, dated June 27, 1863, I relinquish the command of the Army of the Potomac. It is transferred to Major General George G. Meade, who has nobly earned the confidence and esteem of the army on many a well fought field. Impressed with the belief that my usefulness as the commander of the Army of the Potomac is impaired, I part from it, yet not without the deepest emotion. The sorrow of parting with the comrades of so many battles is relieved by the conviction that the courage and devotion of this army will never cease nor fail; that it will yield to my successor, as it has to me, a willing and hearty support. With the earnest prayer that the triumph of its arms may bring successes worthy of it and the nation, I bid it farewell. JOSEPH HOOKER, Major General.

S. F. BARSTOW, Acting Adjutant General. ADDRESS OF GENERAL MEADE ON TAKING COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

This order was followed by the subjoined address from General Meade:

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 66. HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 28, 1863.

By direction of the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the Army of the Potomac. As a soldier, in obeying this order, an order totally unexpected and un solicited, I have no promises or pledges to make. The country looks to this army to relieve it from the devastation and disgrace of a hostile invasion. Whatever fatigues and sacrifices we may be called upon to undergo, let us have in view constantly the magnitude of the interests involved, and let each man determine to do his duty, leaving to an all controlling Providence the decision of the contest. It is with just confidence that I relieve in the command of this army an eminent and accomplished officer, whose name must ever appear conspicuous in the history of its achievements; but I rely upon the hearty support of my companions in arms to assist me in the discharge of the duties of the important trust which has been confided to me.

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major General Commanding. S. F. BARSTOW, A. A. G. Gen. Hooker leaves to-morrow for Baltimore to which place he has been ordered to report. His personal staff, including Gen. Butterfield, will accompany him. The officers of the several departments at headquarters will doubtless remain in their respective positions.

General Meade was totally surprised by the order appointing him commander of the Army of the Potomac, and deeply felt the weight of responsibility resting upon him. His appointment gives universal satisfaction, and all express a determination to extend their heartiest co-operation. Affairs on the Upper Potomac are reported quiet. The enemy has but a small force south of Hagerstown, and our forces remain in undisturbed possession of South Mountain.

A rebel cavalry force is reported to have crossed the Potomac below Edwards' Ferry, and captured a train of one hundred and fifty wagons. Capt. Harry Page, assistant quartermaster at headquarters, had charge of the train, and is probably a prisoner. The mail wagon, with mails from headquarters, had left for Washington, but received timely information of the raid and returned.

This morning one of the wagons in the ammunition train blew up, but fortunately without doing any damage to the rest of the train. Gen. Pleasanton has been appointed Major General and placed in command of the cavalry forces. Gen. Stahl is ordered to report for duty with another command in Pennsylvania. THE NEW COMMANDER. Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, the new commander of the Army of the Potomac, was born in Spain, of American parents, about the year 1815, entered the West Point Military

Academy as a cadet from Pennsylvania in September 1831, and graduated 30th June, 1835. He was appointed to the Army from the West Point and entered the service of the 3rd U. S. Artillery, and served in the Third U. S. Artillery, and the 1st U. S. Artillery, from October, 1836, he resigned his commission in the army and entered into the pursuits of private life. Subsequently he re-entered the service, and fought through the Mexican war with great credit. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was appointed Brigadier General, and in that capacity served in the Corps of the Pennsylvania Reserves. He has been engaged in all the principal actions fought in eastern Virginia where the Reserves were engaged, in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, &c., in all of which he distinguished himself. Let us hope that he is equal to the position to which he has been called, although he is not the man we would have chosen, nor from the army would have called for had it been consulted.

FROM THE ARMY OF GEN. BANKS—IMPORTANT ORDER. A late arrival at New York from New Orleans brings the following:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, Before Fort Hudson, June 15, 1863.

The commanding general congratulates the troops of the Army of the Gulf for the success made upon the enemy's works, and is confident of an immediate and triumphant issue of the contest. We are at all points upon the threshold of his fortifications. One more advance and they are ours. For the last day that victory imposes the commanding general summons the bold men of the corps to the organization of a storming column of a thousand men, to vindicate the flag of the Union and the memory of its defenders who have fallen. Let them come forward. Officers who led the column of victory in this last assault may be assured of just recognition of their services by promotion; and every officer and soldier who shares its perils and its glory shall receive a medal fit to commemorate the first grand success of the campaign of 1863 for the freedom of the Mississippi. His name shall be placed in general orders upon the Roll of Honor. Division commanders will at once report the names of the officers and men who may volunteer for this service, in order that the organization of the column may be completed without delay.

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WASHINGTON, June 28.—At four o'clock this morning a train of empty wagons, with picked mules, was started to bring down supplies. The wagon masters were instructed to move steadily but rapidly. Upon leaving Tennallytown the train was divided. Part of it took the river road and the other the telegraph road towards Frederick. The train upon the river road was escorted by three hundred cavalry. Upon reaching Gainesville, near Cabin John, about eight o'clock this morning they were attacked by rebel cavalry, and the escort made so good a defense that their assailants retired, and the train moved on.

A subsequent attack, about two hours afterwards, was also repulsed; but upon arriving within a short distance of Rockville an overwhelming body of rebels was encountered, and the escort, after a desperate effort, succeeded in escaping, with a loss of about thirty killed, wounded and missing.

The rebels had with them at that point four pieces of artillery and several regiments of cavalry.

Our forces brought in with them a few prisoners. The train upon the telegraph road had got within a mile and a half of Rockville, when a citizen rode up in hot haste and advised that the road could be turned back as soon as possible, as the rebels were in possession of Rockville, where they had captured the provost marshal and guard. An attempt was made to turn the train, in which many wagons were overturned and mules disabled. Shots were heard, and in a little while the rebels made their appearance on the road on both sides, firing on the fugitive teamsters, and ordering the mounted men in the rear of the train to halt.

At the rear of the train were two ambulances, containing officers and men for the Second army corps. An overturned wagon blocked their progress. As one of the officers was bridling an unsaddled led horse the rebels rode up and captured all of them. About one hundred and fifty wagons and nine hundred picked mules were taken by the rebels. The rebel force, which is said to be seven thousand strong, and composed of three brigades of cavalry, is reported to be moving eastward towards the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

The prisoners taken state that they are commanded by Fitzhugh Lee. It has been ascertained that they passed within fourteen miles of this city, on the north side, and it is reported that they are striking for the piece of trestle work upon the railroad between this city and Annapolis Junction.

Colonel Wyndham, who, notwithstanding his wound, was anxious to be with the remnant of his command, was en route for Frederick, in a light wagon, to-day, but fortunately did not overtake the train when it was attacked. Since he has returned he has offered his services to the military authorities, and has been made chief of cavalry in the Department of Washington.

General Martindale, military governor, with his staff, this afternoon made a tour of inspection of the northwestern defenses of Washington. NEWS FROM GEN. DIX'S DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, June 28, 1863.—Major General Dix telegraphs as follows: "The 11th Pa. Cavalry, whom I sent out two days ago, completely destroyed the bridge over the South Anna, captured Gen. W. F. H. Lee, Col. Hearsable, four captains, five lieutenants and 100 privates, and brought them in. He has also brought in 35 wagons, with 6 mules each, and 150 mules in addition, and from 75 to 100 horses. He took \$15,000 in Confederate bonds, just issued, from an agent of the authorities at Richmond. This is all public property. No private property has been touched. Col. Spear's loss is 3 killed and 8 wounded."

SPORADIC MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL STERLING PRICE.

CAIRO, June 27.—A member of Gen. Asboth's staff, from Columbus, reports General Price, with 6,000 rebels in the vicinity of Island No. 47. It is said he is preparing rafts to cross the Mississippi, his object being to co-operate with the rebel force in the vicinity of Memphis. Another report says he will occupy Island No. 36 and intercept navigation. Capt. Pennock, of the navy, is alert and will entrap Price.

THE CASE OF HON. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM. WASHINGTON, June 27.—Judge Buchard is chairman of the Vallandigham committee, and he, with Messrs. Barkly and Bliss, were the spokesmen in their interview with President Lincoln.

The written communication was read by Judge Barkly, and the President intimated that he would speedily send an answer to the committee.

A SQUADRON OF U. S. CAVALRY CAPTURED. WASHINGTON, June 27.—Major Remington, commanding a squadron of one hundred and three of Scott's nine hundred cavalry, went to-day to Fairfax Court House, and drove in the rebel pickets there until he fell into an ambush of a whole regiment of rebel cavalry. Only eighteen of Major Remington's command have returned; the rest were captured or left on the ground.

FROM KENTUCKY. LOUISVILLE, June 26.—To-day's Nashville Union reports that one division of the Federal army captured 3,000 rebels on Saturday when going through Hoover's Gap. There are no further particulars.

The Union also states that the 17th Indiana mounted infantry, being surrounded by four regiments of rebel infantry, cut their way through, taking a number of prisoners. Col. Miller, of Gen. Negley's division, is reported wounded in the eye.

A special dispatch from Manchester, Tenn., to the Louisville Journal, says Col. Wilder's mounted infantry dashed into Manchester, capturing a large party of rebels, including Capt. Anderson, of the 1st Kentucky (rebel) cavalry. Wilder's scouts captured yesterday a courier from Wheeler's command with important dispatches.

Gen. Eggle reviewed the rebel troops at Hanover's Gap on the morning of the battle. Col. Wilder's forces burned the trestle work yesterday on the Manchester and Tullahoma road, continuing with increasing rapidity at Vicksburg.

FROM PORT HUDSON. The New York World of yesterday has the following rather discouraging information from Port Hudson:

"Matters have reached a crisis at Port Hudson. After repeated repulses and disasters, Gen. Banks found the enemy in his rear so threatening that he had ordered one last and final attack upon the works by a forlorn hope, with the understanding that if this attack failed the step was to be raised. This assault was to take place on the 21st inst., and by this time Port Hudson is in Gen. Banks's possession or else our army is back at Baton Rouge."

DARING FEAT OF REBEL PRIVATEERS. A daring attack was made by the rebel privateers in the harbor of Portland on Thursday night, (25th.) The schooner Archer, recently captured by the Tacony, with a crew from the latter vessel on board, entered the harbor, and before her character was suspected, succeeded in cutting out the revenue cutter Caleb Cushing, and putting her crew in irons, ran her out to sea. Her absence was soon discovered, and the steamers Chesapeake and Forest City were promptly armed and started in pursuit. The cutter was overhauled before she got out of sight of the city, but before she could be boarded the rebel captors set her on fire and abandoned her, and she soon after blew up. The rebel crew were all captured, and the original crew of the cutter, who had been put off in a small boat, were saved.

VESSELS DESTROYED. Forty sail of vessels were destroyed off Cape Sable by a rebel steamer on Thursday and Friday last, the 25th and 26th insts.

GENERAL GRANT IN ACTION.—You cannot read in General Grant's countenance how a battle is going. Whether the enemy is driving him, or he is driving the enemy, he wears the same placid features, neither a smile nor a frown. You look in vain for hope, fear or anxiety depicted on his facial expression. But there is one key by which some idea may be formed as to how he feels while the struggle progresses.

The General is, in fact, addicted to the "use of the weed" to a moderate extent; but on the battle-field he indulges more than usual. The more desperate the battle, the more extravagant his use of Cigars and Principes. When his men are pushing forward, and the enemy giving way, the blue smoke ascends at regular intervals in small and scarcely perceptible curls. When the ground is being contested, his face is lost in Cuban exhalations. When there is a prospect that the day will go against him, he ceases to smoke, and commences to punish his innocent exotic by vigorously biting the end of it. When he rides along the line without a cigar, there is no enemy in front except a small body of cavalry, and he knows it.

General Sherman is an inveterate smoker on the battle field also. When he was wounded at Shiloh, he wrapped his pocket hankerchief round his head, lit a cigar, and became more earnest than ever.

A CHAR DOWN in Connecticut, after the passage of the conscription act, got married to evade the draft. He now says, if he can get a divorce he will enlist, as, if he must fight, he would rather do so for his country. This fellow has evidently made a mistake matrimonially.

A YOUNG lady of extraordinary capacity addressed the following letter to her cousin: "We is all well and mother's got the his Terrix brother Tom has got the Hupin Kaugh and sister suzin has got a babe, and hope these few lines will find you the same. Rite sun."

A Spanish proverb says: "A little in the morning is enough; enough at dinner is but little; but a little at night is too much."

THE BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE IS WHEELER & WILSON'S. NEW OFFICE, Market Square, next to Colder's Office. Call and see them in operation. A general assortment of machinery and needles constantly on hand.

MISS MARGARET HINNEY Will exhibit and sell them, and also all kinds of machine sewing on these machines in the best manner. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. ap13-6m

HAMS!!! Newbold celebrated, Mitchenor's Excelsior, Evans & Smith's superior, Jersey Plain ree, and also, Dried Beef, Tongues and Bologna Sausage. For sale by WM. DOOK, Jr., & Co.

WINDOW SHADES of linen, gilt-bordered; and PAPER BLENDS of an endless variety of designs and ornaments; also, CURTAIN FIXTURES and CASES at very low prices. Call at Scherer's Bookstore.

MACKEREL! MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in all sized packages—new, and each package warranted. Just received, and for sale low by WM. DOOK, Jr., & Co.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at their next session, for a renewal of the charter of the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County, located in Pottsville, in the county of Berks, and with the present capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and with the usual banking privileges. J. W. CAKE, Cashier. June 16, 1863.—7m

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. It is ordered:

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 Commandants and skillful Surgeons will be appointed.

II. Squads of 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 or line officers.

IV. Transportation to the camp of rendezvous, nearest their location, will be furnished by the United States government, on application of any one actually having charge of a squad or company, 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. Annexed 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.

Table listing counties and their respective quotas: Adams 2600, Allegheny 2600, Armstrong 720, Beaver 600, Bedford 540, Berks 1735, Blair 550, Bradford 886, Bucks 1147, Butler 640, Cambria 588, Cameron 70, Carbon 426, Chester 881, Centre 540, Clarion 530, Clearfield 286, Columbia 321, Crawford 980, Cumberland 587, Dauphin 744, Delaware 255, Erie 1000, Elk 115, Fayette 800, Franklin 840, Fulton 180, Greene 120, Huntingdon 502, Indiana 305, Jefferson 290, Juniata 297, Lancaster 2154, Lawrence 460, Lebanon 514, Lehigh 907, Luzerne 1447, Lycoming 628, Mercer 740, M'Kean 180, Mifflin 320, Monroe 340, Montgomery 121, Montour 175, Northampton 412, Northumberland 971, Perry 460, Philadelphia 7718, Pike 150, Potter 240, Schuylkill 1312, Snyder 232, Somerset 540, Sullivan 80, Susquehanna 656, Tioga 84, Union 90, Venango 800, Warren 580, Washington 950, Wayne 640, Westmoreland 1080, Wyoming 187, York 1188.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

FOR RENT—A STABLE, next to Colder's Livestock Stable. Apply to JOH. KARNWITZER, Cor. Second and Walnut streets. je24-4m

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