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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 loyalty 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...

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

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

TO THE PUBLIC. THE PATRIOT AND UNION and all its business operations will hereafter be conducted exclusively by O. BARRETT & T. G. POMEROY, under the firm of O. BARRETT & Co., the connection having been severed on the 20th November, 1862.

The Situation as We Believe it to be. We have but little to add to our report of yesterday morning. No passes are given to civilians across the river, and all we know is that the invading host is in full and rapid retreat.

We trust the rumor of General McClellan's appointment may be true, but place no confidence in it. The New York World has the following:—"There is every reason for believing that Lee has perhaps before the close of this week, at a point near Hagerstown, in Maryland, Lee has suddenly commenced to concentrate his army, and as a consequence Harriburg and the line of the Susquehanna are no longer menaced by the Confederate forces."

On Sunday last General Dix was within twenty miles of Richmond with a large army, and a Union cavalry force had reconnoitered to within nine miles of the Confederate capital. This is a daring movement, and there seems to be a hundred chances to one against its success.

An Example to be Followed. The actions rather than the words of men speak for them. The Abolitionists who fled from the Cumberland Valley on the approach of the Confederate army, and came to Harriburg, venting their spleen upon braver men than themselves—Copperheads as they call them—who remained at home, ready to defend themselves and their State, may take a lesson from the following, which we find in the Philadelphia Inquirer, (an administration paper), of the 30th: Hon. Charles J. Biddle, it appears by the following letter from Judge Woodward, has resigned the appointment of Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, "in order to give, as a private soldier, or in any sphere that may be open to him, his whole energies for the defense of our invaded Commonwealth."

It is, perhaps, necessary for the information of those who pay but little attention to party affairs in this country, to explain that the resignation of Judge Woodward is written on the subject, is that he is the Democratic candidate for Governor, and, therefore, the person who will be most affected by the resignation of the Chairman of the State Central Committee. Hon. CHARLES J. BIDDLE—Dear Sir: I have received the communication of your wish "to resign the position of Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, in order to give as a private soldier, or in any sphere that may be open to you, your whole exertions for the defense of our invaded Commonwealth."

The Awful Condition of the Country—Who are Responsible? The New York Herald, a paper which has rendered a consistent and persistent support to the National administration, has the following, which we commend to the attention of all our readers: Three years ago this country was the envy of the world. Thirty millions of people of all classes, conditions, religions and nationalities were living happily together under the freest government upon the face of the earth. The poor and the oppressed of all nations found a refuge upon our shores. Our flag was known and respected in every land and on every sea. Our commerce bore to distant climes the products of our soil and of our manufactures, and brought us in exchange all the comforts and luxuries we could desire. To be an American citizen was so great an honor that even the aristocrats of Europe showed us special favors and treated our representatives with distinguished consideration. We had just sent France her Emperor and Italy her Liberator, after having received and protected these illustrious exiles. The future King of England had visited us to see for himself the supreme greatness and happiness of a free people under a government of their own choice. Peace, contentment and prosperity at home—admiration, envy and honor abroad—in these words was pictured the condition of the United States three years ago.

To-day one half the country is in rebellion against the Government. Three hundred thousand American soldiers are arrayed against each other around the national capital. The loyal armies are destroying public and private property at the South, and the rebel armies are invading and devastating the North. The flames of burning towns and villages are answered by the red glare of burning ships. Our commerce is almost totally destroyed, and what is left of it has abandoned our flag and sought safety beneath the British ensign. Rebel pirates in-

rest to arms in defense of the State. Indeed, much as I regret to lose your services at the head of the Committee, I nevertheless earnestly desire you to go, and, if possible, to take with you men enough to expel the invaders from our borders. The Governor's proclamation of the 26th instant is a specific demand for State defense. "You will be mustered into the service of the State," he says, "for the period of ninety days, but will be required to serve only so much of that period of the muster as the safety of our people and honor of our State may require." There ought to be such an instant uprising of young men in response to this call as shall be sufficient to assure the public safety and to teach the world that no hostile foot can with impunity tread the soil of Pennsylvania. I am, very truly, yours, GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Philadelphia, 29th June, 1863. The patriotic exhortation of Judge Woodward will undoubtedly meet a hearty response from all parts of the State. The danger of a speedy return of the foe is imminent, and nothing but an uprising of the people can save us from desolation.

Arming the Negroes. Our Provincial Governor—we presume by order of the authorities at Washington—has armed and equipped two companies of negroes in our midst. This is in clear violation of the usage and laws of the State, which a Governor de facto would have felt himself bound by his oath to respect. But, independent of other considerations, we look upon it as impolitic and unwise, for the reason that it might, and may still, bring upon us terrible calamities. It was impolitic while the rebels were thundering at our doors, because, had they captured the city, as many feared they would, and some of their number been shot by the negroes, they would doubtless have been so much exasperated as not only to destroy the negroes, but give the city up to sack and pillage and destruction.

While on special duty their captains, to whom we attribute the best of motives, may, and doubtless will, control them; but when not on duty, they go to their respective homes, still retaining their arms; and we ask every intelligent man in the community if there is not great danger, under the circumstances, of a collision between them and the citizens or the police, which may result in a fearful riot? Should such an event occur, the natural antagonism of race would be strengthened, and it must inevitably result in serious injury to the blacks themselves, besides the loss of life and the disturbance of the public peace.

We have every kindly consideration for the negroes in their proper places, but cannot consent to have them, under any circumstances, placed upon an equality with white men, whether in civil or military capacity, and we doubt not, that is the feeling of a large majority of the soldiers as well as citizens. The two companies in question, in obedience to the order of the Mayor, done good service with pick and shovel in the trenches, and that is the name of order and the maintenance of the public peace, against having these negroes in our midst with arms in their hands.

If our Provincial Governor desires to cater to the mad folly of Abolition fanaticism, by making from Pennsylvania another John Brown raid "into the heart of the rebellion," let him send the negroes who desire to carry arms to West Chester, where a camp is being formed by "Massa Lincoln." We do not want them here.

In this connection we wish to say a few words to the respectable and sane portion of the Republicans. If you continue to arm negroes and endeavor to incite servile insurrections in the South; if you permit such ruffians as Jim Lane and Montgomery to go on stealing and destroying private property, burning towns and desolating the fair fields through which they pass, can you hope always to escape a similar vandalism at the hands of the Southern soldiers? It is not in human nature to endure forever such outrages without retaliation. The imagination cannot conceive of a picture more horrible than a war conducted on these principles, which invariably results in burning towns, ravished women, desolated States, and a fiendish carnage, revolting to humanity, christianity and civilization.

Let the party in power be wise in time, and driving from their councils the mad fanatics who are fast bringing about this state of things, be guided by the advice of patriots and statesmen, conduct the war according to the usages of civilized nations, and we may yet escape these terrible calamities.

The Awful Condition of the Country—Who are Responsible? The New York Herald, a paper which has rendered a consistent and persistent support to the National administration, has the following, which we commend to the attention of all our readers: Three years ago this country was the envy of the world. Thirty millions of people of all classes, conditions, religions and nationalities were living happily together under the freest government upon the face of the earth. The poor and the oppressed of all nations found a refuge upon our shores. Our flag was known and respected in every land and on every sea. Our commerce bore to distant climes the products of our soil and of our manufactures, and brought us in exchange all the comforts and luxuries we could desire. To be an American citizen was so great an honor that even the aristocrats of Europe showed us special favors and treated our representatives with distinguished consideration. We had just sent France her Emperor and Italy her Liberator, after having received and protected these illustrious exiles. The future King of England had visited us to see for himself the supreme greatness and happiness of a free people under a government of their own choice. Peace, contentment and prosperity at home—admiration, envy and honor abroad—in these words was pictured the condition of the United States three years ago.

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fest the seas, ravage our coasts and dare to enter our harbors. Fifty millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed or captured in Maryland and Pennsylvania last week, and our losses elsewhere are double that sum. Thousands of brethren who lived in amity and peace three years ago, have since been slain by fratricidal hands and now sleep beneath the sod. The national flag has depreciated until gold is at an enormous premium. The necessities of life command extravagant prices. Our manufactures have ceased almost entirely in some sections of the country, and in others are kept in feverish activity only by the demands of the war. In one of our largest cities, business is suspended that the citizens may arm to meet the rebel invasion. Peculation, embezzlement and corruption are rioting in official circles. A few hundreds of men with out souls are becoming amazingly rich, while the masses of the people suffer. Our statesmen have degenerated into scheming; our politicians the national debt, already large, is daily and hourly increased by war expenses; and knavish hands are diligently engaged in robbing the Treasury in a thousand ways. Such is the awful condition of the republic. Who are responsible?

Thirty years ago a few fanatics began agitation about the negro. It is now a mad of history that, if this agitation had not occurred, slavery would have died a natural death in most of the Southern States, as it did in New York, New Jersey and elsewhere. The fanatics originally from New England, who believed in the free man's color, were in the vicinity was under the curse of God for its ritual persecutions. With this curse New England fanatics have infected the nation. After preparing the way by tracts, lectures and sermons, the Abolition faction dragged negro into politics. The Southern slavholders resented this attempt to deprive them of their property. The extremists of both sects joined hands in the infamous work of divide and destroying the country. Through its divisive stages, like some foul disease, this Abolition conspiracy against the Union came traced by the impartial historian. The Abolitionists encouraged and applauded the movement to treat and propose for reconciliation. Awed by the patriotic outburst of the people when Sumner was yanked, the fanatics at first acquiesced in the war for the Union; but having control of the government, they soon managed to transform the contest into a war against slavery.

Led on by Sumner, Wade, Wilson, Chandler, Greeley, Cheever, Garrison, Wendell Phillips and other such madmen, the Abolitionists rejected all means of conciliation and endeavored to crush out every spark of Union sentiment at the South. Their threats, speeches, resolutions and acts of Congress to last culminated in emancipation and treated under the Constitution of the United States was torn to tatters. The South was united and North divided. Our best generals were removed because they would not subscribe to the abolition creed. Victory then left our banners and perched upon the rebel standard. The war is no longer a war to subdue the secessionists or to annihilate the slavholders, but a bitter struggle for the existence of the nation. For all this the Abolitionists are responsible. Their leaders still walk in high places and fill their pockets from the national Treasury, and their journals are still supported by official patronage and government contracts; but the end of these things is at hand. Cowed by the infernal storm they have raised, these fanatics now cry out for help against the rebel invasion, and the people save the country. This delusive call has been heard once too often. The duty of the hour is to remember and to punish. First, let the rebels be defeated and driven back, and then, without hesitation or delay, let those Northern Abolition traitors who are responsible for the rebellion and for the success it has achieved be held to a strict and final account.

TRAD. STEVENS ON MURDERING AND BURNING.—In a speech delivered to his constituents, last September, Thad. Stevens said: Abolition! yes; abolish everything on the face of the earth but this Union; free every slave—slay every traitor—burn every rebel mansion, if these things be necessary to preserve this temple of freedom to the world and to our posterity. Unless we do this we cannot conquer them. It is to be hoped that if the rebels invade Lancaster, they will not take vengeance on the old sinner.—Evening Journal.

NEWS OF THE DAY. BY TELEGRAPH. ENCOURAGING NEWS FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. NEW YORK, July 1.—A special dispatch to the New York Herald from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated at 8 o'clock last evening, says: It was Stuart's whole force which made the raid on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. They arrived at Westminster on Monday night, interrupting the Western Maryland railroad. They shot two citizens who endeavored to escape and inform us. Early on Tuesday morning General Gregg attacked Stuart and drove him from Westminster to Hanover, a distance of 18 miles. Afterwards Kilpatrick and Gustav Dore Stuart at Hanover after a splendid fight, and are still pursuing him. A part of the army are pursuing him a part toward Gettysburg and a part toward York.

During the day Gen. Buford drove a regiment of rebel infantry out of Gettysburg. They retreated in a northeasterly direction. Our army is in splendid spirits, and expect to hear brilliant news. The rebels are reported to have burnt Cash-town yesterday. THE CITY OF MEXICO TO BE EVACUATED. SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—Advices from the City of Mexico from the 30th of May to the 6th of June have been received. The news is of the highest importance. President Juarez and his Cabinet have concluded to evacuate the City of Mexico. They have taken this action, believing that the most effectual resistance to the French army could be made outside of the walls. On the 21st of May, the government moved to San Lou Potosi, asking all the movable fire arms and munitions of war. They also took with them two millions of dollars from the treasury. The force that garrisoned the city, said to number over 20,000, was withdrawn to Cuernavaca Plaza, and the intermediate points around the city, for the purpose of carrying on a guerrilla warfare. On June 1st a meeting was held in the city, at which the principal leaders of the Church party were present. They sent a commission to Gen. Forey to offer their allegiance to the Emperor Napoleon.

On June 5th a division of the French army occupied the main entrance to the city, and afforded the Church party protection against the exiled populace. The whole French army was expected to occupy the capital on the 8th of June. Three newspapers have been established favoring the policy of the French. One of these papers says: "The occupation of this city settles with absolute certainty that it is necessary to extinguish by the root the Democratic principle, and longer need there be even a dream of popular sovereignty." It also advises the confiscation of the property of all parties who have been, or are in, against the French.

This news is derived from letters received by Gen. Hooker from Mexico. BY THE MAILS. THE RUMORED CABINET AND ARMY CHANGES. WASHINGTON, June 30, 1863.—The rumors which the city has been filled for a day or two in regard to changes in the Cabinet are without any foundation, except that strenuous efforts have been made to procure the substitution of General McClellan for General Halleck, and General Butler for Mr. Stanton. The fact that many leading Republicans, who were at one time violent opponents of both McClellan and Butler, have either expressed the opinion that they are the men for the crisis, or withdrawn their opposition and consented to see them occupy the positions named, has given color to the rumors referred to. The fact that there have been made to procure the substitution of General McClellan for General Halleck, and General Butler for Mr. Stanton, is in fact, it is now conceded by those who have been most earnest in the matter that there is no prospect of any other change than that already made of the commander of the army of the Potomac. An unusual number of prominent Republican Senators are in the city. The exigencies of the war have tempered to a noticeable extent their political acerbity and moderated their prejudices. Many of them seem inclined to seek safety and ultimate success at the hands of men whose aid and advice they whilom spurned.

Information has been received from the peninsula showing that the Union forces there were rapidly nearing Richmond, and it is presumed by the military authorities that they are strong enough to overcome any force that the rebels may have in the defenses of their capital. THE NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC. A careful examination of the banks of the Potomac shows that there has been no attempt by the rebels recently to obstruct its navigation, nor are there any indications whatever of such a purpose. THE CAPTURE OF STORES BY STUART'S CAVALRY. WASHINGTON, June 30, 1863.—The Republican this afternoon published the following semi-official account of the capture of commissary stores by Stuart's cavalry on Sunday last at Vicksburg. The commissary stores captured by the rebels on Sunday morning were not at Edwards' Ferry, as stated yesterday, but six miles side of that place, on board the canal barges. They were in charge of Captain Granger, of the Commissary Department. He left Edwards' Ferry on Saturday evening, under the impression that everything was certainly safe in this direction, and came down to a point near Seneca creek, where, at four o'clock on Sunday morning, he found himself surrounded by the whole of the force of the rebel General Stuart, Fitzhugh Lee and McMahon, numbering about eight thousand men. Of course the property in Captain Granger's charge, and the men under him, fell into the hands of the rebels. The supplies consisted chiefly of hard bread. The rebels, who said they had subsisted six days on two days rations, made haste to supply themselves with the hard bread, not caring to secure what little coffee, sugar and other useful articles were on board the barges. Twenty minutes they had their haversacks well filled and were in their saddles ready to move—the stores not taken for immediate supply having been set on fire by order of General Stuart. They then moved with their prisoners, Capt. Granger, his assistants and men, in the direction of Rockville, through which place they passed. On entering and passing through the made the wilderness through the mountains the rebel veterans. The women were particularly enthusiastic, many of them waving their handkerchiefs from doors and windows, and some rushed to the rebel officers and embraced them. One woman, who is known, made herself particularly conspicuous. She was on horseback, and riding up to her head, waving her hand and waving her head, said, "I assure you General, that the ladies of Rockville are delighted to see you and your command." From one private dwelling a second flag was displayed. Rockville has never been noted for its loyalty, but this demonstration, witnessed by our officers, will not be forgotten.

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The rebel forces, with their prisoners, continued their march to Brookville, where the other officers and men were compelled to keep up with the mounted rebels in the night. They arrived at Brookville, which was about thirty-five miles by the route taken. The rebel officers were very much alarmed for fear of being met or overthrown by General Pleasonton's forces. The fear of encountering a force of the Union troops is the reason, probably, why the raiders did not destroy the railroad between here and Baltimore, and also why they did not stop to do much damage to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, between Baltimore and Frederick, which has since been repaired and is now in good running order.

THE UNION AND REBEL ARMIES PREPARING FOR A GREAT BATTLE. WASHINGTON, June 30.—The information received here to-day has completely allayed all apprehension of any obstruction of the railroad between Washington and Baltimore. It is definitely ascertained that the cavalry expedition under J. E. B. Stuart, Fitzhugh Lee and McMahon, which made the raid in this vicinity on Sunday last, has left the neighborhood, and after doing slight damage to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Sykesville and Marriottsville, hurried northward to join the main body of Lee's army.

The indications are that Lee has recalled his marauders from all the points where they were recently scattered, and is concentrating all his forces to resist the attack of General Meade's army, which is believed to be imminent. THE ARMY READY FOR DEFENSE OR ATTACK. WASHINGTON, June 30.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac, received to-night, says General Meade's appointment is well received everywhere, and that he is employed in arranging his plans for the future, ably assisted by the chiefs of the various departments, who served under the former commanders of this army. Our troops are now in a position to repel an attack, or at once to assume the offensive.

THE CAUSES OF GEN. HOOKER'S REMOVAL. MARYLAND HEIGHTS, June 28.—We were visited here yesterday by Maj. Gen. Hooker, accompanied by Brigadier General Warren. The object of the visit was generally believed to be to inquire into the propriety of evacuating the heights. He sent for Col. Reynolds, our artillerist, and asked him what the object was in holding the heights? The Colonel replied that he had often asked the same question and never got a satisfactory answer. Gen. Hooker then issued an order that the place should be evacuated by 7 o'clock next morning. That such guns could not be taken away should be destroyed and the stores removed. Immediately he informed General Halleck of what he had done, whereupon he received a copy of the order, and he was ordered to destroy the fortifications had cost too much to be given up unless under the most urgent necessity. He considered Harper's Ferry to be the key to the present and future operations of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Hooker's comment upon this was natural enough—"What is the use in holding on to the key after the door is smashed?" Another order of General Hooker's was treated with

the same want of respect by General Halleck. Gen. Hooker felt terribly mortified. While on his way back from here, after a visit of a couple of hours, he received an order from Washington removing him from the command, and placing Major General Meade in his stead. PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL EARLY TO THE PEOPLE OF YORK. YORK, June 30, 1863.—To THE CITIZENS OF YORK:—I have abstained from burning the railroad buildings and car shop in your town because, after examination, I am satisfied the safety of the town would be endangered; and acting in the spirit of humanity, which has ever characterized my government and its military authorities, I do not desire to involve the innocent in the same punishment with the guilty. Had I applied the torch without regard to consequences I would have been fully vindicated as an act of just retaliation for the authorized acts of barbarity perpetrated by your own army on our soil; but we do not war upon women and children, and I trust the treatment you have met with at the hands of my soldiers will open your eyes to the odious tyranny under which it is apparent to all you are yourselves groaning.

J. A. EARLY, Major General C. S. A. FROM GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY—VICKSBURG AND WHAT IS GOING ON THERE—OUR OWN AND REBEL ACCOUNTS. CHICKASAW BAYOU, June 23, 1863.—Port Hudson has not been taken. General Grant was deceived by a false report to that effect given out before the boat landed. The report was brought by the Arizona, war vessel, which arrived on Tuesday night, having passed around Port Hudson by the Atchafalaya. The firing here has been quicker in consequence of the intense heat. We have gained possession of another fort on the left. CAIRO, June 30, 1863.—The despatch boat General Lyon has arrived from Yazoo Landing on the morning of the 26th. There had been fighting all day on Thursday in the rear of Vicksburg, and at night one of the rebel forts was blown up, causing a terrible concussion. The steamer Lyon was fired upon at Cypress Bend on her trip down by a rebel battery. The rebel fire was returned and the rebels driven off with the loss of several killed and wounded.

CHICAGO, June 30.—A special Memphis dispatch, dated the 29th, says: The steamer New Kentucky, brings news from Gen. Logan's division, which has taken an important corner on Saturday, thus producing a breach in the walls, through which we entered. The rebels fought with reckless courage, but were forced to yield. Gen. Logan had already mounted two heavy guns in the abandoned works. Heavy firing was going on at Vicksburg all the time. Grant continues to contract his lines, and is daily making near approaches to the enemy's works. Gen. Logan has an inside position. REBEL ACCOUNTS. MANCHESTER, TENN., June 25.—The Chattanooga Rebel, in an exultant editorial on the rebel situation, says: "At no time within the past two years has the honor of the Confederate States uprisen in such splendor as now, when from Vicksburg, Virginia and Middle Tennessee harbingers days of peace seem to burst in harmonious lustre from the long night of war. To drive General Grant out of Mississippi, invest the Yankee capital from Maryland, invade Pennsylvania and defeat Gen. Rosecrans are present objects. The Rebel thinks "the prospects were never better for the consummation of these legitimate and possible contingencies," and says: "As we advance into the North the trouble of spirits of democracy must be told that our object is peace, and that when our independence is recognized we will lay down our arms. Mr. Van-landigham will tell them so; but let our government and our generals, when we march over the border, proclaim that it is recorded that Grant on his way to hell, threw a spit to the devils. Let us not disdain to throw a little spit to the devils." MANCHESTER, TENN., June 23, 1863.—The Chattanooga Rebel contains the following items: JACKSON, Miss, June 24, 1863.—Twenty Yankees captured a freight train at Brookhaven to day and burned it. They then left in the direction of Monticello. Firing was heard at Vicksburg at seven o'clock this evening. The Rebel of the 24th inst., editorially says: "On the 22nd inst., General Grant attacked us along our whole line, but failed to carry a single breastwork, and was repulsed with a loss of ten thousand men, and is now in full retreat." The dispatches from which the foregoing intelligence are drawn by the Rebel are by no means conclusive. JACKSON, June 25, 1863.—A special to the Mississippi, dated Grenada 24th, announces the arrival there of eighty-three prisoners taken by Chalmers. JACKSON, June 24.—General Taylor had a skirmish with a small force of the enemy at Brookhaven, La., on the 17th. The firing at Vicksburg still continues, far heavier than any ever heard of in that city. Official dispatches state that Gen. Chalmers sent three transports below Memphis on the 20th and disabled another. JACKSON, June 24, via MOBILE, June 25.—A small party of twenty Yankees captured a freight train at Brookhaven, the station on the Jackson and New Orleans railroad, fifty-eight miles south of Jackson. They burned the train and then left, taking the road east towards Monticello. The firing at Vicksburg ceased at seven o'clock this evening. JACKSON, Miss, June 25.—Colonel Lyons, commanding cavalry outside of Port Hudson, attacked Grierson in the rear of Banks' army, yesterday, capturing fifty prisoners and fifty-seven wagons and teams, and putting the remainder of the Yankees to flight. OXYKA, June 25.—General Taylor fought and whipped the federals opposite Baton Rouge on Sunday. OXYKA, June 24, via MOBILE, June 25.—The Lieutenant and provost guard at Clinton, La., have been ordered here. Very heavy firing was heard last night at Port Hudson. IMMEDIATE ORGANIZATION OF THIRTY REGIMENTS IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN. ALBANY, June 30.—Governor Seymour has ordered Inspector-General Miller to go to New York immediately, and organize thirty regiments in that city and Brooklyn. They will be drilled in artillery as well as infantry practice, with the view of placing them in fortifications.

A Good Idea. The New York World has the following, which we consider good applying as it does as well to Pennsylvania as to the other States of the Union: "In response to the call of Governor Tod for troops to repel the threatened invasion of Lee, the Democratic convention of Coshocton county, which was in session, resolved unanimously that Governor Tod be requested to send the United States troops now oppressing the loyal people of Coshocton, Knox and Holmes counties to repel the invaders; and that our young men be requested to volunteer to prevent the tread of rebel troops upon the soil of Ohio." "This was good advice. There are probably 80,000 troops now located in various points in the Western States who might have been in the field to repel the outrages of Burnside and Hancock. The only way to conquer the North, as the administration will find, is first to conquer the South. It is monstrous to be keeping troops in Ohio to put down the people of that State, when they are so much needed in the field."

All the gamblers in Cincinnati have been ordered to leave within fifteen days.

GRASS FED INDIANS.—One of the California journals has the following statement relative to a new kind of food adopted by the "Digger Indians," as they are called:—"There are two considerable Indian villages in the vicinity at the present time, and the Indians, who looked as lean and gaunt as half-famished wretches, are now appearing plump and contented during the past winter, now appear contented and well fed. They have a supply of best and bread can afford. The bills in the vicinity are now being used to make a supply of much gusto as an epicure would devour a most dainty dish. They gather the clover in baskets and prepare it for use by heating large stones and placing a layer of clover well moistened between each layer of stones. It soon becomes ready for use, and each one of them will eat a supply of clover thus prepared that would almost supply a horse."

New Advertisements.

LEGISLATIVE BANK NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the legislative authority of Pennsylvania, at the next session of the Legislature, on the Tuesday of January, A. D. 1864, for the incorporation of a Bank having banking and discounting privileges, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to be known and styled as "The City Bank," and to be located at Oil City, Venango county, Pennsylvania. J. V. GULVER, Cashier. June 29th, 1863-6m.

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HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, } Harrisburg, June 30, 1863. } SPECIAL ORDER, } NO. All persons, residents of the city of Harrisburg or vicinity, unattached to any military organization, to whom arms and ammunition, or either, have lately been issued from the Harrisburg State arsenal, or who are in possession of arms belonging to the State, will immediately attach themselves to a military organization, to report to these headquarters, or return the arms and other State property in their hands to the arsenal. By order of } A. G. CURTIN, } Governor and Commander-in-Chief. } A. L. RUSSELL, } Adjutant General Pennsylvania. } jyl 3t

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

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 Schuylkill, with the present capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and with the usual banking privileges. J. W. CAWK, Cashier. June 16, 1863.—7m

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. jyl 26-tf A. L. ROUMFORD, Mayor.

THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—From Harrisburg to Baltimore this long line of telegraph wires, has just been completed, and is now open to the public. By this line the telegraph is now open to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Portland and intermediate stations. Connected with the Susquehanna North and West Branch lines. Office Patriotic and Union Building, Third street, between Market and Water streets. All business will be promptly attended to. jyl 26-tf A. J. BALDWIN, Manager.

BLOOD! BLOOD! THEIR CAUSE A DEPRAVED CONDITION OF THE VITAL FLUID. SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, SPOTS, TETTERS, SCALDS, BOILS, SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, ETC. RUO T A D H E B E JUICES. Is offered to the public as a positive cure. Banishes all impurities of the blood and brings the system to its natural state. Sold by Wm. Gross & Co., and Cooper Colored Patches. SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES. The Sarsaparilla Root and Herb Juices is the most certain remedy ever prescribed. It removes every particle of the poison. FEMALES! FEMALES! In many affections with which women are afflicted, the use of HEBE JUICES is most happily adapted. In Ulcerated Uterus, in Whites, in bearing down, falling of the Womb, Debility, and for all complaints incident to the sex. DO NOT DESPAIR. Keep out of hospitals. Here is a cure in any case for \$5. Free of charge, or six for \$5, with full directions. Sent by Express carefully packed by DESMOND & CO., Box 161 Phila. P. O. jans-1y

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS. THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT, W. KNOCH'S MUSIC STORE, AT 93 MARKET ST.

CITY TAXI. Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council of the city of Harrisburg have completed the levy and assessment of Taxes for the year 1863, and that all persons shall be entitled to an abatement of FIVE PER CENT. on the amount of their respective City Taxes, on the payment of the same to JOHN T. WILSON, Esq., City Treasurer, on or before the first day of July, 1863. By order of the Common Council, DAVID HARRIS, Clerk. Harrisburg, June 8, 1863-tf

THE BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE IS WHEELER & WILSON'S. NEW OFFICE, Market Square, next to Colder's Office. A general assortment of machinery and needles constantly on hand. MISS MARGARET HINKE 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. jyl 26-tf

BLAUKING!!—MASON'S "CHALLENGER" BLAUKING—7-100 Gross, assorted size, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail. WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. jyl 26-tf