FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1863.

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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, pasted 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 regime the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Corgress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only ing or mere passion or resentant, will reconsect any lits duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or fr any purpose of conquest or subjugition, or purpose of coerthrousing or issurfacting with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend an maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States wrimpaired; and that as soon as these ob-jects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly PATRIOT AND Union will be furni-hed 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'Reynolds with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst. NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

The Situation.

The administration, civil and military, is a close-mouthed concern. From it we get nothing. If it knows anything, it keeps what it knows to itself, and what we now relate of the ... situation is what we have picked up from various sources on the streets of Harrisburg.

We have no communication with the west bank of the Susquehanna, to start with, no passes being granted to civilians. What we know, therefore, we know independent of all government arrangements, and derive from sources entirely contraband, but at the same time reliable.

There was a fight—we cannot dignify it with the name of battle-last night, in the immediate vicinity of Carlisle. The enemy-part tending from a point on the Baltimore turnpike near Moore's mill, at the head of Le Tort spring, along the ridge to a point on the Harrisburg and Carlisle turnpike beyond Hershey's, or, to make it more intelligible, to a point east of Sponler's old tavern stand, their advance line being near Henderson's mill, where, or near where, we understand they had a section of a battery covering the Carlisle Barracks. They had also batteries or sections of batteries posted on the commanding ridge running across the Baltimore turnpike a little south of Carlisle, and also on the ridge known as Mine Hill, a mile or three-fourths of a mile east of Carlisle. Occupying this position rather suddenly, for a time the danger was extreme: but our forces under Gen. Smith drove them, after some severe skirmishing, from all their commanding positions, and at this hour, five o'clock p. m., Thursday, Gen. Smith's headquarters are at Carlisle. Some were killed and some wounded on both sides; but as those who know the truth will not reweal it, we must be content with stating the fact in general terms. We have heard a thousand incidents, but not being desirous to get up a sensational column we omit further remarks until more is definitely known.

Here we might indulge in speculations, if speculations could avail our cause. But having the interests of our country truly at heart

We will not even indulge in any replication to an ill-advised article in yesterday evening's Telegraph, reflecting upon one of the proprietors of this establishment, who holds a position on Gen. Smith's staff, and to the best of his ability, and at more personal risk than any gentleman prominently connected with the Telegraph has ever ran, has been doing active service in the field.

We feel assured that in the end we shail triumph. At present we are, as it were, under a cloud. There is no wisdom where wisdom is most needed. But the people are sound. The masses, without regerd to party distinctions, are right, and a God of Justice reigns supreme in the universe.

SEVEN O'CLOCK P. M.—Rumor presses upon rumor. Every hour brings its tale. We are, as it were, in a sea of conjecture; and at precisely the point when the military authorities, who are presumed to know everything, should enlighten the public, we seem to be at the darkest period of the day and know nothing.

It is pretty generally believed that General Pleasonton's Federal cavalry defeated Stuart's men at Hanover, York county, on Tuesday. Where they are now only God and the military authorities know.

We regret to state that the conviction is prevalent that Gen. Reynolds was mortally wounded in an action fought somewhere between Gettysburg and Chambersburg, the particulars of which we have not learned.

Since the above was in type the following dispatch was received:

BALTIMORE, July 2.—The remains of the lamented Gen, Reynolds have arrived here from

the field of battle near Gettysburg. HALF PAST 8 O'CLOCK, P. M. -- We have just conversed with a citizen of Carlisle, who left there this morning, and consequently our in-

No one was killed. About fifteen were wounded in the skirmish, two or three of whom will suffer or have already suffered amputation .-Some of Gen. Henderson's property has been destroyed, how much is not known. Having but five minutes ago conversed with him, we are enabled to state that he does not himself know to what extent he has suffered. The enemy are supposed to have retreated toward Holly Springs, a commanding position in the South Mountain on the Baltimore road, six miles south of Carlisle.

9 o'clock P. M -The news is by no means encouraging. Whatever news the authorities have they keep to themselves, and we are left to our own conjectures. We learn that Gettysburg has been burned, and that the rebels in several columns are advancing this way .-One strong column is coming on the Dillsburg road. Where our State troops are we know not, nor can we say certainly that the Army of the Potomac is in the rear, but we imagine that it is, and that some heavy fighting is at this moment going on in the Cumberland valley. The rebels at Carlisle last night are supposed not to have numbered over three thousand.— Why the rebels were not annihilated we can not tell but suppose there was a military rea-

LATER AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT. TEN O'CLOCK, P. M -The following dispatchs have just been received:

WASHINGTON, July 2 .- The latest dispatches received from General Meade are dated last night. They state that the corps engaged with Ewell's army were Reynolds' and How-

Pleasanton succeeded in inflicting a severe injury upon Stuart's cavalry.

General Reynolds was killed. The reports received from all quarters are

Baltimore, July 2 .- General Reynolds was killed in the battle near Gettysburg. His hody arrived here this morning, and was taken

to the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Gildersleive. We regret to learn from an officer who brought down the boly of Gen. Reynolds that Brigadier General Paul was killed in the same fight in south Gettysburg. Gen. Paul comman-

ded the third brigade of the first army corps. Cols. Stone and Wister were both wounded and taken prisoners. Col. Wistar commanded a Pennsylvania regiment, the Bucktails, and Col. Stone also commanded a Pennsylvania regiment in the second brigade of the first army corps, and was acting Brigadier of the second brigade.

Gen. Newton took command of the first army corps, on the fall of Major General Reynolds. STILL LATER.

We learn from officers of Reynolds' staff that our forces passed through Gettysburg at tea o'clock yesterday morning, and when a quarter of a mile west of the town encountered Longstreet and Hill, who attacked Reynold's corps, in advance. It stood the force of the attack until relieved by the third corps.

The rebels made strong attempts to flank the position, but were repulsed, and it was here that Generals Reynolds and Paul were killed by a volley from the rebel infantry.

At the close of the evening the whole army of the Potomac bad reached the field, and Gen. of Ewell's force-occupied a semi-circle, ex- Meade had all arranged for a renewal of the battle this morning.

The loss of the enemy is fully equal to ours. Our loss in officers is severe. Colonels Wistar and Stone and others are wounded.

A BATTLE PROGRESSING. TEN O'CLOCK P. M -A battle is evidently going on in the Cumberland Valley. The discharges of cannon are distinctly heard at this point, and to-day will probably tell the tale whether the rebels or the Federal forces shall prevail. We have no doubt about the issue. We shall whip the rebels if we have brains, as we hope we have, at the head of our army,

THE ADMINISTRATION, THE GOV-ERNOR, AND THE STATE.

No development of the war has more thoroughly revealed the utter incompetence of the Lincoln Administration than the raid into Pennsylvania; and the Commonwealth could be subjected to no greater huniliation than that inflicted by the sham less servility of Andrew G. Curtin, the so-called Governor of the State. Pennsylvania had deserved well of the National Government. She had been faithful to the Constitution and the Union: -- while the war afforded a hope for the restoration of the one, and the preservation of the other, she responded notify and faithfully to all the demands of the administration upon her resources. By thousands and tens of thousands her noblest and bravest have gone forth at the summons of the government; and on every battle-field have proved their devotion to a Constitutional Union, and have upheld the honor of their State. Two hundred thousand men have been furnished by Pennsylvania, and among these were the famous Reserves, the heroes of Drainesville, and the gallant soldiers who led the advance at Roanoke. When it became apparent that the administration was false to its pledges, and was seeking to use the nower with which the State had invested it, to carry out the New England policy of Abolition, and a draft was ordered, Pennsylvania was again deprived of a portion of her defenders. while the Abolition East escaped a conscription. The children of the Commonwealth, thus given to the General Government, have perished by shot and shell, have died on the field, or in the hospital, and the remnant are fighting for the adminis ration in distant States. While thus weakened, the enemy threatens our border. Pennsylvania had a right to expect, that when she had done so much, suffered so grievously, the admin at ation would afford her military protection. In the hour of her peril she demands aid to save her fair valleys from devastation, and receives the reply from the Government for which she has done so much: "You must take care of yourself. You have suffered and bled, we have taken your men and your money, and you must defend yourself." Not a regiment, not a gun even, has been furnished by the government in this hour of peril. Commentary is unnecessary. Imbecility, incompetence, and ingratitude, have characterized

the acts of the Lincoln administration toward Pennsylvania. If we turn to the acts of the State Executive. we have still more reason to feel outraged. Gov. Curtin knew the State was about to be invaded. He derived that knowledge from the administration who had failed to provide for the emergency, and whose imbecility had made it possible. As the Governor of the State—as the Commander-in Chief of its forces—it was his duty to provide for it. He had power, under the Constitution of the State, to call out the Militia, and if they failed to respond, to order a draft for the defence of the State. It was his duty, when he found Pennsylvania was to be left unaided and defenceless, to provide ways and means to repel the invasien. Did he do any of these things? No! all that his servile spirit would suggest was telligence is reliable. The greater portion of to ask Mr. Secretary Stanton for permission to the barracks and the gas works were destroyed.

He went to his master. He forgot, if he ever it will fight more desperately and bravely than | Johnson was gaining advantages on Grant's knew or felt, that he was Governor of a sovereign State, the custodian of its honor and safety, clothed by the Constitution with full power, unasked or unbidden, to protect the property and homes of the citizens, and bound by every consideration of State pride and duty to make the effort to do so. The War Department did not grant their suppliant the permission he sought, denied us even the poor right of self-projection, and this so-called Governor of Pennsylvania, who did not know or had forgotten his rights and his duties, submitted in patience to instructions which left the State wholly defenceless. It is shameful and degrading to think that the honor and dignity of a sovereign State should have been intrusted to such keeping. Had Andrew G. Curtin been a Democratic Governor and a sted in this manner, he would have been called a copperhead, a traitor, a sympathizer with the rebels, and would have been accused of being in league with the enemy. But no! if he had been a Democratic Governor he would have known he was the Governor of a sovereign State, and would have ask d no admin stration minicu for permission to do his duty to the Commonwealth. He would have been loval to his State like the Democrat Seymour of New York, and the Democrat Parker of New Jersey, and would have been able like them, in this crisis, to have performed his whole duty to the Commonwealth and the Union .- Doylestown Dem-

NEWS OF THE DAY. BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

CINCINNATI, July 2 .- General Stanley's cavalry dash into Shelbyville was one of the most brilliant passages of the war. Our forces advanced on the Shelbyville pike, driving the rebels from Gay's Gap and riding down fifty

Col. Minty's Brigade then followed them up and drove them into the fortifications at Shelby ville. Mitchell's whole division then charged through and pushed rapidly into the town. The rebels took a position in the public square, with artillery, and a charge was then made by the Ninth and Tenth Pennsylvania Cavalry into the teeth of the guns, which were captured.

At the same time the Fourth Regulars and Third Indiana galloped into thier flank near the upper bridge of Duck River. The enemy was totally routed and driven into the river. where 100 of them were drowned. The rebel General Wheeler escaped on foot.

Sixty or seventy officers and 700 prisoners were taken. Our loss was 6 killed and 30 or 40 wounded. Lieut. Rhodes, of the 70th Pennsylvania,

A dispatch dated Manchester, June 30th, says: Col. Wilder's cavalry expedition to the rear of Bragg's army, at Tullahoma, has just returned. With mounted infantry he went to Hillsboro', thence to Dechard, and swam the Eik river and crossed his howitzers on a raft, making 50 miles in the same day.

He tore up the track and burned a depot full of stores and destroyed the trestlework. At daylight in the morning he started up to the Southern University, where he divided his forces. One portion was sent to strike the railroad at Tawtalon, while Wilder went to strike at Anderson.

He found Buckner's whole division on the train of cars going up from Knoxville to Tullahoma, and fell back, tearing up the railroad from Cowan to Tracy city.

The rebels, meanwhile, having sent a powerful force to entrap him, he struck through the mauntain and returned to Manchester. He took and paroled a number of prisoners and captured a lot of mules. The damage

done to the railroad is very serious. The expedition made 126 miles in two days and a THE SIRGE OF VICKSDEED

CINCINNATI, July 2 .- On the 25th of June, M'Pherson's corps made an assault on the have manifested. No troops could have disrebel works at Vicksburg. The whole army | played greater fortitude or better performed was in line of battle and the cannonading was heavy.

wide opening in the embankment was made, through which the Lead Mine regiment of Col. Malthy rushed and planted a flag.

Lieut. Col Milanchton Smith and Major Fisk were killed. Six Illinois and one Iowa regiment assisted in the assault. Gen. Leggett of Ohio was in immediate command and is reported slightly

wounded. As soon as an entrance was affected the fighting was confined to hard grenades, which were used with terrible effect on the rebels. Gen. M'Pherson estimates their loss at 500; ours was not over 100. We hold the fort.

There is no other news of importance. CAPTURE OF A STEAMER WITH 1,000 BALES OF COTTON.

Boston, July 2 .- The rebel steamer victory was captured on the 21st ult, by the gunboat Santiago de Cuba, and arrived here this morning. She has on board 1,000 bales of cotton.

BY THE MAILS.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, July 1 .- Letters of to-day's date have been received from the Army of the Potomac, in which the following facts are

Our last movements have been characterized by a marked willingness on the part of the soldiers to undergo any fatigue within the bounds of human endurance.

The rebels recently sent only a small scouting or reconnoitering party to the vicinity of Frederick. Sharing in the general belief that there is no force of the enemy between that city and Hagerstown, the stage proprietor this morning sent out his team from the former for latter place. This fact is stated to show that the intervening distance is now believed to be safe to travelers.

A portion of our forces surrounded Emmettsburg on Monday and captured without conflict

a battery-the only rebe! force there. Notwithstanding various reports to the contrary, our pontoon bridges at Edwards' Ferry have teen taken up and safely secured by the Engineer brigade.

General Stahl was relieved from his cavalry command by General Hooker on Sunday, and General Kilpatrick appointed in his place. Brigadier General Copeland has been as-

signed to other duty, and his late command has been reorganized. The very best spirit pervades the army, and the hope of an early and decisive battle is the

prevailing sentiment of the troops. The portion of Maryland occupied by our army is teeming with rich agricultural supplies. The most friendly disposition is evinced

towards us by the inhabitants generally, and every precaution is taken to prevent the wanton destruction of property. Our cavalry is actively scouting in every di-

rection, and no fears of surprise are for an instant entertained by any one. The following circular has been issued:

HEADQUARTETS ABMY OF THE POTOMAC, }

The commanding general requests that previous to the engagement soon expected with the enemy, corps and all other commanding officers address their troops, explaining to them the immense issues involved in the struggle. The enemy is now on our soil. The whole country looks anxiously to this army to deliver it from the presence of the foe. Our failure to do so will leave us no such welcome as the swelling of millions of hearts with pride and joy at our success would give to every soldier of the army. Homes, firesides and domestic altars are involved. The army has fought well heretofore. It is believed that sand men; has assault on the 20th, and that for sale by BASKETS of all descriptions, qualities and prices, for sale by

ever if it is addressed in fitting terms. Corps and other commanders are authorized to order the instant death of any soldier who fails to do his duty at this hour.

By command of Major General Meade. S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE REBEL MOVEMENTS IN MARYLAND. HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 1863.—Reports from Sharpsburg state that a large force of rebels has crossed the Potomac at that point during the last few days and pushed on towards Pennsylvania, Boonsboro and South Mountain remain in the possession

Immense trains of supplies have been sent by the enemy from Pennsylvania in the Shenandoah valley and stored for future use. Lee's army is quiet along our front, with the exception of an occasional skirmish be-

tween the cavalry. The rebels occupied Westminster day before resterday. The Home Guard offered some resistance and lost a number in killed and

wounded on Monday last. Sergeant Clyne, of the Third Indiana cavalry, made a gallant dash into Hagerstown with nine men, capturing a valuable rebel mail and eleven prisoners. The letters were of great importance, and have furnished much desirable information. In one an offer of four thou sand dollars is made to an individual to serve as a substitute.

A terrible battle cannot much longer be delayed. Gen. Meade has the confidence of the entire army, and no one doubts our ultimate

Apprehensions are entertained that Lee's army may take a line of retreat from Maryland and reach Washington before it can be reached by the Union army. Nothing more can be

said without disclosing situations. Great confidence is expressed as to the soldierly qualities of General Meade, and the hope is entertained that he may be able to strike the rebel army on the flank and destroy it before it can possibly retreat.

Yesterday about one hundred mules and fifty prisoners, taken from the retiring forces under Stuart, were brought to this city. The mules are a part of those captured on Sunday last. Intelligence has been received that General Pleasanton has intercepted the force of Stuart, and succeeded in capturing all the supplies

seized by him in his recent raid in this vicin-

There are evidences that even since the departure of the main body of the rebel cavalry from Maryland, south of the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, small parties of them have been left behind, and are indulging in occasional raids. Colonel Wyndham, however, has sent out scouting parties of his newly organized cavalry, both North and South, for the purpose of hunting up these rovers.

NO REBELS WITHIN TEN MILES OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, July 1 .- It was ascertained by our ecouts yesterday, who completed a circuit extending ten miles from the city, that there was not a single rebel soldier to be seen Our scouts are confident that there are no rebel soldiers anywhere between Frederick and the Potomac.

Washington to-day is remarkably quiet. CAVALRY FIGHT AND VICTORY.

Washington, July 1 .- Official advices from the Army of the Potomac state that a portion of our cavalry, under Gen. Kilpatrick, had a bandsome fight yesterday with the enemy's cavalry at Hanover. We captured a battle fiag, a lieutenant colonel, a captain and fortyfive privates. Fifteen or twenty of the enemy were killed.

LEE'S PROCLAMATION TO HIS TROOPS. The following speaks for itself. It was ad-

dressed to the troops: GENERAL ORDERS-NO. 73.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, CHAMBERSBURG, PA., June 27, 1863.

The commanding general has observed with marked satisfacton the conduct of the troops on the merch, and confidently anticipates results commensurate with the high spirit they the arduous marches of the past ten days Their conduct in other respects has, with few At 4 o'clock a mine was sprung. During exceptions, been in keeping with their charthe hottest of the firing in front of Logan a soldiers, and entitles them to approbation and praise.

There have, however, been instances of forgetfulness, on the part of some, that they have in keeping the yet unsullied reputation of the army, and that the duties exacted of us by civilization and christianity are not less obligatory in the country of the enemy than in our

The commanding general considers that no greater disgrace could befall the armies, and through it our whole people, than the perpetration of the barborous outrages upon the innocent and defenceless and the wanton destruction of private property that have marked the course of the enemy in our own country. Such proceedings not only disgrace the perpetrators and all connected with them, but are subversive of the disciptine and efficiency of the army and destructive of the ends of our present movement. It must be remembered that we make war only upon armed men, and that we cannot take vengeance for the wrongs our people have suffered without lowering our selves in the eyes of all whose abhorrence has been excited by the atrocities of our enemy, and offending against Him to whom vengeance belongeth, without whose favor and support our efforts must all prove in vain.

The commanding general, therefore, earnestly exhorts the troops to abstain with most scrupulous care from unnecessary or wanton injury to private proyerty; and he enjoins upon all officers to arrest and bring to summary punishment all who shall in any way offend against the orders on this subject.

R. E. LEE, General. OHIO AND INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, July 1, 1863 -At a special meeting of the City Council, held last night. it was resolved to put the State Militia law in force at once.

All citizens between eighteen and forty-five years of age, not physically disabled, are to he organized into companies on the Fourth of July, and are subject to the Governor's call for duty in such numbers as he may think necessary.

Large war meetings were held at Columbus. Ohio, and Indianapolis, Indiana, last night. The difficulty in regard to the enrolment in Sullivan county, Indiana, is ended, and the military will return to Indianapolis to-day. NEWS FROM VICKSBURG.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 28 .- Official advices from Gen. Grant's army to noon on the 25th say that everything was working favorably, and the siege was being pushed vigorously. Three hundred of the Fourth Iowa cavalry, on a scout near Bridgeport, Miss., had a fight

with five hundred rebel cavalry. Our forces lost about fifty killed, wounded and missing, and one howitzer.

Gen. Sherman advanced on the 22d to meet

Johnson, but could not find him or any considerable number of his forces. It is ascertained with certainty that Johnson cannot muster over 35,000 men all told. At

last accounts most of these troops were between Canton and Bridgeport. The rebels are making desperate efforts to interrupt the navigation of the Mississippi below Memphis. They have a battery of six guns at Catfish Point, opposite Greenville.—

Marmaduke is also using all his efforts to blockade the run. These matters are receiving the prompt attention of the proper military anthorities. Scouts from Central Mississippi and Alabama report that the feeling in regard to Vicksburg is very despondent, and reports of the

repulse of Grant's army were frequently cir-

The rebel General Gholson was endeavoring to organize the State militia in central Mississippi, but with very poor success. people begin to believe that the Federal forces will soon occupy the entire State.

Jeff. Davis has called upon Alabama for 70,000 additional troops to defend the State from invasion, and the Alabama papers are discussing the advantages of Tombigbee river for a line of defensive works.

Gen. Roddy, in front of Corinth, has been reinforced by two brigades, and Thrall's artillery, from Alabama, was sent up to check our raiders.

MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION. JEFFERSON CITY, July 1.—The following orlinance of emancipation was passed by the convention this morning by a vote of 51 ayes

against 36 nays: Section 1. The first and second clauses of

the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the Constitution are hereby abrogated. SEC. 2. That slavery or involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, shall cease to exist in Missouri on the 4th of July, 1870, and all slaves within the State on that day are hereby declared to be free: Provided, however, that all persons emancipated by this ordinance shall remain under the control and be subject to their late owners, or their legal representatives, as servants during the following period to wit:-those over forty years of age, for and during their lives; those under twelve until

they arrive arrive at the age of twenty-three; and those of all other ages until the 4th of fuly, 1876. The persons, or their legal representatives, who up to the moment of emancipation were owners of slaves hereby freed. shall, during the period for which the services of such freed men are reserved to them, have the same authority and control over the said freed men, for the purpose of receiving the possessions and services of the same, that are now beld by the master in respect of his slaves: Provided. however, that after the said 4th of July, 1870, no person so held to service shall be sold to non-residents, or removed from the State by authority of his late owner, or his legal representative.

SEC. 3. All claves hereafter brought into the State and not now belonging to citizens of the

State shall thereupon be free SEC. 4. All slaves removed by consent of heir owners to any seceded State after the paslage by such Siate of an act or ordinance of ecession, and thereafter brought into the State by their owners, shall thereupon be free. SEC. 5. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws to emancipate slaves with-

out the consent of their owners. Sec. 6. After the passage of this ordinance no slave in this State shall be subject to State,

sounty or municipal taxes. Governor Gamble announced the withdrawal of his resignation. He will, therefore, continue to serve as Governor until the election of his successor on the 18th of August, 1864. The convention then adjourned sine die.

THE RANK OF THE MAJOR GENERALS SETTLED. Washington, July 1 .- The question of rank between the major generals of the army has been decised by the board of officers, to which

it has been submitted, by determining the following order of precedence: Major Gen. M'Clellan, appointed May 14, 861, to take rank from same date.

Major Gen. Fremont, appointed July 1, to ank from May 14, 1861. Major Gen. Banks, appointed June 5, to take

rank from May 16, 1861. Major Gen. Dix, appointed June 14, to take rank from May 16, 1861.

Major Gen. Butler, appointed May 16, to take rank from May 16, 1861. The decision is upon two grounds:

First—That an appointment may be antedated by the President, as in General Fremont's case; and. Second-That the order in which the names stood in the list, when the appointments were sent into the Senate, determines the rank between Gens. Banks, Dix and Butler, without regard to the actual date or appointment by the President.

FROM BERMUDA-MR. VALLANDIGHAM ARRIVED THERE ON HIS WAY TO CANADA.

New York, July 1.—We have the Bermuda Royal Guzette of June 28. The rebel steamer Lady Davis arrived at St. Georges on the 22d, from Wilmington. She is reported to belong to the rebel government, and to have brought important dispatches from that government to the British govern-

There were twelve blockade runners at Wilmington on the 16th. Two of them left in company with the Lady Davis, which passed close to the blockading squadron on her way out of Wilmington. The Lady Davis was

formerly the Cornubia. The steamer Harriet Pinckney had arrived from England, and the Lord Clyde had cleared for Nassau.

The steamer Marion, from Nassau, bound to England, had called for coal, but not being able to get supplied she proceeded to Halifax. A line of steamers is about to be established between Bermuda and Liverpool.

Arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, June 18, schooner E. A. Willard, Conly, Bangor, The Guzette says :- Mr. Vallandigham, who has caused so much excitement in the Northern States, and who was banished to the Southern States for a stated period, arrived here in the Confederate steamer Lady Davis, from Wilmington, on Saturday last. It is reported

hat Mr. V. is on his way to Canada, and there

DIED.

to await coming events.

In Ph'ladelphia, on Thursday morning, July 3, Car-RIE T., wife of Samu. 1 H. Wallace, of Harrisburg. The funeral will take place en Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from residence of Dr. Gebhard, No. 816 Hace street, to proceed to Woodland Cemetery. jy3.4*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN' LINI-MENT has given universal satisfaction during the fourteen years it has been introduced into the United States. After being tried by millions, it has been proclaimed the pain destroyer of the world Pain cannot be where this liniment is applied. - If used as directed it cannot and never has failed in a single instance. For colds coughs and influenza, it can't be beat. One 25 cent bottle will cure all the above besides being useful in every family for sudden accidents, such as burns, cuts, scalds, insect stings, &c. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, and can be given to the oldest person or youngest child. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle Sold by all Druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt street, je4 d&wlm

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rapidity of its operation. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price \$1, \$1 50 and \$3 per box, according to Cristadoro's Hair Preservative

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WINDOW SHADES of linen, gilt-V berdered; and PAPER BLINDS of an endless variety of designs and ornaments; also, CURTAIN PIXTURES and TASSELS at very low prices. Call at Scheffer's Bookstore.

New Advertisements.

DOSTPONEMENT OF NIXON'S

UIRCUS.

In consequence of the disturbed state of the country the proposed visit of

NIXON'S CREMORNE CIRCUS

is postponed for the present.

Due notice will be given of a grand tour through the

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,) Harrisburg, June 30, 1863. SPECIAL ORDER, }

All persons, residents of the city of Harrisburg or vicinity, unattached to any military organization, to whom arms and ammunition 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 Peunsylvania. jy1.3t

ACKEREL!

MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in a'l sized packagesnew, and each package warranted. Just received, and for sale low by WM. DOCK Jr., & CO.

COMPANY—From Harrisburg to Baltimore
This long neglected line has passed into the hands of
the Infand Telegraph Gempiny, who are about erecting
opposition lines from Philadelphia to Pittsburg and from
Baltimore to Pittsburg, connecting at the various
points with the independent lines, now made from
Pootland to Washington and making from New York to
Buffalo, Chicago and Miiwaukie; also, from Pittsburg
to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and other western
cities and towns. These companies will extend their to Cincinnail, Louisville, St. Louis and other western cities and towns. These companies will extend their lines to the Pacific the coming year. By the American line mes-ages go direct to York, Gettysburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Portland and intermediate stations.

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

West Branch lines.

Office Pathiot and Union Building, Third street, between Market and Walnut, Harri-burg.

All husiness will be promptly attended to.
j-26-lwd A. J. BALDWIN, Manager.

BLOOD!

SORES: THEY CAUSE A DEPRAYED CONDITION OF THE VITAL FLUID,

R 090 T AND HERB JUICES
Is offered to the public as a positive cure. Banishes all impurities of the bleed and brings the system to a healthy action, cure those Spots, Tetters, Scales and Copper Colored Patches.

the poison.
FEMALES! FEMALES!
FEMALES!
In many affections with which numbers of Females suffer, the kOOT AND HERB JUICES is most happily adapted, in Ulcerated Uterus, in Whites, in bearing down, Falling of the Womb, Debility, and fer all com-

CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT,

W. KNOCHE'S MUSIC STORE. AT 93 MARKET ST.

CITY TAX!

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. WIL-

first day of July, 1863. By order of the Common Council.

THE BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE IS WHEELER & WILSON'S.

A general assortment of machinery and needles com

decived and for sale, wholesale and retail.

INDEPENDENCE ISLAND. Mesers, BECKER & FALK, Proprietors, announce to Meser, BECKER & Filk, Proprietors, announce to the citizens of Harrisburg that this cool and de lightfal Summer retreat is now open for visitors. Accommoda-tions will be furnished to purties and pic-ness at reason-able terms, a dancing platform having been erected for their special use. Season tickets for families, good for

their special use. Season riggets for lamines, good or one year, \$1.00

No improper characters admitted, and no intoxicated person will be permitted to visit the Island

A Ferry Roat plies const-ntly between the Island and the foot of Broad street, West Harrisburg. jel3-im

UST RECEIVED!

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMEN

ENGRAVINGS! STEEL PRINTS. AND HEADS,

SCENES, ADAPTED FOR GRECIAN OIL PAINTINGS, AT

AND

Wm. Knoche's Music Store. No. 93 Market street, Harrisburg.

For sale low, by je12 WEBSTER'S ARMY AND NAVY

PCCKET DICTIONARY. SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE

OMOKED SALMON.—A choice supply

THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

which produces

SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, SPOTS, TETTERS, SCALFS, BOILS, SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, ETC.

SAMARITAN'S

SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES.
The Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the mo ertain remedy ever prescribed. It removes every par-

plaints incident to the sex.

DO NOT DESPAIR.

Keep out of hospitals. Here is a cure in any case for \$5. Price \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5, with full directions. Sold by D. W. GROSS & CO. Sent by Express carefully packed by DESMOND & CO, jan6-ly Box 151 Phila. P. O.

THE LARGEST

DHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

U Notice is hereby given, that the Common SON, Esq. City Treasurer, on or before the

DAVID HARRIS, Harrisburg, June 8, 1863-td Cler Clerk.

NEW OFFICE, Market Square, next to Colder's Office. [Call and see them in operation.

MISS MARGARET HINEY
Will exhibit and sell them, and also do all arous f
machine sewing on these machines in the best manner.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
an18.6m

BLACKING!!—MASON'S "CHALLENGE BLACKING."—100 GROSS. ASSOTTED Size, just to

Feaches, Tomatoes, Lobster, Salmon, Oyrters, WM. DOCK, jr., & CO.

OF FINE

BASKETS! K L
ADIES TRAY...
MARKET,
SBHOUL,
PAPER,
KNISE,
CLOTHES,
ROUND,
CHILDREN'S,
CAKE,

WM. DOCK, jr., & Co

HAMS, DRIED BEEF, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, TONGUES, &c., for sale low, by WM. DOCK, JR., & C.