The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston,
Are our Agents for the PATRIOT AND UNION in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates*.

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 purpose of 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. M'Reynolds with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst.

NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

The Situation.

Those who live far from the scenes of war, have no conception of war. To them it is simply sound, while to us, who are under its very breath, it is emphatically sense. For many days past the extensive and fertile valley of the Cumberland has been the scene of sanguinary struggles between two immense conflicting armies of tried veterans in war, and every boom of the cannon, every sharp detonation of musketry has sent a thrill to the hearts of those upon the immediate borders of the strife which those who are out of reach of the sight and sound of the conflict cannot imagine.

We begin to-day—Sunday afternoon—to is, apparently, receding, and tidings are coming in of an encouraging nature.

Without being able to go into particulars, we may state generally that Gen. Meade has well managed the campaign, and has at this time got Gen. Lee into a position from which escape, *without* terrible loss, seems to be impossible.

It seems to us that this conflict in the valley, whether the result of strategy or necessity on the part of Gen. Lee, or those still higher in authority directing the movements of the Confederate armies, is "the beginning of the end" of the war. Looking at it in this light, bloody as has been the struggle, we hail it with joy, and look forward with renewed hopes and fervent desires for the dawning of that day which shall give us a peace based upon a restored Union and an unimpaired and overruling Constitution, securing liberty and equal rights to all.

Excepting the mad fanatics who have plunged us into this terrible war to carry out an unsound and impracticable idea, and the men who, through court favor, are plundering the nation, the universal voice of the people is for peace, unity and the old fraternal relations.

War longer pursued for African emancipation is sheer madness, because years of strife, of bloodshed and devastation cannot accomplish the object, nor is it desirable if it could be accomplished. The condition of the African is best as it was before this war between brethren of the same race and color commenced. The time may come—in God's own providence it will probably come—when that condition may be favorably changed, but no device, no plot or plan of man can change the decrees of Heaven or hasten the period by one moment. While the corpses of our countrymen, slain in battle, are thickly strown over fields almost within sight of our capital, for God and humanity's sake let us awake to serious reflections and sound ideas. Let us throw fanatics and fanaticism to the winds, and by judicious and christian measures end this strife which is destroying the life of the nation.

Having at length gained a military advantage over the rebellion; having, as we believe, Gen. Lee cooped and the Confederate administration paralyzed, let us be both just and generous, and while we press the war as vigorously as ever, let us hold out to the Southern people the olive branch, asking from them no other conditions than a return to the old order of things.

As we understand at this hour—five o'clock p. m. Sunday—Gen. Meade occupies a decidedly advantageous position on a line stretching from Hanover beyond Gettysburg towards Chambersburg. Rumor has it that the enemy are endeavoring to retreat in a north-westerly direction on the Cove Mountain road, perhaps intending to strike for Hancock or some other point in Maryland. But if the news we subjoin is true, and we believe it to be so, it will be only by something nearly like a miracle that any considerable portion of the rebel army can escape. Let us thank God and take courage, humbly imploring our Creator to give us wisdom in these trying times to use whatever of victory may be vouchsafed to us to the best advantage to the interests of the nation and the universal freedom of our distinctive race.

Up to this writing the following embraces all the news we have:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 3, 8.35 P. M.—The enemy opened at one o'clock p. m., with one hundred and fifty guns concentrated on our left and centre, and fought three hours.—He then assaulted our entire lines, and was handsomely repulsed, with a very severe loss in dead and wounded, and leaving 3,000 prisoners in our hands.

Brig. Gen. Armistead and many general officers were killed and captured.

The enemy left many dead and wounded in our hands. Our losses are considerable.

Maj. Gen. Hancock and Brig. Gen. Gibbons are wounded.

Gen. Meade pursued the enemy and found them in force on his left.

All is quiet now.

Our cavalry is doing great things and the army is in fine spirits.

HANOVER, July 4—5 p. m.—There has been no fighting up to this time to-day. Last evening we drove the enemy back to Gettysburg. Our lines this morning extend eight miles around Gettysburg; our batteries being on the hills looking on the town from the South. We occupy Round Top Ridge, commanding the Chambersburg turnpike, and have cut off all the lines of retreat. Our forces occupy the strongest possible position. A flank movement on our left is impossible.

At about 8 o'clock last night the Florida Brigade of General Longstreet's division, with a Brigadier General in command, advanced to within our lines and gave themselves up with their colors.

A bearer of dispatches from Jeff. Davis to Gen. Lee has been captured. The dispatches order Gen. Lee particularly to retreat on Richmond; he states the movement into Pennsylvania was totally against his wishes.

The following were among the officers killed and wounded in yesterday's engagement:

Col. Taylor, of the Bucktail regiment, a brother to Bayard Taylor.

Lieut. Col. Miles, of the same regiment.

Lieut. Metzer, of Philadelphia, is wounded.

Major Kenedy, of the 11th New Jersey regiment, was wounded in the knee.

We have captured at least eight thousand prisoners.

THE ENEMY'S PONTOON BRIDGE AT WILLIAMSPORT DESTOYED.

FREDERICK, Md., July 4th—9 p. m.

TO GEN. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

An expedition sent out by me has just returned, having entirely destroyed the enemy's pontoon bridge over the Potomac at Williamsport, capturing the guard, consisting of a lieutenant and thirteen men.

(Signed,) W. H. FRENCH, Maj. Gen.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—10 a. m.—The President announces to the country that the news from the Army of the Potomac up to 10 a. m., of the 3d, is such as to cover the army with the highest honor, to promise a great success to the cause of the Union, and to claim the condolence of all for the many gallant fallen; and that for this he especially desires that, on this day, He whose will, not ours, should ever be done, be everywhere remembered, and reverenced with the profoundest gratitude.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

STILL LATER—IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

The rumor is current on the streets, said to rest upon dispatches received by Gov. Curtin and Gen. Couch, that the army of Gen. Meade to-day captured 25,000 prisoners and 118 pieces of artillery. This, if true to the extent represented, would seem to settle the question as to the fate of the rebel army in the valley, and possibly as to the longer continuance of the war. We can only account for the capture of so many men and so much artillery on the supposition that they were out of ammunition or tired of the war. The rumor seems to be well founded, and we see no reason why we should not credit it. The fortune of war seems once more to be on our side, and, our rulers acting wisely, we may reasonably hope to see the conflict brought to a speedy conclusion.

HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK, P. M.—We have just heard officially that although there is no confirmation of the above rumor, yet it has been received in such form by the authorities as to render it nearly reliable. It has come in telegram from Baltimore, and this telegram is backed by intelligence from a respectable source in Cumberland county. We have reason, therefore, to believe it correct.

Results of the Invasion.

The invasion of the North by the rebel army, and the promptness with which the Democratic Governors of New York and New Jersey responded to the call of Pennsylvania—the patriotism displayed by Judge Woodward, Charles J. Biddle and other Democratic leaders in our own State—and the readiness with which the masses of all parties have rallied to the defense of our borders, should forever silence and put to shame the Abolition press of the country, which has for the past two years persistently denounced the Democratic party as "traitors," "copperheads" and "sympathizers with the rebellion." That the Democratic party are the true friends of the Union, has been demonstrated on every battle field since the war began. In civil life a further evidence is found in the messages of Democratic Governors, speeches of Democratic orators, and resolutions passed at Democratic conventions and mass meetings, all of which breathe devotion to the Union, and a firm determination to uphold the Constitution and the laws, against the combined assaults of the rebels in arms and the fanatics in power, who now misgovern the country, while the Unionism of the Abolition leaders has always been conditional. Banks was for letting the Union slide rather than fail to engraft his Abolition dogmas upon the republican constitutions and laws of free territories and incoming States. Greeley was for letting the cotton States go in order to be divorced from slavery. Abolitionists from Massachusetts have petitioned again and again for a dissolution of the Union, and her preachers and orators have advocated it in the pulpit and on the rostrum. Stevens, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the last House of Congress, high in the confidence of the administration, said he was tired of hearing about the Constitution as it is, that the Union should never be restored with his consent unless slavery was prohibited in the Constitution.

Recently a cabal of Abolitionists, who claimed to hold the destiny of the nation in their hands, sent Moncure D. Conway as their agent to Europe, who, in a letter to J. M. Mason, the Confederate Minister to England, offers to acknowledge the independence of the South, providing they will gradually abolish slavery.

We might multiply these evidences if further evidence were wanting to show that the party now in power are not in favor of the restoration of the Union, but are waging this cruel and unnatural war for the single purpose of abolishing slavery. For this these fanatics are willing to sacrifice not only millions of men and money, but our national honor. Failing to work out their ends through a devastating war, they are ready to assent to a dishonorable peace and a dissolution of the Union. Yet these hypocrites profess a devotion to the Union they are working to destroy, and pretend to be in favor of our Constitution and laws, which they have trampled under foot.

We do not expect that this invasion, nor the readiness and enthusiasm with which Democrats rushed to arms, to repel the invaders, will change the course of the Abolition press, or that the administration at Washington will learn wisdom from its teachings, because those who, with perfect knowledge of the truth, persist in falsehood, and continue in error, are beyond the possibility of reformation; but we do expect it will open the eyes of the people to their falseness and imbecility. We do expect that after the occurrence of so great a calamity the people will begin to reflect that under Democratic rule our country was peaceful, prosperous and happy, and that returning again to the line of safe precedents, they will place the power in the hands of the great Democratic party, who are the exponents of the will of the people, and the only party capable of preserving our republican institutions and conducting our government in accordance with the design of our patriot fathers who founded it. We expect that it will teach our sanguinary Abolitionists, who cry out for extermination, devastation and destruction in the South, that the poisoned chalice may be returned to their own lips, and that counseled by their fears they will be satisfied to have the war conducted upon the plain principles of christianity and civilization.—We do expect that the people of Pennsylvania will see clearly that the invasion, if not connived at by the party in power, was at least their fault.

From all the news we can gather, and from every indication that reaches us, it seems that General Meade has beaten Gen. Lee at every point and forced him into a position from which he cannot escape without heavy loss. This is a glorious result, but let us look for a moment at the lesson it teaches. If Lee has ventured into Pennsylvania with only a portion of his forces it may be attributed to the falsehoods of the Abolition press; which has for the past three years reiterated the lie that the Democrats are sympathizers with the rebellion and ready to aid the invaders.

These falsehoods may have imposed upon Lee and induced him to venture within our borders with an inadequate force. If, on the other hand, he has his whole army around him and is now mastered by Meade, is it not evident that the same army, if properly handled, could have readily prevented the invasion? We may, therefore, clearly charge the great calamity with which we have been visited upon the falsehood and fanaticism of the party press, or the want of foresight and imbecility of the powers at Washington.

The Militia.

We understand that the militia who have gone forward in formidable numbers under General Smith have formed a junction with Sedgwick's corps, and are now holding Holly Spring Gap, a point on the Baltimore turnpike, six or eight miles south of Carlisle. The resoforces at Carlisle, and the defeat of General Fitz Hugh Lee at that point, gives assurance that the militia, under the able command of General Smith, will render to General Meade important and efficient service in driving the rebel invaders from our soil.

In a few days more the rebel plunderers will be entirely swept from our teeming valleys, giving our farmers an opportunity to return to their homes in time to safely harvest their now ripening crops.

This is the second time that the rebel Gen. Lee has attempted to invade Pennsylvania, but from every indication at this hour, he is being so severely punished for his temerity, that he will not be likely ever to hazard another experiment in this direction.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY THE MAILS.

FROM VICKSBURG.

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 1, 1863.—Official advices from the army of General Grant to the 28th of June, furnish the following particulars:—

The rebel garrison at Vicksburg is very active.

The rebels are making a desperate resistance to the progress of the siege, with the hope that relief will soon reach them.

Additional rebel reinforcements are said to be on the way from General Bragg to General Johnson, and the latter is perfecting arrangements to attack General Grant's rear.

Generals Price, Marmaduke and Kirby Smith are combining to get some point on the banks of the Mississippi, and will probably make an attempt to take Milliken's Bend and stop navigation.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, June 29, 1863.—A gentleman from the front reports everything *in statu quo*. Operations continue against the rebel works, but the firing is better than that two days ago. The rebels still dispute our hold on Fort Hill.

Col. Melancthon Smith died of his wounds yesterday. Colonel Hanesible was mortally wounded by a grenade while entering the fort.

Gen. Johnson's advance is said to be a few miles from our outer pickets; but only a show of force is expected. Nothing can be more desirable than a real attack, as everything is prepared.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The *Republican* of this afternoon says the government has a dispatch, dated Vicksburg, June 27, stating that the siege was progressing finely. No mention is made of rebels in Grant's rear.

MEMPHIS, July 1.—Everything is quiet in this section.

Gen. Hurlbut is watching the movements of the rebels in the country adjacent to and south of his lines.

The weather is extremely hot.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG—THE FIGHT ON THURSDAY.

BATTLE FIELD SOUTH OF GETTYSBURG, July 2—Midnight.—For seven hours without cessation the Army of the Potomac has been tried by the fire. It has suffered terribly, but has beaten the enemy in the hardest fight it has yet seen.

General Meade, once fully aware of the enemy's whereabouts, determined to take his own time and mass his forces properly before fighting the great battle, and in that view did not assume an offensive attitude, but merely occupied a position and watched the enemy.—Meanwhile corps by corps our forces came up, until by noon to-day we had on the field the whole force with which we fought this battle.

But the enemy had other ideas as to the time when the battle should take place, and this afternoon some extensive movements towards our left were discovered, and General Sickles was ordered to advance his whole corps, and was engaged from three till five p. m., and behaved admirably. Though driven back once, it was rallied by the General in person, and went on again, giving and receiving a very heavy fire.

Soon after five o'clock the Fifth corps went into action on the left of the Third corps. At that time, as for three hours previously, the cannonading was very heavy. Besides the guns in batteries regularly attached to different corps, we had on the field many batteries of the reserve artillery, posted on eminences at different points in the field, and these, with our guns on Cemetery Hill, thundered tremendously. Rebel batteries were also at work in every direction, and as our lines form nearly a circle, shells from the rebel batteries on both our flanks exploded near the centre of our position continually, and made it a hot place.

But, as usual, the fighting at close quarters, and the musketry fire were infinitely the most destructive, and this continued along our left for four hours. About seven p. m., one of those magcificent charges of infantry, so much favored in the rebel tactics, was made by the divisions of McLaws and Anderson. This advance was made by about fifteen thousand men, formed in columns of divisions, and was directed against our extreme left. Both columns, after they had almost grasped the victory, were repulsed by the Fifth corps.

After this terrible fight on our left, and while all were glad enough that the day was over, a sharp musketry fire suddenly broke out on our right, at a point that had been held by the Twelfth corps; but the greater part of the Twelfth had been withdrawn, and the place was held by General Green's brigade, which almost alone repulsed the night attack.

Every one is exhausted, and there is great misery for want of water.

FROM LOUISIANA—CAPTURE OF BRASHEAR CITY BY THE REBELS.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, writing from New Orleans, under date of June 26, says:

I am sorry I am so circumstanced, in consequence of our having been cut off from all communication with Brashear City, that I am not able to give you the full particulars of the capture of that important place by the rebels. From refugees who arrived in camp to-day I learn the following details: On Tuesday last, at 4 o'clock a. m., not unexpectedly, as it is stated, a small force of rebels made their appearance at Berwick City, immediately opposite Brashear City, and opened fire on our encampment at that place from two small pieces of artillery. The attention of our gunners at Fort Buchanan was drawn to them, and after a few shots they were apparently dispersed. This, it appears, was a ruse on the part of the enemy; for scarcely had our soldiers been placed in position to resist any advance of the rebels from that place when they were suddenly surprised by a large force of the enemy, which had during the night crossed Lake Palourde, and come up in their rear. The rebels entered the town, and our men surrendered, I am very credibly informed, without making any very determined resistance. Our loss on this occasion was very nearly 1,000 men, including a camp of about 600 convalescent soldiers.—But this was not the worst part of the business. The rebels by the capture of our force, gained possession of Fort Buchanan and Fort Schene, and another smaller earthwork further down the Bay. On these fortifications were mounted eighteen or twenty guns of heavy calibre, several of which were the finest rifled pieces we had in this department.

Some of the pieces we lost were those recently taken from Camp Parapet, others raised from the steamer Hinsman, that sank in the bay last March. Altogether this is one of the severest blows the rebels have dealt us in this part of the country. In military circles Brashear City is considered a place of great importance The fortifications at this point commanded Berwick Bay, the Atchafalaya and, in fact, all navigation from the Gulf to the Attakapas country. The rebel force we encountered was under command of Magruder, and is variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand. The rebels in taking Brashear City captured quite an amount of quartermaster and commissary stores, as well as considerable ammunition.—The enemy also came into possession of the personal baggage of many of our officers and men who had left Brashear City in their rapid march to Opelousas, Alexandria and Port Hudson.

CHARLOTTE CORDAY.

We extract the following concerning the ill-fated Charlotte Corday, from Michelet's "Women of the French Revolution:"

After her condemnation she requested the painter might be called, whom, during her trial, she remarked as studying her features. She sat to him, on condition that he promised to send a copy of her portrait to her family.

In about an hour and a half the executioner entered with the scissors and red chemise. Charlotte could not repress a slight shudder, and said, involuntarily, "What! already?" She soon, however, bec me calm, and taking the scissors, cut a beautiful tress of blonde hair, and presenting it to the artist, said—"Sir, I have this to offer you; keep it in memory of me."

She arrived at the place of execution, her face illuminated, almost transfigured, in the light of the setting sun. It is said, that, at first view of the knife she turned slightly pale, but her color came again, and she mounted the scaffold with a firm step. The young maiden modestly prevented the executioner from uncovering her neck, and advanced of her own accord the preparations for death. At the moment the head was severed, a coarse carpenter seized it roughly, showing it to the people, and with brutal ferocity struck the lovely face. A shudder of horror ran through the crowd, and it is stated that the cheek of the poor victim flushed at the insult. The man was imprisoned. The intrepidity of this charming young girl gave to death almost an attraction. More than one considered it a happiness to follow her into the great unknown.

In the only portrait which remains of Charlotte, painted a few moments before death, we remark the extreme softness of the expression. The face is that of a young Normade, a madonna countenance, colored with the delicate tints of the apple-blossom. She appears much younger than her age, (twenty-five.) In this tragic picture she appears infinitely sensible, serious, reasonable, like her Norman countrywomen. She is almost like a painting child: her lips seem to move; one fancies they utter the last words she wrote to her father; "Pardon me, papa." The painter has left to mankind a despair, an eternal regret. None can behold this portrait without exclaiming: "Oh, why was I born so late? how I should have loved her!"

Her counsel, Chaveau Lagarde, says: "Her features may be depicted, her words reproduced, but art is powerless to paint the soul breathing from her face." Her replies might have served as dialogues for Cornielle:

"Who inspired you with so mush hatred?"

"I required none from others, my own was sufficient."

"This act must have been suggested to you?"

"We execute badly that which we conceive not ourselves."

"What did you hate in him?"

"His crimes."

"What mean you?"

"The ravages of France."

"What did you hope for, by killing him?"

"To bring back peace to my country."

"Do you think you have killed all the Marats?"

"Him dead, the others, perhaps, may be frightened."

"Since when did you form this design?"

"Since the arrest of the representatives of the people."

Her accusation having been read, the President asked if she would make reply.

"Nothing, except that I have succeeded."

The scene of the murder is thus drawn:

"Marat was in a bath, covered with a soiled sheet, and writing on a board; his head, shoulders and right arm being alone visible. The greasy hair, bound in a towel, the yellow skin, the wiry arms, the wide mouth, scarcely proclaimed the creature a man. He asked the young girl the names of the deputies, refugees at Caen. She named them. 'Good,' said he; 'in eight days they shall suffer the guillotine.' These words lent to Charlotte additional strength; she drew from her bosom the knife, and plunged it up to the hilt in the heart of Marat. The perpendicular blow was too sure, a river of blood flowed from the wound. '*Ah! moi! ma chere amie,*' were all the words he could utter, when he expired."

PERSONAL.

A. T. STEWART, Esq., the merchant prince of New York, has made a regal donation to the poor of Ireland, (says the New Bedford *Mercury*) The ship Mary Edson, Captain Nickerson, which sailed from New York on the seventeenth day of May, was chartered by Mr. Stewart for six thousand dollars for the round trip. Her cargo of corn and provisions cost twenty thousand dollars; and she is to bring back, free of cost to them, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men and women, between the ages of eighteen and thirty years, who may desire to seek a new home here. We know of no instance where one individual has done an act of charity so like the munificence of royalty. His contribution of ten thousand dollars, at the outbreak of the rebellion, in aid of the government, and his gift of a like amount for the relief of the starving operatives of England are well known. But this last benefaction, quietly performed, deserves the highest praise.

A LADY of Pennsylvania recently wrote to General Hooker, asking his permission to name her boy General Joseph Hooker L——n. The letter stated that the writer has two sons in a Pennsylvania regiment, and is willing to send two more when they are needed. Col. Sweitzer, of the sixty-second regiment, sent the letter to General Hooker, endorsing its statement, and requesting him to grant the lady's prayer. The request was, of course, granted, and Mrs. L—— is as happy as a fond mother can possibly be. ["A rose," &c.; but "there's no accounting for taste," as another poor woman once said, when she took to kissing her cow.]

GENERAL FREMONT has been elected President of the Pacific Railroad, eastern division. This is the line projected to run from the Missouri river to the one hundredth parallel.—This company was first organized under the title of the "Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company," and has recently changed hands. [In the Western wilds the "Pathfinder" would be out of mischief so far as the public interest is concerned: the best place for him, and for the country.]

THE Rev. Julius H. Ward, of Yantic, Connecticut, being now actively engaged upon the life of the poet Percival, (his papers having been confided to him for that purpose,) would be happy to communicate with any persons in possession of interesting facts or documents which might assist him in his work.

PARAN STEVENS, Esq., known as the "hotel king," sailed last week for Europe. The Boston *Transcript* says, "his health has become somewhat impaired by too close application to business, and his many friends hope that a few months' respite abroad will completely restore it."

PROFESSOR LONGFELLOW has been in Washington several days, watching over the sick-bed of his brave son, who several months ago left home to enlist in a Western cavalry regiment, and who is now suffering from chills and fever contracted on the Rappahannock.

THE Springfield *Republican* says that the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, of Amherst College, the eminent geologist, is very ill, and not expected to live. He has been in failing health for some years, and the recent death of his wife has greatly affected him.

MAJOR JAMES BURNS, SR., died in Bedford county, on the 17th ultimo., aged one hundred and three years. He was with Washington at Valley Forge, and participated in the battle of Brandywine

DUNCAN M'RAE, ex-United States Consul, is in Paris, attempting another rebel loan.—Rothschild was applied to, but, under Belmont's advice, very politely refused.

THE venerable Lewis Cass, who has been spending some months with his son-in-law, in Newport, Rhode Island, has returned to Detroit.

THE Legislature of Missouri has voted three thousand dollars for a portrait of the late Gen. Lyon, to be placed in the State capitol.

THE Boston *Traveller* says that Gen. Fremont will certainly attend the Union Convention at Concord, New Hampshire.

GENERAL EWELL, who succeeds Stonewall Jackson, has but one leg, and is strapped on his horse while on the field.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT 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 New York.

To Horse Owners.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure*. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

See advertisement ap20 eow d&w

New Advertisements.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made at the next annual session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for a renewal of the charter of the HARRISBURG BANK, with its present name and style, location, privileges, and capital of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. W. WEIR, Cashier.
je30-dtml.

WINDOW SHADES of linen, gilt-berdered; and PAPER BLINDS of an endless variety of designs and ornaments; also, CURTAIN FIXTURES and TASSELS at very low prices. Call at

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BROOMS, BRUSHES, TUBS AND BASKETS of all descriptions, qualities and prices, for sale by WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

SMOKED SALMON.—A choice supply for sale by WM. DOCK, jr., & Co.

SOLDIER'S CAMP COMPANION.—A very convenient Writing Desk; also, Portfolios, Memorandum Books, Portmonnaies, &c., at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE

LOOKING GLASSES.—A Splendid Assortment of New Looking Glasses, just received, at W. KNOCHE'S Music Store, 93 Market street, where they will be sold cheap. Call and examine. mr18

BRANT'S HALL.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!

Commencing Monday, July 6, 1863.

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MOVING PANORAMA

OF THE

SOUTHERN REBELLION,

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

With Men and Horses Life-Size.

The largest and most popular exhibition ever before the American public. Commenced at the first breaking out of the Rebellion it has been in steady progress down to the present time. Every Scene sketched upon the spot and painted with scrupulous fidelity by a corps of celebrated Artists

It shows every event of importance from the Bombardment of Sumter through a space of more than two years of hostilities to the last grand Battle, profuse with dioramic effects, entirely new and on a scale of magnificence never before attempted. The fire and smoke of the advancing host is seen, the thunder of cannon and the din of battle fall upon the ears of the audience, and the fearful work of carnage and death is presented with a distinctness making reality, so that the audience can readily imagine themselves actual spectators of the sublime and stirring scenes represented.

Doors open at seven. Panorama commences moving at eight o'clock.

TICKETS 25 CENTS.....CHILDREN 15 CENTS.

je25-tf Front seats reserved for ladies.

POSTPONEMENT OF NIXON'S CIRCUS.

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 country. jy3-2t

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. jy1-3t

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.

THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY—From Harrisburg to Baltimore

This long neglected line has passed into the hands of the Inland Telegraph Company, who are about erecting opposition lines from Philadelphia to Pittsburg and from Baltimore to Pittsburg, connecting at the various points with the independent lines, now made from Portland to Washington, and making from New York to Buffalo, Chicago and Milwaukie; also, from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, 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 messages go direct to York, Gettysburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Portland and intermediate stations

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

Office PATRIOT AND UNION Building, Third street, between Market and Walnut, Harrisburg.

All business will be promptly attended to.

je26-1wd A. J. BALDWIN, Manager.

BLOOD! BLOOD!

SORES: THEIR CAUSE A DEPRAVED CONDITION OF THE VITAL FLUID,

which produces

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

SAMARITAN'S

ROOT AND HERB JUICES

Is offered to the public as a positive cure. Banishes all impurities of the blood and brings the system to a healthy action, cure those Spots, Tetters, Scales and Copper Colored Patches.

SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Samaritan's 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 numbers of Females suffer, the ROOT AND HERB 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. 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.,
jan6-1y Box 151 Phila. P. O.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

THE LARGEST

AND

CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT,

AT

W. KNOCHE'S MUSIC STORE,

AT 93 MARKET ST.

no26-tf

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 HINEY

Will exhibit and sell them, and also do all kinds of machine sewing on these machines in the best manner. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

ap13-6m

BLACKING!!—MASON'S "CHALLENGE BLACKING."—100 Gross, assorted size, just received and for sale, *wholesale and retail*.

dec1 WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

INDEPENDENCE ISLAND.

Messrs. BECKER & FALK, Proprietors, announce to the citizens of Harrisburg that this cool and delightful Summer retreat is now open for visitors Accommodations will be furnished to parties and pic-nics at reasonable terms, a dancing platform having been erected for their special use. Season tickets for families, good for one year, $1.00

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

A Ferry Boat plies constantly between the Island and the foot of Broad street, West Harrisburg. je13-1m

HERMETICALLY SEALED Peaches, Tomatoes, Lobster, Salmon, Oysters, Spiced Oysters, for sale by WM. DOCK, jr., & CO.

JUST RECEIVED!

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMEN

OF FINE

STEEL ENGRAVINGS!

PRINTS, AND HEADS,

AND

SCENES, ADAPTED FOR GRECIAN

OIL PAINTINGS, AT

Wm. Knoche's Music Store.

No. 93 Market street, Harrisburg.

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