people, and the people lost the king, because they beheaded him. I cannot help thinking that Mr. Seward had that transaction before him when he said to Lord Lyons, on the 14th of September, 1861: "My lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand and order the arrest of a citizen of Ohio." He did it. (Laughter.) "I can touch the bell again and order the arrest of a citizen of New York." He cannot do it (Tremendous and continued applause. A voice: "Three cheers for Gov. Seymour; he cannot do it," given enthusiastically.) "Can the Queen of England in her dominions do as much?" She cannot do it. The English people love the royal lady that now occupies the throne of England, and they are a loyal people; but in spite of their loyalty she dare not attempt it, and they would not let her. Ah! that little bell! I think I hear it tinkling still, and the sound becoming louder and louder, until it begins to boom along and grows into a tocsin, at the sound of which the citizens of America shall awake and secure their liberties forever. (Tremendous applause.) In reference to the question of the possibility of peace in the immediate present, Mr. O'Gorman said some perhaps know, that as far as I am concerned I have condemned this war, that I deplore it, that I consider it a reckless waste of heroic blood. (Applause.) I have lifted up my poor voice for peace when I thought peace possible, and I believe that from time to time, during the last two years of war, an honorable peace, an honorable reconciliation, an honorable compromise would have been possible. But now that the war is in its agony; now that we are in the grip and struggle of the fight; now that the enemy is upon the soil of a neighboring State, I say nothing of peace now When the struggle is over, then will my voice come out again for reconciliation, for compromise. But all that I can say now is, God defend the right.

The Patriot & Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 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Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.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.

Each day the situation assumes a new shape. If we may credit the news we have it is better to-day than it was yesterday, and it was better yesterday than it was the day before. Now if things keep on in this improving way, it does not require any very nice mathematical calculation to show that we must soon be "out of the woods," traveling on a plain, straight macadamized road to peace and a restored Union. For this we should fervently thank God and the skill and bravery of the Army of the Potomac.

We mean to enter into no superfluous speculations, to offer no gratuitous remarks upon an occasion at once so solemn and so joyous, if we may be permitted the use of what appears to be and yet is not a solecism.

The occasion is solemn, because we have reached the crisis of the war which has so distressed the whole nation, and it is joyous because the crisis appears to be favorable to a restoration of peace, if the authorities on both sides, who have the direction of public affairs, are not entirely demented.

This miserable war has shown as well the great military resources of the whole country as the bravery of the people of the different geographical sections of the country. It has shown that the North as well as the South, the East as well as the West, is filled with a population who will fight, and fight well, when they believe the occasion requires it to be done.—We know each other now. The knowledge has been obtained at a great expense of blood and treasure, but it is invaluable, and will probably preserve the peace of the country for a full century—so that although thousands of hearths are desolate, whole provinces laid waste, and the country brought to the verge of bankruptcy, the price paid may not, after all, be too exorbitant for the experience gained. Let us hope that this may be so, and that, henceforward, wisdom, virtue, patriotism and statesmanship may hold the helm and direct the ship of State.

We subjoin the latest intelligence we have, as well from the Army of the Potomac, operating almost in our immediate presence, as from the more remote theatres of war. It will be seen that Vicksburg has capitulated, and we may hope, although we have no late intelligence from that quarter, that Gen. Banks has been as successful at Port Hudson as Grant has been at the stronghold of the Mississippi and Meade in the Valley of the Cumberland.

The news which we publish in another column, from the New York *Herald*, of the attempt of Vice President Stephens and Commissioner Ould, of the Confederate Government, to communicate personally with the Washington administration, if true is highly important, and we cannot understand why the Cabinet in council should have refused to receive them—A few days will probably explain all, and we can afford patiently to await the development.

The following is the substance of all the news we have:

The New York *World* of yesterday has the following, in addition to which we only add the report that Lee has crossed the Potomac with a considerable number of his forces.

We have so far seen nothing to corroborate the newspaper stories of the utter rout of Lee's army. The simple fact seems to be that, like Burnside at Fredericksburg, he hurled his army upon masses of artillery and infantry, and was repulsed, not only once but several times. Our army made no attack upon the rebels, but barely attempted to hold its ground, which it succeeded in doing, and in addition by the close of Friday evening held the best part of the battle field. Of course their failure to defeat the Army of the Potomac was a cruel disappointment to the rebels, as it put a stop to their schemes of invasion, and they were compelled to retreat to save their communications, menaced as the latter were by the forces of Gen French and Gen. Couch. But there is no reliable evidence as yet that the retreat was disorderly, though it was probably hurried to gain time. And here it may be well perhaps to state why Lee fought these three days' battles. Clearly, then, it was to prevent the junction of Meade's and Couch's forces. It will be remembered that when Reynolds was attacked on Wednesday last he was marching from Gettysburg to Carlisle, to which point General Couch had pushed his advance guard under General Smith. Longstreet and Hill, to prevent the junction and keep the armies apart, fell upon the First and Eleventh corps and drove them back. Taking advantage of this success for him and reverse for us, Lee determined to attack and defeat, if possible, Meade's whole army. He saw he had no time to spare with Couch within a two days' march of his rear and Gen. French hanging upon his other flank. Hence the desperate assault of Thursday afternoon and the furious fighting of Friday morning. Hence, also, the retreat of Friday night when his assault failed. This was to save his communications.

Lee's army retreated, we have reason to believe, in tolerably good order. We do not hear of his losing guns, though he did prisoners, straggl[illegible], and some of the trains he could not take away with him. When last heard from he was at Williamsport, and it was feared at Washington that he would succeed in getting across the Potomac notwithstanding the height of the stream. Gen. Meade was in pursuit by way of Frederick, and Gen. Couch was coming down the Cumberland valley. Should Lee be overtaken it would go hard with him, as he must be short of ammunition, but we would not be at all surprised if he got with what was left of his army across to the Virginia shore.—To speculate upon the loss of Lee's army is decidedly premature.

SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The brief telegram from Admiral Porter to the Secretary of the Navy, announcing the surrender of Vicksburg on the 4th of July, was received a few minutes of one o'clock. The news spread with astonishing rapidity throughout the city, exciting the most marked and expressive enthusiasm. The intelligence was at once communicated to the President by Secretary Welles in person.

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
FLAG SHIP BLACK HAWK, VICKSBURG, July 4.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that Vicksburg has surrendered to the United States forces on this, the Fourth of July.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) D. D. PORTER,
Acting Rear Admiral.

CAIRO, July 7.—The dispatch boat has just arrived here from Vicksburg. She left at ten o'clock on Sunday morning. The passengers announce that Gen. Pemberton sent in a flag of truce on the morning of 4th of July, and offered to surrender if his men were allowed to march out. Gen. Grant is reported to have replied that no men should leave except as prisoners of war. Gen. Pemberton then, after a consultation with his commanders, unconditionally surrendered.

This news is perfectly reliable.

A movement commenced among the forces of General Dix at White House, Va., on the 1st inst., General Keyes, with a part of the army proceeding directly toward Richmond, while General Getty's brigade went up the Pamunkey. The latter was expected to join General Keyes, after having destroyed the remaining bridge on the South Anna river. Gen. Keyes came up with a force of rebels, six miles inland, which retreated before him.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of July 4, says: "The Yankees are making a raid into Eastern Tennessee. A strong force was at Zequatchie Valley on the 2d inst. There has been no communication with Knoxville or Loudon Bridge since. It is believed that important movements of Bragg's and Rosecrans' armies are in progress. No particulars have been received."

Hon. C. L Vallandigham arrived at Halifax on Sunday. It is expected that he will proceed to the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, where he will remain for the present.

9 O'CLOCK P. M.—We have come to the conclusion that we know nothing at all about the position of the conflicting armies between the Susquehanna and the Potomac. At four o'clock we felt sanguine that everything was favorable—but rumor presses upon rumor, and at this hour we are as absolute know-nothings as ever existed. It is now said that Lee has fortified Newman's Gap, in the South Mountain—that portions of his army are still prowling in the neighborhoods of Gettysburg and Chambersburg, and that, in fact, the battle is as much undecided as it was on Friday evening.

Fourth of July Speech of Gov. Horatio Seymour, of New York.

This sound and eloquent speech is printed on our first page. We invite attention to it, because it deserves attention. It is a complete exposition of Democratic views. It shows the madness of the ruling power in precipitating this war against the wise counsellings and solemn warnings of the Democratic party, and points out the pathway to union in the north, to peace on an honorable basis, to a restored Union and fraternal relations. At this time the man who will not soberly read and solemnly reflect upon the subject matter of a speech like this, delivered by an eminent citizen upon a great occasion, is unworthy American citizenship, and fit only to belong to the crowd of fools and fanatics who, having brought the country to the verge of ruin, are striving to complete the destruction by hurling it over the precipice.

Horatio Seymour is no ordinary man. He is, in fact, a great man—and just now a great man is a curiosity who ought to be studied by the whole country and exalted in political power by universal consent.

It is time that the people should throw off the reign of apes and donkeys, of plodding fools and plotting knaves, and try once more the utility of statesmanship and patriotism in directing the administration of the government

We invite attention—the attention of all citizens who value the privileges guarantied by our Constitution and the inherent rights which it respects—to the able speech of Gov. Seymour.

VERY IMPORTANT.

SPECIAL REBEL MISSION TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

MEETING OF THE CABINET ON THE SUBJECT.

Special to the N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The following facts have been obtained from a source which guarantees their correctness, and the statement may be relied upon as strictly true:

On Saturday, the 4th inst. the rebel gunboat Dragon came down the James river with a flag of truce. Acting Rear Admiral Lee sent up an officer to meet it, when it was ascertained that Alexander H. Stephens and Commissioner Ould were on board. They represented that they were the bearers of an important letter from Jefferson Davis, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, to Abraham Lincoln, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and requested permission to proceed to Washington in the Dragon and present the letter to President Lincoln in person. They declined to reveal anything further in relation to their mission than is above stated.

Admiral Lee, of course, had no authority to grant their request, and they consented to wait until he could communicate with Washington and receive instructions in regard to the matter. He accordingly telegraphed the facts and requested instructions. This morning a special Cabinet meeting was called to consider the matter. The granting of the request involved many delicate and important questions, as such a proceeding might be construed into an acknowledgment of the nationality of the pretended Confederate government; and, after all, the matter might be some comparatively unimportant affair, such as the employment of negro troops, &c.

No decision was arrived at, and the Cabinet meeting was accordingly adjourned until to-morrow, and Admiral Lee was instructed to ascertain if possible the object of the mission.

In the meantime, however, the tug containing the rebel ambassadors had turned about and steamed up the river, without any parting salutation or explanation, and thus ended the mission.

A gentleman just arrived from Richmond, who left the day before yesterday, says great consternation prevails there. The defences are occupied chiefly by armed citizens, and fears are entertained that Lee will be cut off and Richmond captured before an army can be concentrated there.

WASHINGTON, July 6—Evening.—In reference to the application of Mr. Alexander H. Stephens and Commissioner Ould, to be permitted to proceed to Washington in the rebel gunboat Dragon, to present in person a letter from Jeff. Davis to President Lincoln, it was decided to-day that the application could not be granted, and Admiral Lee was instructed to notify them that, should the application be renewed, the ordinary channels would suffice for the transmission of any communications they might desire to make

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY POWERS.

From the New York Evening Post of July 2d.

General Pope has addressed a letter to the Governor of Wisconsin, in which he defines briefly and lucidly the place and duty of the military authorities in the enforcement of the laws. Governor Salomon wrote, in relation to the execution of the conscription act in that State, and the resistance which it was feared would be made in certain parts of the State, that, "in my judgment, the military power should not be employed in the enforcement of any law in the first instance, but it should be left to the ordinary civil officers and tribunals to see to its execution, unless it should clearly appear that the latter are unwilling or unable to do so." In this view General Pope, who commands the Department of the Northwest, heartily concurs. He writes:

"I fully agree with you that military force should not be employed within the loyal States, in the execution of this or any other law, until all the means for its enforcement usual in times past have been exhausted. * * *

"The habit of resorting to military force in every trifling case of opposition or resistance to the laws is becoming so common as to excite in the minds of judicious men very serious alarm. Such a practice entirely supplants the civil authority, sets aside time-honored means for the enforcement of the laws in this country, destroys in the citizen that feeling of personal interest in their execution through which alone we have maintained popular government, and prepares the public mind for complete abdication of civil rule. It is impossible to believe that citizens of this country, except under the immediate influence of excitement, can be willing to trust the enforcement of civil law to military force, and thus to surrender the very highest privilege and duty of American citizens. Such a course would inevitably lead, if persisted in, to the complete dominion of the military, and the final overthrow of free institutions.

"This practice tends also naturally to weaken in the soldier that reverence for the civil law, and that respect for the civil authorities, with which he entered the military service, which he still earnestly cherishes, and upon which alone we must rely for the quiet disbanding of of our great armies, and the return of the soldier to his home an orderly, law-abiding citizen. Every dictate of wisdom and of patriotism should teach us to discourage, both by act and word, anything that might possibly tend to impair in the mind of the soldier his feelings as a citizen.

"I therefore hope that all well-disposed citizens of this State will, after short reflection, understand the imperative necessity of exercising their right, through the civil tribunals, to enforce every law of the United States, however much they may have been opposed to its enactment.

"Whilst, therefore, my duty to the Government requires me to furnish whatever military aid is necessary to enforce the conscription law throughout this department, in strict accordance with its terms, I shall only employ military force for that purpose after every resource of the civil authority has been used without success."

General Pope reasons soundly and like an intelligent and liberty-loving American. De Tocqueville noticed, as one of the most remarkable phenomena which attracted his attention during his travels in this country, the universal respect of Americans for law. The laws are observed, he wrote, because every citizen feels his interest to lie in their observance. Soldiers are unnecessary to enforce them because the citizens are ready to assist the civil authorities chosen by themselves.—Let us retain this honorable distinction. It is the one feature of American society which makes us the superiors of European nations; this single result justifies liberty and popular government.

The American people do right to be jealous of the interference of the military power.—Their sentiments on this point arise from a conviction, honorable to them, that, except where open rebellion or insurrection obtains and temporarily overthrows civil government, the people are always willing enough and strong enough to aid the civil authorities to enforce the laws; and General Pope says, properly, that if we should once accustom ourselves to call on the military power for help at every turn in our affairs a serious blow would be struck at that self dependence and respect for law which is the foundation of our liberties and which alone can make them endure. We should presently glide into that attitude of chronic opposition to law and to the civil government which is the fault of so many European nations.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY THE MAILS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Our whole army is in motion, and the highest hopes are entertained that but a small portion of Lee's army will be able to reach Virginia.

BALTIMORE, July 7—8,000 prisoners have already reached here. Gen. Schenck has orders to receive 20,000 more, already captured.

The road along the line the rebels retreated was strewn with wagons, cannon, small arms, and camp equipage, abandoned by the enemy.

The rebels unhitched the horses and mules from their loads and stores, and mounting them pushed for the river.

Gen. Couch has formed a junction with Gen. Meade, and the fresh militia are slaughtering and capturing the gray backs by regiments and brigades.

Not one-tenth of Lee's army can possibly get back to Virginia. It is not a defeat for Lee, but it is a total rout.

The following bulletin has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Friday night, July 3.

The enemy commenced to retreat rapidly towards Greencastle and Hagerstown. General Meade following rapidly in pursuit, the entire cavalry force pressing on their rear.

Up to 12 o'clock, m., on Saturday many thousands of prisoners had been captured and sent to the rear, with a large number of cannons.

The route of the enemy is most complete and disastrous.

General French will intercept his flying column, and Maryland as well as Pennsylvania will be rid of the invaders.

GETTYSBURG, July 6—The report from the front is very cheering. Our cavalry supported by infantry, is close upon the heels of the enemy, and important results are likely to occur before night.

A dispatch from Gen. Gregg of this morning reports that the rebels, instead of going to Chambersburg, are pushing to Greencastle. The roads are very heavy and the rebel trains are stuck in the mud, and the enemy are abandoning all their wounded on their retreat.

The barns and houses for fifteen miles is a hospital.

They are leaving all their wounded Generals and Colonels, as well as privates. All their wounded will fall into our hands.

We have taken over six thousand prisoners thus far, besides the wounded.

Another dispatch says that the head of the retreating column had passed through Greenville, twelve miles northwest of Hagerstown, on Sunday forenoon. On Sunday night Longstreet's head quarters were at Jack's mountain, ten miles from Gettysburg, Ewell's at Fairfield, two miles distant.

When the rebels passed through Fairfield they were moving rapidly, three columns abreast.

The slaughter among the rebel general officers was very great. Major General Trimble is a prisoner in our lines, his left foot gone. Brigadier General Kemper is a prisoner in a dying condition. General Armistead, captured on Thursday, is dead. Major General Hood is wounded in the arm. Generals Beth, Pender, and Picket are also known to be wounded. Generals Barksdale and Garnett were killed.

The enemy is reported to have a trestle bridge just built across the Potomac above Williamsport. If so their main force may escape.

FREDERICK, July 6.—Gen. Buford, who set out with the intention of meeting Stuart, had a fight with him to-day somewhere in the vicinity of Boonsboro'. He whipped him badly. There is no further reliable information.

Stuart's cavalry, 2,000 strong, commanded by himself, passed through Mechanicstown yesterday with eight pieces of artillery. This is supposed to be the force that met Buford to-day.

Rebel deserters report the army to be much dispirited and out of ammunition. Yesterday General Kilpatrick, with his division of cavalry, attacked an ambulance train of rebels under a strong guard, at Smithburg, 11 miles from Hagerstown. The train comprised 160 ambulances and wagons, a great number of which he destroyed. His artillery destroyed many wagons before the rebels surrendered.

DIED.

Killed at the battle of Gettysburg, on Thursday, July 2, Colonel AUGUSTUS VAN HORNE ELLIS, 124th N. Y. V., eldest son of Dr Samuel C. Ellis, of New York city, aged thirty-six years. jy7-2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EXCELSIOR!

THE ONLY PREPARATION that will instantly produce a splendid brown or black in ten minutes, without injury to the hair or soiling the skin of the face or head, is

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

It has been certified by the first Chemists in America, including Dr. R. CHILTON, to be free from every deleterious substance, and has no equal in the certainty and 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 size.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative

Is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss and great vitality to the Hair.

Price 50 cents, $1 and $2 per bottle, according to size.
je4-d&w1m

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN TEETHING. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the *fac simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.
Principal Office, 48 Dey street, New York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
my23-d&w6m

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&w1m 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.

WANTED—ONE VARNISHER and several WOODWORKMEN at the
jy7 3t EAGLE WORKS.

FOR SALE.—2 TWO-HORSE CLOSE CARRIAGES for sale. Enquire at S. S. DAVIS' Livery Stable, Pine st, near Morgan's hotel. jy7-3t

STRAYED away from the subscriber, between the Drove Yard and Colder's Inspecting Yard, two horses, marked with figure 8 on left hip—may have had on rope halters. A reasonable reward will be paid to any one returning said horses to me at Stock Yard Hotel.
jy7-3td* JAMES STEEL.

NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCERS,
Corner Front and Market streets.
Respectfully inform their customers and the public generally that they did not remove any of their goods during the late invasion, and consequently they will be able to sell all their choice stock of Groceries at much *lower* prices than can be purchased elsewhere. Call and see our *full shelves* and *cheap goods.*
NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
jy7-6t Cor. Front and Market streets.

TRADESMEN'S BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1863.
Notice is hereby given in conformity with the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that the Tradesmen's Bank, of Philadelphia, located in the city of Philadelphia, created with banking and discounting privileges, with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, that application will be made by the said Bank to the next Legislature for authority to increase the capital One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN CASTNER,
jy6-tm1 Cashier.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written. ELI SLIFER,
jy7 1aw6m *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

BRANT'S HALL.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!

Commencing Monday, July 6, 1863.

DAVIS' GRAND

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, promise 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.

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.

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.

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
Scheffer's Bookstore.

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

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

Legal Notices.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, to distribute among the creditors the balance remaining in the hands of David C Keller, assignee of Philip Peck and wife, of East Hanover township, in said county, will sit for that purpose, at his office, in the city of Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 30th day of June inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place the parties interested are hereby notified to attend and present their claims.
je8-3oaw3t H. M. GRAYDON, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Dauphin county to distribute among the heirs the balance remaining in the hands of Christian and Jacob Zimmerman, administrators of Mary Straw, late of Jackson township, deceased, will meet the parties interested at his office, in the city of Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 23d day of June next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at which they are hereby notified. H. M. GRAYDON,
my30-doaw3t Auditor.

NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber this day, on the estate of his late wife, Charlotte E Roberts, late of the city of Harrisburg, dec'd, all persons having claims against the estate of the said dec'd will please make them known to the subscriber at his residence in Market Square, in said city.
A. ROBERTS.
May 13, 1863—my14-d1aw6w*

OFFICE OF THE HARRISBURG COTTON COMPANY, HARRISBURG Pa., May 18th 1863.—An election will be held at the office of the undersigned, on Walnut street, near Second, on Thursday, June 11, 1863, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p m. for a President, six Directors, and a Secretary and Treasurer to serve for the ensuing year.
WILLIAM BUEHLER,
may19-6te31* Secretary and Treasurer.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Dauphin county: The Auditor appointed by the said court to make distribution, among the heirs, of the balance in the hands of Adam Brenneman, administrator of the estate of John Brenneman, late of the township of South Hanover, in said county, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday, the 25th day of June, inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., at his office, on Third street, adjoining the National Telegraph Office, in the city of Harrisburg, when and where all parties interested will attend if they see proper.
ROBT. SNODGRASS,
Harrisburg, Pa., June 3, 1863—1aw3w Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having this day been granted by the Register of Dauphin county to the subscriber, on the estate of PETER BECKER, late of the city of Harrisburg, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims are requested to present them to the subscriber.
GEORGE GARVERICH,
je4-doaw6w Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Dauphin county to distribute the balance in the hands of the Executor of Charlotte McLaughlin, deceased, and also the balance in the hands of the Trustees appointed by said Court to sell the real estate of said decedent, hereby gives notice that he will attend, for the purposes aforesaid, at his office in Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 7th day of July next, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested are requested to attend, if they think proper
B. FLEMING, Auditor.
Harrisburg, June 12, 1863—je13-1awd3t

NOTICE.—Whereas my wife, SARAH WAGNER, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby notified not to trust or harbor her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.
jy7-3t* JOHN WAGNER.

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,
je30-dtm1. Cashier.

R. T. BABBITT'S Concentrated, Condensed, or Pulverized Soft Soap. Three gallons of handsome white soft soap made in five minutes. No grease required.

DIRECTIONS:—Dissolve one pound of the soap in one gallon boiling water, then add two gallons warm, when cool you will have three gallons HANDSOME WHITE SOFT SOAP. Ten pounds will make one barrel of soft soap. The soap thus made is an excellent wash for trees, shrubs and plants of all kinds. For sale by
my28- WM. DOCK, jr., & CO.

HEALTH, MONEY! HAPPINESS!!

At this season of year, when so much sickness prevails, every one should provide himself with DR. HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES, and prevent disease in its beginning.

A fresh supply always on hand at
SCHEFFER'S BOOK-STORE,
mar19 Harrisburg.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF LITHOGRAPHS,
Formerly retailed at from $3 to $5, are now offered at 50 and 75 cents, and $1 and $1 50—published by the Art Union, and formerly retailed by them.
Splendid Photographic Album Pictures of all distinguished men and Generals of the army, at only 10 cts.
For sale at SCHEFFER'S Bookstore,
18 Market street, Harrisburg.

WHITE BRANDY!!!—FOR PRESERVING PURPOSES.—A very superior article, (*strictly pure,*) just received and for sale by
jul1 WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

WANTED.—$75 A MONTH! I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address, S. MADISON,
m5-d3m Alfred, Maine

WANTED.—$60 A MONTH! We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our *Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners,* and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent *free.* Address,
m5-d3m SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WAR! WAR!—BRADY, No. 62 Market street, below Third, has received a large assortment of SWORDS, SASHES and BELTS, which he will sell very low m5-d1

MILITARY CLAIMS AND PENSIONS.
The undersigned have entered into an association for the collection of Military Claims and the securing of Pensions for wounded and disabled soldiers.
Muster-in and Muster-out Rolls, officers' Pay Rolls, Ordnance and Clothing returns, and all papers pertaining to the military service will be made out properly and expeditiously
Office in the Exchange Buildings, Walnut between Second and Third streets, near Quirit's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.
THOS C MACDOWELL,
je25-dtf THOMAS A. MAGUIRE.

DYOTTVILLE GLASS WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURE
CARBOYS, DEMIJOHNS,
WINE, PORTER, MINERAL WATER, PICKLE AND *PRESERVE BOTTLES*
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
H. B. & G. W. BENNERS,
oct9-d1y 27 South Front street, Philadelphia.

HAMS!!!
Newbold's celebrated,
Michener's Excelsior,
Evans & Swift's superior,
Jersey Plain very fine.
Also, Dried Beef, Tongues and Bologna Sausage. For sale by ap14 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

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. mr13

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

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 mach