The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 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Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.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 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 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 Situation.

What may be the situation of the Army of the Potomac and of the rebel Army of Richmond to-day, it is impossible even to conjecture. The latest intelligence we have from the seats of strategy and war to the time of writing (Sunday, 2 p. m.,) is down to 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday, at which time it was uncertain when, or at what point a general action would occur if one was fought at all. Lee it is said was moving in the direction of Williamsport. One account supposes that he has pontoon bridges and will attempt a passage at Falling Waters. Gen. Meade is represented to have his army in such positions as to make them immediately available when the first favorable opportunity occurs to bring the rebels to action. At nine o'clock on Saturday morning, as represented by parties who arrived at Chambersburg later in the day, there was not a rebel in the vicinty of Hagerstown. From the proximity of the belligerent forces it seems impossible to us that a general action can be deferred beyond to-day, if it is the intention to fight one—and it is quite probable that it took place yesterday.

Half past eight p. m., Sunday. We have no further telegraphic intelligence, but a gentleman from Shippensburg reports heavy firing in the direction of Williamsport. It is quite possible that news of a great battle may reach us to-day.

Want of Honesty—of Statesmanship—of Administrative Ability.

All the ill success with which, at various times, our arms have met—all the misfortunes of the war, (except those occasioned by fire and flood,) its unnecessary prolongation and bloody sacrifices, are fairly attributable to want of honesty, statesmanship, and administrative capacity at Washington.

In the spirit of rapine and fanaticism which has actuated them throughout, they have filled subordinate offices, civil and military, with men inexperienced and incompetent as themselves, men dishonest in their practices, bigots in their politics, and unequal to the proper preformance of the duties to which they were assigned.

They have boldly disregarded the Constitution, and dared to practice upon the American people acts of despotism unknown at this day in any European government and familian only to the absolute governments of Asia.

They have exhausted armies almost countless in numbers—expended fabulous sums of money—bought and builded a navy which commands the whole coast—and yet they have not brought the war to a close by subjugation or any other process, or accomplished anything that we can perceive except a vast deal of unnecessary misery and destruction, the creation of an enormous debt and the enrichment of a few thousand favorites.

And all this because they sat out with a dishonest and treasonable purpose—the purpose of unconstitutional emancipation to which they have faithfully adhered, but which they have not had the capacity to carry out; and which, in our judgment, they never can effect, though they should succeed in retaining power in their hands, exhausting another army of a million of men, and swelling the present exhorbitant debt to double its proportions.

None can be more anxious than we are to see this rebellion crushed; but we wish to see it crushed only for wise, humane and constitutional purposes. It is a rebellion which was sprung upon the country without any adequate cause, and is, therefore, a wicked rebellion. But is it clear to the judgment of any intelligent, unprejudiced citizen, that the avowed purpose for which the war is now being waged is any less wicked than the rebellion itself, or that, if it could be successfully carried out, it would be any less injurious to the rights and material interests of the country?

We are told now almost distinctly by the administration, and very distinctly by the press and leading supporters of the administration, that we need not look for a restoration of the Union as it was—that the war is no longer for that purpose, but for the universal abolition of slavery. This accomplished, what then? A consolidated central government, with State rights wiped out, a President supreme, or at best a Constitution embodying all the miserable heresies of the New England school! God save the nation; otherwise, between the traitors of the South and the traitors of the North, it is lost!

The Conscription.

The conscription act which is about to be enforced in this State, is of doubtful constitutionality, and besides contains a very unjust provision, which makes it fall exclusively upon the poor man who cannot procure $300, by which to purchase his exemption. Now this is precisely the class we can least afford to loose. There are many rich idlers about every town and city who are really of no use to themselves or the community in which they live, that could be very readily spared; but the laboring man is needed to harvest our ripening crops and carry on our necessary manufactures. The drain heretofore made has exhausted the surplus, and there are now no more left than is actually wanted.

Under the circumstances, we recommend the municipal authorities all over the State to vote an appropriation to pay for the exemption of drafted citizens, which will operate equally upon all, and be in accordance with our best interests and the dictates of humanity. The money thus applied would be well repaid in the preservation of tranquility, and in the retention among us of the bone and sinew, at a time when labor is in so much demand.

We earnestly commend this proposition to the attention of our city government. Its consummation will insure the gratitude and good wishes of the laboring community, and will be an act of justice and humanity toward hundreds of women and children who will else be destitute and helpless.

If an honorable peace cannot be obtained after the recent successes of our arms, and more men are wanted, let an extra session of Congress be called, and a conscription act be passed which shall meet out equal and exact justice to all, and be in accordance with the letter and spirit of our republican institutions.

The Only Hope Left.

It is gratifying to every intelligent patriot to see how the conservative men of every former political affiliation are abandoning old antagonisms, and uniting heart and hand with the Democratic party as the only one by whose principles and whose numbers the country can be saved from the remediless ruin which the fanatics of the North and the South have invoked upon it.

Mr. Geo. S. Hilliard of Boston, one of the most accomplished men of his time, a friend of Webster and of Choate, a Whig of the straightest sect, and a patriot of the purest, in his letter to the Academy of Music meeting, recently held in New York, uses this significant language:

"I have never been a member of the Democratic party, but I am convinced that there is now no hope of ending this deplorable war and restoring the Union but by and through that party."

And the Hon. Joel Parker, formerly chief justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, and now sitting in the chair of Story, who prefaces his letter with a similar statement, that he has "never been a member of the Democratic party"—though honored by that party with high places, in the belief that he was conscientiously desirous of sustaining and enforcing sound principles of constitutional and municipal law—says, in a similar letter to the New Hampshire people:

"Most assuredly, I do at this time deeply and cordially sympathize with the Democracy in their efforts to maintain the Constitution, to preserve the rights of free speech, the liberty of the press, personal freedom from arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, and the supremacy of the civil law in all places not occupied by the forces of the Union for the prosecution of the war. Legitimate martial law cannot exist in places where there is not only no war, but no troops for the prosecution of the war.—What is so called, and is attempted to be enforced as 'martial law,' in such places is merely the exercise of arbitrary power, without any warrant of law whatever."

President Lincoln and the Louisiana Planters—Vice President Stephen's Peace Mission.

As indicating the policy of the administration we call attention to an article in to-day's paper including a correspondence between a committee of Louisiana planters and President Lincoln. We shall offer no comments now upon the President's position, but think it foreshadows clearly enough that if there is the least prospect of coercing the South by military means there will be no peace but upon terms of unconditional submission, which will mean emancipation of all the slaves. As to what is said about Seward's magnanimity, statesmanship and all that, we have no faith in it. The revelations in regard to the peace mission of Stephens will be read with interest, although probably not a word of them is true.

THE CONSCRIPTION.—The indications are that the Government will demand, under the Conscription law, about for hundred thousand men. The levy will be made by Congressional districts, instead of directly on the States, as heretofore, and the number each district will be required to raise by draft will not vary much from two thousand two hundred and twenty men. The number thus apportioned to each loyal State east of the Rocky Mountains will be as follows:

Connecticut	8,890	Minnesota	4 440
Delaware	2,220	Missouri	19.980
Indiana	24,420	New Hampshire	6.660
Illinois	28,860	New York	71.040
Iowa	10,320	New Jersey	11.100
Kentucky	19,980	Ohio	42.180
Kansas	2,220	Pennsylvania	53,280
Maine	11,100	Rhode Island	4.440
Massachusetts	22,200	Vermont	4,440
Maryland	11,100	Wisconsin	13,320
Michigan	13,320	West Virginia	6,660
Total			395,160

The balance of five thousand will probably be made up in the loyal portions of the seceded States. As a number of the States, however, did not fill their quotas under the last call of the President for three hundred thousand men, the new troops who will be brought into the field will probably number in the aggregate nearly half a million. When the draft is made fifty per cent. will be added to the figures given above to cover exempts.

THE last new thing in the way of dress ornamentation is leather. The Princess Metternich made her appearance lately in a dress of Havana-colored silk, ornamented with leather trimmings, studded with steel headed nails. The bonnet was of the same material, ornamented in a like manner; and, strange to say, so was her parasol.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

FREDERICK, July 11.—*Special to the N. Y. Tribune:*

Trustworthy information received here indicates that the rebels have had pontoon bridges sent from Martinsburg, and Gen. Lee is crossing his army at Falling Waters. We drove their pickets in this morning, to St. Josephs College, on the Downsville road. I do not believe Lee will venture an engagement. We captured 100 prisoners, mostly Georgians, yesterday.

BOONSBORO', July 11.—This morning at daylight the enemy abandoned the line of Antietam, and retreated towards Williamsport. The citizens report that rebel Generals told them there would be no fighting unless at Williamsport.

The rebel pickets are still on the Hagerstown pike, this side of Funkstown. Before night Gen. Meade will know whether the rebels will fight or retire.

All was quiet last night, and no sound of guns up to ten o'clock to-day. Gen. Meade has his forces ready to be used as may be necessary.

The roads are in good condition and the weather fine.

Col. Stoughton, of the 4th Vermont, was wounded during the skirmish yesterday. His wound is not serious. Forty-five men of the Sixth corps were wounded yesterday. The Sixth is the only corps that was engaged The old Vermont brigade did most of the fighting, and it was with difficulty the officers restrained the men from rushing forward on the enemy, regardless of numbers.

LATER.

Since the above dispatch was written, apparently trustworthy information comes in that the main body of Lee's army has fallen back into position on the neck of land opposite Falling Waters.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 11.—Lee's army, which has been occupying a position around Hagerstown for the past four days, commenced to move at 5 o'clock last evening past Hagerstown. They divided their forces, a portion taking the road to Williamsport and a portion moving out on the national road towards Clear Spring. What their intentions are is not fully defined at this time. That portion which took the Clear Spring road may take into a road in the direction of Williamsport, five miles out.

Several parties arrived here who left Hagerstown at 9 o'clock this morning, and all agree that there are no rebels in that vicinity. It is not known that the Potomac is not fordable, but it is feared that Lee has devised some means of making his escape, or he may be moving on Hancock, hoping to gain sufficient time for the river to fall, and thus avoid giving a battle.

Two hundred and ten rebel prisoners left here to-day for Harrisburg.

General Dana arrived here to-day for the purpose of taking command of one of the divisions under General Couch.

General Couch's headquarters are here. He will take command of the troops in person.

THE LATEST.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 11.—There has been no fighting to-day, beyond a few unimportant cavalry skirmishes. Gen. Meade's forces are in position to advance and give battle when the proper hour shall have arrived.

BY THE MAILS.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

FREDERICK, MD., July 10.—Some slight skirmishing has been in progress to-day between our forces, under General Buford, and the rebels, under General Jenkins.

I do not learn that we lost much, but gained a great deal.

The rebel Gen. Jenkins was captured early in the morning, and he passed through this place to-night en route for Baltimore and Fort M'Henry.

The cannonading on our left this morning was not of long continuance, but about noon it was renewed more briskly, and continued for about an hour; but the result is unknown here at this writing.

A general engagement will probably take place to-morrow or the next day.

CANNONADING NEAR BOONSBORO'.

FREDERICK, MD., July 10.—Cannonading was heard here this morning in the direction of Boonsboro', but not heavy. It was probably one or two pieces, shelling woods.

THE STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMY.

FREDERICK, MD., July 10.—From a refugee, arrived here to-night, who left Hagerstown this morning, I learn that the enemy's force is about 50,000 men and about 250 pieces of artillery.

My informant states that the trains of Gen. Lee cannot number less than 3,000 wagons, and are all on the road from Hagerstown to Williamsport and Sheppard's Ford.

The cavalry skirmish last night and this morning was on the road from Boonsboro' to Hagerstown, and about three miles from Funkstown. Our loss was only 20 wounded.—Gen. Buford drove the rebels about two miles, and held the field. They went in with a will, their watchword being "Meade and Victory."

Our troops are in splendid condition and eager for the fray. The successes of the past few days have made heroes of the weakest.—The new men are coming up with a will and emulating the deeds of heroism of the old Army of the Potomac.

Another battle is at hand and another victory is certain.

The river is still very high, and the whole rebel army is on this side.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Among the rebel prisoners who were marched through Gettysburg there were observed seven negroes in uniform and fully accoutred as soldiers.

One of the incidents of the battle was the shelling of a farm house by a rebel battery commanded by the son of the owner and occupant. During a charge of the Union troops the son was killed, but the father refused to look upon the remains of his ungrateful child.

[Before we credit this "incident" we should like to see "the papers." When such stories are related at least the names, &c., of the parties should be given.]

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

BOSTON, July 10.—Captain Thompson, of the British schooner Agnes Ross, arrived here this morning from Westport, N. S., 28th ultimo. He reports that on the 27th the American schooner Arkansas, of Vinalhaven, Me., Capt. Webster, arrived at Westport. Capt. Webster states that a rebel bark-rigged steamer, of 600 tons, was cruising in the Seal Island fishing grounds, and that the Arkansas was compelled to run into port to escape capture.

A large ship, laden with deals, and reported as belonging to Kennebec, Maine, was also seen burnt to the water's edge, she being at the time in tow of a fisherman on Grand Manan Bank.

The ship was found abandoned. Nothing is known of her crew, or the circumstances of her destruction; but it was supposed to have been the work of the pirate seen by the Arkansas.

The Captain of the Agnes Ross also states that on the 29th ult., when thirty-five miles west of Westport, he heard heavy firing in a southeasterly direction, which continued for two hours.

WOODS HOLE, July 10.—The fishing schooner Citizen arrived here to-day. She reports a bark rigged rebel steamer yesterday, eighty miles southeast of Gay Head. She had burned a brig, and then made for a Provincetown fishing schooner, and burned her. The crew of the fisherman escaped in their boats to a fleet of mackerel fisherman.

A number of fishing schooners are coming into Tarpaulin Cove to-day to escape the pirate.

BOSTON, July 10.—In consequence of the report brought by the steamer Ericsson, the Commodore of the Navy Yard will despatch the United States steamers Shenandoah, Montgomery and Cambridge to search after suspected vessels. They leave this afternoon.

NEWS FROM ROSECRANS' DEPATMENT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 10, 1863.—Citizens of Franklin and Spring Hill report the country north of the Tennessee river filled with deserters from Bragg's army—mostly Tennesseans—to the number of from ten to fifteen thousand. They refused to leave the State.

General Rosecrans' army retains its position—the line of the Elk river. The campaign is virtually ended.

The Army of the Cumberland now hold Muckesher and Shelbyville. The river is falling. The water on the shoals is eight feet.

The Louisville train arrived in time.

THE INVASION OF INDIANA.

LOUISVILLE, July 10, 1863.—Martial law was declared in Louisville to day.

The last advices at headquarters place the enemy between Corydon and New Albany, Indiana, about fifteen miles from the latter, with our forces under Hobson in close pursuit.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—City of Mexico dates, via Acapulco, are to the 10th ult.

Juarez arrived at San Louis Potosi on the 7th, and established the seat of government there.

The late garrison of the city of Mexico, numbering nineteen thousand, are distributed at the most important points west of that city.

A portion of the French army entered the city of Mexico on the 8th.

It was believed that General Forey had sent a communication urging Juarez to accept terms of peace.

THE EMANCIPATION QUESTION IN MISSOURI—THE ACTION OF THE LATE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION DENOUNCED.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 10.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Court House last night, which was participated in by those opposed to the action of the late State Convention in adopting the present scheme of emancipation, in declaring slave property free from taxation, in denying the people the privilege of voting to elect their own rulers, and refusing the people the privilege of voting on the ordinance of emancipation. Mayor Filly presided, and Charles D. Drake, Henry J. Blow, C. R. Johnson, B. Gratz Brown and others spoke.

Resolutions were adopted setting forth that the action of the State Convention in its last session was arbitrary, tyrannical, and in opposition to the plainest principles of Republican government, proving the body from which it emanated to be unworthy the respect and confidence of a free people.

That, although the enactment is entitled to be an "ordinance for emancipation of slaves," we can regard the enactment of the Convention in no other light than a covert attempt to strengthen and perpetuate slavery in Missouri, under the disguise and professed purpose to accomplish freedom.

That the attempt to favor the owners of slaves by a body of men, the large majority of whom were large slaveholders, at the expense of others, by exempting slave property from all taxes, exhibited a spirit so narrow and mean and mercenary, and at the same time so unfair, as to equally merit our condemnation and contempt.

That we hold that the people of Missouri, as the citizens of a State occupying a place in this republican government, are entitled to the principles of popular sovereighty and the right to choose their own rules.

That, in condemning the acts of the Convention as a body, we exempt from our condemnation a few men who labored to secure the people their constitutional rights and the benefits of speedy emancipation.

That in our judgment the condition of Missouri demands relief, which can only be effected by emancipation, not years hence, but now; and we therefore declare ourselves in favor of a plan of emancipation which will be most speedy in its operation.

Thus we recognize in the authority of the Legislature the power to call a convention fresh from the people, which convention can take appropriate means for obtaining redress from the impositions practised by the old convention, and relieve us of the burdens entailed upon us by the institution of slavery.

We, therefore, call upon the Legislature to order an election for members to a new convention at as early a day as practicable, and hereby intrust our Senators and Representatives from this county to give their votes and influence to that measure.

That a committee of seven be appointed by the President to fix the time, place, etc., for holding the State convention to carry out the views of this meeting.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CABINET ON THE PEACE QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

I am enabled positively to announce that the question of peace has already been considered in Cabinet circles. More than that, we are actually in the midst of a Cabinet crisis, growing out of a proposition made by Mr. Seward for the issuance of a Presidential proclamation offering an amnesty to the people of the South, withdrawing the emancipation proclamation, suspending the liabilities of the confiscation act, and offering, in short, full and free pardon and protection in their personal and property rights to the people of the South, only excepting the military and civil leaders in this great rebellion. Even these Mr. Seward suggests should be allowed their property, but not be eligible to hold office under the government. This proposition has been considered in Cabinet council so far informal; but it has developed two parties.

Mr. Bates and Montgomery Blair favor it with certain modifications, while Messrs. Stanton and Chase violently oppose it. Mr. Welles is supposed also to be opposed to it. Mr. Usher, who always votes with the President, will decide whichever way that functionary does. The President has as yet expressed no opinion on this subject; but his speech at the serenade would seem to indicate that he is in favor of trying to make good his promise to free the slaves before consenting to a peace in the present emergency.

There are a number of leading republicans now in this city, and the matter has been brought to their notice. They have arranged a programme, which will be submitted to the President to-day or to-morrow, under which they are willing that peace should be declared and the Union restored. It embraces the following points, which it is stated, were suggested by Mr. Chase:

First—Slavery shall cease in the whole United States after the year 1876, the minors at that time to remain slaves until twenty-one years of age, and slaves over forty years old to have the option of their freedom or to remain with their masters. Provision is made for the loyal slave States receiving compensation for their manumitted negroes; but no compensation will be allowed to the rebel States.

Second—A convention shall be called to revise the Constitution of the United States, with a view to striking out the three-fifths provision recognizing slavery as a basis of representative population, and providing for the emancipation of the slaves in accordance with the above programme.

Such is the scheme of the Republicans, and if Mr. Lincoln will consent to it, and the South is willing, we may have peace within two months. Mr. Seward's proposition is being vehemently denounced in Republican circles. He is called a traitor. Stanton insists that the rebels must be driven to the wall; that no proposition shall be made to them; that, as they opened the fight first at Sumpter, so they must consent to make the first tenders of peace; that it would be humiliating, after two and a half years of war, if the United States should endeavor to open peaceful relations with armed insurgents. He insists upon war to the bitter end, and is backed by the violent Abolitionists and the enormous contracting interests, which of course do not wish to see the great source of their profits swept away. This last party will exercise a most powerful influence upon the deliberations on this subject. They are all-powerful here in all the departments, especially in the Navy and War and Treasury departments. Hence it is supposed that Mr. Welles, Mr. Stanton and Mr. Chase can be relied upon for the strongest opposition to all means looking towards an early peace.

It will be remembered that in the conversations between Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward, as given in the British Blue Book, Mr. Seward informed his lordship that when the time came for treating with the rebels the United States would furnish an exhibition of magnanimity such as the world has not yet seen. Mr. Seward further indicated what this magnanimity would be in his dispatch to Drouyn de Lhuys, in which he said, in declining the offer of the French government to arbitrate between the North and South, that the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States were open to the Southerners at any time they choose to enter, to deliberate upon the conditions of peace between the North and South. He is, therefore, in favor of at once tendering, in some official form, to the Southern people the privilege of coming back to the Union with all their rights, including the right to their slave property, the same as if no rebellion had existed. Personally he would even be willing, as he has stated to M. Mercier unofficially, to meet his old associates, Jeff. Davis and the rest, in the Senate chamber. The really statesmanlike and magnanimous scheme of Mr. Seward is not very likely to be appreciated by the bigoted and passionate faction, reinforced by the army contractors that now rule the roost in Washington.

I have also just learned the probable contents of Mr. Stephens' communication to the Government of the United States. It will be remembered that it was on the 4th when he asked to come on to Washington; and the scheme he was instructed to unfold had been arranged in Richmond before it was known that Lee was defeated in Pennsylvania, and when the rebels had abundant reason for believing he would defeat the army of the Potomac. They were also, however, aware that Vicksburg was certain to fall, and after it Port Hudson. It was believed that they could take advantage of the victory, as they supposed, of Lee before Washington Cabinet were aware of the capture of Vicksburg. It was the intention of Davis to offer a plan of peace, including the restoration of the Union, but on terms somewhat different from those generally understood by that phrase. Davis' scheme will be found sketched in the speech of Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, immediately previous to the rebellion. He proposed, in fact, separte governments for the North and South, but only one President. This was to secure the southerners from all interference with their property, and take the negro out of our national politics, but would include our foreign policy for both sections. It is a complex scheme, providing for two Congresses to settle the domestic concerns of the North and South, though but a single executive. Davis shrewdly hoped that on the heels of the destruction of the army of the Potomac, with Washington, Philadelphia and Baltimore within his grasp, the Cabinet at Washington would be willing to make terms for the restoration of the Union, even if it was a Union only in name. The refusal of the Government to listen to negotiations, the defeat of Lee's army and the capture of Vicksburg, put an entirely different face upon the aspect of the war; and the rebels, with all their insolence and assumption, would not dream of offering any such terms again to the Federal Government. It is a great point gained that the rebels were willing for a union even when they expected a victory in Pennsylvania. Recent events will make them still more willing to listen to reason.

PRESCRIPTION FOR LINCOLN.—Punch thinks that no remedy will benefit the King of Prussia, that does not effect an entire change in the royal system. "He prescribes for his Majesty an alterative, and recommends him to adopt the custom of taking a constitutional walk."

As the King of Prussia has got his system out of order somewhat in the same way as our American Majesty, by making war upon the Press and certain rights that the good people supposed inalienable, the same remedy might cure the disease which afflicts his American cousin. It is a running down of the Constitution that troubles Mr. Lincoln; and we would advise, not only that he take a constitutional walk, but that he be attended by Magna Carta, and some prescriptive rights and privileges that are hoary-headed with age, but still very vigorous and sure footed.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—Several Laboring Men at the "Eagle Works." jy13-3t

WANTED—Immediately—A Young man who has had experience in an active Mercantile business and a reputation as a salesman. None others need apply. Undoubted references required.
A. J. JONES.
Harrisburg, July 10, 1863—jy13-2t

FOUND—on Third street—On Friday night last, a PASS BOOK, containing a Promissory Note, a small amount of money, and other articles. The owner can have it by calling at this office and paying for advertising.
July 13, 1t63-tf

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, July 13, 1863.

The grave considerations which led to the restraint imposed upon tavern keepers and others engaged in the liquor business, having ceased to exist, those persons can now resume the legitimate pursuit of their respective occupations. The Mayor congratulates his fellow-citizens upon the remarkably good order which has reigned in this city, under circumstances of the most exciting character. This is due not only to the excellent spirit which animates this cummunity, but also, in a measure, to the disinterested manner in which an entire class of our fellow citizens cheerfully sacrificed their personal interests to the public good. To them especially the Mayor returns his sincere thanks for this evidence of their patriotism, and he has no doubt that, should the occasion require it, they will again show themselves worthy of the public respect to which they have so fully entitled themselves.
A. L. ROUMFORT,
Mayor.

PETER ALTMAIER,

GUN SMITH,

No. 54 Second street, between Mulberry street and Cherry alley,

HARRISBURG, PA.

All parts of guns, pistols, &c., made to order. Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice. Hanging of bells and repairing of clocks attended to at moderate rates.
PETER ALTMAIER.
jy9-2w*

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.—A large and beautiful assortment of Photograph Albums just received and for sale cheap, at KNOCHE'S,
jy9 93 Market street.

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-myl4-d1aw6w*

NOTICE.—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 West Branch Bank, of Williamsport, Pa., with its present name and style, location, privileges and capital of $100,000.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. JONES, Cashier.
June 30th, 1863-jy4-tml

GRAND PIC-NIC for the BENEFIT OF THE
HOPE FIRE COMPANY NO. 2,
AT HOFFMAN'S WOODS.
SATURDAY, JULY 25th, 1863.
TICKETS.....25 CENTS.

FLOOR MANAGERS.
T. G. SAMPLE, JOHN M'COMAS,
D. E. MARTIN, WM. CARSON,
J. M. GARVERICH.
☞ No improper characters will be admitted, and there will be a sufficient police force on the ground to preserve order. jy9-eodtd

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the subscriber on the 26th inst., a Brown Milch Cow. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold according to law. LOU S KOENIG,
jy9-3t*sw Cor. Paxton and Second st., Harrisburg.

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.*

NEW MUSIC.

"Why I Loved Her," "Treasures of the Heart," and "Childhood Days," three new and beautiful songs, by J. S. Cox.
"Our Country and Flag," a new and beautiful song, with highly colored title page, by Culver, are among the latest receipts of new music by W. KNOCHE, where can be found at all times a full assortment of Drums, Fifes, and all kinds of musical instruments.
Remember the place, No. 93 Market street. jy9

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.

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 Omit's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.
THOS C MACDOWELL,
je25-dtf THOMAS A. MAGUIRE.

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.

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, 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.

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.

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

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. m29-d1f

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