

Advertisements will not be published in the Patriot and Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. FETTERGILL & CO., No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston.

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. FORKNER, under the firm of O. BARRETT & CO., the connection of H. F. 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 against the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole people; that it is the duty of the Congress to maintain and preserve 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. We have little to add to our brief remarks of yesterday in relation to the position of the Federal and Confederate armies. They are said to be in close proximity somewhere in the neighborhood of Williamsport, and that is all we know.

The Draft. The Conscription Law should be enforced at once. Even though Lee's army be annihilated and though our forces make a triumphant entry into the rebel strongholds of Richmond, Vicksburg and Port Hudson, yet, we say, the necessity for the enforcement of the Conscription Law remains as great as ever.

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to political deaths, beyond the remotest hope of resurrection. Gradually, and by slow, insidious steps, Abolitionism has assumed control of the government at Washington. The original, proper and legitimate purposes of the war against the rebellious South, are now almost ignored. The broad banner of the old Union, with constitutional freedom and State rights emblazoned on its ample folds, has been put aside, and in its place we are now to have the stained and scanty rag of negro equality. Possibly, even the bar sinister may be placed upon it, emblematic of the doctrine of amalgamation, which Wendell Phillips—the same who lectured by invitation of Black Republicans, in our own legislative hall, declares to be "God's own method of civilizing and elevating the world!" Certainly—most certainly, they "will need a strong army for at least a year after the rebellion is subdued; the conscription must be enforced at once."

No matter what the law of races, or the lessons of history may teach in regard to the utter impossibility of carrying out this scheme of madmen—the exigencies of party, and above all, the profits of horse contractors and shoddy furnishers, require the dark and turbulent stream of excitement should roll on. No matter if it be as plain as Gospel truth, that the normal condition of the Negro is the slavery in which he has so supinely slumbered for long centuries in his native Africa—proving him to be an inferior link to the white man in the great chain of human being, and unequal to the requirements of enlightened self government. No matter as to all this, and more that could be offered, to stay the torrent of fanaticism—the Sumners and the Phillipses, the Chases and the Camerons must be kept in power, and their followers have opportunities of plunder! "The conscription must be enforced"—the draft must go on.

In Massachusetts, the blue light Abolitionists deny to the white foreigner, privileges yielded there by law to the negro; and as Massachusetts leads the van in this new crusade against the "Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was," perhaps a part of the italicized "something to be done" of the Telegraph, is to make this degradation of the foreigner national; and the classes which your party in times past, used to characterize as the "stupid Dutch" and "ignorant Irish," are now to be dragged down by force in the scale of political rights, below the woolly-headed African, all over the Union! "What more natural than to suppose that the "something which will be done," is the something you have done in the States now within your Anacoan folds. Degrade and disfranchise the hereditary foes of despotic power wherever you can. It is the only way Black Republicanism can keep its power. The only way it can escape the doom foreshadowed in New York, New Jersey, and even in New Hampshire.

For more than a year past, the miserable renegade of The Press, and the Washington Chronicle, has been occasionally putting forth feelers in behalf of the powers that own him, in regard to the necessity of a stronger central government; one, (to use his own absurd and traitorous words), "which combines the forms of a Republican government with the powers of a Monarchical government." Another pensioner of the Washington Cabinet, the North American, declares that "this war has already shown the absurdity of a government with limited powers; it has shown that the power of every government, ought to be and must be unlimited." And now, here we have a kindred spirit, not only calling for a speedy "enforcement of the draft," but for a "STRONG ARMY, to be kept up AT LEAST a year after the rebellion is over!" Depend upon it, people of Pennsylvania, these "little clouds" betoken a rising storm, dark and terrible, in its character, and fraught with destruction of all we hold dear in government and society, if the true friends of freedom do not remain true to their own Heaven-appointed mission. We must, indeed, be wary and watchful. If ever, since the Union was formed, "the price of liberty was eternal vigilance," it is now.

But let us glance at certain features of this conscription law which is to be so summarily enforced: A few weeks since, we published an elaborate and able review of this law, examined in the light of the Constitution, by our friend Gen. Stokes, of the Westmoreland Republic. We neglected to say then, what we hasten to declare now: that, concurring in the main with his closely reasoned objections, we agree entirely in his conclusion, that the only proper remedy is an application to the courts of law; unless, as we sincerely hope, the suggestion be adopted, which we ventured upon yesterday, of raising money by counties, or municipalities, and thus rescuing our laboring poor men, who have not the Almighty three hundred dollars to save them from being offered up as victims in a fratricidal war, or possibly (and what would be worse) a war waged by would-be tyrants against the Constitution of our country.

It is only in the sanctuaries of justice, in these times, that we shall be likely to find a vindication of our rights. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, while a Woodward, a Lowrie and a Thompson share its counsils and control its decrees, will not shrink from a due assertion of the sovereignty of the State, or the rights of individuals. We have always regarded it unfortunate (and it was especially so in view of the existing state of things) that the Supreme Court of the United States was called upon to define the intention of the framers of the Constitution in regard to the powers of the President over the militia of the several States, without any other historical experience than that afforded by the cowardly and traitorous action of the Governors of several of the Eastern States in the crisis of the War of 1812. We bow to the decisions of that Court upon this subject, as far as they go, as the settled law of the land. But we think even these decisions, unduly leaning to central power as they do, are yet transcended in many features of the new conscription act. Under this law, the citizen is placed between two powers, each claiming his person and service. It never could have been intended to establish such a conflict of powers and duties. A few days since, Pennsylvania was almost tauntingly told by the central government at Washington, that she must take care of herself against a ravaging invader who professed to be making war only against that very central government.

It is estimated that 150,000 cannon are on an average fired uselessly every twenty-four hours, in saloon, salutes, morning and evening guns, etc., throughout the civilized world. Each discharge costs \$1.25, consequently \$180,000,000 are daily wasted in this way, and \$60,000,000 annually, which goes away in smoke, but is raised in substantial taxes.

FUNNY CONFUSION OF ALMANAC.—The Granite State News states that the oldest of three brothers residing in Moltonboro', New Hampshire, married quite a young girl; his next younger brother married the girl's mother, and the youngest took for his wife the grandmother.

"I wish you would not give me such short weight for my money," said a customer to a grocer, who had an outstanding bill against him. "And I wish you wouldn't give me such long wait for mine," replied the grocer.

Pennsylvania, then, is a power; has a separate existence as a State; has individually as a government. And yet, Governor Curtin seemed all the while to be overwhelmed with the idea that he was nobody—that he had no right as the ruler of a sovereign and independent State to make war, or even to repel invasion. His eyes were constantly turned toward Washington, and as anxiously and submissively, too, as ever worshipper of the Prophet looked toward Mecca. He was asking from day to day, that the authorities at Washington should give him power to call out his own people; and they actually were called out at last and mustered under some sort of compact, or agreement with that most magnificent Satrap, Secretary Stanton. And yet, Gov. Seymour (the Copperhead!) actually sent his State troops to our rescue, without waiting anybody else's permission to call them out.

O, for the advent of a Woodward to put an end to this growing position of our glorious old Commonwealth! O, for that glad and speedily approaching day when she will take her stand properly and proudly by the side of New York, with her admirable Seymour, and of New Jersey, with her sterling Parker! Passing from the constitutional and legal questions connected with this conscription act, we cannot forbear briefly advertent to its gross violation of the just and republican doctrine of man's equality, which lies, or ought to lie, at the basis of all our institutions. An order has lately been issued by the War Department, carrying into effect that provision of the law by which every person drafted who can raise three hundred dollars, may pay the amount to Commissioner of Revenue, and thus be released from service. A discrimination in favor of wealth and against poverty, every way worthy of Black Republicanism! It is, in very truth, a law to punish poverty! Every able-bodied man between the ages of twenty and forty-five, too poor to pay \$300, if he fails to be on hand, will be seized by the provost marshal, put in irons, it may be, and driven at the point of the bayonet into the army for a service of three years, if so long he survive the dangers of this embittered and fratricidal war. Remonstrance is useless; resistance worse than useless; he had no business to be a poor man! He ought to have been a relation, son, or something of some of the great Black Republican magnates, with the "inside track" of affairs—got a horse contract, or a shoddy partnership, made millions and mounted a carriage! But no: three hundred dollars is the price set upon his head, or else he must forth and do battle for the liberation of negroes who are now better off than their forefathers in Africa; much better off than any other negroes in the world. And when he returns from the war—God help him!—it will be to find his honest pathways of labor crowded by the poor colored creatures this cheap charity of Massachusetts madmen have turned loose upon society; and side by side with them be must labor, at their prices, chaffered down by their numbers to the rate of starvation!

In thus referring to the conscription act, it is no part of our purpose to induce any resistance to its full execution. It is a law of the land, and until pronounced by adequate authority unconstitutional, it must be obeyed as such. Until we can vote them down at the polls, there is only left to us a choice between obedience to the laws meted out by our rulers, and rushing into the hell of anarchy! Present obedience then, is our proper policy, and let us "bide our time."

President Lincoln and the Louisiana Planters. By some means the following important correspondence, alluded to in yesterday's PATRIOT AND UNION, was omitted:

EXAMINATIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 19. Messrs. E. E. Mathiot, Bradish Johnson and Thomas Cottman: GENTLEMEN—Your letter, which follows, has been received and considered:

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States: The undersigned, a committee appointed by the planters of the State of Louisiana, respectfully represent that they have been dejected to seek of the general government a full recognition of all the rights of the State as they existed previous to the passage of an act of secession, upon the principle of the existence of the State constitution unimpaired, and no legal act having transpired that could in any way deprive them of the advantages conferred by the Constitution. Under this Constitution the State wishes to return to its full allegiance in the enjoyment of all rights and privileges exercised by the other States under the Federal Constitution. With the view of accomplishing the desired object, we further request that you will exercise as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, direct the Military Governor of Louisiana to order an election, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the State, on the first Monday of November next, for all State and Federal officers.

With high consideration and respect we have the honor to subscribe ourselves your obedient servants, E. E. MATHIOT, BRADISH JOHNSON, THOS. COTTMAN.

Since receiving the letter reliable information has reached me that a respectable portion of the Louisiana people desire to amend their State constitution, and contemplate holding a convention for that object. This fact alone, as it seems to me, is a sufficient reason why the general government should not give the committee the authority you seek to act under the existing State Constitution. I may add, that while I do not perceive how such a committee could facilitate our military operations in Louisiana, I really apprehend it might be so used as to embarrass them.

As to an election to be held next November, there is abundant time without any order or proclamation from me just now. The people of Louisiana shall not lack an opportunity for a fair election for both Federal and State officers by want of anything within my power to give them. A. LINCOLN.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM THE SCENE OF WAR.

NEW YORK, July 13. A special dispatch from Washington reports that the rebel General Stuart was captured on Friday night by our cavalry.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—A gentleman who left Waynesboro, yesterday, at noon, furnishes the following interesting intelligence: It is understood that the rebels in falling back to the line of the Conococheague river, from Antietam, encountered the forces of Gen. Mulligan, and after several skirmishes in the vicinity of Clear Spring, retired to the eastward. This accounts, no doubt, for the occupation of Hagerstown by Gen. Ewell. Hagerstown is now held by our forces. The position of the rebel army is now reduced to a space of six miles by nine, in which to manoeuvre. They have no naturally strong positions left to them, and it is believed by persons in official position that they cannot possibly escape capture or annihilation. The report that a large number of rebels had crossed the Potomac with a wagon train is believed to be entirely false, as there is nothing to cross the river with, excepting the rope ferry.

Two hundred Union prisoners, who refused to take a parole from the rebels, were crossed on this ferry on Thursday evening. Captain Norris, who succeeded in making his escape, brought information that so far as he observed, there was no considerable rebel force on the south bank of the Potomac.

The Grey Reserves and Blue Reserves, of Philadelphia, went on a reconnaissance, on Saturday, towards Hagerstown, and succeeded in opening communication with the Army of the Potomac, capturing several prisoners. They were complimented by the corps commander for their excellent behavior. The Reserves sustained no loss. The store trains of the regiments arrived, and the sufferings of the men are at an end. A gentleman who has just arrived from the Antietam valley, reports that heavy thunderstorms visited that region on Saturday and Sunday evening. The rain fell in torrents for hours and the mountain streams were again much swollen.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—A letter from Antietam, dated yesterday, says that the Antietam camp is in camp. The number of prisoners who have been forwarded by the General Provost Marshal to Baltimore, is between 8,000 and 9,000. This is independent of those sent forward by Gen. Couch, and hundreds of deserters in Pennsylvania. It is estimated that nearly 3,000 deserters have left Lee's army, a large portion of whom have crossed the Potomac at various points above Williamsport, and made their way thence to their homes in the south. From the best sources it is believed that Lee has yet in his command not less than 50,000 men. Taking the natural strategic position in possession of the enemy and the additional advantage of his being entrenched, Gen. Meade has no trivial task before him. He is preparing for the conflict with all possible speed, coupled with great discretion. His engineers are industriously employed in surveying the ground and selecting the best position, while our cavalry are employed in feeling the enemies lines. There was considerable skirmishing along the lines on Saturday night and yesterday morning. The enemy's infantry and artillery were in plain view on the Hagerstown road.

CIRCULAR FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN RELATION TO THE DRAFT. The following circular was issued from the War Department, to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARCHAL'S OFFICE, July 12th, 1863. To answer inquiries made to this office it is announced—First. Any drafted person paying three hundred dollars under section 13 of the enrollment act is thereby exempt from further liability under that act, but not prolonging subsequent draft. Second. Any drafted person furnishing an acceptable substitute is exempt from military service for the period for which said substitute is mustered into the service. Fourth. A drafted man cannot pay commutation money or present a substitute after he has reported himself to the board of enrollment for examination. Fifth. Any man who on the 3d of March, 1863, was in the military service of the United States as substitutes under the draft of 1862, and whose terms of service have since expired, are not liable to the present draft, but the persons for whom they were substitutes are liable to draft the same as though they had not been drafted or furnished substitutes under the draft last year. Sixth. In serving the notices as required by circular No. 42, from this office, a reasonable time to report shall in each case be granted by the board of enrollment to men in the State service who have been or may be drafted.

JAMES B. FAX, Provost Marshal General.

PAVIC IN THE GOLD MARKET. BALTIMORE, July 13.—There is a panic in the gold market here to-day, and everybody is selling. Sales have been made as low as 90 per cent. premium. This may indicate that good news from the army has been received at Baltimore.

TERRIBLE RIOT IN NEW YORK.—THE DRAFT RESISTED.—POLICE OFFICERS REPORTED KILLED.—SOLDIERS DISARMED AND BEATEN. NEW YORK, July 13.—A large mob collected at the conscription office on the Third avenue, to prevent the draft from being carried on. At this hour, 11 a. m., they have driven away the conscription officials, set the building on fire, and the whole is now in flames. The mob will not allow the fire bells to ring, nor the firemen to act. They have destroyed all the telegraph wires in the vicinity, and are bent upon mischief. The regulars from Governor's Island have been sent to the scene.

LATER. Two o'clock.—The riot is said to have assumed vast proportions. It is stated that the arsenal on 54th street has been taken by the mob, who armed some four hundred of their number. The police have been handled terribly severe. It is reported that the Police Superintendent, Kennedy, and some fifteen of the police were killed and many wounded. A squad of some thirty soldiers were ordered to fire on the mob, but they had their guns taken away, and were shockingly beaten and dispersed. The noon train for Boston was nearly demolished, and the passengers driven out and prevented from leaving. The telegraph lines are all cut in many places, destroying connection with the east.

Business is suspended until further orders, and all citizens are required to organize in accordance with the directions of the State and municipal authorities. NO DEFINITE INFORMATION REGARDING MORGAN'S WHEREABOUTS. There is no definite information regarding Morgan's whereabouts, but it is supposed that he will move around the city and cross the river between here and Maysville. The militia are concentrating at this point in obedience to the order of Governor Tod.

BY THE MAILS.

POSITION UNCHANGED ON SUNDAY.—NO FIGHTING ON THAT DAY.—IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—NOTIFICATION OF RETALIATION TO THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—A special dispatch to the American, dated headquarters, Saturday night, says: The position of the two armies is essentially unchanged. There has been no fighting to-day. The enemy changed their picket line this morning, giving rise to a report that they had abandoned Funkstown, which was magnified into a full retreat and an escape across the river. They were, however, still in the same position, and in full force. Our pickets are now close to Funkstown, and all along the line in immediate proximity to the rebels. General Meade has his force all in position, and everything seems ready either to receive or deliver a battle. The conflict will probably not take place till Monday.

Our army is in first rate spirits, and moved into position with cheers. The Maryland brigade is at the front, eager to show their pluck. Our cavalry operations continue very active. The rebels are circumscribed to a small extent of country for food and forage. Boonsboro', July 12.—All is quiet this morning. It is reported that the rebels are retreating towards Hancock. All looks well. Vice President Hamlin and Senator Wilson are on a visit to the army.

NEW YORK, July 13.—A dispatch from Washington to the Herald states that important military movements are in progress, which indicate the policy of the government to follow up our success vigorously, and drive the rebellion to the wall.

OUR GOVERNMENT HAS NOTIFIED THE REBELS THAT the execution of the two officers recently selected at Richmond will be retaliated most severely.

TRAINING DOWN HOUSES. NEW YORK, July 12.—A dispatch from Middletown, Md., to the Herald states that information has been received from a person who has been within the lines at Funkstown, that the rebels are tearing the houses to pieces to construct pontoons.

The rebel soldiers express little hope of crossing the Potomac, and were anxious about their supplies, not having seen their trains for four or five days. They were much disheartened.

NO FEAR THAT THE REBELS HAVE CROSSED. WASHINGTON, July 12.—A dispatch from headquarters, dated at 8 o'clock this evening, says all is quiet, though some skirmishing has taken place during the day. There does not seem to be any fear that the enemy has crossed the river, nor that he can or will cross without giving battle. There has been a heavy rain for three hours.

THE VERY LATEST FROM THE FRONT. FREDERICK, July 12, 1863.—10.30 p. m.—Accounts from the front represent Lee to be surrounded at or near Williamsport. The Sixth corps occupies Hagerstown, and the Eleventh corps Funkstown, the enemy having retired from both. The remainder of the army is pushing Lee rapidly to the river. Gen. B. F. Kelley, from extreme western Maryland, is reported as being on the Virginia side of the Potomac, to stop Lee in that direction.

MORGAN'S INVASION OF INDIANA. INDIANAPOLIS, July 11.—General Morgan's forces reached Vienna, on the Jeffersonville railroad, at 10 o'clock this morning. Morgan burned the depot and railroad bridge at Vienna, and is now moving in the direction of Madison with the intention, it is supposed, of crossing the river at Grassy Point. Prisoners who escaped from Basil Duke's command, at Vienna, say that the rebels are moving in great haste, and they think from what they could learn from the raid that it is Morgan's intention to pass through Indiana and join Lee's forces in Virginia.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The California Democratic State Convention has nominated the following ticket: For Governor, John S. Downey; Congressmen, John Bigler, John B. Weller, and Joseph McCorkle; for State Printer, Beriah Brown.

The following platform was adopted: The resolutions express an unalterable devotion to the Constitution and the Union, denounce all attempts to suppress the freedom of the press, and uphold the right of free speech; oppose secret political societies, and denounce arbitrary arrest; denounce the emancipation pro-gram, and all laws calculated to substitute paper currency in California for gold. They recognize the right of the government to resist by every constitutional means rebellion or insurrection against its lawful supremacy.

NATIONAL BANKS. WASHINGTON, July 12.—Thus far, twenty-five banks have been organized under the national banking law, and only await the furnishing of notes by the Treasury Department to go into complete operation. These will be supplied, it is thought, within the next two months.

DIED. On the morning of the 11th instant, at her residence in this city, Mrs. ANN SHIPPER FISHER, widow and relict of the late George Fisher, of Piquette, Dauphin co., in the eighty-sixth year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to send her funeral, on morning at 10 o'clock, from her late residence in Walnut street, near Second, Monday, July 13.

WANTED.—Several Laboring Men at the "Eagle Works." 1713-37

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—1713-37

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. 1713-37

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 community, 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. ROUMFORD, Mayor.

PETER ALTMAYER, GUNSMITH, No. 54 Second street, between Mulberry street and Cherry alley, HARRISBURG, P. A.

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 ALTMAYER, 1713-37

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.—A large and beautiful assortment of Photograph Albums just received and for sale cheap, by KNOX & CO., 1713-37

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. SIMPSON, JOHN M'COMAS, D. E. MANTON, JOHN CADILL, J. P. SPURDIN

No improper characters will be admitted, and there will be a sufficient police force on the ground to preserve order. 1713-37

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the subscriber on the 20th inst., a Brown Milch Cow. The owner is desirous to come and claim the property, as a young man took her away, otherwise she will be sold according to law. LOU S. ROENIG, 1713-37

NEW MUSIC. Why I Loved Her, "Treasures of the Heart," and "Childhood Days," three new and beautiful songs, by J. C. Cox. "Our Country and Flag" a new and beautiful song, with highly colored title page, by G. M. D. Knapp, the latest record of the new music of KNOX & CO., which can be found at all times a full assortment of Drums, Files, and all kinds of musical instruments. Remember the place, No. 62 Market street. 1713-37

NICHOLS & BOWMAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, 1713-37

Respectfully inform their customers and the public generally that they did not remove any of their goods during the late riot, 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 our prices. NICHOLS & BOWMAN, 1713-37

MILITARY CLAIMS AND PENSIONS. The undersigned has entered into an association for the collection of Military Claims and the settling 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 Building, Walnut between Second and Third streets, at the late Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa. THOS. O. MADDUX, 1713-37

BLOOD! BLOOD! SORES: THEIR CAUSE A DEPRAVED CONDITION OF THE VITAL FLUIDS, which produces SCROFULA, ULCERS, 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 restores the system to a healthy action, cure those Spots, Tetter, Scabs and Copper Colored Patches. SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Samarian's Root and Herb Juices is the most certain remedy ever prescribed. It removes every particle of the poison. FEMALE! 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.

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