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PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, BY O. BARRETT & CO.

Business Cards.

SILAS WARD. No. 11, NORTH THIRD ST., HARRISBURG. STEINWAY'S PIANOS, MELODEONS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Drums, Accordions, STRINGS, SHEET AND BOOK MUSIC, &c., &c.

JOHN W. GLOVER, MERCHANT TAILOR! Has just received from New York, an assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which he offers to his customers and the public at MODERATE PRICES.

W. HARRY WILLIAMS, CLAIM AGENT, 402 WALNUT STREET. General Claims for Soldiers promptly collected, State Claims adjusted, &c., &c.

SMITH & EWING, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, THIRD STREET, Harrisburg, Practice in the several Courts of Dauphin county. Collections made promptly.

J. COOK, Merchant Tailor, 27 CHESTNUT ST., between Second and Front. Has just returned from the city with an assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which will be sold at moderate prices.

DENTISTRY. B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S., No. 119 MARKET STREET, BEY & KUNKEL'S BUILDING, UP STAIRS.

RELIGIOUS BOOK STORE, TRACT AND SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPOSITORY, E. S. GERMAN, 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE CHESTNUT, HARRISBURG, PA.

JOHN G. W. MARTIN, FASHIONABLE CARD WRITER, HERB'S HOTEL, HARRISBURG, PA. All manner of VISITING, WEDDING AND BUSINESS CARDS executed in the most artistic styles and most reasonable terms.

UNION HOTEL, Ridge Avenue, corner of Broad street, HARRISBURG, PA. The undersigned informs the public that he has recently renovated and re-furnished.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD. This pleasant and commodious Hotel has been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished.

THEO. F. SCHEFFER, BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTER, No. 18 MARKET STREET, Harrisburg, Pa. Printing, ruling and binding of Railroad Blanks, Manifests, Insurance Policies, Checks, Bill-Books, &c.

T. F. WATSON, MASTIC WORKER AND PRACTICAL CEMENTER, Is prepared to Cement the exterior of Buildings with the best New York Improved Water-Proof Mastic Cement.

MESSEBS. CHICKERING & CO. HAVE AGAIN OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL! AT THE MECHANICS' FAIR, BOSTON.

JADIES! YOU KNOW WHERE YOU CAN GET THE SUPERIOR STOCK OF LIQUORS.—S. W. DOCK, JR., & CO. are now able to offer to their customers and the public at large, a stock of the purest liquor imported into this market.

WEBSTER'S ARMY AND NAVY POCKET DICTIONARY. Just received and for sale by W. DOCK, JR., & CO.

WINDOW SHADES of linen, gilt bordered, and PAPER BLINDS of an endless variety of designs and ornaments, also, CURTAIN FIXTURES and CABLES, at very low prices.

NOTIONS.—Quite a variety of useful and entertaining articles—cheap at SCHIFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

BLANKING!—MASON'S "CHALLENGER" BLANKING—100 Galls. assorted size, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail.

Medical.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY, FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS & WOUNDS, PILES, BRADYCHIE, AND ALL RHEUMATICAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing. It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

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 to which all horses are liable and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

CAUTION. To avoid imposture, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also the name of the Proprietors, W. DOCK, JR., & CO.

Business Cards. ROBERT SNODGRASS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office North Third street, third door above Market, Harrisburg, Pa.

W. M. H. MILLER, AND R. E. FERGUSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, OFFICE IN SHOEMAKER'S BUILDINGS SECOND STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND MARKET SQUARE.

THOS. C. MACDOWELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MILITARY CLAIM AND PATENT AGENT, Office in the Exchange, Walnut st., (Up Stairs).

DR. C. WEICHEL, SURGEON AND Oculist, RESIDENCE THIRD NEAR NORTH STREET. He is now fully prepared to attend promptly to the duties of a physician in all his branches.

TAILORING. GEO. A. KLUGH, The undersigned is ready to make, to order, all kinds of Men's and Boys' Clothing in any desired style, with skill and promptness.

ALL WORK PROMISED IN ONE WEEK! ADDRESS THE HOUSE.

104 PENNSYLVANIA STEAM DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, 104 MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH, HARRISBURG, PA.

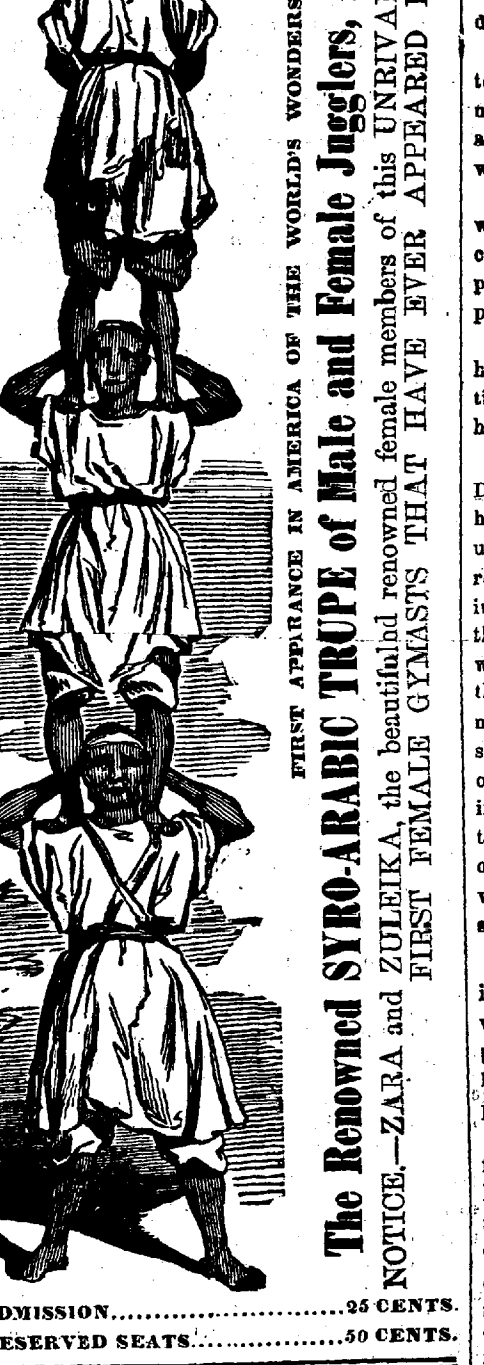
CHARLES F. VOLLMER, Upholsterer, Chestnut street, four doors above Second, (Opposite Washington House Room).

3,000 BUSHELS York State Potatoes, of different kinds, Also a superior lot of Catawba Grapes, and 90 bushels Shellpeas, just received and for sale low by H. W. SIBLE & CO.

Amusements.

WILL POSITIVELY EXHIBIT IN HARRISBURG For Three Days Only. TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JULY 21, 22 and 23. AFTERNOON AND EVENING. OPPOSITE THE READING R. R. DEPOT.

IN CONNECTION WITH NIXON'S Cremorne Circus! EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.



ADMISSION... 25 CENTS. RESERVED SEATS... 50 CENTS.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION. A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

GEN. LEE'S ESCAPE. How He Blinded Gen. Meade, and How He Crossed the Potomac.

Mr. J. C. Wilson, an army correspondent of the New York Herald, who was captured by the rebels between Greensville and Hagerstown, and carried with them to Williamsport, writes from Hagerstown, July 14, as follows:

After the fight, [the cavalry fight between Gen. Kilpatrick and the rebel force] was short distance from Hagerstown on Monday evening, and amid mud and darkness, I was taken to Williamsport. Here I was again treated in the most kindly manner.

On arriving at my second place of confinement I found the rebel forces rapidly marching to the river. The crossing commenced on Saturday afternoon. Previous to this the enemy had assembled a floating bridge.

At about 6 o'clock this morning nothing but one brigade of infantry remained on this side. With this morning a few pieces of artillery.

At night ten o'clock the rebel force was again crossing the river for the purpose. I do not know what was the fate of this last fight, and I think it very probable the enemy left this side all together, taking his raft over with him.

The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1863. A LIE NAILED TO THE COUNTER. Deacon Bergner Brought Into Court.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 11, 1863. Editors Patriot and Union.—Soon after the first occupation of this place by the rebel cavalry under General Jenkins, the following appeared in the Lancaster Express:

"A gentleman from Shippensburg informs the editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph that he was present at an interview between General Chamberburg and some prominent Republicans at Chambersburg. After discussing matters connected with the war for some time, a prominent office-holder in Franklin county stepped up and introduced himself to the rebel General. Jenkins said that he ought to refuse shaking him by the hand. The office-holder desired to know the reason of such treatment. General Jenkins asked the question, 'Are you the District Attorney from this county?'"

"That is what they call me," replied the office-holder. To which the rebel General replied, 'Lincoln ought to have hung you by the neck and the rest of the copperheads long ago! We would not consider any such man in the Southern Confederacy. We respect those who are against us in the North much more than the copperheads.'" I am the District Attorney of Franklin county. I have never taken part in any such conversation. I have never spoken a word to General Jenkins, nor has he to me. During the time that he held possession of the town I did not even see him.

And further, I have made diligent inquiry to discover whether or not such remarks were made to any one in this place by Gen. Jenkins, and am fully satisfied that the report is entirely without foundation in fact. This report would be unworthy of denial were it not that the Republican papers are circulating it as widely as possible for the purpose of casting odium upon the Democratic party.

Personally, I care nothing for these falsehoods. I would rather have malignant fanatics pour out their vilest contumely on my head than damn me with their faint praise. But allow me a few words in behalf of the Democrats of Franklin county. Some of them have been subjected to the most violent and unjust abuse. Charges of "welcoming the rebels to our soil"—of "giving them all the information in their power"—of "entertaining them at their homes"—of "hoping, and expressing, to be destroyed"—have been made, and there is no proof. Only last night one of the members of General Couch's staff (I believe) stood upon the veranda of the Franklin hotel on the occasion of a serenade by his chief, and in an eloquent speech, slandered a portion of the citizens of this community by a repetition of such charges as the above. This gentleman was doubtless misinformed as to the facts by some returned "skedaddler."

I defy them all to point to a single Democrat in this place who gave to the rebels a word of welcome, of important information, or of sympathy. Bring on the proof, and I will be happy to do all in my power to have such men punished. Such reports originate with the life-long defamers of the Democratic party—men who, Pharisee-like, now attempt to monopolize all the patriotism of the country and thank their God that they are not as other men are—not even as these poor "Copperheads." Let them remember that "he that exalteth himself shall be abased, and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted."

True to the principles of our forefathers as embodied in the Declaration of Independence; true to the Constitution of the United States, whose every line evinces the wisdom and patriotism of its framers, and true to the Union, whose foundation-stone is that same Constitution, the Democracy can laugh to scorn the opprobrious epithets and foul calumnies of its foes. Yours, truly, W. S. STENGER.

GEN. LEE'S ESCAPE. How He Blinded Gen. Meade, and How He Crossed the Potomac.

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The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1863. THE NEW YORK RIOTS. HORRORS OF MOB RULE.

In yesterday's paper we gave the exciting incidents of the New York draft riots down to 2 o'clock, p. m. on Monday. We now submit from the Journal of Commerce a full account of the proceedings of the mob from that hour until 10 o'clock at night.

Soon after this occurrence a procession of people, numbering from 3,000 to 5,000, generally armed with clubs, bars of iron and pistols, marched up Twenty-second street from First avenue and joined the mob.

All this time the mob had been in want of a leader. There appeared to be no one to counsel or direct this huge assemblage of muscles. No one made speeches, which was an extraordinary fact under the circumstances; but about 3 p. m., a Mr. Andrews (so the name was reported through the crowd) mounted and addressed, as well as the substance of his remarks was understood to be that he counseled the fiercest resistance to the draft, and offered himself as a leader. The mob received everything that he said with the wildest enthusiasm.

The next move was to attack the elegant residence of Mr. Hawkesworth, corner of Forty-seventh street and Lexington avenue. The reason for this assault was not apparent. It was said by some that Major General Sanford lived there; by others that it was a dwelling place of somebody connected with the protest in the department; by others that Horace Greeley was the occupant; by others that a policeman or soldier had hid himself there. At any rate, the house was invaded, the windows smashed, the furniture broken, many ornaments and articles of value stolen, and finally the house was fired. The whole transaction well illustrated the unreasoning nature of a mob.

This disgraceful scene over, there was a simultaneous rush on the part of a large portion of the mob to the arsenal in Seventh avenue. The mob crossed at Thirty-seventh street, howling as they went. One man bore a handily improvised banner lettered "No Draft." At the arsenal the mob were in readiness for the rioters. All the companies and detachments previously mentioned were there, and, in addition, a force of one hundred regulars from Governor's Island, under command of Captain Watkins, and a remarkably good detachment of the 22d New York, under command of Major Smith, were on duty at all sides within. The mob hesitated to make the attack which they evidently contemplated.

Here, as everywhere else, it was noticed that the women were especially furious. Some of them had weapons in their hands. All talked fiercely, and advised the men to march and fire, and to die in the street, rather than submit to the draft. These women had taken no small part in the assaults made on policemen and soldiers in the early part of the day. One policeman was nearly killed by them.

An attack being feared on the Custom House, the vigilantes were armed with muskets by order of the Mayor, and about 200 names had been drawn. DESTRUCTION OF THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

One of the most lamentable acts of the rioters was the sacking and burning of the large pile of buildings on Forty-fifth street, near the Reservoir, known as the Colored Orphan Asylum. They were of brick, pretty, enclosed and shaded, and apparently complete in every respect. But they were obnoxious to the mob, and were burned out of the ground. The contents were cleared of their contents and enveloped in flames. The firemen arrived tardily and in small numbers, owing to the demand for their services in other places, and were evidently intimidated by the presence of the mob. Water was thrown on the flames only when too late to save anything. When the fire had burned out, a couple of streams were thrown on for a time, but finally diverted to another building at some distance, in no degree exposed. Judging from the rapid movement of a number of men with clubs about that time, the firemen desisted from the efforts of men. A large number of boys and people of the poor class, who helped themselves to plunder from the burning buildings, and to property of other descriptions. Several exciting scenes occurred while the fire was in progress, occasioned by the presence of suspected "Abolitionists," who were pursued with clubs and shouts, though we observed no actual violence.

PISTOL FACTORY ON SECOND AVENUE. The mob attacked and set fire to a gun or pistol factory in Second avenue. It is said that several lives were lost here. The walls fell on all sides simultaneously, with a tremendous crash. Shortly after, the limbs of a man were discovered projecting above the bricks on the side-walk, and the remains were at once taken away by the firemen, after being baked almost to the consistency of wood.—The limbs shrivelled and creaked and writhed in the flames. They were not identified. At the drug store on the opposite corner, a revolting sight was witnessed in the appearance of three wretched men, one of them shot, and the others, writhing from the effects of burning. One, in particular, was a man of raw flesh from the scalp to the feet, and he rolled out on the floor in agony, while cloths saturated in oil were applied; but it is not possible he can survive. Besides, one arm was broken.

During the afternoon the Mayor issued the following proclamation: PROCLAMATION FROM THE MAYOR.

Whereas, an unauthorized and unlawful assemblage has in various parts of the city violently resisted and by force obstructed the execution of the law, accompanying their acts by the destruction of property and endangering the lives of the officers engaged in the performance of their duty, and of peaceable citizens.

I hereby warn all those in any way engaged in these riotous proceedings to desist at once, and return to their homes and their usual employments. All necessary measures will be taken to preserve the peace of the city, to enforce the laws and to put down rioters at all hazards.

GEN. OGDEN, Mayor. The portion of the crowd that remained in Third Avenue after a large force had left for the arsenal, proceeded on a tour of burning and destruction in different parts of the city. Two houses on Lexington avenue near Forty-fifth street, one of which was said to be owned by Provost Marshal Jenkins, were first attacked, and the fourth street, was also burned to the ground. The motive of the assault on this building was known only to the mob. They acted upon a frenzied impulse, and were ready to put the torch to any building that anybody pointed out. Not only women, but young girls and boys, took a part in these proceedings.

Going northward this mob attacked and fired the Half-Orphan Colored Asylum, which was also burned to the ground. The children were fortunately removed to a place of safety before the mob reached the ground. The force of the mob was directed, at an early hour in the afternoon, to negroes who were found in the streets. They were in all cases attacked and made to run for their lives. Some of them were shockingly beaten, and two or three were said to have been killed. The anti-negro excitement prevailed over all parts of the city, down town as well as up town. Many negroes were assaulted while on their work or going home from it. At night ten o'clock several small mobs, which appeared to have no connection with the great mob

up town, scourged Cherry street, Church, Leonard and Baxter streets, Catherine lane, and other streets where there are some negro residences, and set fire to them. The police were fortunately in strong force in the lower part of the city, and checked these operations of the mob to a great extent. The fire bells were ringing continually, and the firemen did their duty nobly, the mob not being in sufficient strength to stop them from working their engine. But for the untiring exertions of the firemen, a large portion of the Fourth and Sixth wards would have been burned down.

At 10 o'clock in the evening the enrolling office of Capt. Duffy, in Grand street, was attacked and burned. The books and drafting wheel had been removed to a place of security in apprehension of an assault. Similar precautions had been adopted with regard to all the other enrolling offices in the city.

About eight o'clock a large crowd of men and boys, who had been standing in front of the Tribune office for some time, commenced an attack on that establishment. First a shower of stones was thrown at the windows, and then the mob rushed into the office on the first floor, which seemed to be entirely unprotected, and commenced breaking the desks and damaging everything within their reach. The press room and the editorial and composing rooms were not entered—though they probably would have been broken into and sacked had not the arrival of a force of nearly six hundred policemen, under command of Inspector Carpenter.

This force dashed across the park and took the rioters in the rear. Such a whirling club and such a scattering of people were never before seen in this city. The mob made no attempt to resist the police, but ran out of sight in less than two minutes, bolting down side streets and alleys, pursued and hit and knocked over by the victorious police. A large number of the rioters carried away bruised heads and limbs, and some were helped away by their comrades. Many were arrested by the police and taken to the station houses. A force of police was then left in charge of the Tribune office, and the remainder went back to the rendezvous at the Mulberry street headquarters.

At this rendezvous the whole available force of the department, including all the men who could be spared from Brooklyn, were concentrated. Gen. Wool, and Col. Harvey Brown, and Commissioner Allen, ex Governor's military officers, and General Canby and Dilks were in constant attendance. The movements of the police were followed by telegraph, as occasion required, throughout all of the city but the northeastern wards, where the lines had been cut by the rioters.

At 8 o'clock a meeting of ex-officers of the militia was held at the Seventh Regiment armory in compliance with a call from Gen. Sanford. About 150 were present, who offered their services to suppress the riot. It was resolved that they should go around among their personal friends and former military associates in the city and master all that could be done. The officers were met at the armory by a large number of the militia, which after a further brief consultation, the officers started out on this mission, leaving a sufficient force to protect the armory.

In the early part of the evening, as the mob were coming down Broadway, at a point opposite Prince street, they were attacked in front by Inspector Carpenter with 200 men, and the mob, in the onslaught of the police, was arrested and met with no resistance. Numerous damaging blows were inflicted and arrests made. A banner inscribed "No Draft," and an American flag, were the trophies of this brief but brilliant engagement.

During the entire evening, and far into the night, the mob were engaged in burning negro tenements whenever the two parties came into contact. The firemen were always promptly on hand, and succeeded in arresting the spread of the fire before much damage was done. It was impossible to follow up the rioters so closely as to prevent these acts of incendiarism. Several negroes were severely injured by the mob.

About 9 p. m. another large detachment from the up-town mob came down Broadway with the intention of sacking the Tribune office for the purpose they had in view. They were met by Inspector Carpenter with a force of about two previous six hundred men was notified of their approach, by telegraph, and lay in wait for them in front of the City Hall. As they came yelling down Broadway, he rushed out opposite the City Hall and attacked them in flank. The mob was completely routed, and the rioters so closely as to prevent these acts of incendiarism. Several negroes were severely injured by the mob.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU is preparing to carry into effect the provision made by Congress for experiments in cottonizing flax and hemp. The sum appropriated is only \$20,000, but samples of cottonizing flax and hemp, and of cloth made from such material, have been produced, and have given much encouragement to the prosecution of farther experiments.

SHEEP IN KANSAS.—An account is given in a Kansas paper of a farm near Leavenworth, on which there are 1225 sheep; Mr. Barnes, the owner, prefers the Spanish Merino, and raises only from that. He expects to shear 5,500 pounds of wool this spring, and counts upon 700 lambs. Is farming a small business?

CONFISCATION.—Proceedings, under the confiscation act, have been commenced in Alexandria, Va., with reference to real estate belonging to persons now said to be in the rebel service.

SENT SOUTH.—Edward Byrne, arrested several days since in Baltimore, Md., on the charge of using treasonable language, was sent South, by way of Fort Monroe.

"I am surprised, wife, at your ignorance," said a post-boy July 15. "Oh, yes," he replied, "in a number of cases."

General McDowell has been ordered to New York, to act as president of the board for retiring army officers, to act immediately in that city.

U. S. Senator Ten Eyck, of New Jersey, is in Mount Holly to aid in the defence of Pennsylvania. A revolution has taken place in Mississippi. The Kink was assassinated, his ministers hanged, and his widow proclaimed Queen. It is said to be now certain that the grain crop of the West, about gathered, will be one of the most abundant ever known. The appointment of John S. Phelps as military governor of Arkansas has been revoked, and the office abolished. Two powder mills, containing six tons of powder, were blown up at East Hartford Conn., on Saturday. No person was injured. David Island, New York, Chester Pa., and Point Lookout, Md., have been selected as stations for the rebel wood.