

The Patriot & Union.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

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S. M. PETTINGILL & 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.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PATRIOT AND UNION and all its business operations will hereafter be conducted exclusively by O. BARRETT & T. G. FOSBERY, 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 they do not intend to wage war for the purpose of restoring to any portion of the 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 Draft not suspended.

It is announced in New York papers, on authority from Washington that the draft is not suspended by any action of the President, but simply in consequence of the existence of the riots. When they entirely cease, it will be resumed.

Lee's Escape

The New York Tribune blames Gen. Halleck for Lee's escape. Why saddle the blame upon a subordinate? President Lincoln is Commander-in-Chief—why not inculcate him, his Cabinet and his outside advisers and directors, Sumner and Meade and Chandler, and the rest of the radical Abolition crew who are driving the country headlong to destruction. No doubt Lee escaped because they wanted him to escape. They have no disposition to end the war until all their infamous purposes are accomplished, and they never had. They have not stolen enough, and the negro is not yet free. For these purposes the war is to be prolonged indefinitely. They want 600,000 more men now, to recruit their shattered army, uselessly frittered away—not to fight for the Constitution and a restoration of the Union—but to subvert the ends of a pack of swindling speculators and mountebank statesmen, who have been bartering blood for money and an impracticable idea. Their intention is to retain by force the power they obtained by fraud, and for this purpose, and no other, the war is now waged, the Constitution and laws violated, and arbitrary measures, which no European monarch would attempt to exercise, resorted to.

Secretary Stanton's Dispatch.

In his dispatch to Mayor Opdyke, dated Washington, July 14, Secretary Stanton says: "The retreat of Lee now becomes a route, with his army broken, and a much heavier loss of killed and wounded than was supposed." We hope this may prove to be true; but, unfortunately the Secretary is not devoted to the truth. After the retreat of Hooker from Chancellorsville across the Rappahannock, the Rebels were gratified with a dispatch from the head of the War Office, assuring them that Hooker had not sustained a defeat, that his army were in good condition, in fine spirits, and would be ready to resume offensive operations in a few days. That dispatch was false; so we fear is the one to Opdyke. We do not believe that Lee's retreat has "become a route." We have the assurance of one who was a prisoner in that army for several days before it crossed the Potomac, who saw the greater portion of it cross, and he tells a different tale. He represents it to be yet a powerful army—powerful in numbers, in discipline, and in spirit, not in the least demoralized, and ready at all times for a fight. With Lee at its head it is yet a dangerous army, as the Secretary may yet learn before he awakes from his foolish dream that the retreat is "a route." We should not be in the least surprised to hear before many days that that routed and ragged rebel army had struck a blow, or were on their way, far ahead of their pursuers, to strike one in a quarter least suspected, and now considered secure by the wisemen at Washington—the President, the Secretary, and General-in-Chief.

Evidence of the Falsehood.

In their weakness and frenzy the Abolition press charge the New York riot upon the Democracy. The charge is silly as it is malignant and false. It bears its own refutation upon its face. Would men of wealth and property, as the leading Democrats of New York are, incite a riot for any purpose in a city numbering among its population thousands of out-throats, incendiaries and thieves? The idea is preposterous. But there is another proof, more conclusive still, of the falsity of the allegation. The riot was spontaneous, without organization, without system—which would not have been the case had the Democracy incited it; for, even our enemies will give us the credit of doing everything we undertake systematically and well. No, no, Messrs. Abolitionists, this riot was the child of your "higher law," the offspring of the same frenzy that begat Abolitionism, and was conducted on the same violent and disorderly principles. These rioters, in their violation of law, only followed the example set them by Abolitionists and Republicans in the Christiana and Carlisle and Boston slave riots. They followed a bad example, it is true, and should be punished; but they are in no sense more to blame or worse than were the men who figured in those outrageous occurrences—nor, so far as the mere violation of law is concerned, are they a whit more culpable than the President and his advisers, who have trampled upon the laws of Congress, but has trampled upon the Constitution of the United States, the fun-

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK DRAFT RIOTS.

Fight Between the Military and the Rioters—Col. Jardine Wounded—A Captain, Lieutenant and Eight Men Killed, &c. New York, July 16.—News.—In the encounter between the military and mob last evening, on First avenue, Col. Winslow, with 150 men and two howitzers, charged on the mob, who took refuge in the tenement houses, from rows of which they hurled stones and bullets upon the soldiers. The howitzers were trained on the mob and ten rounds of canister poured into them, mowing them down fearfully. The mob appeared to be well organized, and only partially dispersed. Col. Winslow had ten men killed, including a captain and one lieutenant. He retreated in good order, firing on the mob. Col. Jardine was fearfully wounded.—It is feared mortally. In this affair some thirty or forty of the mob were killed and wounded.

At 11 o'clock last night 150 regulars, with two howitzers, repaired to the scene, and were furiously assailed; but the soldiers fired regularly, and finally the cannon were turned on the houses with terrible effect, the rioters getting out upon fearfully. At 1 o'clock the troops had possession of the locality. One o'clock P. M.—Everything reported quiet, stages running regularly, all the telegraph lines and railroads being fully repaired, and business fully resumed.

The 71st New York regiment arrived just now, and were handsomely received. The 7th regiment also arrived this morning. No rioting of consequence has occurred to-day. Law and order are supreme again.

THREE O'CLOCK P. M.—The arrest of Andrew, the villainous leader of the rioters, is announced. He has been sent to Fort Lafayette. The arrest took place in a house of ill-fame in Eleventh street, where he and his fit consort, a black woman, named Wilson, were located. He is said to belong to a first family of Virginia, and had on his person some \$400 in rebel money.

Some frame houses on Twenty-sixth street were burned by the mob early this morning, the owners refusing to aid them. The firemen rallied and saved the lives of several negroes, and drove off the rioters.

No truth in the reported burning of factories at Newark. The Evening Post says: Early this morning the rioters on Staten Island burned the depot and water stations, and afterwards attacked and burned some negro shanties, killing two negroes.

Many people have left the Island, including many prominent citizens, whose lives had been threatened. Five thousand cavalry sabres and one hundred muskets have been taken in a house on Starler street.

Two negroes were killed and thrown into the East river last night by the murderers. The 26th Michigan and 125th New York volunteers arrived this morning from Washington. Brigadier General Leede has been appointed commander of the military in this city.

SEVEN O'CLOCK P. M.—The mob appears to have got the best of the military in Second avenue, and drove with one howitzer at Seward's establishment, marched to First avenue. More force has been sent there with artillery.

Jackson's foundry at Twenty-eighth street, and Seward's foundry, at Seventeenth street were threatened by the mob this morning. A detachment of fifty of the 66th N. Y. Militia, under Col. Behner, and two howitzers of the 8th Militia, were sent to the scene. The mob came out from their haunts armed with muskets and carbines, yelling furiously at first; but the troops took no notice of this, and leaving a detachment with one howitzer at Seward's establishment, marched to First avenue. There a body of roughs fired on them, and Adam Schwartz, one of the soldiers, was slightly wounded. The troops wheeled into line and placed a piece in position, but no further hostility was attempted.

After a short halt the troops proceeded to Jackson's foundry, burst open the doors and entered. The mob fired on them occasionally, which the soldiers returned with a galling fire, and several of the mob were wounded. The howitzer was placed in a position commanding the street, and matters remained quiet for an hour or two.

About 2 o'clock reinforcements arrived and the mob fired on them without effect. The soldiers took aim but were restrained by their officers. Gen. Brown ordered Jackson's foundry to be defended at all hazards. Col. Lefferts reported his command, the 7th regiment, to Gen. Brown this afternoon, and was ordered to take command of the district between 7th and 66th streets, from 1st avenue to East river, and take all means to suppress all mobs and riots.

All quiet in Harlem and Yorkville during the day. Senators Bradley and Connelly requested the withdrawal of the troops from the First ward, which was refused by Commissioner Acton.

THE DRAFT RIOT IN TROY.

The Times Office Destroyed.—All the Prisoners Released from Jail. Troy, N. Y., July 15.—10.30 P. M.—There has been considerable noise, but no damage done of consequence by the mob, excepting the gutting of the Times office. The property therein was entirely destroyed. The mob released all the prisoners out of the jail. The city is perfectly quiet to night.

DRAFT RIOTS IN BOSTON.

Several Killed and Wounded.—The Riot Suppressed.—Boston, July 15.—All quiet this morning. Four or five persons were killed last night, and probably a dozen wounded, some seriously. The most daring act of the rioters was attacking the armory on Cooper street, where a force of military was stationed. When the mob had beaten down the doors it was fired upon from a six-pounder, loaded with canister. This effectually scattered the mob at that point. One rioter was completely riddled, and fell dead at the door of the armory. An old man standing on the stoop of his house, on Cooper street, was mortally wounded, and is now dead. Three young women, and three or four small boys, were wounded, but not seriously. The last Dragoons appeared at 9 o'clock, and, controlling the streets and, together with the infantry force, overawed all further outbreak. The Mayor has issued a proclamation. The leading rioters, arrested last night, are to be prosecuted for burglary and willful murder. They are committed.

LATER—EVENING.

There are indications of another outbreak to-night. The city is being patrolled by the military and police, both in strong force.

RELEASED FROM MARTIAL LAW.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—The city will be released from martial law to-morrow. Morgan's rebel forces this afternoon were within twelve miles of Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio. He is supposed to be moving eastward.

SHERMAN AFTER JOHNSON.

CAIRO, July 15.—The latest accounts say that Gen. Sherman is still pursuing Gen. Johnson, but that sagacious rebel had kept out of his way.

GEN. DIX ORDERED TO NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—General Dix has been ordered to duty in the city of New York. [This is probably in compliance with the demand of the Tribune to supersede General Wool.]

FROM CHARLESTON.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GENERAL GILMORE.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The following report was received at the Headquarters of the army: HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, in the FIELD, MORRIS ISLAND, July 15. Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that, at 5 o'clock a. m., of the 10th inst., I made an attack upon the enemy's fortified position on the south end of Morris Island, and, after an engagement lasting three hours and a quarter, captured all his strongholds upon that part of the island, and pushed forward my infantry to within 600 yards of Fort Wagner. We now hold all the island, except about one mile on the north end, which includes Fort Wagner, and a battery on Cummings' Point, mounting, at the present time, fourteen or fifteen heavy guns in the aggregate.

The assaulting column was gallantly led by Brig. Gen. Strong. It landed in small boats, and, under cover of the batteries on Morris Island, led by Rear Admiral Dahlgren, which entered the main channel, abreast of Morris Island, soon after our batteries opened. The monitors continued their fire during the day, mostly against Fort Wagner. On the morning of the 11th inst., at day-break, an attempt was made to carry Fort Wagner by assault. The parapet was gained, but the supports recoiled under the fire to which they were exposed, and could not be got up. Our loss in both actions is about 150 killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and missing is not less than 200.

We have taken 11 pieces of heavy ordnance, and a large quantity of camp equipage. Very respectfully, your obt. serv't. Signed, Q. A. GILMORE, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

BY THE MAILS.

THE MISSISSIPPI OPENED.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CAPTURE OF PORT HUDSON. WASHINGTON, July 15.—The following dispatch has been received from Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: The following dispatch has just been received from Gen. Banks: "BEFORE PORT HUDSON, July 11.—General: The Mississippi is now opened. "I have the honor to inform you that the garrison of Port Hudson surrendered unconditionally this afternoon. We shall take formal possession at 7 o'clock in the morning. "N. F. BANKS, Major Gen. "U. S. GRANT, Major Gen."

FIGHT NEAR YOUNG'S POINT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

GALLANTRY OF ELLIOT'S MARINE BRIGADE—1,200 NEGROES CARRIED OFF. WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Navy Department to-day received a communication from Rear Admiral Porter, dated the 2d inst., in which he states that on the 29th of June he received a communication from Gen. Dennis, commanding the post of Young's Point, informing him that our black troops had been attacked at Goodrich's Landing, and that the rebels were getting the upper hand of them. A gunboat had already been sent to the point, but another was sent off without delay. General Elliot was directed to proceed with the Marine Brigade to the scene of action, and remain there until everything was quiet.

The hindmost vessel of the brigade, the John Haimes, arrived there as the rebels were setting fire to the so-called government plantations, and supposing her to be an ordinary transport, they opened fire on her with field pieces. But they were much surprised to have the fire returned with shrapnel, which fell among them, killing and wounding a number. The result was a retreat on the part of the rebels and the escape of a number of negroes whom they had imprisoned.

The gunboat Romeo also came up the river about this time, and hearing the firing, hurried to the scene of action. The commander soon discovered that the rebels were setting fire to the plantations, and commenced shelling them, chasing them along the river bank for a distance of fifteen miles.

The rebels set fire to everything as they went along, and the result was an almost total destruction of houses and property along the river in that vicinity. The rebels carried off about 1,200 negroes, who were employed in working upon the government plantations.

Gen. Elliot landed his forces, and in company with a black brigade, proceeded to chase the rebels, who were making a hasty retreat when they found there was a force after them; it was no part of their system to fight; they only came to plunder and carry off the negroes.

Gen. Elliot found the road strewn with broken carts and furniture, which the rebels left in their haste to get away from our forces. He pursued them as far as Tenney's river, where they crossed, burning the bridge, and retrenching themselves for a battle. This was soon offered them, and our artillery opened on them and put them to flight, notwithstanding it was reported they had twenty field pieces.

Gen. Elliot, not knowing the country very well, and having only a small force with him, deemed it proper not to pursue the rebels much further. He sent 200 infantry across the bayou and found that the rebels had retreated to Delphi, leaving all their plunder, comprising splendid furniture, pianos, &c., strewn along the road.

The unretreated reinforcement of the brigade and the gunboats saved the whole of the black troops. It is only a temporary peace, however, for as long as the blacks remain in such small numbers so long will they be an object of attack.

The party that made this attack on the so-called government plantations are the same that attacked Milliken's Bend some short time since. They are a half-starved, half-mad set, and were in hopes of capturing some of the transports with clothing and provisions. They have not done so as yet, and the necessary precautions have been taken to prevent their doing so at any time.

NORTH CAROLINA.

UNION SENTIMENT ON THE INCREASE.—CONTEMPORARY REPEAL OF THE ACT OF SECESSION. NEWBERN, (N. C.) July 12.—Hon. Bradford Brown, State Senator from Caswell county, N. C., has taken upon grounds for a reconstruction of the Union. It is understood—and as much is admitted by the Raleigh Standard—that a majority of the Legislature of North Carolina and the Sovereign Convention convened with Mr. Brown's sentiments; but it is thought in Raleigh that she cannot with safety to herself throw off the confederate yoke as long as there is a sufficient force here to sustain her in such an effort.

Hon. John A. Gilmer, and other extensive slaveholders in this State, are said to be in favor of the gradual emancipation system, which, it is understood, North Carolina will be required to accept as a chief condition of a settlement of the difficulties between her and the Federal States.

Later intelligence from the Legislature, which is now in session at Raleigh, confirms the report that many of its members have come out for the immediate repeal of the act of secession passed by the "Sovereign Convention" of the State, and for the recall home, by Gov. Vance, of the troops from North Carolina in its confederate States army at once. Should the army be annihilated, or prevented from reaching this State, the repeal of this act may take place at any moment. Otherwise matters will remain as above stated.

It is said that while the discussion on the repeal of the act of secession was going on, a distinguished member suggested a foreign war as the method of cementing the States together, and the settlement was applauded by all parties.

INVASION OF OHIO.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Morgan reached Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, at midnight. He is pretty well hemmed in, and his chances are very slight. "Gunboats and a very large force of troops went up the river yesterday to dispute his crossing. The Ohio river is too high to ford.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

A Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer. WASHINGTON, July 15. By the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION. It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the Army and Navy of the United States victories on land and on the sea, so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be sustained, their Constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently restored.

But these victories have been accorded not without sacrifices of life, limb, health and liberty, incurred by brave, loyal, and patriotic citizens. Domestic afflictions in every part of the country follow in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of His hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, therefore, be it known, That I do set apart THURSDAY, the 6th day of August next, to be observed as a day of national thanksgiving, praise, and prayer, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and in the forms approved by their own conscience, and render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things He has done in the nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of his holy spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents; to guide the counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our land all those who, through the misdeeds of marauding, warring, and seditious, have been brought to suffer in mind, body, or estate, and finally to lead the whole nation, through the paths of repentance and submission to the Divine will, back to the perfect enjoyment of Union and fraternal peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Wm. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

OBEDIENCE TO LAW.—What do popular excesses teach?

They teach that the safety of the people and the security of the Government itself, depend on the faithful observance of the laws, both by the people and by their public agents. Those persons who have been preaching from day to day that in war times there is no law, (inter arma silent leges,) are more guilty of the terrors of the outbreak in New York than any other class in community. If they set aside courts and legal remedies, don't they invite mobs?

Dare they face this question? Let these people obey the laws themselves—let them stop sneering at the Constitution, let them stop sneering at the laws, let them stop sneering at the judicial writs, and substituting armed force for the civil machinery of justice in the States; and above all, let their raving editors quit infaming popular passions by all sorts of scandalous epithets and villainous charges, and there will be less violence.

"Take the beam from your own eye," you violent partisan demagogues, who are hourly stirring up contentions in our midst—Cleanse your own eyes first.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It almost instantly relieves. GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething from any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of OURNEY'S MARKING, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Principal Office, 48 Day Street, New York. Price only 25 cents per bottle. my28-d&wm

Brandreth's Pills, New Style. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, NEW STYLE. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, NEW STYLE. Are infallible for costiveness, spasms, loss of appetite, sick headache, giddiness, sense of bloating, flatulency, dizziness, drowsiness, and cramping pains, all disorders of the stomach and bowels.

ONE OF MANY CURES. Original Letter at 294 Canal street, New York: J. I. C. COOK, publisher of the State, New York, says he was attacked with BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and cured. He says that although he had suffered from this dreadful complaint for many years, he had taken six boxes of COMPLETE CURE was effected. He says: "My dyspepsia was gone, and my expectations of an early death were over."

ASK FOR NEW STYLE. ASK FOR NEW STYLE. ASK FOR NEW STYLE. Principal Office, 294 Canal street, New York. For sale in Harrisburg by H. BELL. m5-d&wt

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS! FOR FEMALES! Infallible in Correcting, Regulating, Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, and always successful as a Preservative. THESE PILLS have been used by thousands for many years, both in France and America, by unparalleled ladies who have used them, and by many thousands who have not. They are the only pills for the relief of those suffering from irregularities of the system, as well as to prevent the increase of family health will not permit it. It is the most comfortable sensation in his stomach, and he has suffered from this dreadful complaint for many years, he had taken six boxes of COMPLETE CURE was effected. He says: "My dyspepsia was gone, and my expectations of an early death were over."

ASK FOR NEW STYLE. ASK FOR NEW STYLE. ASK FOR NEW STYLE. Principal Office, 294 Canal street, New York. For sale in Harrisburg by H. BELL. m5-d&wt

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS. The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysteria, fatigue, pain in the back, &c., &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from irregularity of nature. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS were the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions, &c., &c., which signed so many to a premature grave. A delicate enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS are the most effective remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to Females. To all these they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America. Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each Box—the Price One Dollar per Box, containing 50 Pills, is sent by mail, promptly, by remitting to the Agents. Sold by Druggists generally. B. B. HUGHINGS, Proprietor, 20 Cedar street, New York.

Sold in Harrisburg, by G. A. Bannart. "Mechanicsburg, by J. S. Dellest. "Carlisle, by S. Elliott. "Shipensburg, by D. W. Rankin. "Chambersburg, by Miller & Hershey. "Hummelstown, by George Wolf. "Lebanon, by George Ross. decd-d&wly

EXCELSION!

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

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. Has been certified by the first Chemist in America, including Dr. R. CHILTON, to be free from every deleterious substance, and has no equal in the certainty and reality of its operation. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 per box, according to size.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative. Is valuable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss and great vitality to the hair. Price 50 cents, \$1 and \$2 per bottle, according to size. JES-4&wlm

DIED.

On the 21st of May, near Smithville, Wayne county, OHIO, ELIZABETH G. BRICKER, formerly of Churchtown, Pa., aged 76 years. Buried at Churchtown, Pa. Died a Christian and a brave soldier. The strict soldier, bold and brave. Now rests his weary feet. And to the shelter of the grave Has made a safe retreat. To him the trumpet's piercing breath To arms shall call him, when the bugle sounds. He is quartered in the arms of death, He'll never march again. ESTELLA.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—Several Machinists, at the EAGLE WORKS. RAND PICNIC ON INDEPENDENCE ISLAND. MONDAY, JULY 20, 1863. A SACK RACE FOR A SILVER CUP. Will come off in the afternoon. TICKETS.....25 cents. MANAGERS: Henry Dickey, Michael Maloy, John Casey, Michael Cunningham. MASTER OF CEREMONIES: James Sprucebanks. Jy16-d

SECOND ANNUAL PIC-NIC OF THE PAXTON FIRE COMPANY. Will be held at HAEHNLEN'S WOODS, ON SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863. TICKETS.....25 cents. Weber's unexcelled string band has been engaged for the occasion, and a pleasant treat is in store for all those who may favor the woods with a visit on that day. Nothing shall be left undone, or no pains spared to make it the picnic of the season, and nothing to prevent all from enjoying themselves in a pleasant and proper manner. Omnibuses and conveyances will leave different points of the city for the woods every fifteen minutes. No improper characters will be admitted on the grounds. A sufficient police force will be on the ground to preserve order. Committee Arrangements:—David Crawford, B. J. Shoop, Wm. H. Eberly, David L. Fortna, George Fears, John J. Zimmerman, John A. Haller. Jy14-d

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, 1863-47

PETER ALTMAYER, GUNSMITH. No. 64 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 ALTMAYER. Jy9-2w

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS. THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT; AT W. KNOCH'S MUSIC STORE, AT 93 MARKET ST. n028-47

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'COMAR, D. R. MARTIN, J. SPRUCEBANKS. No improper characters will be admitted, and there will be a sufficient police force on the ground to preserve order. Jy9-eodd

NEW MUSIC. "Why I Loved Her," "Treasures of the Heart," and "Childhood Days," three new and beautiful songs, by J. H. COX. "Our Country and Flag," a new and beautiful song, with highly colored title page, by CULVER, among the latest receipts of new music by W. KNOCH, who can be found at all times a full assortment of Drums, Pipes, and all kinds of musical instruments. Remember the place, No. 93 Market street. Jy9