by any one not present of the force of this most able and well received speech.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic papers of Pottsville, the Philadelphia Age, and Harris-

# burg PATRIOT AND UNION. On motion the meeting adjourned. The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND Union-unless accompanied with the name of the

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Beston, Are our Agents for the Patrice as Union in those tities, 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 PAREIOT 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

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms sgainst 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 duly to the whole country; that this war is not teaged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for many purpose of conquest or whiteration or purpose of ang 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."

#### Case of Wm. Borland.

We invite attention to the statement of Mr. Wm. Borland, of Cumberland county, in another column. Mr. B. is a respectable man, and loyal to the Constitution and his country.-That much we can attest. Upon information of George Bergner, (having committed no offence,) he was seized by military authority, and for three days and nights wrongfully held curvin, when, there appearing to be no evidence against him worthy of credit, he was discharged. It was as gross an outrage as ever was perpetrated.

The President will Enforce the Draft. Morace Greeley-as undoubtedly every other ultra Abolitionist and Republican-"learns with the sincerest delight, that President Lincoln has declared his determination to "ENFORCE THE DRAFT UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTAN-CES." It further rejoices the Philosopher and all other good Abolitionists and ultra Republicans to "know that the People will stand by" the President (he calls him the "Government") in this "enforcing" operation. We fancy the Philosopher and his friends feel more delight over this determination of His Excellency, the President, than the "People" do upon whose support he so confidently relies. Horace may be a Philosopher, but he has proven himself to be a poor prophet in more instances than one-and in this instance he and his friend the President may find the "circumstances," in New York, at least, rather perplexing.

Governor Seymour has assured the people that the draft will be suspended for the time being, that they shall be protected in all their rights, that the constitutionality of the act of Congress under which the draft is being made shall be tested, and that the decisions of the courts shall be maintained. If the courts declare the law unconstitutional, it would be not only unwise, but perilous for the administration to attempt to override the decision. This would be establishing a dangerous precedent. Respect for law is the only security we have for the permanency of our Government, and our temporary rulers should be the last to set the example of disrespect for the laws of the land, for by so doing they inaugurate revolution, dissolve the bonds which hold society together, and plunge the country into anarchy and confusion.

If after our recent successes more men are still needed for the restoration of the Union, a call upon the States for their necessary quotas would, doubtless, be promptly answered by volunteers, or filled by a State draft. This, in our opinion, is the only constitutional method. Any other is an experiment.

President Lincoln is undoubtedly strong. He is clothed with dictatorial power-as far as acts of Congress, in violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution can confer it-and he has shown himself not disinclined to use it. But even strong men have fallen. Right sometimes prevails over might. History is replete with instances wherein rulers, assuming too much, have lost all. Even despots-in governments always despotic, where the subject, or serf, was educated to bear tyranny patientlyhave, by straining their power to its utmost tension, and laying the last feather on the camel's back, fallen by revolution, or the knife of the assassin. What folly, then, if neither subjects nor serfs will bear an over-burden of tyranny, to suppose that American citizenseducated to freedom, with all their rights, and the exact power of their temporary rulers defined by constitutions and laws, and as familiar to them as the faces of their households-will tamely submit to unwarranted and arbitrary exactions. Mr. Lincoln, and the party sus- isfactorily.

taining him in his usurpations, should reflect. The memory of the elder Adams is held in detestation to this day, and will be forever-and yet the very worst of his many had acts was by no means so detestable as many the lesser criminalities of this administration. They should reflect, too that not all the ermies in the world cangut down papulation anumbering millions determined to preserve their rights and be free. There are not now in arms, under authority of the administration, men

enough to subdue the people of New York, if they are provoked to revolution. Recollect: in that event it would be no unorganized, unarmed mob that would be encountered by the legions of the administration; but men as good and as true as themselves, organized, and officered, and armed; and, what is of still more consequence, secure in the consciousness that they were fighting for the preservation of constitutional rights and guarantees against a usurping power that would destroy them and subvert the Government. And recollect further, that in such a conflict not all the bayonets in the army would be turned against the people. Those who would be engaged in such a struggle against lawless oppression have fathers and sons and brothers-whole brigades, divisions and corps of them in that army who, if they fired or charged at all, would fire and charge against the oppressors of their blood and the enemies of their country.

Before needlessly and cruelly provoking a fresh revolution by resorting to unnecessarily extreme measures, it will be well for those who contemplate the act to pause and consider these things. Revolution in the North is death to the administration and its party. To all political death-to tens of thousands literal and bloody death.

No monarch apparently sat more securely on his throne one day before the revolution broke out than Louis Philippe, King of the French. Paris literally bristled with bayoacts, and no one dreamed, twenty-four hours before the accomplishment of the fact, that any power in France could move the solid foundations of his throne or pluck the kingly diadem from his head. What occurred? The people demanded of him some concessions, some extension of their privileges. The King at one time was inclined to yield. "Sire," said M. Guizot, "yield not. No monarch in Europe sits more firmly on his throne than your Majesty." In twenty-four hours that king, who listened to the bad advice of a Minister, in spite of all his bayonets, was hurled from his throne, a fugitive for life, and ended his days in exile. Here is a lesson which Mr. Lincoln may study with profit.

The French people asked an extension of privileges, and, because it was refused, overturned the throne and drove the perfidious Monarch from France.

The American people ask no extension of rights-but trusting in a God of Justice, in their own brave hearts and strong arms, they mean, at all hazards, and under all circumstances, to preserve the rights they have-rights that, by nature and the terms of the Constitution. belong to them.

Let us be precisely understood. The event of which we speak is not of the nature of the recent uprising in the city of New York and elsewhere. Upon all such movements it should be the mish and sible, the proper restraints which the execuors of law have it in their power to bring to bear. We hold all such demonstrations equally at fault in policy and principle—they never attain the ends they aim at-they take upon themselves, without the color of any authority, the construction of the law in advance of and out of the hands of those whose duty it is to decide upon their propriety, and those whose prerogative it is to see to it that no improper legislation be put in execution in defiance of decisions so rendered by the duly constituted tribunels of the land. They are unfortunate for all concerned, universally impracticable in their results, besides being in open opposition to all established rules for the welfare and good governance of society. It is not from an unorganized and desperate rabble we would expect a refuge against rights invaded and broken: laws, oppression and usurpation—but through the action of the separate States, in their legislative bodies, their courts and the chosen guardians of their sovereign eights. When these move in concert to oppose the projected oppressions of fanaticism and madness, then may the reckless usurpers who persist, if they will persist, in overriding the sacred covenant of our liberties, tremble-then may the revolution of which we speak be ripe and powerful."

We clip the following from the Johnstown

WHO ARE THE TRAITORS ?- The Abolition organ in this place, which is owned, edited and controlled by officers and leaders of the "Union League," lately used the following language, and yet has the effrontery to charge the Democracy with treason to the Union. Read and be convinced:

"The Union as it was, was a cheat, a horrid incubus, a devil's dream, grateful only to the feculent imagination of the desperate and depraved. It can never be realized."

This has become the habitual language of the radicals. It pervades the Court, the Cabinet, the press and the party. It is, in short. the sublime idea upon which the war is now conducted. The Constitution is to be subverted, the Union destroyed, and a new Government of centralized power reared upon the solid foundations of infidelity, fanaticism and equality of races. The times are evil and the signs

PROSPECT OF STARVING THE REBELS -Those who believe in the "starvation" policy with the rebels, are directed to a perusal of the following summary of the Southern crops, published in late Richmond papers: The wheat orop, which is immense, is safely gathered,-Flour has taken a lofty tumble. Wheat has side of Richmond. His trains have allen been sold at \$2 per bushel, and the highest price named is \$2 50. It will not be sold to speculators, but to consumers and the government. Should speculators get hold of any, the government officers will take charge of it at once, and put a quietus to all such work. The prospect for cora is beyond belief. Many think it will not bring over 25 cents a bushel. Of sweet potatoes and peas a very large crop has been planted.

THE NORTHERN CENTRAL BALLWAY. - The trains on the Northern Central Railway, three in number, commenced running again on Wednesday through the entire line, from Baltimore to Sunbury and connecting with the other trains north. It was found that the entire line was in good order, all the bridges being substantially rebuilt and everything moving sat-

For the Patriot and Union

CASE OF WILLIAM BORLAND, A Citizen of Cumberland county rested in this city on the 5th inst. by military authority, on the oath of George Bergner, and confined for three days and nights in one of the most filthy hold in Camp Curtin-without having commit-1:d the slightest offence against law or morals.

Masses. Editors :- Having been arrested in Harrisburg by the military authorities upon information, sworn to by George Bergner, Postmaster, I deem it due to myself and my friends to publish a statement of the facts in the case, and hope you will give this letter an insertion in your valuable journal.

One of my neighbors went to Baltimore on the Friday before the railroad was torn up below York, to collect money due for flour he had previously sent down, and not having returned at the time appointed his wife became very much alarmed for his safety. The rebels at the time were in the near vicinity and people flying in all directions, which would naturally arouse the fears of a woman, and to quiet her mind I agreed to go to Harrisburg and send a dispatch to Matthew & Fitzbue of Baltimore, to know if her husband was there. When about to start I told the person who carries the mail from this point to Harrisburg that if it would accommodate him, I would take the mail along and bring it back again when I returned. He gave it to me and I got a pass at the west end of the bridge, went over to the city and completed my business. When ready to return I found it difficult to get a pass, and called upon Geo. Bergner, Postmaster, requesting him to give me a note to General Couch, which would procure me a pass, as I was carrying the mail. He asked me my name wrote a note and handed it to me, upon presentation of which I got a pass. When it was being signed Captain Tarbutton asked the officer signing it, whether it was necessary for me to come up every time for a pass? Without replying he

wrote upon it "until further orders." On Sunday morning I returned to Harrisburg with the expectation of getting an answer to the dispatch I had sent to Baltimore, and when about to return home I was arrested by Geo. Bergner, handed over to the military authorities and cast by them into a filthy dungeon at Camp Curtin, where I was kept for three days and three nights in solitary confinement, without having an opportunity to communicate with my friends. The dark dungeon in which I was confined had evidently been used as a privy, and the floor and walls were covered with human excrement, among which the maggets rolled and crawled, and the odor from which was sickening in the extreme.

On Wednesday evening I was taken before the Provost Marshal, where I found that my accusers had been before me, giving in their 🐲 parte testimony, and yet no charge had been sustained against me. After this I was kept in confinement twenty-four hours longer, awaiting the leisure of General Couch to examine the testimony and decide upon it.

Berguer swore that I had obtained my pass through false representations. This is simply a lie. I procured the pass fairly and honorably as above stated. My mission was a kindly one, to relieve the fears of my neighbor-a woman-and to accommodate the regular mail them I leave the public to fix the measure of the outrage inflicted upon me, and the just condemnation to be visited upon the heads of WM. BORLAND. Eberly's Mills, July 16th, 1863.

## NEWS OF THE DAY. BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK DRAFT RIOTS.

ALL REPORTED QUIET. NEW YORK, July 17.—Everything is reported quiet in this city this morning. THE BUCKES PLACARD A HOAX—A CAVALRY PA-

TROL TO BE FORMED—THE LAST FIGHT, The placard posted about the streets last night, requesting persons to congregate this afternoon at Archbishop Hughes' residence, was an unmitigated and senseless hoar, got up by sympathizers with the rioters.

General Kilpatrick arrived here last e ening, and a force of cavalry is to be immediately organized for a mounted patrol.

From the military movements which have been quietly made this morning, there vill be but little opportunity for the rioters to carry on their hellish designs to day—any stempt at which will meet with a most terrible heck. The 152d New York regiment arried at

The last fight of consequence between the military and the rioters took place lastnight near Twenty-ninth screet, where a mitary force had been sent to drive away the coundrels who were plundering houses in the vicinity. The mob concentrated their thes, and the military withdrew. Nearly very house, for three or four blocks on botlsides of the street, were filled with a mob, whired bullets, stones and other deadly missile upon the soldiers. Fifteen members of the 5th company of the Seventh regiment are rerted to have been killed by stones and brichats. Seven hundred regulars were sent as reinforcement, when a terrible battle tooklace. Eleven rioters were killed, eighteen wolded, and thirty-five taken prisoners. Two the mob were run through with bayonets. Fifteen more rioters were captured lasight | bundred. on the west side of the town, and the lice are constantly bringing them in.

Hemp is in demand.

SURGEON GEN. HAMMOND-FROM IE'S ARMY. NEW YORK, July 17 .- A special distoh

from Washington says: Surgeon General Hammond has gone teettysburg. About five thousand Union ansix thousand rebel wounded are there where being rapidly sent to the Northern hespla. General Lee's headquarters on the 15there reported to be at Bunker Hill, betweeninsay that Lee will not make another standis sent to Culpepper. Our cavalry are aftene trains.

A later dispatch to the Times says thatur cavalry crossed yesterday, and now occupil the passes as far south as Chester Gap. The advance of the rebel army was at Int.

Royal, and the entire force was moving on the valley as rapidly as possible. Their tris. cavalry, infantry and artillery were in cdision, and our cavalry were harassing uh, capturing hundreds of prisoners.

REBEL PRISONERS IN BALTIMORE CA

BALTIMORE, July 17 .- Four hundred rel arrived this morning from Hagerstown, id were placed in the city jail. There is no rin for them anywhere else in this city. Arran ments have been made to receive five hund FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

SHERMAN AFTER JOHNSON—GENERAL DODGE ROUTES THE REBELS UNDER FORKEST AND BIFFLES, &C. MEMPHIS, July 17 .- The reports from the army at Vicksburg are all favorable. Sher-man was pursuing Johnson, with every pros-

pect of destroying his entire army.
General Dodge, at Corinth, reports that he routed the rebel forces under Forrest and Bifflee, and had been accurring the country north of his lines, wounding and capturing quite a ington Artiflery and Cobb's Battery repulsed number: Hurlbut's cavalry scouts report that them with heavy loss, taking 300 prisoners Col. Blythe, with 900 men and four pieces of artillery, were at Coldwater station, and Chalmers at Panola. A letter received from Chalmers states that Johnson has been fighting near Jackson, and was falling back. Richardson is still in the country north of here, enforcing the conscription. Gen. Dodge will attend to him.

THE DRAFT IN MASSACHUSETTS. Springfield, Mass., July 16 .- The quota in

this city has been filled to-day. Everything passed off quietly, and the names of many of the drafted men were received with applause. Many prominent citizens, including a number of professional men, are among those conscripted. The draft in this district will be closed to-morrow.

VALLANDIGHAM IN CANADA. BUFFALD, N. Y., July 15 .- Vallandigham ar-

rived at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, this morning.

BY THE MAILS.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON FULLEST PARTICULARS YET PUBLISHED The Richmond Dispatch of July 14, furnishes

The Charleston papers bring us some further particulars of the attack on that city .-Thursday morning it was discovered that the enemy had been strongly reinforced both on Big and Little Folly Islands, and their barges with which to make the attack on Morris Island were tied to the piles in the creek. There were four monitors outside, two at the mouth of Stone river, and one in the river. The Mayor, upon receiving this information, issued. the following proclamation :

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, July 9, 1 30 p. m.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CHARLESTON AND VICINITY: Whereas: The enemy by land and sea have appeared in large force on the islands and neighborhood of the city, and in consultation with Gen. Beauregard, he expressed the opinion that an attack upon our city is imminent. and with the concurrence of Gen. Beauregard I advise and earnestly request all women and children, and other non-combatants, to leave the city as soon as possible.

CHARLES MABETH, Mayor. This was followed by two other proclama. ions, calling on citizens to close their places of business, and ordering the arrest of all free negroes in the city, as they were wanted to work on some unfinished defences on Morris Island. During the day some five or more transports appeared off the harbor, and the Yankees in Stono river amused themselves during the day by shelling two points on James Island.

The Charleston Courier furnishes the following particulars of the fighting on Friday: The morning was fair. Light, fleecy clouds floated slowly over the deep blue firmament. Not a breath of wind stirred through the

branches, and the bay and ocean were smooth and bright as a mirror. The air was hot, heavy, and close, relaxing the frame and beading the brow with drops of moisture. It was just the kind of weather to inflict the largest amount of inconvenience upon the enemy in those turreted monsters, the pride of the Yan-

About daylight Friday morning a battery of the enemy's barges, and the guns from four monitors opened a tremendous fire on Captain Mitchell's battery, completely enfilading the right and left, causing some havoc among both officers aifd men.

The fire on the boat howitzers was particularly destructive. The sharpshooters of the enemy also did considerable execution by picking off the men at the guns. It was by one of these that the gallant Lieutenant John Bee was killed; a minie ball striking and passing through his head. The men, notwithstanding this terrible shower of solid shot, shell and bullets, stood to their guns nobly, and it was not until they were completely exhausted, and the enemy who had landed in force were rapidly approaching, that the order

was given to retire. The enemy succeeded in capturing several of our men, whose exhausted condition prevented escape. Captain J. Ravenel Macbeth and Lieut. G. Haywood are reported among the prisoners so taken. It was stated yesterday that Captain Mitchell was at one time in the hands of the enemy, when his men rallied and succeeded in getting him away from his captors. After the abandonment of the bat-tery Captain Mitchell's artillery men fell back with the infantry to Battery Wagner. The enemy's infantry then threw out a line of skirmishers and advanced, forming three lines of battle across Gregg's Hill to Vinegar Hill.

The 21st regiment S. C. V., Major M'Iver. rebel force, this afternoon, was within twelve commanding, and Nelson's battallion, together with the artillerists, all under the command of Colonel Graham, were sent forward to oppose the enemy's further progress. A severe fight ensued, and our forces gradually fell back to Battery Wagner. Two desperate but unsuccessful attempts to carry the battery by assault were made by the Yankees. In both assaults the enemy suffered terribly, leaving a large number of their dead and wounded on

the field. The Yankees after this fell back to Vinegar Hill. It is said they took and still hold posses. sion of Colonel Graham's former headquarters. The enemy, after falling back, received reinforcements, and made a show of again moving against the battery. The ferce of the enemy engaged on Friday is supposed to have been about four thousand. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, will probably be about three

The firing on both sides ceased about halfpast six, when the Monitors withdrew. The report that one left during the engagement in a crippled condition was untrue.

The whole four were engaged throughout the action, and in the afternoon their fire upon Battery Wagner was very severe. We learn, however, that the battery was very slightly injured. An officer, who observed the effects of our shots, says they struck and rolled off and \$4 for Pennsylvania mea!. the sides and decks of the Monitors like so many marbles or pebble-stones. Capt. Haskell's and Lieut. Bee's bodies fell into the hands of the enemy. Drs. R. B. Hanahan and Prioleau are said to be prisoners in the hands.

Capt. Langdon Cheves, an accomplished and very efficient officer of the engineer corps, was killed almost instantly by a shell from a Monitor exploding in Battery Wagner and striking him in the head. His body was brought to the city last evening.

Fort Sumpter opened on the turreted monsters and the Yankee infantry on the south end of Morris Island, with what result we are unable to say. The fight doubtless will be renewed to day with greater fierdeness than any we have yet seen.

The enemy has certainly shown a deep-laid plan, and is determined to push it. The following is a list of the killed and wounded among the officers, Friday, on Moris Island: Killed-Capt. Chas. Haskell, Capt. Langdon Cheves, Lieut. John Bee.

Wounded—Capt. J. W. Ford, Lieut. Alston, Capt. Wild, Capt. Thomas, Capt. Tarrin. Missing—Capt. Howard, Lieut. A. P. Craig, Capt. Reddy, Lieut. Woodward.

THE ATTACK ON JACKSON, MISS.

Jackson, July 11-11 P. M -The enemy are still concentrating on our right to reach Pearl river. Our forces have just driven them back in the centre, and burned the houses occupied

by their sharpshooters.

JACKSON, July 12.—The enemy opened fire at 6 o'glock this morning from his batteries on our left, and at 8 o'clock a. m. rained shells

upon the city. and three stands of colors. The enemy are now moving around our right. Scouts report that Burnside is crossing Birdsong's Ferry with two divisions. Col. Withers, an old citizen, was killed by a shell.

THE BRANDON RAID.

The Yankees have done nothing so far at Lower Brandon, on James river. They reached there on Friday last with eleven transports. They remaine | there on Saturday without landing, and on Sunday morning at sunrise were still there. It is stated from another quarter that they moved up toward City Point on Sunday; and from still another quarter-a gentleman direct from Lower Brandon-that they have not been there at all. The public can take their choice of these rumors, as it is quite impossible to ascertain their truth.

THE TANKEES ON JAMES RIVER.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 13th, says: "Information was received here on Saturday night that two monitors, eight gunboats and flotilla of transports had made their appearance at Brandon, on the lower James river .-The transports were said to be crowded with troops, which they were landing on the south side of the river. Yesterday a report was received from the same source stating that the transports had not landed any troops, but that the whole fleet were moving still higher up the river. If all that we have mentioned be true it would seem to indicate that the Yankees still have a hankering after Fort Darling."

THE ARMIES OF MEADE AND LEE.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC RESTING AT BERLIN. MARYLAND-LEE RETREATING ACROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK, &C.

Berlin, Md., July 16 .- The Army of the Potomac is in this city. How long it will remain is of course only known to Gen. Meade. It is probable that some days will be spent in recuperating both men and horses, both of whom have suffered from long and fatiguing marches. The position is one which gives the army the advantage of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and where it can be easily and abundantly fed.

The proximity of the river is also of great advantage to the men, and the army will probable be put through a thorough ablution. is not probable that the present inactivity will be long continued.

Lee is said to be pushing as rapidly as possible for Culpepper, and will hardly stop until beyond the Rappahannock. The necessity of feeding his army-which cannot well be accomplished at any great distance from Richmondwill hurry his movements.

As there is a decided scarcity of news from our own sources, we are obliged to supply the deficiency from the rebel papers.

WHAT THEY SAY OF LEE'S FAILURE. The Richmond Whig of July 9 says:

The intelligence from General Lee falls far short of the promise of the dispatches published yesterday, and will prove a grievons disappointnent of the high wrought hopes of the public. Superadded to the calamity at Vicksburg, it cast a sombre shadow over our affairs: but we must constantly bear in mind that it is in adversity that true greatness is revealed in its noblest at ributes, and we must resolve that, come what may, the cause shall never go down, nor lack courageous hearts or stout arms enough to bear it on to a glarieus triumph ST. GEORGE'S SOUND.

REBEL SALT WORKS DESTROYED. Washington, July 16 .- Intelligence has eceived at the Navy Department, from Rear Admiral Bailey, that the boats of the Somerset, Lieutenant Commanding A. F. Crossman, were sent along the East Pass of St. George's sound to determine, among other things, the precise locality of some extensive salt works, which had been in operation since the commencement of the rebellion, near Alligator bay. Upon this information, which was duly obtained, Lieutenant Commander Crossman determined to attempt the destruction of these salt works. For this purpose the Somerset was brought within range, and the woods shelled, and after a party had been sent on shore, protected by the guns of the Somerset, four distinct stations were demolished, sixtyfive salt kettles destroyed, more than two hun-

the works, burned to the ground. THE INVASION OF OHIO.

dred bushels of salt scattered over the sand,

and about thirty huts and houses, with all their

appurtenances for constructing and repairing

CINCINNATI, July 16.—Last night it was reported that the advance guard of Morgan's forces was at West Union, Adams county. His scouts approached the river opposite Maysville, but were driven back by the gunboats. CINCINNATI, July 16.—The city will be released from martial law to-morrow. Morgan's

miles of Hillsboro', Highland county, Ohio. He is supposed to be moving eastward. CINCINNATI, July 16 .- It is said that Morgan's forces are about Piketon to-day, and that our troops are closing around him, and will give him some trouble to escape.

RECONNOISSANCE TO THE SHENANDOAH. The Washington Republican says: A cavalry and artillery force was ordered two days since, by General Heintzleman, to make a reconnoissance through the Shenandoah valley. They returned yesterday. The commander, Colonel Lowell, found very few rebels in the valley. He discovered that Ashby's Gap was held by

between three hundred and four hundred rebels. He made a charge and drove them out, and held the place, capturing a rebel adjutant general and several other officers and privates.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The flour market is very dull; 600 bbls. Ohio extra sold at \$6.-25@631. The retailers and bakers are buying moderately, at \$5.50@5.75 for superfine; \$5.-87@6.25 for extras; \$6 372@6.75 for extra family, and \$7@7.50 for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye flour is offered at \$4.50@4.75. Corn meal is held at \$4.25 for Brandywine,

Wheat comes in slowly, the demand is limited, and prices have again declined; sales comprise about 5,000 bushels at \$1.40@1.43 for Pennsylvania red, and \$1.50@1.55 for white. Rye \$1.05 for Pennsylvania. Small sales of corn at 86@87c for prime yellow, and 81@82c for western mixed. 3,000 bus. oats sold at 79@80c.

NEW YORK, July 17. - Flour dull; sales of 10,000 bbls. at \$4@4 60 for State; \$5 65@ 85 for Ohio and \$5 90@6 50 for Southern. Wheat 1 c. lower; sales of 40,000, bushels at \$1 07 for Chicago Spring; \$1 15@1, 28 for Milwaukee Club. Corn heavy; 40,000 bus. sold at 651 @66c. Beef dull. Pork heavy. Lard dull. Whiskey dull.

BALTIMORE, July 17 .- Flour dull. Wheat dull. Corn declining; white 88@84c. Whiskey dull. Rio Coffee sells at 29@80c.

WANTED-Several Machinists, at the EAGLE WORKS.

FOUND—on Third street—On Friday night last, a PASS BOOK, containing a Promissory Note, a small amount of money, and other articles. 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-tf

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

EXCELSIOR!

THE ONLY PREPARATION that will instantly pro duce a splendid brown or black in ten minutes, without irjury to the hair or soiling the skin of the face o

head, is CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. It has been certified by the first Chemists in America.

including Dr. B. CHILTON, to be free from every deleterious substance, and ties no equal in the certainty and rapidity of its operation. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House.

New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price \$1, \$1 50 and \$3 per box, according to Cristadoro's Hair Preservative

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

Price 50 cents, \$1 and \$2 per bottle, according to size. **MOTHERS! MOTHERS!** Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN TRETHING. This val ble preparation is the prescription of one of the hest female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been

ble infant of one week old to the adust. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

used for thirty years with never failing safety and suc-

cess by millions of mothers and children, from the fee-

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 or from any other cause.

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

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ONE OF MANY CASES. [ Original Letter at 294 Canal street, New York ! J. I. C. COOK, publisher of the State Banner, Bennington, Vt., says he was attacked with DYSPEPSIA. and suffered so severely from it, that not a particle of food could be swallowed without occasioning the most uncomfortable sensation in his stomach. For five years he suffered from this dreadful complaint, when he used BRANDRETH'S PILLS. The first box did not seem to benefit him much, but the second produced a change and by the time he had taken six boxes, a COMPLETE CURE was effected. He says: "My dyspepsia was gone, and my expectations of an early death vanished."

ASK FOR NEW STYLE. ASK FOR NEW STYLE. ASK FOR NEW STYLE. ASK FOR NEW STYLE.

Principal office, 284 Canal street, New York. GEO. H. BELL. For sale in Harrisburg by m5-d&wtf

A CARD TO THE LADIES. DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS! FOR FEMALES!

Infallible in Correcting, Regulation Obstructions, from whosever of Infallible in Correcting, Regulating Characteristics, from whatever to always successful as a Prevent These PILLS have been used by the extors for many years, both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case; and he is urged by many thousand ladies who used them, to make the Pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family where health will not permit it. Females particularly effected or those sunnosing themselves so, are cautioned where nearth will not permit it. Females particularly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against these Pills while in that condition, as they are sure to produce miscarriage, and the proprietor assumes no responsibility after this admonition, although their middness would perform mended. Full and explicit directions accompany each hor. Price 3.00 performance.

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Sold, wholesale and retail, by CHARLES A. BANNVART, Druggist, No. 2 Jones Bow, and C. K. KELLER, Druggist, Harrisburg, Pa.
Ladies, by sending them \$1.00 to the Harrisburg
Post Office, can have the Pills sent free of observation

Ladies, by sending them \$1.00 to the Harrisburg Post Office, can have the Fills sent free of observation to any part of the country (confidentially) and "free of postage" by mail.

Sold also by J. L. Lemberger, Lebanon; J. A. Wolf, Wrightsville; E. T. Miller, York; S. Elliott, Carlisle; J. O. Altick, Shippensburg; J. Spangler, Chambersburg; S. G. Wild, Newville; A. J. Kauffman, Mechanicsburg; Brown & Brother, No. 4. South Liberty street, Eaitimore; and by "one Druggist" in very town and city throughout the United States.

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All others are a base imposition and unsafe; therefore, as you value your lives and health, (to say nothing of being humburged out of your money.) buy only of those who show the signature of S. D. Howe on every box, which has recently been added on account of the Pills being counterfeited. The ingredients composing the above Pills are made known to every Agent. They will tell you the Pills are perfectly harmless, yet will do all claimed for them.

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A SILVER WATCH. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses.
LEVI LINGLE. jyl8-Styaw Second street, near Mesdow Lane

CKY-LIGHT GALLERY.—The rooms

on the corner of Market square and Market street, opposite the Jones House, occupied as a Gallery for Daguerrectype. Photograph and Ambrotype purposes, are FOR RENT from the 9th of September next.

Apply to JOHN WYETH. DROCLAMATION .- Whereas, the

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Honorable John J. Prakson, President of the Court of Common Pleas in the Twelfth Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, and the Hon. Samuel Landis and Hon. Moses P. Young, Associate Judges in Dauphin county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of May, A. D. 1863, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Harrisburg, for the county of Dauphin, and to commence on the fourth Monday of August next, being the 24th day of August, 1863, and to continue two weeks. Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of the said county of Dauphin, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Dauphin courty, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Harrisburg, the 16th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1862, and in the eighty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

J. D. BOAS, Sheriff. J. D. BOAS, Sheriff.

T. BABBITT'S Concentrated, Con-of handsome white soft soap made in five minutes. No T. BABBITT'S Concentrated, Con-

or handsome white acit soap made in five minutes. No grease required.

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

TAPANESE TEA .- A choice lot of this celebrated Tea just received. It is of the first cargo ever imported, and is much superior to the Chinese Teas in quality, strength and fragrance, and is also entirely free of adulteration, coloring or mixture of any kind.

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It is the natural leaf of the Japenese Tea Plant.
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"Childhood Days," three new and beautiful song, S. Cox.

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Remember the place, No. 93 Market street. jy9

LIEALTH, MONEY! HAPPINESS!! At this season of year, when so much sickness prevails avery one should provide himself with DR. HUM-PHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES, and prevent

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A fresh supply always on hand at
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