The Patriot & Union,

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1863

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston,
Are our Agents for the PATRIOT AND UNION in those cities, and are authorized to take *Advertisements* and *Subscriptions* for us at our *Lowest Rates*.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

WALTER H. LOWRIE,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly PATRIOT AND UNION will be furnished to clubs of ten or more, for the campaign, with an extra number giving full returns of the October election, at 50 cents!

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PATRIOT AND UNION and all its business operations will hereafter be conducted exclusively by O. BARRETT and T. G. POMEROY, under the firm of O. BARRETT & Co., the connection of H. F. M'Reynolds with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst.
NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM.

PURPOSES OF THE WAR.

Congress, by a vote nearly unanimous, passed the following resolution, which expresses the voice of the Nation and is the true standard of Loyalty:

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; *that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.*"

The Draft—Circular No. 44 Modified.

Provost Marshal General Fry, governed by an opinion of the Solicitor of the War Department, has so modified his Circular No. 44, that a person drafted has the right to have the question of disability settled by the Board of Enrollment, and if the decision is that he is liable to serve, he has the right, *after such* decision against him, to pay $300, or furnish a substitute within a certain time to be fixed by the Board. See Circular No. 51, published in this paper.

An Argument for the Suppression of the Press.

CHARLES X of France, in 1830, attempted to suppress the press of France. He gave the following reasons for it through his ministry. He said:

"The periodical press was but an instrument of disorder and sedition—that the king's own sentiments had been disrespectfully discussed in the journals—that the expedition to Algiers had been endangered by the discussions and doctrines of the press—that the government and the press could not coexist—that there was a prolonged cry of indignation and terror from all parts of the nation against the journals of Paris—that the right of the government to provide for its own security exists before any law—it being founded in the nature of things, must overbear all laws, and that the time had arrived for the assertion of this great and primary right."

For attempting to carry out these projects Charles was driven from his throne, and if he had been caught would have lost his head. His memorial has been taken up by the administration of this country, and its arguments adopted word for word.

A cast-off European tyranny is now a Republican motto, and it furnishes them their arguments. One can find almost every day exactly such sentiments in the Washington *Chronicle*, Philadelphia *Press*, *North American*, *Bulletin*, Harrisburg *Telegraph*, &c.

The Provost Marshal General's Decision.

The decision of the Provost Marshal General that a negro is not a military equivalent for a white man, we fancy will share the fate of his decision in Circular No. 44, which he has been obliged to modify. It is, in fact, like the one now modified, a decision *against law*, and will not bear the test of legal scrutiny. We contend in opposition to the Provost Marshal General, that, *under the law*, a negro *is* a military equivalent for a white man—and he will be compelled to acknowledge that we are right before he gets through with the draft. In our paper of yesterday we asked for the law upon which the decision was based, and requested the *Telegraph* to give us some light on the subject. Instead of complying with this reasonable request, that decent, religious, and patriotic paper falls to abusing the Democrats, and utters as many deliberate falsehoods as there are lines in the article. We quote two sentences as a fair sample of the whole:

"Many of the leading copperheads in this city had already been negotiating for negro substitutes. Those high in social life—others living on perspective honors and position—all of the snaky traitorous proclivity which holds communion with modern Democracy, possessing the money wherewith to purchase a substitute, had a negro in contemplation who was to serve as their equivalent in lieu of the draft."

We have no reply to make to this, and no comment except that it is malicious and scurrilous, and false in every particular.

The *Telegraph* seems to enjoy falsehood with as much zest as an epicure does rare birds and fish, and seems never more happy than when calumniating those whose superior morality and decency it is impossible for its editor or its proprietor to imitate.

In another paragraph in the same paper we learn that

"The *Tory Organ* [that is the PATRIOT AND UNION] has been preaching opposition to the draft, counselling a resistance from which results would flow similar to those which filled New York with horror for a week and drenched its streets with the blood of innocent men."

It is unnecessary for us to characterize this as a sheer fabrication, the mere coinage of a brain devoted to calumny and the cultivation of every degrading vice.

A little lower down in the same column we find the pious Deacon, quoting a resolution passed by some drunken Missouri militia, in which "*damnation* without reservation or any hesitation" is hurled against rebeldom. This Hessian—he is not worthy the name of man—we believe pretends to read the Bible, and sometimes prays in church.

Brains at Washington.

A great cry is going up from every part of the land demanding "Brains at Washington." It is admitted by nearly all the respectable Abolition journals and orators that there is no brains in the Cabinet except what Chase has, and the little stock he has on hand is devoted to the task of keeping the greenback mills in operation. Welles is universally voted an "old granny;" Blair is scarcely a respectable pot-house politician in point of intellect; Bates, if he ever had any sense, has lost it all since he accepted office under this "mud turtle" administration; Stanton, everybody knows, is nothing more than a conceited ass, a supercilious, unscrupulous and mendacious, and Seward is said to devote most of his time to whisky and low demagogueism. As for the President himself, Beecher was not far wrong when he pronounced him an "imbecile," and the Logan *Gazette* hit the nail squarely on the head when it averred that if Lincoln was the second Washington, the *third* one would be a monkey. Not a day passes but papers and politicians in different sections of the country are calling for a change of Cabinet, in consequence of the unscrupulousness and utter incompetency of those who now fill it. The whole country is aware that the President and his constitutional advisers are unfit, at this time of great peril (and indeed, at any time,) to steer the ship of state, and that we are at the mercy of a set of knaves and sharpers, political tricksters and undisguised plunderers, whose superior ability gives them control of the President, the Cabinet, the Treasury, the Army, the Navy and everything that pertains to the Government and its administration, domestic and foreign. An honest and able President, aided by a Cabinet of sound statesmen and pure patriots, and listening respectfully to public sentiment, would long since have put an end to the troubles that now surround us, and that seem daily to increase under the administration of men unable to cope with them. True, there is one man in Washington, very near to the Cabinet, who is known by the soubriquet of "Old Brains," but he seems to be the biggest and most unfortunate blunderer in the lot. We mean Halleck, who has not been guilty of a wise action since he took the position of General-in-Chief. His brains, if he have any, are too "Old," and entirely worthless. Perhaps that is why he is called "Old Brains."

But the reasons why brains are lacking at Washington are of no consequence. The fact is admitted that the Executive and his Cabinet are deficient in the article—that it is much needed—in fact, must soon be procured, or the country will perish—and the only question of consequence is, "How shall it be obtained?" Perhaps the following from the Ohio *Statesman* will be considered a satisfactory answer:

"Happily, the State elections which will occur in a few months will enable the people to make important and radical changes in the State governments; and they will no doubt avail themselves of the opportunity, and make a clean sweep. We must have brains infused into public affairs as rapidly as the ballot-box will allow, or the country must 'go up.' Such is fast becoming the sentiment of the people of all classes and persuasions, and the time is not far off when the country will be unanimous on the subject."

The Old Hypocrite and Traitor, Greeley.

The Pharisee of the *Tribune*, who for years past, in company with Garrison and Phillips, has been denouncing the Union, ridiculing the national flag, and proclaiming the Constitution a "League with Hell and Covenant with Death," has the audacity to insert the following editorial in his paper of yesterday, (the 20th:)

"HANG OUT THE OLD FLAG!—The absence of the national flag in all parts of the city during the past week during the riot was a noteworthy circumstance; but now that citizens have taken breath and a new start, let the dear old flag be flung to the breeze from every flag staff in the city, that all may thus anew give sign of patriotism and loyalty."

This radical revolutionist and black-hearted traitor and Abolitionist, only four years ago, in June, 1859, published the following lines, in token of his feelings *then* in regard to that same "dear old flag." Let them be read, and the hypocrite and traitor spurned by all honest men:

From the Tribune, June, 1859.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

All hail the flaunting Lie!
The stars grow pale and dim;
The stripes are bloody scars—
A life the vaunting hymn.
It shields a pirate's deck,
It binds a man in chains,
It yokes the captive's neck,
And wipes the bloody stains.
Tear down the flaunting Lie!
Half-mast the starry flag!
Insult no sunny sky
With hate's polluted rag!
Destroy it ye who can!
Deep sink it in the waves!
It bears a fellow-man
To groan with fellow-slaves.
Furl, furl the loosted Lie!
Till freedom lives again,
To rule once more in truth
Among untrammeled men.
Roll up the stirry sheen,
Conceal its bloody stains;
For in its folds are seen
The stamp of rustling chains.

In President Lincoln's letter to the Albany Democratic meeting, concerning the Vallandigham arrest, he said:

"In the latter case, arrests are made not so much for what has been done, as for what probably would be done. The latter is more for the preventive and less for the vindictive than the former."

Lincoln reminds us, says the Cincinnati *Inquirer*, of Hans, who had been thrashing his urchin son for swearing at his mother. Said the philosophic parent: "Vat's dat, you're thinkin' so wicked about in de corner dare?" "I ain't t'ink nuffin." "You lie, you fag bone you—you tinks cot tam, and now I tips you for dat."

A Paragraph for the Soldiers.

The following base and dirty paragraph, intended to be abusive of Gen. M'Clellan, we clip from the Lancaster *Inquirer*, an Abolition paper:

"GIVE US MACKLELLEN."—This erudite inscription was hung across a street in New York by a mob of the rioters. These same "patriots" (we hear them already called so,) wanted no "\$300 arrangements," and desired the leadership of "Mackellen." It is exactly this element that *Little Mac* associates with—the men of the *World*, *News* and *Express* stripe, who are down on "\$300 arrangements," and think it is cruelty to abuse Southern brethern." Oh, noble patriots! Let Mackellen be put at the head of an army!

Enforcing the Draft.

The declaration of the President that he will "enforce the draft at *all hazards*," although hailed with joy by every radical Abolitionist, office holder and treasury plunderer, is to considerate men and true patriots matter for profound reflection and deep regret. The constitutionality of a law that is so objectionable, ought surely be settled by the Supreme Court, before the chief magistrate of a free people should declare his determination to enforce it at the point of the bayonet—for in no other way, we imagine, can it be generally enforced whilst the idea that it is unconstitutional is entertained by the people. And if the bayonet is resorted to to execute it before the decision of the supreme tribunal is pronounced, it needs no prophet to foretell the events which will follow the effort. On this now absorbing topic a New York paper says:

"If the President could not find good grounds for dispensing with the draft in the character of the law, and the fraud of its passage, in terms which make the draft operative from the 1st of July after the enrollment, or in the success of our arms which have released whole armies engaged in sieges, (at Vicksburg and Port Hudson,) and rendered new levies unnecessary, he might have found it in the inexpediency of pressing a measure against which public opinion revolted, and against the validity of which the soundest jurists protested. He might have turned back to the old and certain reliance of free States—which had already given him a million volunteers.

"He preferred—with an excess of fatuity that distinguishes him from any ruler of modern times, to threaten to enforce it at all hazards, and by the power of armies which he proposes to withdraw from the field, in numbers enough to enforce the conscription in the thirty-one districts of this State, and throughout the whole North. He has come to this conclusion in utter ignorance of the sentiments of the people, or in defiance of them.

"Those who have noticed in the history of European kingdoms, by what concessions states are preserved—who have seen Wellington recede from his pledges and party course on the Catholic emancipation bill, the king and lords give up their opposition to the reform bill, and Peel yield to the anti corn law league—who know that Louis Napoleon has just dismissed a ministry in obedience to the popular expression—will ask why a republic should have a ruler who defies public opinion, and seeks even to crush it out by military force!

"There is one course still open to a free people—to appeal to the courts against the Executive; to invoke the law against power! As long as that is open to the citizen, he is debarred from any other form of resistance."

The Conscription.

How unfortunate the administration has been in the management of the draft, is now confessed on all sides. Few believe it to be honestly executed; for in nothing else has the administration been honest, neither in the management of its army or navy, its contracts or its expenditures—its avowals of policy, or its actions under them.

The following observations of respectable administration presses show conclusively that the juggling policy of the Washington magnates is as truly appreciated by their political friends as by their polical foes.

The Albany *Statesman* says:

"The government has been exceedingly indiscreet in the time and manner of enforcing the draft—in some instances employing disreputable enrolling agents—assuming the service to be obnoxious, and in that way attempting to dodge its odium, whereas it thereby only excited prejudice and resistance."

And again it says, referring to the secrecy:

"That the President has not issued a proclamation ordering up the draft is one of the strangest blunders connected with the war. The very first step taken towards making a draft should be a proclamation from the President announcing that important fact and calling upon the patriotism of the people to respond. This, we regret to say, has not been done. The result is that many ignorant people believe that no draft has been legally ordered, and that what has been done has been done without the knowledge and sanction of the President. This mischievous doubt should no longer be allowed to exist. The President either wants troops or he does not. If he does want he should confide in the people, issue his proclamation, stating the number required and giving the quota for each State. This is what was done last year, and with the very happiest results. The government should treat the people as men, not schoolboys. The people understand the magnitude of the rebellion full as well as the great men at Washington; they know what is needed to crush it. The government should respect this knowledge, and by treating the people with magnanimity secure their good will and co-operation in favor of all means calculated to crush this civil war and save the Republic."

A correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* writes:

"I have no idea that the conscription is to be managed on any principles of abstract equality or fairness. Government is controlled by the law of necessity in this as in everything else. It must get men where it can find them."

The Providence *Post*, which goes for sustaining the laws at all hazards, says:

"Probably the riot in New York would not have occurred, if the government authorities had not preserved so much secresy as to what they were doing. The people suspected foul play, when they knew who were to manage the drafting; and when secresy was added to this cause of anxiety, their suspicions became a thousand fold stronger than before."

Letter from Hon. George E. Pugh.

CINCINNATI, June 23, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—It would give me pleasure to attend the Democratic mass meeting at Concord on the 4th of July, but I am charged, at home, with as urgent a duty as I can possibly fulfill.

In consequence of the banishment of Clement L. Vallandigham, our nominee for Governor, the Democracy of Ohio have cast upon me the honor of a most important campaign.

I know not how it is with our friends in New Hampshire; but we have been subjected, in Ohio, to a tyranny as infamous and intolerable as that of Bomba, in Naples. If the people of this State are fit to be free, they will achieve their liberty this year, at the ballot box; if they suffer themselves to be turned aside from the question by clamors of prosecuting the war, or of concluding peace, or by any art or deceit whatsoever, they will be taught in twelve months that they are helpless slaves, and that they deserve no better fate.

This I believe, and this I intend to say in all my speeches. I say it, therefore, to the Democracy of New Hampshire. Let us be of one mind! Let us be resolute, brave, very watchful. The attention of the civilized world is fixed upon us. And may God, in His mercy, give us victory!

Your friend, GEORGE E. PUGH.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

COLONEL ATKINS BEATS THE SWEENY CAVALRY.

CHATTANOOGA, July 19.—Maj. Gen. Hurlburt telegraphs from Memphis, July 17, to the War Department as follows:—"The enemy's cavalry was sharply punished at Jackson, Tenn., by Col. Hatch, on the 13th. Their loss was 200 killed, wounded and prisoners—400 conscripts were released, and 250 horses taken, with more than that number of arms.

FROM NEW YORK.

GEN. WOOL RELIEVED—THE DRAFT—THE BRITISH CONSUL—JAS. T. BRADY—NATIONAL GUARD, &C., &C.

NEW YORK, July 20.—General Wool was relieved on Saturday by Gen. Dix.

The draft in this city will not begin until the exact quota of the city has been definitely determined and publicly announced, by which time the government will be prepared to execute it. Possibly a week may elapse before this is done. It is stated that, in the attack on the Union steam works, at the corner of Twenty-second street and Second avenue, the mob carried away 3,500 muskets.

The British Consul has notified the police commissioners that he has requested the ship of war Challenger to take a position in the river for the purpose of protecting colored seamen who are subjects of Great Britain.

A card is published from James T. Brady against mob law, in which he states the real authors of the late riots have been kept in secure secrecy. He promises to pay the $300 exemption for any four men of family, whose courage being good, are so placed that they cannot leave their families, and says he would do more if he was richer. He will also do all in his power to have the conscription act tested before the judiciary, as a constitutional question.

Gov. Seymour has issued an order, that a sufficient force of the National Guard having arrived to enable the civil authorities to maintain the public peace and enforce order, the citizen volunteer organizations are relieved from further duty, and the persons in command, to whom arms have been furnished, will return the same to Gen. Farrell, Commissary General of Ordnance.

Policeman Dipple died last evening from injuries received from the late mob.

Three thousand troops still garrison the Seventh avenue arsenal.

Two steamboats, heavily armed and manned, cruise up and down the North river as far as the northern boundary of West Chester county, in consequence of the threats made to burn the adjacent towns. All has been quiet so far. West Chester county is a part of the Metropolitan police district.

MORGAN DEFEATED.

ONE THOUSAND PRISONERS WITH THEIR ARTILLERY TAKEN—PROBABLE CAPTURE OF HIS WHOLE FORCE.

CLEVELAND, July 20.—Morgan made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Ohio river yesterday, near Cooleyville, but was prevented by a gunboat. One hundred and fifty rebels were killed and wounded, and a thousand prisoners were taken with their artillery. Among the prisoners were Col. Ward and Col. Dick Morgan, a brother of John. The band is scattered among the hills. Gen. Judah is confident of the capture of the balance of the party to-day.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

SHERMAN OCCUPIES JACKSON—JOHNSON RETREATING.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A letter from Vicksburg, dated the 11th, says all of Pemberton's troops have left our lines, except a few stragglers. Sherman occupied Jackson yesterday. Johnson is retreating to the next river east of the Pearl.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

PORTER TO COMMAND THE MISSISSIPPI FLEET—FARRAGUT TO GO WHERE FIGHTING IS TO BE DONE.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A letter from New Orleans says it is rumored that Admiral Porter is to command the Mississippi fleet, while Farragut goes outside, where fighting is yet to be done.

LEE'S ARMY.

HOPES OF ITS DESTRUCTION ENTERTAINED.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A Washington letter says the bulk of Lee's army is still at Winchester. There are hopes entertained that the Union army may yet complete its destruction.

PAYMENT OF STATE TROOPS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Gov. Curtin was present at a meeting of Bank Presidents today, and arranged for the payment of all State troops called out for the emergency. They will be paid before being mustered out.

BY THE MAILS.

A CAVALRY SKIRMISH.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A detachment of the Seventh Michigan cavalry, comprising about three companies, returned on Friday evening from scouting service on the Alexandria railroad.

They encountered a large body of the enemy, supposed to be a portion of Stuart's cavalry, at a point on the railroad, and routed them, with a loss on our side of twenty-two men.

The fight, while it lasted, was a desperate one.

They represent our cavalry to be at Culpeper Court House.

Over 1,000 rebel prisoners arrived here today from the Army of the Potomac. Twenty-eight officers are included among the number.

PRISONERS FROM THE REBELS.

The number of rebel officers ranking from lieutenant generals down to ensigns, now in our hands, is estimated by the authorities here at over 5,000. Retaliation will be a dangerous game to play at.

Following is a nearly correct statement of the number of rebel prisoners known to be in our hands. It is below, rather than above the actual mark:

On hand at Memphis	4,000
At Fort Delaware	5,000
Captured by Gen. Grant	31,300
Captured by Gen. Sherman	2,000
Captured by Gen. Banks	13,000
Captured by Gen. Prentiss	2,000
Captured by Gen. Rosecrans	5,000
Captured by Gen. Meade	34,000
Total	86,3000

THE DRAFT—CIRCULAR NO. 44 MODIFIED.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 51.—The fourth paragraph of the Circular No. 44, issued from this office July 22, 1863, is hereby modified, so as to correspond with the following opinion of Hon. Wm. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, which will hereafter govern in all cases in which it is applicable.

OPINION.—A person drafted into the military service of the United States under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1863, chapter 75, "for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," claiming exemption from the draft by reason of any disability, as provided in the said act, has the right to have the question of his disability submitted and passed upon by the Board of Enrollment, whose decision thereon is final.

If the Board shall have decided that the claimant is liable to serve, he has the right after such decision against him, to pay his commutation money or to furnish his substitute within such extended times as may be fixed by the order of the Board of Enrollment for his appearance for duty.

WM. WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Mr. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, says that the draft in New York is delayed only while the mob is being quelled, and that the enrollment act will be enforced without fear or favor in every loyal State.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

PROGRESS OF THE UNION SENTIMENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 18.—Gen. Foster arrived here at 11 o'clock to-day.

The town of Williamston, on the Roanoke, was bombarded by one of our gunboats under Captain Flusser, on Monday night. The bridge across Gardner's creek was destroyed, and the rebels, who had recently become quite bold, were driven entirely from the river many miles back.

For the past few days, much activity has been exhibited in this department, and results of a beneficial character will soon be realized.

The Raleigh *Standard* is in favor of a reconstruction of the Union, and thinks it probable that terms of reconstruction between the North and South will be the adoption of a gradual emancipation system by all the rebellious States, which North Carolina, in common with the other slave States, will accept, if the United States government insists upon the same as the only terms that can be granted, notwithstanding the life of the institution is not in the least impaired by this war, as is generally believed at the North. Nothing but a great standing army between masters and slaves could impair the institution, over which is thrown the shield of State and municipal laws, together with the inherent will of the Southern people. Hence, these are the cheapest the Government can offer, and the best the South can accept.

The Wilmington *Journal*, an original Secession sheet, in speaking of the assembling of the North Carolina Legislature, on the call of Gov. Vance, ostensibly to consider the question of the rebel currency, charges that other and more important objects occasion the called session, and bitterly denounces the reconstructionists, with the intention to use the Legislature as a means of accomplishing their purpose.

The Raleigh *State Journal* alleges the discovery of a secret organization, whose purposes are most infamous and treasonable, and which, doubtless, has ramifications throughout the State, and says that developments may swiftly be made which will startle the most apathetic.

The *Journal* admits the existence in the State of secret Union societies.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF LEE.

There is nothing definitely known in relation to Lee's army. The impression is that he is making his way to Culpepper and Gordonsville with all possible speed.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A special dispatch from headquarters Army of the Potomac says that Lee's army is supposed to be between Martinsburg and Winchester.

A private of the new division of the Third Army Corps has been ordered to be hung for brutal violence to Miss Carroll, a granddaughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

A REBEL BATTERY ON THE POTOMAC.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A Washington dispatch says that on Saturday the rebels fired on the steamer George Peabody, with field pieces, from Mathias Point, on the Potomac. Gunboats were sent down for her protection.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—The flour market is very dull; 500 bbls. Ohio extra sold at $6.25@6.50. The retailers and bakers are buying moderately, at $5.50@5.75 for superfine; $5.87@6.25 for extras; $6 37½@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, and $4 for Pennsylvania meal.

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 80@87c for prime yellow, and 81@82c for western mixed. 3,000 bus. oats sold at 79@80c. Cloverseed $5.50@5.75. Whiskey 47@47½c.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Cotton is dull. Flour drooping; sales of 8,000 bbls. at $4@4.45 for State; $5.55@5.70 for Ohio, and $5.70@6.25 for Southern. Wheat unchanged; 40,000 bushels sold. Corn lower; 45,000 bushels sold at 63½@65c for mixed. Provisions dull. Whisky dull at 45½c.

Stocks are better; Chicago and Rock Island 100½; Illinois Central railroad, 109½; Michigan Southern, 113; Reading, 109½; gold, 124½; Treasury 7.3-10, 107; One year certificates, 99.

BOSTON, July 20.—Cotton is scarce and prices nominal. Flour dull; sales of 500 barrels of Super at $6 37½@6.50. Whisky dull at 45@45½c. Sugar in fair demand; Porto Rico 11@11¾c.

DIED.

On Monday morning, 20th inst., ELLA S., daughter of James and Adeline Gilmore, aged 3 months.

Funeral to take place from the residence of the parents in North street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EXCELSIOR!

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

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

It has been certified by the first Chemists in America, including Dr. CHILTON, to be free from every deleterious substance, and is no doubt the certainty and rapidity of its operation.

Manufactured by B. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price $1 and $2 per box, according to size.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative

Is invaluable 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.
je4-d&wlm

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 female 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 feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

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

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA 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 & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Principal Office, 48 Dey street, New York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
my23-d&w6m

Brandreth's Pills, New Style.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS, NEW STYLE,

BRANDRETH'S PILLS, NEW STYLE,

BRANDRETH'S PILLS, NEW STYLE,

Are healing for colds, coughs, pains, loss of appetite, sick headache, nausea, sense of floating after meals, dizziness, drowsiness, and cramping pains, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels.

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. Hooray! "My dyspepsia was gone, and my expectations of an early death vanished."

ASK FOR NEW STYLE.

ASK FOR NEW STYLE.

ASK FOR NEW STYLE.

Principal office, 294 Canal street, New York.
For sale in Harrisburg by GEO. H. BELL.
mb-d&wtf

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, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

was the commencement of a new existence to thousands of those irregularities and obstructions which consigned so many to a premature grave. No one can 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 effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to *Females*. To all cases 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 from 50 to 60 Pills.

Pills *sent by mail, promptly*, by remitting to the Agents. Sold by Druggists generally.

R. B. HUTCHINGS, *Proprietor*,
20 Cedar street, New York.

Sold in Harrisburg, by C. A. Bannvart.
" Mechanicsburg, by J. S. Dellett.
" Carlisle, by S. Elliott.
" Shippensburg, by D. W. Rankin.
" Chambersburg, by Miller & Hershey.
" Hummelstown, by George Wolf.
" Lebanon, by George Rees. dec6-d&wly

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS! FOR FEMALES!

Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, and always successful as a Preventive.

These PILLS have been used by the Doctor 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 situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against these Pills while in that condition, although their mildness would prevent any mischief to health, otherwise the Pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price $1.00 per box.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by CHARLES A. BANNVART, Druggist, No. 2 Jesse Row, and G. K. KELLER, Druggist, Harrisburg, Pa.

Ladies, by sending them $1.00 to the Harrisburg Post Office, can have the Pills 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. C. ALLICK, Shippensburg; J. STAUFFER, Chambersburg; S. G. WILD, Newville; A. J. KIRKPATRICK, Mechanicsburg; BROWN & BROTHER, No. 4 South Liberty street, Baltimore; and by "one Druggist" in every town and city throughout the United States.

HALL & RUCKEL,
218 Greenwich Street, New York,
General Wholesale Agents.

N. B.—Look out for counterfeits. Buy no Golden Pills of any kind unless every box is signed S. D. Howe. All others are a base imposition and unsafe; therefore, as you value your lives and health, (to say nothing of being humbugged 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.

S. D. HOWE,
jy17-d1y Sole Proprietor, New York.

New Advertisements.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS AND TEACHERS OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

The annual examination of applicants for the schools of the several districts of Dauphin county will be held as follows:

Middletown, Monday, 24th August, N. W. School House.
Lower Swatara, Tuesday, 25th, August, Highspire.
Swatara, Wednesday, 26th August, Elder's S. House.
Derry, Thursday, 27th August, Mumma's own.
South Hanover, Friday, 28th August, Union Deposit.
Susquehanna, Monday, 31st August, Bixler's school House.
Lower Paxton, Tuesday, 1st September, Linglestown.
East Hanover, Wednesday, 2d September, Shellville.
West Hanover, Thursday, 3d September, No. 3 Sandy Hollow.
Londonderry, Monday, 7th September, Gainsboro.
Conewago, Tuesday, 8th September, Shenk's S. H.
Dauphin and Middle Paxton, Monday, 14th September, Dauphin.
Reed, Tuesday, 15th September, Kenyenne.
Halifax, Wednesday, 16th September, Halifax.
Jefferson, Thursday, 17th September, S. H. No. 1.
Jackson, Friday, 18th September, Esperville.
Millersburg and Upper Paxton, Monday, 21st September, Millersburg.
Washington, Tuesday 22d September, Elizabethville.
Mifflin, Wednesday, 23d September, Berrysburg.
Gratz and Upper Mahanoy, Thursday, 24th September, Gratz.
Wiconisco and Lykin, Friday, 25th September, Lykenstown.
Harrisburg, N. W., Saturday, 3d October, State street.
Harrisburg, S. W., Saturday, 10th October, Front st.

Examinations will commence at nine o'clock. Teachers will present themselves for examination in the district in which they intend to teach, and must present testimonials of good moral character. Those who hold certificates granted last year will please present them. No private examinations will be held unless satisfactory cause be shown, and then applicants must present a written request from at least four members of the Board of Directors who may desire to employ them. Such examinations held only on Saturdays. Teachers are reminded of the law in reference to revenue stamps. Letters on business containing postage stamps will be promptly answered.

A County Institute will be held in Harrisburg on the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st of December.

Directors especially, and the friends of education, are invited to be present at the examination.

S. D. INGRAM Co. Superintendent,
Residence No. 15 Market st.
Harrisburg, July 18, 1863—jy20-11d&1w

DIVIDEND.—The President and Managers of the HARRISBURG AND MIDDLETOWN TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of *two per cent.* upon the capital stock of said company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

RUD. P. KELKER, *Treasurer*,
Harrisburg, July 9, '63—jy20-3t

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A SEWER.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Council Chamber of the Common Council of the city of Harrisburg, until three o'clock p. m. of Saturday, the first day of August next, for the construction of a BRICK SEWER, four feet in diameter in the clear, in North street, from the termination of the sewer under the canal, near the foot of said street, to Cowden street, according to the plans and specifications of Hother Hage, Chief Regulator of the city. The contractor to furnish all the materials and do all the labor. Proposals to state the price per lineal yard for the sewers when completed.

Payments to be made on the estimates of the Chief Regulator as the work progresses, and the Council to reserve twenty per cent. of the said estimates until the sewer is completed.

GEO. J. SHOFMAKER,
HAYL WEAVER,
Committee.
jy20-eod to

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Honorable JOHN J. PEARSON, 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 B. 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 county, 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, 1863, and in the eighty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

J. D. BOAS, Sheriff.

WANTED—Several Machinists, at the
jy17-4t EAGLE WORKS.