# The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 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Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.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!

## 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.*"

### NOTICE.

The State Central Committee are requested to meet at the Merchants' Hotel, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 11th day of August next, at four o'clock p. m. CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1863.

### Democratic State Central Committee.

The following is the State Central Committee as appointed by Hon. FINDLAY PATTERSON, of Washington county, who, as President of the late Democratic Convention, was authorized by a resolution of the body to announce the Committee. It consists of a Chairman, and Representatives of the several Senatorial Districts into which the State is divided:

HON. CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman.

1st District—Theodore Cuyler, Philadelphia.
Do.....Robert J. Hemphill.....do.
Do.....John Fullerton, jr.....do.
Do. ...Isaac Leech.....do.
2d....do.....John D. Evans, Chester county.
3d.... do.....Wm. H. Witte, Montgomery county.
4th...do.....Wm. T. Rogers, Bucks county.
5th...do.....Thomas Heckman, Northampton county.
6th...do.....Hiester Clymer, Berks county.
7th...do.....William Randall, Schuylkill county.
8th...do.....Asa Packer, Carbon county.
9th...do.....Michael Mylert, Sullivan county.
10th...do.....Stephen S Winchester, Luzerne county.
11th...do.....Mortimer E. Elliot, Tioga county.
12th...do.....John H. Humes, Lycoming county.
13th...do.....William Elliot, Northumberland county.
14th...do.....Samuel Hepburn, Cumberland county.
15th...do.....William M. Brinkin, Lebanon county.
16th...do.....George Sanderson, Lancaster county.
Do.....James Patterson.....do.
17th...do.....John F Spangler, York county.
18th...do.....Henry Smith, Fulton county.
19th...do.....J Simpson Africa, Huntingdon county.
20th...do.....William Bigler, Clearfield county.
21st....do.....Hugh Weir, Indiana county.
22d....do.....Thomas B. Searight, Fayette county.
23d....do.....W. T. H. Parley, Greene county.
24th...do.....Geo W Cass, Allegheny county.
Do.....James P. Barr.....do.
25th...do.....James G. Campbell, Butler county.
26th...do.....David S. Morris, Lawrence county.
27th...do.....Thomas W. Grayson, Crawford county.
28th...do.....Kennedy L. Blood, Jefferson county.

### NOTICE.

The several County Committees of Superintendence are requested to communicate the names and postoffice address of their members to the Chairman of the State Central Committee. Editors of Democratic papers in Pennsylvania are requested to forward copies to him.

CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1863.

### STATE EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 16, 1863.

The Democratic Editorial Convention met, according to the call of the President, in the room of the Democratic Central Club of Lancaster City, at 2 o'clock p. m. The Convention was called to order by the President, and, on motion of J. M. LAIRD, Esq., of the Greensburg *Argus*, J. ALEXANDER FULTON, Esq., of the Kittanning *Mentor*, was appointed Secretary.

A. E. LEWIS, Esq., of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Democratic editors of the State of Pennsylvania be recommended to meet in counsel upon the same day, and at the same place with the first meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Col. JOHN HODGSON, of the West Chester *Jeffersonian*, offered the following, which was also adopted:

*Resolved*, That the President of this Convention be requested to confer with the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee with reference to the time and place of holding said meeting.

The Convention then adjourned.

### Democratic Editorial Convention.

Agreeably to the resolution passed at the meeting of the 16th inst., the Democratic Editorial Convention will meet at the Merchants' Hotel, in Philadelphia, on *Tuesday, the 11th of August next*, at 3 o'clock p. m.

GEORGE SANDERSON, President.

LANCASTER, July 21, 1863.

### Exemption in Lancaster County.

The exemption in Lancaster county had, on Saturday, reached the number of 623. How many more will be added we have no means of knowing—but the probability is that Lancaster will not furnish at the appointed rendezvous one-third of the number called for. In other sections it is even worse.

### State Interest.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, of Saturday, contains the following gratifying announcement:

"The State Treasurer is in town and to-day commenced paying the semi-annual interest on the State debt at the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank. The whole amount, in round numbers, about one million of dollars, will be paid in coin. Thus Pennsylvania remains true to her pledges to her creditors."

### The Pennsylvania 76th, &c.

In the first assault upon Fort Wagner, in which this regiment was engaged in conjunction with the 7th Connecticut, a Maine and a New York regiment, we were told by correspondents of the New York press that it acted "cowardly," and fell back when its assistance was most wanted. We expressed disbelief of this at the time, and now we have evidence that it was a gross slander. Its loss in that desperate assault was nearly double that of the 7th Connecticut, and eighty to one of the other regiments engaged. A Morris Island correspondent of a New York paper, July 26, says:

"Major John W. Hicks, of the 76th Pennsylvania regiment, was wounded on the morning of the 11th, while in command of his regiment, at the time of the first attack on Fort Wagner. He had 358 men, and lost 213 men killed, wounded and missing. Three of his officers were killed, and three wounded and taken prisoners. The Major, with Capt. Krew, made his escape by crawling and limping off the field through a perfect storm of shell and canister and musketry. [Maj. H. has been brought to New York."]

We have no objection to the New Yorkers and Yankees praising the valor of their own troops, but in doing so it is not neccessary that they should calumniate ours. How shameful to stigmatize the gallant 76th, which lost 60 per cent. of its men, or nearly two-thirds, as "cowardly." The bravery and endurance of the Pennsylvania troops has not been excelled, if it has been equaled by any other troops in the field. No other State has sent as fine a body to the war as the sixteen Reserve regiments, and no body of men of equal numbers from any other State has done as much hard service, fought as often and as gallantly, or lost as heavily as the Reserves. Of the 16,000 men, there is scarcely a regiment left, and we have yet to hear of a single Pennsylvania regiment that has shown cowardice in the face of the foe, or failed in any part of its duty. Pennsalvania is proud of her heroes.

### Vigor Well Defined.

We have had line upon line, paragraph upon paragraph, and column upon column in the administration press in laudation of the indomitable spirit which is said to animate our rulers, and the "vigor" with which they prosecute the war. We have our own notions about these alleged praiseworthy qualities of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, and these opinions are by no means flattering to the administration and far from being in accord with those of the leading and minor organs of the Abolition party. We rather concur in the views of Sydney Smith, recorded in these words:

"Wounds, and shrieks, and tears are the cheap and vulgar resources of the rulers of mankind; they let loose hussars, and bring up artillery, and govern with lighted matches, and cut, and push, and prime. I call this *not vigor*, but the sloth of cruelty and ignorance. The *vigor* I love, consists in finding out wherein subjects are aggrieved, in relieving them, in studying the temper and genius of a people, in consulting their prejudices, in selecting proper persons to lead and manage them, in the laborious, watchful, and difficult task of *increasing public happiness by allaying each particular discontent.*"

This was the opinion of Rev. Sydney Smith—and a very sound opinion it is. A little of this kind of Christian vigor infused into the administration and exerted by them with wisdom and patient perseverance, would soon be felt by the people, and could not fail to be appreciated by them. From all parts of this broad land Heaven would be petitioned to shower blessings upon their heads and to prosper them in their good work, whereas now nothing but curses upon them is uttered by the public voice.

To change the wicked and absurd policy which they have been prosecuting with so many evil results to a wise and better one, would be a cheap way of changing the wrath of a people into love. If they do not see it they are blind. If they see and will not act they are mad.

"Fortune," says the Metropolican *Record*, "has given the President and his advisers a last chance. Now, therefore, let us see something of the vigor on which they prided themselves exerted in the glorious cause of peace and reunion. If they let the opportunity pass them unimproved, they will look in vain for another. Opportunities come not in shoals to any man."

Relieved from the "pressure" of the radical Abolitionists, of which he has often complained, Mr. Lincoln, possibly, might respond to the popular craving for peace and a restoration of the old order of things—the Constitution supreme, the Union re-cemented, and fraternal feeling restored. But unfortunately for the country and his own fame, he is surrounded and controlled by a set of bastard statesmen and mock philanthropists, who are traitors at heart, opposed to the principles and form of the Government, and determined to change both, if they can wield power enough to do it. Their cry, their pretext is negro emancipation—not that they love the negro, or sympathize with him—but because it rallies around their standard a host of dupes, gives them the color and strength of party, in fact places in their hands the lever by which they hope to upheave and overthrow the Government, and set up a stronger one, more congenial to their wishes and in accord with their purposes.

Mr. Lincoln being thus guarded and guided, we fear that we have nothing to expect from that quarter promotive of peace, of Union, or of constitutional sway.

In Saturday morning's PATRIOT we published Forney's dissent from the wise and patriotic counsel of the Albany *Journal*. The Albany *Argus*, on the same subject, furnishes other proof that it is idle to expect any effort on the part of the administration to stop the war and restore peace by just and conciliatory measures.

"The response," says the *Argus*, "which has come from the radical press is a distinct repudiation of the moderate proposition of the *Journal*. They will have no peace upon such terms. They demand that war shall be waged after the submission of the insurgents, and until they surrender the institution of slavery, and conquer their prejudices against negro equality.

"On this subject, according to the New York *Tribune*, the Cabinet is a unit. We copy its allegation on this subject:

On the subject of slavery and its ultimate fate at the end of the war the Cabinet is a unit, only differing as to the means by which its annihilation shall be brought about.—Messrs. Chase, Stanton, Welles and Usher are of the opinion that slavery should cease in all sections, whether covered by the proclamation or not, at the end of the war; while Messrs. Blair, Seward and Bates claim that it would be impolitic to make such a radical change—that the interests of political economy demand that emancipation should be gradual. To this effect these gentlemen favor the idea that all colored people remaining in slavery at the end of the war shall be gradually freed by special enactments. No member harbors for a moment the idea of reconstructing the Union on a basis of slavery, and no flag of truce has been or will be entertained from disheartened rebel leaders which foreshadows an idea in conflict with the emancipation proclamation.

Solicitor General Whiting, in a letter to the Free Negro convention in Poughkeepsie, confirms this, as the view of the President, in very explicit words:

*The policy of the government is fixed and immovable.* Congress has passed *irrevocable acts of emancipation.* The President has issued proclamations under his hand and seal. *Abraham Lincoln takes no backward step. A man once made free by law cannot be again made a slave.—The government has no power, if it had the will, to do it.* Omnipotence alone can enslave a freeman. *Fear not that the administration will ever take the back track.* The President wishes the aid of all Americans, of whatever descent or color, to defend the country. He wishes every citizen to share the perils of the contest, and to reap the fruits of victory.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
WILLIAM WHITIG.

EDWARD GILBERT, New York City.

"We need not say with what regret we look upon this apparent determination of the Administration to thwart the popular yearnings for peace. The people of the loyal northern States desire that this war shall stop the moment the seceding States haul down the flag of rebellion and run up the stars and stripes. Whatever may be the after fate of individuals engaged in the rebellion, this is all they ask of the States.

"Their political organizations were carried off, in many instances, by surprise, by conspiracy, and by the arts of a minority. When, the force of the rebellion being broken, they are released, and offer to return to their position, they should be permitted to do so. We want the old Union restored, not for the sake of the people of the South, but for our own. We want the equality of States recognized for the sake of those which seceded, not for our own. We do not desire to live in such a government as rash and vindictive men propose—a dominant and selfish section on one side and prostrated dependencies on the other, with a consolidated government at the centre, dictating now to one, and enforcing its decrees by arms, only to establish its despotic will as surely over the others in the end.

"For us, the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, is better than all the devices of the rash experimentalists who thus propose to practice upon the destiny of our people."

### Kentucky Elections—Martial Law.

The election for State officers, Congressmen, &c., takes place to-day in Kentucky. There is, in our judgment, not a chance for the success of the Democratic ticket. The administration has brought the bayonet to its support there, as will be seen by the order of General Burnside, declaring martial law, and the election will be a military rather than a civil one—that is, it will be a farce, so far as fair play and legality are concerned. We may safely conclude that every State in which the military dominates over the civil power, will be carried for the administration. They have determined it shall be so, and their armed legions will see that it is done. In both Kentucky and Maryland the majority is largely against the administration; but arbitrarily determining who are loyal and who disloyal, the military satraps of the administration will permit only those to vote who are known to be in favor of its policy, or those whose opinions not being known, have kept their lips sealed, so that no shadow of excuse exists for their proscription.

Under these circumstances no doubt what is called the Union ticket in Kentucky will be elected—but it is by no means certain that the successful candidates will give the administration an "unquestioning support."

Gen. Burnside's order settles the fate of the Democratic ticket, but although it will elect the Union candidates, it cannot control their sentiments if they are true Kentuckians.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, July 31.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 120.

Whereas the State of Kentucky is invaded by a rebel force with the avowed intention of overawing the judges of elections, of intimidating the loyal voters, keeping them from the polls and forcing the election of disloyal candidates at the election on the 3d of August, and, whereas, the military power of the government is the only force that can defeat this attempt, the State of Kentucky, is hereby declared under martial law, and all military officers are commanded to aid the constituted authorities of the State in the support of the laws and of the purity of suffrage, as defined in the late proclamation of his Excellency, Governor Robinson.

As it is not the intention of the Commanding General to interfere with the proper expression of public opinion, all discretion in the conduct of the election will be as usual in the hands of the legally appointed judges at the polls, who will be held strictly responsible that no disloyal person be allowed to vote, and to this end the military power is ordered to give them its utmost support.

The civil authority, civil courts, and business will not be suspended by this order. It is for the purpose only of protecting, if necessary, the rights of loyal citizens, and the freedom of election.

By command of Major General Burnside.
LEWIS RICHMOND. A. A. G.

[Official]
R. H. I. GODDARD, A. A. A. G.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM CHARLESTON.

TWO MONITORS AND THE IRONSIDES ATTACK FORT WAGNER, &C., &C.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The steamer Belvidere, from Port Royal, with dates to the morning of the 29th ult., has arrived. She brings the 174th Pennsylvania regiment. She passed Charleston bar at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, and saw two Monitors and the Ironsides then engaging Fort Wagner. Gen. Gilmore had succeeded in erecting a long line of batteries within 250 yards of Fort Wagner. He had also mounted three heavy seige guns within a mile and a quarter of Fort Sumpter, which he would open on that fort on the 29th. When all his seige guns are mounted, Gen. Gilmore feels confident of his ability to reduce Sumpter. Our casualties continue light.

### FROM CHINA AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

WAR PROBABLE BETWEEN JAPAN AND FRANCE AND ENGLAND, &C.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The ship Black Prince, from Hong Kong on June 6th, arrived here to-day, bringing 366 Chinese passengers.

The American steamer Jamestown arrived at Macao on the 2d of June, all well.

The news from China is unimportant. The latest news received at Hong Kong from Japan stated that a war with France and England was certain. The Japanese are reported to be much better prepared for the war than was supposed.

Dates from the Sandwich Islands to July 4th state that the American commissioner, M'Bride, had entered on his official duties.

The volcano near Dhilo was again in action, throwing out immense streams of molten lava.

### FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

TONE OF THE RALEIGH STANDARD—IT DEFIES JEFF. DAVIS—COL. SPEAR'S CAVALRY RAID.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 2.—The steamer Escort arrived this morning with Newbern dates to the 1st inst. The Raleigh *Standard* denounces Jeff. Davis as a repudiator in whom no confidence should be placed, and whose efforts to establish a southern confederacy will be a failure. The Richmond *Enquirer* calls upon Jeff. Davis to suppress the Raleigh *Standard* and wipe out the Supreme Court of North Carolina. The *Standard* says Governor Vance will stand by the Supreme Court and the *Standard* also, if necessary; and if Jeff. Davis attempts to use physical force to suppress the *Standard*, he will be met with physical force, and a revolution in this State will be the result.

John Mitchell, the editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, is an agent of Great Britain, which has long sought to divide the Northern and Southern people. The *Standard* says that North Carolina has furnished 95,000 men for this causeless war, forty thousand of whom are either killed or wounded, and that North Carolina should send a delegation to Washington at once, and see what terms can be obtained, and not wait for Jeff. Davis.

The recent cavalry raid under Colonel Spear, from Norfolk to Jackson, N. C., found the enemy entrenched strongly at Jackson, which commands the approaches to Weldon. Major Anderson, on the 26th ult., captured the enemy's pickets, and took possession of an important bridge, thereby defeating the enemy in their intentions.

## BY THE MAILS.

### ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

LEE'S ARMY MASSED FOR BATTLE AT CULPEPPER—RAPIDAN AND RAPPAHANNOCK GUARDED—MOSEBY'S RAID ON FAIRFAX.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Information received to-day from the Army of the Potomac, states that Gen. Lee massed his forces at Culpepper on Wednesday, and made other preparations to give us battle on the Rappahannock His first advance south of Culpepper was to foil us in taking the Fredericksburg route, but finding that we did not advance, he concentrated his army at Culpepper.

The Rappahannock is guarded from Fredericksburg to Ely's Ford, and on the Rapidan by only one rebel regiment. The Rapidan is fortified south of Culpepper.

Information was received to-day of a raid by Moseby's men on Fairfax Court House last night. They entered the place about 10 o'clock and captured a number of sutlers' wagons loaded with goods.

Col. Lowell, with the 2d Massachusetts regiment af cavalry, went in pursuit of them.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF GEN. PRINCE ON THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS GAP.

THIRD ARMY CORPS, SECOND DIVISION.
THIRD ARMY CORPS, Warrenton, Va., July 26.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 57.

The commanding officer of the Second Division, Third Army Corps, congratulates the division on the conspicuous part which fell to it in the operations in Manassas Gap day before yesterday and the day previous, and desires them to notice that this part was only secured by hard fighting.

The soldier-like manner in which it drove the enemy before it, and at the same time maintained its formation, shows that the old division, reduced to its frame-work by continual service, needs but to be closed up, and to act together to inspire dread of the encounter.

The charge of the Second (Excelsior) brigade was gallantly led and manfully executed.

By command of Brigadier General Henry A. Prince. ALBERT ORDWAY,
First Lieutenant and A. D. C.

### OPERATIONS OF THE NAVY.

BLOCKADE-RUNNERS CAPTURED NEAR MOBILE.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The United States steam sloop Ossipee captured the James Bagley, on the 20th instant, while trying to run the blockade from Mobile. They are loaded with cotton.

The United States steamer Sciota, when off the coast of Texas, on the 7th inst., chased two small vessels, both of which ran ashore and were burned by our men, there being no means of saving them. Their cargoes also consisted of cotton.

On the Thursday following, while passing Corpus Christi, two vessels were discovered at anchor behind Mustang Island. They were apparently loaded with cotton, and awaiting an opportunity to escape the blockade.

A rifle twenty-pounder was fired at them, when both got under weigh and stood up the bay about six miles, where they grounded.

An expedition, in charge of Lieut. Davenport, was at once sent across the island to capture them, if possible, and if they could not be saved to destroy them by fire, which was done after an unsuccessful attempt to float them.

While returning, Lieut. Davenport accidentally shot himself with a rifle ball, the ball passing through the right leg below the knee, and his left arm above the elbow.

### FROM RICHMOND.

CAPT. SAWYER'S WIFE REFUSED PERMISSION TO SEE HER HUSBAND.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 25th, says that Captain Sawyer's wife had arrived at City Point on the flag of truce boat, for the purpose of seeing her husband before his execution, but the authorities having refused her permission, she returned on the same boat. The reason alleged is that courtesies of the kind have invariably been refused by the Federal Government. The excuse is a poor one. We care not by what government such courtesies are refused, the denial to a wife of the privilege of seeing her husband before he is turned over to a platoon or a hangman for execution, is a piece of cruelty which deserves the reprobation of the whole civilized world.

### THE EXPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK TO NASSAU.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Governor of New Providence has received an intimation from Lord Lyons, that his efforts to induce the Washington Cabinet to withdraw its prohibition of the exportation of live stock to Nassau have been wholly fruitless.

### DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

At Norfolk, July 20, John Winner, 177th Penna.

At Fortress Monroe, (or in the Chesapeake or Hampton general hospital,) July 28th, John Berkey, 171st Pa.

### WASHINGTON ITEMS.

ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The widely circulated statement that the Eleventh corps, Army of the Potomac, was to be broken up is wholly untrue. The corps remain as before. It is understood to be Gen. Meade's wish that his army be re-organized, reducing the number of corps from seven to four, and enlarging the divisions in each of the corps so formed. The matter is under advisement by the President, Secretary Stanton and Major General Halleck, but no decision has as yet been reached.

MOTION TO REMOVE COMMISSIONER COX.

A motion is pending in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for the removal of Mr. Cox, Commissioner under the Fugitive Slave law. Cox is a radical pro-slavery man, and a writ from him was found in the hands of a couple of kidnapping constables, who were discovered yesterday by Capt. Johnson in the act of abducting a colored woman from Pennsylvania Avenue. This case of kidnapping is now in the hands of Gen. Martindale for investigation.

NATIONAL BANKING.

The following banks have received authority to commence operations:

First National Bank of Anderson, Indiana, capital $50,000.

First National Bank of Salem, Ohio, capital $50,000.

First National Bank of Ellenville, N. Y., capital $120,000.

First National Bank of M'Connellsville, O., capital $75,000.

### FROM NEW ORLEANS.

BRASHEAR CITY RECAPTURED.

By the Morning Star, from New Orleans on the 25th, we learn that Brasher City has been recaptured. It surrendered to the gunboat Sachem, Capt. Johnson, on the 22d. The garrison are supposed to be prisoners of war.

Gen. Franklin arrived at New Orleans on the 20th, and had proceeded to Baton Rouge.

### THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

NEW YORK, July 31.—A letter from Bermuda, dated the 22d July, says: The pirate Florida is still in port, her departure having been delayed by the refusal of the naval authorities to furnish fuel; but she is now getting a supply from the rebel steamer Harriet Pinckney, and will sail in a day or two on a voyage of destruction. Any American war steamer in these waters could have made an easy capture of her, as her speed has been very defective. The coal she is now getting is inferior, and must also affect her speed.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.


### THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Farmers, families and others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, for dysentery, colic, croup, chronic rheumatism, sore throats, toothache, sea sickness, cuts, burns, swellings, bruises, old sores, headache, musquito bites, pains in the limbs, chest, back, &c. If it does not give relief the money will be refunded. All that is asked is a trial, and use it according to the directions.

DR. TOBIAS—Dear Sir: I have used your Venetian Liniment in my family for a number of years, and believe it to the best article for what it is recommended that I have ever used. For sudden attack of croup it is invaluable. I have no hesitation in recommending it for all the uses it professes to cure. I have sold it for many years, and it gives entire satisfaction.

CHAS. H. TRIMNER.

QUAKERTOWN, N. J., May 8, 1858.

Sold by all Druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt street, jy31 d&wlm New York.

### CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

There is no Hair Dye in use so pure, so free from all objectionable properties, that produces such splendid and permanent tints, or that operates so quickly, uniformly, and certainly, as

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE.

This matchless article is pronounced, by all who have ever applied it, or seen it applied, the most wonderful invention of the age. Ten minutes suffices for any shade of brown or the deepest black. It idoves the skin unstained.

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 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. jy31-d&wlm

EDITOR OF PATRIOT AND UNION:

*Dear Sir*:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free,) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
je28 3md No 831 Broadway, New York.

### A Friend in Need. Try it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact.

See advertisement. aplleow-d&w

### 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.
my28-d&w6m

### Brandreth's Pills, New Style.

*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 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. 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, 294 Canal street, New York.
For sale in Harrisburg by GEO. H. BELL.
m5-d&wtf


## DIED.

On the 1st inst., DAVID GARDNER, aged 72 years, 8 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence in North street near Fourth, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. *


## New Advertisements.

LOST.—On Sunday afternoon, in Third or Pine streets, a black lace veil. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office. *

POCKET BOOK LOST.—Lost, between the Buehler House and Bradley's barber shop, a pocket book containing a small amount of money and papers of value only to the owner. A reward of $2 will be given any one leaving it at this office *

LOST.—Two Pass Books with black covers, somewhere in the Sixth Ward. The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving them at this office. aug1-3t* SAMUEL RANKS.

WANTED—A White Girl to do general housework, at Gram's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue, second house above North street. None need apply without good recommendation. aug1-1t*

A GOOD WHITE COOK WANTED. Apply immediately at the Union Restaurant, Market street. jy31-3t*

WANTED—Several Laboring Men at the "Eagle Works." jy31-3t

WANTED—Several Machinists, at the EAGLE WORKS. jy31-6t

LEAF TOBACCO.—One Hundred Cases Penn Seed Tobacco for sale by EBY & KUNKEL. jy31-1w*

THE PIC-NIC OF THE SEASON.

THE FRIENDSHIP FIRE COMPANY

Will give their

ANNUAL PIC-NIC

AT HOFFMAN'S WOODS,

*ON TUESDAY, AUGUST* 11, 1863.

TICKETS.....25 CENTS.

It is hoped that the citizens of Harrisburg will turn out *en masse* for a day's recreation in the woods. The object of the Pic-nic is to procure enough money to make a payment on their STEAM ENGINE.

No improper characters will be admitted on the grounds.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
WILLIAM A. PARKHILL, ANDREW SCHLATER,
SULLIVAN S. CHILD, GEORGE EARNEST.
J. W. LESCURE. jy30

BRANT'S HALL!

HAMBLIN'S COMBINATION TROUPE!

EVERY EVENING.

THE MONITORS OF MINSTRELS!

IN AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME,

PRODUCED IN THEIR INIMITABLE STYLE.

THE GREAT CONGRESS OF TALENT!

THE SUBSTANTIAL ETHIOPIAN CONFEDERACY!

Change of Programme each night!

JAMES PILGRIM.....Business Manager.

Evening performance, doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.

ADMISSION.....25 and 35 Cents. jy25-1w

R. T. BABBITT'S Concentrated, Condensed, or Pulverized Soft Soap. Three gallons of handsome white soft 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 HANDSOME WHITE SOFT SOAP. Ten pounds will make one barrel 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.

PETER ALTMAIER,

GUN SMITH,

No. 54 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 ALTMAIER. jy9-2w*

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 feet 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. SHOWMAKER,
LEVI WEAVER,
jy20-eod td Committee.

PROPOSALS FOR BROKEN STONE.—Proposals will be received at the City Council Chamber till the 20th of August for delivering on the streets, to the orders of the different Street Committees, one thousand perch of lime or mountain stone, broken according to the ordinance of May 2, 1863. Proposals to state what kind of stone will be delivered and in how short a time. Cash to be paid within twenty days from the completion of the contract.

The Council reserve the right to reject all bids if unreasonable. Bids to be endorsed, "Proposal for broken stone," and addressed to W. O. HICKOK,
jy31-3tawtd President of Common Council.

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters Testamentary to the estate of General John H. Forster, late of the city of Harrisburg, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, will make known the same, duly authenticated, without delay, to

MARGARET S. FORSTER,
BENJAMIN L. FORSTER,
THOMAS FORSTER,
JNO. H. BRIGGS,
Executors, &c.

Harrisburg, July 29th, 1863—jy31-d1tw6t


## AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met*, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN P. PENNEY,
*Speaker of the Senate.*

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
*Harrisburg, July* 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written. ELI SLIFER,
jy7 law6m *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*


FOUND—On last Thursday evening—A SILVER WATCH. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. LEVI LINGLE,
jy18-3toaw Second street, near Meadow Lane.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.—A large and beautiful assortment of Photograph Albums just received and for sale cheap, at KNOCHE'S,
jy9 93 Market street.

BIRD CAGES, CHILDRENS' CARRIAGES,
The largest stock in the city, is found at 110 Market street. For sale by GEO. W. PARSONS.
jy22-d1w

COFFEES AND SUGARS OF ALL GRADES, and at reasonable prices, for sale by WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

FOR SALE.—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE in Short street. Inquire of
sep30tf W. K. VERBEKE.