

Thursday Evening, May 21, 1863

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, without distinction of party, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the NATIONAL AND STATE ADMINISTRATIONS, in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and an holy rebellion against the UNION OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, our heroic brethren in arms, who are bravely fighting the battles of the Union to preserve the UNION OF OUR FATHERS, are requested to select a number of Delegates equal to their Legislative representatives of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in STATE CONVENTION, at PITTSBURG, on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JULY next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for the office of GOVERNOR and a JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

C. F. MARBLE.

Chairman of the Union State Central Committee. Sec. W. H. HARRISBURG. The Committee also passed the following resolution unanimously, viz: Resolved, That it be recommended to the Loyal Citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to organize, in each Election District of the State, Union Leagues, for the purpose of sustaining the Government, in suppressing this sectional and wicked rebellion, which now seeks to divide and destroy the Republic.

The Case of G. L. Vallandigham.

The Cincinnati Daily Times of the 19th inst., so ably discusses the great precedent in connection with the law in the case of Vallandigham the traitor, that we cannot resist, however long the article, to transfer it bodily to our columns. It will afford our readers a clear view of this most important trial. The case of Mr. Vallandigham has been finally disposed of by the civil and military courts, and it only remains for the proper parties to see that the sentence is executed. The case will undoubtedly be a precedent upon which others of a similar character will be decided; or, rather, it will be looked upon as a judicial sanction of a precedent furnished by our revolutionary fathers, in more than one instance, in which men convicted of treasonous offenses were imprisoned, or banished. General Jackson followed the same policy during the memorable defence of New Orleans; but he not only failed to secure a judicial approval, but incurred the displeasure of the courts, and was heavily fined for his acts; but the people of the nation, through Congress and the Executive, sanctioned his conduct to the fullest extent, by refusing the money paid, and exonerating him from all censure.

The Congress of the confederacy, weaker by far than that of the Union, and with no regularly constituted executive, together with the Congress of the United States, as late as 1844, have endorsed the doctrine that the necessity for national preservation is paramount to statutes created for times of peace; and we believe that there is now no harder day, as to our country, than Washington, or the legislative power, which added him, or Jackson, and the Congress which exonerated him, and all that was needed was the judicial sanction, to unite every department of the Government—executive, legislative and judicial—in giving force to the theory that in periods of great national danger, the people at large, through an accredited agent, have the right to summarily dispose of traitors; they being judges of the extent of the necessity, and the particular time to exercise their inherent rights, as citizens, first of which is the right of self-protection, in the preservation of the institutions they here found.

It is not a new feature; either in the policy of this, or any other country, that spies and forerunners of sedition, within the lines of our army, are subjected to the military code. The creation of a military department in time of war, and the appointment of a commander over the troops, which necessarily gives the power to punish such offenses as are contrary to the military code, whether the party be a soldier or a citizen. We know that it is a favorite doctrine of certain politicians, that no man can be tried by a military commission, except he be actually in the service of the United States. But do such men really believe that doctrines applicable to a time of war? Suppose a man were actually arrested, as a spy within the lines of the army, in Tennessee, where there are no legally constituted civil tribunals. Does any one suppose that the military authorities have no power to hold him? Yes he is a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all the privileges and immunities of a freeborn American. But that we may not be misunderstood we will be more particular.

John Jones starts from Ohio with a number of letters from traitors in the North to rebels in the South, in which the latter are exhorted to remain steadfast, till Vallandigham is elected Governor of Ohio, when he will precipitate that State into the rebellion, besides giving them other aid and comfort. He obtains a pass, under a false pretext, and gets into our camp at Murfreesboro, and makes a drawing of four works and a full account of our strength, and then he proposes to put in possession of Gen. Bragg, but he is discovered before passing through our lines, and taken to Rosecrans' headquarters, where he is appointed the General, and entitled to the privileges guaranteed by the Constitution; not being in the military service, he demands a civil trial, in the District where he committed the offence—that is, in Tennessee; he is directed to go where he pleases, without hindrance, unless arrested on a warrant properly supported by oath or affirmation; and that the search of his person was irregular, and that he is entitled to all the rights, franchises, &c.; which had been taken away; and that he is entitled to proceed to any part of the United States, as a constraint upon his liberty, not to be tolerated. There are no civil tribunals in Tennessee to hear the case, and if the latter of the Constitution, as read by Butlerian politicians, be followed, he must be set free, his papers given up, and he allowed to proceed on his way. Did a case at point occurred during the siege of Corinth, and others occur at every stage. At each advance of our forces from Pittsburg

Land, all the citizens were put under arrest until a picket guard was established, to prevent communication with the enemy. Each of these arrests, according to our politicians, was not only irregular, but illegal, and Gen. Halleck was responsible for an assault upon their persons. How successfully could we carry on a war if each of these men had been released on a habeas corpus issued by Judge Carter, of the U. S. Circuit Court for Tennessee? Even those who were nominally released were really imprisoned; they could not go beyond our picket lines; the boundaries extended to the eastward several miles; but still they were bound, and the liberty of all within them was restrained by military authority.

Could a court have interfered, on a writ of habeas corpus, and opened the lines for their escape and return to pleasure? We do not mean, had it the physical power to do so; but had it the legal right, under the Constitution, to do it, throwing the responsibility of releasing the writ, upon Gen. Halleck? Releasing the law is a crime—a very grave crime—and Gen. Halleck would be responsible for the war was over, and when an arrest is feasible. If the writ is legitimate, it is legitimate to obey it, and if he fails, he is guilty of a crime, and can be punished, when taken. It is legitimate under the circumstances? But Butlerian politicians say it is.

Again, every man in the North is imprisoned to-day. He cannot go south of our lines; and it matters not how wide the limits allowed, it does not affect the fact that we are restrained. If there be a foot of the United States shut out from us. Do Butlerian politicians claim that the prohibition against going beyond our lines is a violation of the Constitution? A man in a cell six feet square is imprisoned; if it is enlarged to ten times that dimension, he is imprisoned; if he be given a county as his limits his situation is not improved, but he is not free; and if he be allowed to range the State, but prohibited from going beyond its borders, he is still a prisoner; and if permitted to range the Kingdom States but kept out from eleven, he is a prisoner still.

These constitutional lawyers, who read nothing but the Bill of Rights, forget that there are certain incidents to the war power, which hostilities can never be successfully prosecuted, either against a foreign or domestic foe. Congress may raise and support an army, construct a navy, may repel invasions, and suppress insurrection. If it has power to accomplish anything, it may do all that is necessary to carry into effect that power; this the Constitution expressly declares. The Bill of Rights says no man shall be deprived of life, without due process of law; the original Constitution gives power to Congress to suppress insurrections; but our Butlerian politicians claim that the last clause of the Bill of Rights, which says that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, is a restriction upon the power of Congress to suppress insurrections, and that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, is a restriction upon the power of Congress to suppress insurrections, and that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, is a restriction upon the power of Congress to suppress insurrections.

The lines of the Department of Ohio are extensive with the territory embraced in it, and there was no need of any special decree of martial law. Everything could proceed as before the war, as long as the military department was not interfered with. But every commander of a district or army, has the power to punish any interference with those under his command, if a man attempts to induce a soldier to desert, he can be condemned and either imprisoned or executed by military authority; and it matters not whether the man address himself to a particular individual, or to the whole army, by making seditious speeches, which are spread broadcast among the soldiers; he is answerable to the commander of the department, in either instance.

It may be said that no objections would be raised, concerning military arrests made immediately within the camps of an army, or within a few miles of camps. But where is the article of the Constitution giving such power to our commanders? Does the bill of rights make any exceptions on this subject? We think not. If, in such cases, as legal, it must be as legal as the power to arrest; and if so, the exercise of its power is co-extensive with the necessity. Vallandigham, in Ohio in 1863, did more for the rebels than Judge Hall, in New Orleans, did for the British in 1812. If, then, the exercise of power is only limited by the demands of the crisis, the only question is, are military arrests made now? No loyal man will deny that they are.

Without attempting to discuss this inexhaustible subject further in the present article, we will close by giving some remarks of Judge Douglas, on the 7th of July, 1844, while he was a member of the House of Representatives, on the bill denouncing General Jackson for "Arbitrary Arrests" in New Orleans, during the siege of that city, in 1815. He said: "Let us face the agent of the Government, legally and constitutionally authorized to defend the city of New Orleans. It was his duty to do this at all hazards. His power was commensurate with his duty, and he was authorized to use all means essential to its performance. This principle has been recognized and acted upon by all civilized nations, and is familiar to all who are conversant with military history. The right grows out of the necessity."

There are exigencies in the history of nations, when necessity becomes the paramount law, to which all other considerations must yield. If it becomes necessary to blow up a fort, it is right to do it. If it is necessary to sink a ship, it is right to sink it. If it is necessary to burn a city, it is right to burn it. At the time of our attack on New Orleans, by the forces of the rebels, four thousand of our own raw militia, the city was filled with traitors, anxious to surrender, and spies were transmitting information to the enemy's camp. Is this picture applicable to the present emergency? Are there not spies and traitors by hundreds throughout the country? The mountain footpaths of Eastern Kentucky are peopled with men who are ready to take the first opportunity to follow them with deadly aim, and to deliver them from their hands. Are there not plenty of traitors in our midst, demanding that the Government surrender to the oligarchy? Did not Vallandigham demand peace on any terms, just as Judge Hall demanded the surrender of New Orleans?

The last of the high crimes and misdemeanors imputed to Gen. Jackson, at New Orleans, is that of arresting Judge Hall and sending him beyond the limits of the city, with instructions not to return till peace was restored. The justification required is the declaration of martial law, and its continuance and enforcement till the enemy shall have left, or the treaty of peace been ratified. Judge Hall, who was by birth an Englishman, had conferred with Louisiana's band of conspirators. Their movements were dangerous. Gen. Jackson took the responsibility, and sent this message beyond the lines of the camp. Was this a usurpation of power? There are numerous points of resemblance between Hall and Vallandigham, which the occasional reader will notice. The English was banished from New Orleans; Hall was banished from the North. The English was a traitor, and sympathized with his countrymen; the North is attempting to destroy the Government; Vallandigham is of "purely Southern stock," and he does all in his power to aid the rebels. Hall united with Louisiana's

conspirators; Vallandigham with the Knights of the Gold Circle. Hall was banished, with the injunction not to return till the establishment of peace; Vallandigham is sent to Fort Warren during the war. Hall was ever afterward held in execration as a traitor; Vallandigham will be so held, and is now, by all loyal men. Can the following extract from the same speech be applied to any of our citizens now? I envy not the feelings of the man who can calmly reason about the force of precedents of the fury of the war cry. Talk not to me in forms and rules of court, when the enemy's cannon are pointed at the door! The man who could philosophize at such times, would fiddle while the Capitol was burning.

I grant the bill (to indemnify the General) is unprecedented; but I desire, on this day, to make a precedent that shall command the admiration of the world. Besides, the Government has repeatedly recognized, and sanctioned the doctrine, that, in case of necessity, the commander of a department is fully justified in suppressing the civil law; and that Congress will make remuneration where the commander acted with the view of promoting the public interest. The people demand this measure, and will never be satisfied till their wishes shall have been respected. Does any loyal man envy the feelings of him who cries peace, and precedent now, when the existence of the nation is menaced by a force a hundred times as large as that of Packerham? It will not do to say, that Ohio is not immediately threatened, and hence spies and traitors should be permitted to act with impunity. It was threatened nine months since; it will be threatened again, if spies and traitors North are allowed freely to communicate with the rebels, and if designing politicians are permitted to do even more injury than if they were real spies—demoralize the army, and counsel resistance to the draft. If Vallandigham is too shrewd to engage in actual open communication with the rebels, he was accomplishing their wishes far more effectually, by his insidious course.

Latest by Telegraph. FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Report of the Capture of Jackson, Miss.

WASHINGTON, May 21. The following was received to-day at headquarters: JACKSON, Miss., May 15, 1863. My MERRILL, May 20.—To Major General H. W. Halleck, General in Chief.—This place fell into our hands yesterday, after a fight of about three hours. Joe Johnston was in command. The enemy retreated north, evidently with the design of joining the Vicksburg forces. [Signed] U. S. GRANT, Major General.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA. SHE IS BLOCKADED AT MARTINIQUE.

A letter from St. Thomas, May 4, says: On the 30th of April the United States steamer Vanderbilt arrived in Portland, and after a few hours delay started for Martinique, where it is reported the United States steamer Alabama and Onizaga have the Alabama also 290 blockaded into an outer bay, and the Admiral declares that if he finds her there he will sink her, let the consequences be what they may. News from the Vanderbilt is anxiously awaited, but up to this moment nothing has been heard from her.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. CALIFORNIA, MAY 20.

Col. Clayton, of the 5th Kansas Cavalry, with his own regiment, and detachments of three others, made a reconnaissance a few days since from Helena, towards Little Rock. They destroyed 20,000 bushels of corn, several buildings containing commissary stores, and a number of grist mills. When near Cotton Plant, after sending his infantry back, he encountered two rebel brigades, under Carter, and had a severe fight, in which the Alabama also 290 blockaded into an outer bay, and the Admiral declares that if he finds her there he will sink her, let the consequences be what they may. News from the Vanderbilt is anxiously awaited, but up to this moment nothing has been heard from her.

Democratic Meeting at Indianapolis. An Excitement.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 20. The Democratic State Mass Meeting held here to-day, was largely attended. D. W. Knowless presided. Messrs. Jackson and Edges, of Illinois, and McDonald, of Indiana, were the principal speakers. A good deal of excitement prevailed during the day. Forty or fifty arrests were made for carrying concealed deadly weapons and shooting for Jeff Davis, and a military guard was placed in different parts of the city, and patrolled the streets in the vicinity of the square where the Convention was held, in order to prevent a disturbance. The speeches were principally in opposition to the war measure, and administration and the imprisonment of Vallandigham. At 8 o'clock P. M. a resolution to this effect was passed amid much confusion, when the Convention adjourned sine die. On the several trains leaving the city tonight the excursions commenced firing on the Soldiers' Home and other houses on the line of the railroad. The military authorities ordered the houses to be shelled, and searched the passengers. About five hundred revolvers were taken and numerous arrests made.

Important Capture of Rebel Spies. STAFFORD COURT HOUSE, VA., May 20, 1863.

Captain Newcomb, of General Schurz's staff, on Monday made four important captures, three of rebel soldiers and the other a citizen who had been giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Two of the soldiers were within the lines and were supplied with passes. They were dressed in civilians' clothes, and it seemed like frequently passing in and out of our lines through the winter with information for the rebel commanders. One was found at the house of an old man named Calvert, and his gray uniform was afterwards discovered. At the same house was also found a considerable quantity of clothing, blankets, &c., a key and several cans of powder, and a large tin box of gun caps. Calvert was of course arrested. By the arrest of these and other parties it is believed that a regular chain of communication through our lines to the rebels has been broken up.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. PHILADELPHIA, May 21.

Cotton is unacted and quiet. Middling upland at 55c. Cloves at 100c. Sugar at 35c. Coffee is firm—small sales at Rio at 31c. Sugar at 34c. Sugar in better demand—sales of Cuba at 92c. More inquiry for flour, but at lower rates—sales of 2000 bus extra family at \$6 76/25. Sales of flour in two lots for corn meal. Wheat moved slowly at \$1 56 1/2. Corn for red and white. Small sales of rye at \$1.10. Corn in dull and has declined 2c—sales of 5000 bus. at 89c for yellow and 90c for white. BALTIMORE, May 21. Flour quiet, but unacted; Howard Street brand is quiet at \$6 76/25. Ohio extra \$6 70. Best \$6 76/25. White \$11 88/100. Red \$11 88/100. Corn dull; white and yellow 92c. Oats steady. Whisky dull.

New York, May 21. Flour dull; 8,000 barrels sold at \$5 40/5 66 for State; \$6 40/66 for Ohio and \$6 80/67 for Southern. Wheat advanced 1c; Chicago spring \$1 25; red Western \$1 47/100. Corn firm. Beef quiet. Pork heavy. Lard dull at 94/100. Whisky dull at 43/44. Receipts of flour 29,508 bbls. Wheat 113,736 bus. Corn 111,635 bus.

New York Money Markets. Stocks are better: Chicago & Rock Island 100; Cumberland C. at 29; Illinois Central Railroad 110; Michigan Southern 116; New York Central 132; Pennsylvania Coal 108; Gold 145; Treasury 7 3/10s 102 registered; Sizes 107.

Married. On the morning of the 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Jno. Walker Jackson, pastor of the Locust Street M. E. Church, Mr. ALFRED F. STAUFFER, of Lancaster, to Miss EMMA F. STOUTER, of Harrisburg. [Lancaster papers please copy.]

New Advertisements. \$2 REWARD, for a small Red Terrier dog, answering to the name of TROY, black body, brown feet and had a red collar round his neck. For further particulars, inquire at this office. my21-41

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration were this day issued to the subscriber on the estate of Charles B. Hummel, late of the city of Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pa. All creditors of said estate will present their claims, and those indebted make immediate payment. AUGUSTUS L. CHATYNE, Administrator. my21-daw6

TO ARCHITECTS. THE South Ward School Board will pay a premium of Thirty Dollars for a plan and specifications for a two-story brick school house, to be erected on their lot on Fourth street. The above amount will be paid for the plan and specifications adopted. All necessary information will be given by calling on the committee. Plans to be furnished by the 1st of June. JACOB HUBER, President. Henry SHILLINGER, Secretary. [Patrol and Union please copy.] my20-td

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—A lot of very choice extra family flour, just received and for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, my20 Cor. Front and Market streets.

ORANGES AND LEMONS—Another lot of Oranges and Lemons just received and for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, my20 Cor. Front and Market streets.

CHOICE LOT OF TOBACCO—Including Congress, Goodrich, Navy, Span, Roll, &c., very low, just received by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, my20 Cor. Front and Market streets.

EGGS! EGGS! 300 DOZ FRESH EGGS, just received, by WM. DOCK, JR. & CO. my19

WANTED—A colored woman to do the work of a small family. Must be a good washer and ironer, and understand cooking. Apply to Mrs. SIEG, State street, near Front. my20-11

\$75 A MONTH!—I want to hire Agents in every county at \$75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, my18-daw3m Alfred, Me.

\$60 A MONTH!—We want agents at \$60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Revolving Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other new, useful and curious articles. 15 circulars free. SHAW & CLARK, Biddford, Me. my18-daw3m

\$400 BILLIARD SALON FOR SALE. at Carlisle, Pa. (South East corner Market Square), consisting of two fine marble top, combination cushion, tables, balls, cues and everything complete, all in good order, has been established for two years and been doing a good business. Boom large room to put two more tables and a bar. For further particulars address or call in person on my18-daw3m RUDOLPH FAUST, Proprietor.

900 Agents Wanted to Sell Lloyd's American Map of the United States. PRICE \$1.00. Good agents can sell from fifty to thirty maps per day, and realize from \$10 to \$100 profit. Two hundred agents wanted immediately for any part of the United States. Address D. D. BARTON, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa., agent, at publisher's expense, with freight added.

A large lot of superior finished maps have just been received. Good agents can sell from fifty to thirty maps per day, and realize from \$10 to \$100 profit. Two hundred agents wanted immediately for any part of the United States. Address D. D. BARTON, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa., my18-daw3m

FOR THE largest and best assortment in the city, call at OATCARTS, my12-daw No. 14 Market Square.

AN ASSORTMENT OF OVER 100 STYLES OF POCKET BOOKS, PURSES AND BOTTMONAISES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AT KELLER'S Drug and Fancy Goods Store, No. 91 Market Street.

Amusements. WAIT FOR THE BIG SHOW GARDNER & HEMMING'S CIRCUS AND MODERN ARENA!



THIS MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT, NEWLY EQUIPPED AND ORGANIZED, and direct from their AMPHITHEATRE IN PHILADELPHIA, will exhibit in HARRISBURG, On Thursday, May 28th 1863, AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Doors open at 2 and 7. Performance to commence half an hour later. Admission, 25 cents. No half price.

The public should remember that this Company has MORE AND BETTER PERFORMERS, MORE AND BETTER CLOWNS, MORE AND BETTER HORSES Than any Company traveling. The whole under the immediate direction of the PEOPLE'S CLOWN, DAN GARDNER. THE GRAND PROCESSION Will enter town precisely at 10 o'clock on the morning of exhibition. Will also exhibit at Mount Joy, Tuesday, May 26. Middletown, Wednesday, May 27. Dunsmuir, Friday, May 29. W. H. GARDNER, Agent. my14-6twd

PROCLAMATION. MAYOR'S ORDER. Harrisburg, May 14th, 1863. Whereas, It is the duty of every citizen to lend his aid to the preservation of the public peace; and whereas, The unlimited and indiscriminate sale of intoxicating liquors to a large population must inevitably lead to serious disorders and breaches of the peace; therefore, it is hereby enjoined on all tavern keepers and retail dealers, within the limits of the city of Harrisburg, to close their bars and to discontinue the sale of all intoxicating beverages, including lager beer, at six o'clock P. M., of every day in the week until further notice. A. L. BOUMFROT, Mayor. my14

THE BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, WHEELER AND WILSON'S. NEW OFFICE Market Square, next door to Colver's office. Call and see them in operation. A general assortment of machines and needles constantly on hand. Mrs. Margaret Hiley will exhibit and sell them, and also all kinds of machine-sewing on these machines in the best manner. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. april-6dm

CRACKERS!!! BROWN CRACKERS, MILK BISCUITS, RAISIN DO. SOFA DO. WATER DO. WINE DO. ALMOND DO. BUTTER DO. GINSENG NUTS. We receive supplies of the above every week, and our customers can depend upon their being fresh. [ap-22] WM. DOCK, JR. & CO. my20-8twd

FOR RENT! A HOUSE, on South street. Enquire of MRS. MURRAY, Cor. Second and Pine streets. my20-8twd

JAPANESE 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 entirely free from adulteration, color, or mixture of any kind. It is the native tea of the Japanese Tea Plant. For sale at a list of prices. WM. DOCK, JR. & CO. my20-8twd

ORANBERRIES, HONEY, BEANS, SPLIT PEAS, BARLEY, ALMONDS, RAISINS, PRUNES, GIBBS, LEMONS, VEG. and a large assortment of Oysters & Blackwell's 1/2 lb. superior, &c., just received fresh from England, and for sale low by W. DOCK, JR. & CO. my20-8twd

WRITING FLUIDS—Best American Writing Fluid, a splendid Ink, at 62 cents per quart; ARNOLD'S genuine Writing Fluid, HARRISON'S Columbian Writing Fluid, LAUGHLIN & BUSHFIELD'S Ink, Copying Ink, Cartridge and Red Inks of the best quality, at Blue Ink, MacKenzie, &c., at SOEFFER'S BOOKSTORE. my12

FOR SALE. A THIRTY horse power steam engine, heavily used. Price low. Address: A. C. MILLER, my12-2m\* Newville, Cumberland County.

CHOICE SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—We are now offering for sale, very low, a lot of choice syrups. Call and examine, at NICHOLS & BOWMAN, my14 Cor. Front and Market streets.

CURRENTS. C. And Goobertjes, at Keystone Nursery. my17 J. MISH

DEEDS, Mortgages, Power of Attorney, Bonds and Justices' Blanks for sale at my2 THEO. F. SCHEFFER'S Bookstore.

FISH—Another large lot of Mackerel and Herring, in all sizes of packages, barrels, halves, quarters and kils, for sale low by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, my17 Cor. Front and Market Streets.

Alcohol. NOT ALCOHOLIC A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE EXTRACT. A PULE TONIC. DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia.

Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Disease, Dropsy of the Kidneys, and all these arising from disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Fullness or weight in the Side, Bloating of the Chest, Lumbago, Stiffness of the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fainting at the Heart, Choking or Suffocation Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Pain and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Inspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Stiffness of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits, and will positively prevent Yellow Fever, Bilious Fever, &c. They contain NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKY. They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS! Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years' trial by the American public, and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation. The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent CLERGYMEN, LAWYERS, PHYSICIANS AND CITIZENS. Testifying of their own personal knowledge of the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters. DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO STRENGTHEN YOU? DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE? DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR CONSTITUTION? DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL? DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF NERVOUSNESS? DO YOU WANT ENERGY? DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL? DO YOU WANT A BRISK AND VIGOROUS FEELING? If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

PARTICULAR NOTICE. There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 30 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Am or Colman's Seed. This class of Bitters has caused, and will continue to cause, as long as they are sold, hundreds of deaths, the death of the drunkard. By their use, the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcohol, some of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is excited and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death. For those who desire and WILL HAVE A LIQUOR BOTTLE, we publish the following receipt:—Get ONE BOTTLE OF HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS and mix with THREE QUARTS OF GOOD BRANDY OR WHISKY. The result will be a preparation that will FAR EXCEED in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will COST MUCH LESS. You will have all the virtues of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS in connection with a GOOD article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS! AND THE YOUNG OF SOLDIERS! We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposure and privations incident to camp life. In the files, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, you will be notified that a very large proportion are suffering from dysentery. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitations in stating that if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise will be lost. We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to the honor of our country, has been saved by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters. My dear friend, there is no mistake in my saying that I was cured by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters. I was attacked in New Orleans, last, with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, which was increased by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House and sent to this city on board the steamer State of Maine, from which I landed on the 28th of June. Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For one week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did I found a morsel down. It was immediately thrown up again. I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and, accordingly, the physician who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread anchor, frankly told me they could do no more for me and advised me to see a clergyman and to make such disposition of my limited funds as best suited me. An acquaintance who visited me at the hospital, and I did find a morsel down, as a forlorn hope, to try our street, and kindly procured a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them the gloomy shadow of death receded; and I am now, thank God, fit to get better. Though I have taken but two bottles, I have gained ten pounds, and I feel sanguine of being permitted to rejoin my wife and daughter, from whom I have heard nothing for eighteen months; for I have heard nothing of my loyal Virginian, from the vicinity of Fort Royal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe a certainty of life which has taken the place of vague hopes—to your Bitters will I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are dearest to me in life.

Very truly yours, ISAAC MALONE. My friend, in the truth of the above statement, as we had expressed of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, resposded to health. John Ouddeball, First New York Battery George A. Ackley, Co. C, 11th Maine; Lewis Chevalier, 2d New York; J. E. Spencer, 3d Vermont; Artillery Battery F; J. B. Fawcett, Co. B, 81 Vermont; Henry B. Jerome, Co. B, 3d Vermont; John F. Ward, Co. E, 6th Maine; Herant Thomas, Co. E, 95th Penna.; Nathaniel E. Kell, Co. A, 3d Vermont; John J. Kincaid, Co. B, 10th Penna.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle. Price per bottle, 75 cents, or half dozen for \$4. Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 681 Arch street. JONES & EVANS, (Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.) Proprietors. For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. [my10-daw]