The Patriot & Union.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1863.

O BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

W. W. KINGSBURY, ESQ., of Towanda, is a duly authorized agent to collect accounts and receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.
NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
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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.

To Members of the Legislature.

The DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be furnished to members of the Legislature during the session at TWO DOLLARS.

Members wishing extra copies of the DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION, can procure them by leaving their orders at the publication office, Third street, or with our reporters in either House, the evening previous.

Letter from Charles R. Buckalew.

We publish on our first page this morning a letter from Senator Buckalew, addressed to the Chairman of the Democratic Central Club, Philadelphia, in reply to an invitation to unite with the Democracy of the city in celebrating Washington's birth day. The letter is calm, able and firm. It covers the whole ground in controversy between the party of the administration and the Democratic party, and treats every question it touches with conciseness and perspicuity, for which the writings of Mr. Buckalew are so remarkable. We invite attention to it as a production that will well repay attentive perusal.

The Conscription.

The conscription, upon which it seems the Federal Government intends to place its whole reliance to keep the ranks of the army up to the required number, has one feature which will go far towards defeating the purpose, supposing no opposition to be offered and the measure to be universally acquiesced in. That is the $300 proviso, of which every one who can, by any possibility, raise the sum, will avail himself of. The result will be that the whole draft will fall upon the poorer classes, the stinted laboring men, who will all have to be swept away—leaving the whole business of the country which depends upon labor at a stand still—to obtain the requisite number. It will sweep the mines and the workshops of the States of nearly all their workmen—it will seize upon every sinewy arm that wields the pick, the shovel or the ax, upon the poor farm and road laborers whose $8 or $10 per month will not enable them to buy exemption; and then the number will still be deficient. In our judgment this is the worst feature of the bill—the most unwise and unjust. It is a perfect exemption to the rich, the prosperous and those whose occupation enable them to lay up, while it deprives the poor of every chance of escape.

The *Telegraph* is too hard on its Yankee friends, the Peace Party of 1812. They were the fathers and grandfathers of the New England Abolitionists, who are now playing the part of traitors to the Constitution and country in conjunction with the *Telegraph* and the administration under which it holds office, and which of course it supports. The war of 1812 was a war waged against a foreign State which had impressed our seamen and otherwise grossly insulted us; it was waged within the limits of the Constitution and in defence of the honor and dearest rights of the country; it was a righteous war, waged for a just purpose.—Yet the Federalists of New England opposed it. It was there the Peace Party was organized, and to those States it was principally confined. They acted the part of traitors, as their descendants and those who are politically associated with them, now are doing. There is only this difference: the Peace Party of 1812 opposed a just war Constitutionally waged against a foreign enemy; our Yankee Abolitionists and their political associates in other States wickedly provoked a civil war on a sectional issue and wage it by unconstitutional means for an unconstitutional purpose. They are therefore traitors to the Constitution and the country—the Peace Party were no more.—The *Telegraph* should endeavor to be just, if it cannot be generous.

Pardoning Rioters.

The Danville *Intelligencer* and Sunbury *Democrat* censure Governor Curtin severely for pardoning the rioters recently convicted of grossly maltreating an old man named Eyer last summer, in Columbia county. After a fair trial the jury found the defendants guilty, and the Court sentenced them to a fine of $50 each and the costs. The political friends of the parties—who it appears were rank Abolitionists—made an *exparte* statement of the case to the Governor, who the Bloomsburg *Republican* exultingly says, "at once made out and sent back an unconditional pardon." Old man Eyer was a Democrat.

Upon these facts the Sunbury *Democrat* exclaims:

"Can this be possible! Is Governor Curtin the guardian and protector of riots and mobs in Pennsylvania? Every newspaper in the State ought to publish the outrage and if Governor Curtin is thus going to interfere and defeat the ends of justice, and destroy personal security, then there is no means left but for every Democrat to prepare to defend himself when thus assailed. Curtin's term of office expires next fall, and he will be the last of his kind."

The Danville *Intelligencer* remarks:

"Such is Republican justice. Law and order vindicated by the courts, but the Governor defies them—the people desire peace and quiet—the Governor hoots at the idea—the culprits are found guilty of a breach of the law, and fined—the Governor makes the people foot up the bill. Is it any wonder that the country is in a state of anarchy and civil war, when justice, law and order are set at defiance?"

The Thirty-eighth Congress.

The Thirty-seventh Congress, having done all the mischief possible, havnig brought the country to the very verge of ruin and invested the President with dictatorial powers for the subjugation of the North and South alike, will close its infamous career at twelve o'clock tonight, (at least it ought) or at furthest on Wednesday, (to-morrow). In view of the condition of the country the political complexion of the Thirty-eighth Congress is of the greatest importance. It is impossible yet to speak with any degree of positiveness in regard to it, as much depends upon the result of the elections to take place from the 10th of March to the 4th of November; but from what we already know we think there is ground for apprehension that it may not be as favorable to the cause of Constitutional freedom as we would wish it to be. The most favorable classification which can be made, founded upon results already known and conjectures as to those yet to happen, leaves parties in the House so nearly balanced as to make it unsafe to predict which will be in the ascendant—the President or the People. The delegates elected in the Northern States, where issues were fairly made and the opinions of parties well defined, can be calculated upon with certainty to vote in accordance with their avowed political proclivities. But it is not so with many of the members from the border States, who have no precise political classification, and are governed by views peculiarly their own. Many of these have sustained in the present Congress measures of the administration most objectionable to the Democratic party, and may continue to do so in the next Congress. It is this fact that perplexes us, and makes us fearful that the ensuing Congress will not be reliable as a Democratic body. When we find administration men from border States in the present Congress, we have reason to apprehend their presence in the next; in which case we may find all of our hopes of a speedy return to constitutional government dashed.

A Maryland correspondent wrote to us on this subject in January, requesting us to give a statement, as nearly accurate as possible, of the political complexion of the 38th Congress, enclosing, at the same time, a table from the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and one of his own corrected from it, which he wished us to revise. Having no information at the time which he did not seem to possess also, we laid his letter away until we should be better prepared to give some satisfactory estimate. We do not know whether we are any better prepared to do so now than we were then; but the present Congress being on the eve of expiring, this is perhaps as proper a time to make the effort as any other, unless, indeed, we postpone it until after all the elections shall have taken place. The table furnished by our correspondent, corrected from the *Inquirer*, is, in its general result, as nearly accurate, perhaps, as any that can be prepared, but there are a few errors in the details that have been made known since it was compiled, which are corrected in the following table, which is as near an approximation to the political complexion of the next House as can now be made.

States that have elected:

	Democrats.	Abolitionists.
Delaware	1	
Illinois	9	5
Indiana	7	4
Iowa		6
Kansas		1
Maine	1	4
Massachusetts		10
Michigan	1	5
Minnesota		2
Missouri	3	6
New Jersey	4	1
New York	17	14
Ohio	14	5
Oregon		1
Pennsylvania	14	10
Wisconsin	3	3
	74	77

Nearly all of the Abolition members from Missouri were elected by the military, and their seats are contested by the Democrats; and if justice is done they will get them.

The following States are yet to elect. We estimate the result as follows:

	Dem. and Conserv.	Abo'st.
Vermont		3
Rhode Island	1	1
Connecticut	3	1
New Hampshire	1	2
California	2	1
Kentucky	8	
Maryland	4	2
Western Virginia	2	
	21	10
	74	77
	95	87

The next House is going to be extremely close, but the probability is that the Abolitionists will be in a minority of eight, unless they can foist upon the House bogus members from the seceded States. A sharp contest will come up undoubtedly upon the Missouri members when they present their certificates. The Democrats and Conservatives will, in the end, probably control the House. The seat of one of the Abolitionists from Iowa is contested. So are the seats of two from Pennsylvania.

There will be two or more members from Louisiana, and two or more from Tennessee; but we forbear to class them. If the administration can effect it, the whole Maryland delegation will be anti-Democratic.

The Haytien Minister is described by a New York reporter as "about thirty-two years of age, of medium height, and exceedingly dark and swarthy complexion. He wears a heavy black mustache and imperial. His hair is generally a little fuzzy and wooly looking, which is owing to the want of a careful dressing, as after undergoing a course of tonsorial manipulations it would lie as straight as that of any Saxon among us. The cheek bones are rather higher than are seen in this latitude.—The prevailing expression of his face is good natured and friendly. Heavy black eyebrows arch over a pair of fine, full blak eyes, which seem always ready to gleam and light up with merriment.

HIAWATHA.—"Mud-Lark," a Reppahannock correspondent of the Pittsburg *Post*, comments in a somewhat humorous strain on the last movement of the Grand Army of the Potomac through the mud of Old Virginia. He winds up his comments with the following effort at rhyme, in imitation of Longfellow's Hiawatha:

Then the mu-els strove and tug-ged
On the hill-sides steep and rug-ged
Till they came unto a mud hole,
It was nary a common puddle,
One it was without a bottom
Into which the mu-els, rot 'em,
Got so very far deluded,
Nothing but their ears protruded,
Picturing, in situation,
Uncle Abe's administration.

Out of the million and a half able-bodied male whites between the ages of 20 and 35 in the North, it is stated by leading Republicans that the conscription law will secure some 6 or 800,000 soldiers.

Greeley's Negro Insurrection.

The Albany *Argus* publishes Greeley's announcement of an anticipated negro insurrection in South Carolina, plotted by General Hunter, and remarks: It is the first bold announcement of the bloody policy of a servile insurrection, deliberately planned, incited and aided by "white men and regular troops," and the *Tribune* hugs it to its heart with a devilish satisfaction.

There is no possibility of misunderstanding the meaning of the "startling announcement." We have been told that under the sweeping conscription of the Confederate Government, all men able to bear arms are with the army, and that none are left at home but the feeble and the aged, women and children, and the negroes upon whose labor these subsist. This negro raid, led by whites and backed by regular troops, is to be made into a department "most densely populated" by feeble women, aged and sickly men, and young children.—"Preparation and defence are alike impossible," and the district is to be given up to the savage rage and brutal passions of the negroes and their white leaders!

This is the feast over which the *Tribune* gloats! Will its editors listen at midnight for the fancied shrieks of violated women—the wailings of mangled ceildren—the groans of tortured and powerless men—and then sleep peacefully in their beds? Do they hold out the picture of this negro insurrection, in a defenseless district, to reconcile the men of the North to the Conscription law that calls them into the field to share in similar scenes? Or is it their design to madden the public mind and hasten the day of retribution?

The world will shudder at this exhibition of fiendish maliguity, whatever the motive that prompts its display; and, unhappily, it is against the government, for which the *Tribune* is supposed to speak, that its indignation will be directed.

The Difference.

All the influence of the State government of Pennsylvania, backed by the earnest appeals of hundreds of influential, patriotic private citizens, failed to procure permission from the President or War Department to the worn-out, shattered regiments of the Reserve Corps to return to the State for the purpose of recruiting their ranks, and resting awhile from the hard duties of war. How happens it that the Second New Hampshire regiment has obtained permission that our Reserves were denied?—They have been no longer in service—they have not been in as many battles—they have not suffered as much through the vicissitudes of war. How happens it then? An election comes off in New Hampshire on the 10th of March, and five hundred soldiers, including invalids, have been sent there with the expectation that they will vote the Abolition ticket. That's the plain reason.

General News.

The President has issued a proclamation calling an extraordinary session of the Senate, to meet at noon on the 4th of March, to act upon such communications as he may make to it. Its chief business will be the confirmation of appointments.

Senator Sumner has introduced joint resolutions declining foreign mediation, and announcing the unalterable resolution of the Government to vigorously prosecute the war until the rebellion shall be suppressed.

The Democratic Senators, on Saturday, opened on the Conscription bill as it came before the Senate for concurrence in the House amendments. Senators Turpie, of Indiana, and Carlile, of Virginia, were particularly severe in their denunciations of Executive power.

In the House, on Saturday night, a scene occurred which produced quite a commotion, Mr. Blake, of Ohio, charged Mr. Vallandigham with saying two years ago that if war came the Union troops would have to march over the latter's dead body. Vallandigham, springing from his seat, declared that the statement was false, and that Blake knew it. The latter reiterated that it was true, and a collision was only prevented by the Speaker.—After renewed demonstrations the parties finally gave way, with mutual statements of enmity.

On Friday evening the diplomatic representative of the republic of Hayti, accredited by President Geffrard to President Lincoln, arrived in town in company with his secretary.—He paid his respects on Saturday to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Senator Sumner. The government intends extending to him all the courtesies usually accorded members of the diplomatic corps.

Advices received at Washington on Saturday state that over ninety Union cavalry were captured near Winchester on Thursday. Six of our pickets were taken by the rebels and retaken by the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who were in turn captured *en masse*.

The rebels on the line of the Rappahannock seem to be in good humor about something. They sing and laugh and cheer at times in a manner quite unusual. Evidently something is up. Their recent Warrenton and Winchester forays bode mischief. While Gen. Hooker is mud-bound, they seem to be able to bring whole brigades from Fredericksburg to the Shenandoah valley. If M'Clellan were in command now a mighty howl would be raised by the Abolition hounds, but as "Fighting Joe Hooker" is at the head of the army of course it's all right.

The two Houses have compromised their differences on the bank tax section of the finance bill. All banks, corporations, or individuals issuing notes or bills for circulation as currency, shall pay a tax of one per centum each half year, from and after the 1st of April next, upon the average amount of circulation or bills as currency issued beyond a certain amount fixed by the bill.

The Abolition members of the Indiana house of Assembly withdrew on Wednesday last, depriving the house of a quorum. The object was to prevent the passage of a bill decreasing the military power of the Governor, which they deemed unconstitutional. This will probably put an end to further legislation.

The Kentucky House of Assembly, on Friday last, rejected the report of the Committee on Federal Relations by a decided vote, but accepted the resolutions, which cover all material ground.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* gives the following particulars of an unfortunate military affair which we have elsewhere alluded to. The affair took place on the 25th. A rebel cavalry scout, eighty strong, came inside our pickets on the Strasburg road. After a skirmish with infantry pickets, in which two were wounded on each side, they retired, capturing a cavalry picket of twelve men. Five hundred of the 13th Pennsylvania and New York cavalry, sent in pursuit, recaptured, beyond Strasburg, most of the prisoners and horses, and also took a number of prisoners. The commander of our detachment transcended his orders and pursued beyond Woodstock. After driving in the rebel pickets he stood parleying in the road without guarding against surprise. The enemy returned in force, charged upon, and threw them into confusion, killing and capturing 200 in a fight of twenty miles. Our men made no stand, though outnumbering the enemy.

Late dispatches from General Grant to the President and War Office represent his operations at Vicksburg in a very favorable light. He only wants a few days of good weather to secure success, and thinks that not only Vicksburg will be taken, but the whole rebel army with it. We sincerely hope so—but must confess to entertaining some doubts.

Four persons charged with resisting the authorities in the arrest of deserters have been convicted of treason in the United States District Court of Indiana.

There is said to be a network of torpedoes at the entrance of Charleston harbor, designed to blow up the Federal fleet if it should attempt to enter.

Letter from George Washington to Robert Morris.

The Abolition press is much addicted to publishing garbled extracts from the writings of Washington to show that he was unfriendly to slavery. As an instance, we often see quoted the following: "I never mean to possess another slave by purchase." Leaving the impression that he viewed the purchase of slaves as a crime. The extract is garbled. It should read: "I never mean, *unless some particular circumstances should compel me to it*, to possess another slave by purchase." But, giving them the full benefit of all they have gained by their dishonest garbling from the writings of the Father of his Country, is it too much to request them to publish in full the following letter from Washington to Robert Morris. "His memory is a magnificent possession, a priceless legacy—his words of wisdom, the more we read them, seem the more precious and valuable," and we should like to see them spread over the whole land. Will the Abolition press lend its aid in placing the people in possession of this letter?

MOUNT VERNON, 12 April, 1786.

DEAR SIR:—I give you the trouble of this letter at the instance of Mr. Dalby, of Alexandria, who is called to Philadelphia to attend to what he conceives to be a vexatious lawsuit respecting a slave of his, whom a society of Quakers in the city, formed for such purposes, have attempted to liberate. The merits of this case will no doubt appear upon trial. From Mr. Dalby's state of the matter, it should seem that this society is not only acting repugnantly to justice, so far as its conduct concerns strangers, but in my opinion impolitically with respect to the State, the city in particular, without being able, except by acts of tyranny and oppression, to accomplish its own ends. He says the conduct of this society is not sanctioned by law. Had the case been otherwise, whatever my opinion of the law might have been, my respect for the policy of the State would on this occasion have appeared in my silence; because against the penalties of promulgated laws one may guard, but there is no avoiding the snares of individuals, or of private societies. If the practice of this society, of which Mr. Dalby speaks, is not discountenanced, none of those whose misfortunes it is to have slaves as attendants, will visit the city if they can possibly avoid it; because by so doing they hazard their property, or they must be at the expense (and this will not always succeed) of providing servants of another description.

I hope it will not be conceived from these observations, that it is my wish to hold the unhappy people, who are the subject of this letter, in slavery. I can only say, that there is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do, to see a plan adopted for the abolition of it; but there is only one proper and effectual mode by which it can be accomplished, and that is by legislative authority; and this as far as my suffrage will go, shall never be wanting.

But, when slaves, who are happy and contented with their present masters are tampered with and seduced to leave them; when masters are taken unawares by these practices; when a conduct of this kind begets discontent on one side and resentment on the other; and when it happens to fall on a man whose purse will not measure with that of the society, and he loses his property for want of means to defend it; it is oppression in such a case, and not humanity in any, because it introduces more evils than it can cure. GEO. WASHINGTON.

For the Patriot and Union.

A NOBLE ARMY OF MARTYRS.

The Union League, as it styles itself, met on Tuesday evening, the 24th ult., at a tavern in Market street, ostensibly to confer upon the subject of city officers, principally to see whether the concern, so far composed of leaders only, could obtain vitality enough to make it worth while to run it as a national machine. A United States contractor presided—a United States clerk acted as secretary. The few United States officers in the secret responded promptly, and two or three civilians, who expect to be United States officers, were also on hand. The chief manager, also a United States officer, did not think there was any necessity for resolutions at present, and proceeded to state that there was a solid foundation for the League to rest upon: First, 165 United States collectors of United States income tax; 165 United States assessors; 4,000 assistant assessors; 2,500 assistant collectors, and 2,500 clerks, at least, for both departments—a total of about 10,000 good Unionists at good pay, and, while the pay continued, "perfectly" reliable.

Second—165 United States provost marshals, to each marshal 300 men, as clerks, contractors and enlisted men—a total of about 50,000 good men, and bound to *obey orders*, under the conscription law.

Third—700 chief United States contractors, with about 20 sub-contractors to each—14,000 most excellent men, who, as long as the war continued, were as "perfectly" true as Loper, or Tucker, or the estimable postmasters at Philadelphia or Harrisburg.

Fourth—The devoted gentlemen "belonging" to the United States customs department and to the United States Postoffice Department and to the United States Interior and Treasury Departments—about 50,000 men.

These four sources would afford the League 125,000 men. Greeley's 900,000 being negroes, as it was sagely observed by the presiding officer, were not counted; but with all these, and the brave colonels, majors, &c., appointed for political services, in the new conscript army, the active and interested members ready for the League would not be less than 300,000 "perfectly" reliable men.

This settled the matter, and a League of United States officers was forthwith organized.

One of the United States contractors then cheered the League with the information that Major General Cassius M. Clay was about to quit the army for the purpose of returning to Russia—that Simon Cameron is to be appointed a political major general in his place, charged with the duties of Provost Marshal General of the United States and superintendent of all Union Leagues, and to be assisted by Andrew, of Massachusetts, and Morgan, of New York. The speaker did not add that the experience of the two last named gentlemen, in avoiding the draft in their respective States, was the reason of their appointment by Old Abe, who thinks, in his light, joking way, that setting a thief to catch a thief is the fun of what most people believe may prove a very serious national trouble.

Another meeting of the League will be held at an early day, when additional accounts of its proceedings may be expected, with the names of its officers and members.

THE MAN UNDER THE TABLE.

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY EVENING, March 2, 1863.

The Senate was called to order at 7 o'clock.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the memorial of the Board of Trade, of Philadelphia, against the tax bill reported by the commissioners to revise the revenue laws; also, the memorial of the Society of Friends, asking exemption from military service and fines; also, the annual statement of the Mount Carbon railroad company.

PETITIONS.

Mr. DONOVAN, a remonstrance from Philadelphia against the construction of a railroad on Broad street.

Mr. SMITH, the petition of 95 citizens of Montgomery county in favor of legalizing the act of the commissioners, appropriating $25,000 for bounty purposes.

Mr. STEIN, a petition from Lehigh county for a law excluding negroes from the State.

Mr. BUCHER, the petition of 66 citizens of Juniata county for the exclusion of negroes, and the removal of those already here within three years.

Mr. M'SHERRY, a petition from Adams county in favor of a National Convention.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. ROBINSON, a bill to authorize the commissioners of Luzerne county to compromise with the holders of railroad bonds.

Mr. CONNELL, a bill relative to the school house and property of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, of Philadelphia; also, a bill relative to the house and grounds of the Sisters of St. Joseph, at Chestnut hill.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

The supplement to the Jamestown and Franklin railroad company came up in order on third reading and passed finally.

Mr. DONOVAN called up the bill to incorporate the Tinicum fishing company of Philadelphia, which passed finally.

Mr. HIESTAND called up the supplement to the Marietta and Mount Joy turnpike company, which passed finally.

Mr. REILLY called up the bill relative to the Lorberry Creek railroad company, which passed finally.

Mr. BUCHER, on leave given, introduced a bill to correct an error in the act incorporating the Mifflin County Bank, which was considered and passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL called up the supplement to the Phila. and Delaware River railroad company, which passed finally.

Mr. REILLY called up the supplement to the Allentown railroad company reducing the number of directors from twelve to six, and it passed finally.

Mr. HIESTAND called up the supplement to the Washington and Maryland Line railroad company, which passed finally.

Mr. RIDGWAY called up the bill to incorporate the Marshall silver mining company of Washoe, which passed finally. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 2, 1863.

The House convened at 7½, p. m., Speaker CESSNA in the chair.

On a motion, that hereafter afternoon sessions of the House be held, it was amended to Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons, and passed.

Leave was granted Mr. TWITCHELL to present a joint resolution that the Governor be requested to communicate with the Secretary of War with reference to the pay of discharged soldiers. Concurred in.

A large number of petitions were presented against arbitrary arrests and for calling a national convention.

Mr. REX presented one from citizens of his county *fourteen yards* long for calling a national convention.

One from citizens of Bradford county asking for the repeal of tonnage duties.

Several were offered asking the Legislature for an appropriation of $30,000 for the School of Design for Women.

One for punishing any person who may join in marriage a black and white person.

A petition against the construction of dams in the Susquehanna river.

One asking that yearly compensation be made such teachers as may be retired by the Philadelphia school board, provided they have served twenty-five years.

A large number of bills were reported, mostly unimportant. Adjourned.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.—Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none have been found which could equal in effect AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy.—Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects. But the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Sufferers from Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. *Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, &c.*, are soon cleaned out of the system.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c., should not be borne while they can be so speedily cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this SARSAPARILLA, and the patient is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease.

Female Diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are generally soon cured by this EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

For all the purposes of a family physic, take AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, which are everywhere known to be the best purgative that is offered to the American people. Price 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes for $1.

Sold by C. A. BANNVART, GROSS & Co., C. K. KELLER, J. BOMGARDNER, DR. MILES and L. WYETH, Harrisburg, and dealers everywhere
feb7-tf

GOLD PENS!—The largest and best stock, from $1.00 to $4.00—warranted—at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that I have this day disposed of all my right and interest in the AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT BUSINESS, hitherto carried on by me, at the Agricultural Store, No. 110 Market street, Harrisburg, to Geo. W. Parsons, Esq., of this city, who will continue the business at the old stand. With many thanks for the patronage bestowed upon the former proprietor, it is ardently hoped the same favors will be conferred upon the present one, whom I *can* and *do* cheerfully recommend as an honest and honorable gentlemen, every way worthy the confidence of all who may choose to call upon him.
DAVID HAYNES.

Harrisburg, Feb. 27th, 1863.

GEO. W. PARSONS.

Successor to David Haynes, Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Machinery, &c.. &c.,
110 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
feb3-3td&2tw

CITY ELECTION.

PROCLAMATION.

In compliance with the charter of the City of Harrisburg, notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the several wards of said city, that an election for persons to fill the various offices of the said city, will be held at the following places, to wit: ON THE THIRD FRIDAY OF MARCH, being the 20th day of said month, 1863, between the hours of 9 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., of said day.

In the First Ward, the qualified voters will meet at the School House on the corner of Front street and Mary's alley, in said city, and vote for one person for Mayor, for one member of Common Council, one person for Constable, one person for Assessor, one person for Judge, and two persons for Inspectors of Election in said Ward, and School Directors.

In the Second Ward, the qualified voters will meet, on said day, at the School House on the corner of Dewberry alley and Chestnut street, and vote for one person for Mayor, one person for Common Council, one person for Constable, one person for Assessor, one person for Judge, two persons for Inspectors of election of said Ward, and School Directors.

In the Third Ward, the qualified voters will meet on said day, at the School House, corner of Walnut street and River alley, and vote for one person for Mayor, one person for Common Council, one person for Constable, one person for Assessor, one person for Judge, and two persons for Inspectors of Election of said Ward, and School Directors.

In the Fourth Ward, the qualified voters will meet on said day, at the School House in West State street, and vote for one person for Mayor, one person for Constable, one person for Assessor, one person for Judge, and two persons for Inspectors of Election of said Ward, and School Directors.

In the Fifth Ward, the qualified voters will meet on said day, at the dairy of John Forster, corner of Ridge road and North avenue, and vote for one person for Mayor, one person for Constable, one person for Assessor, one person for Judge, and two persons for Inspectors of Election of said Ward, and School Directors.

In the Sixth Ward, the qualified voters will meet at the School House on Broad street, west of Ridge avenue, and vote for one person for Mayor, one person for member of Common Council, one person for Constable, one person for Assessor, one person for Judge, and two persons for Inspectors of Election in said ward, and School Directors.

Given under my hand, at the Mayor's Office, March 2d, 1863-dte WM. H. KEPNER, Mayor.

SMITH & EWING,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
THIRD STREET, Harrisburg,
Practice in the several Courts of Dauphin county. Collections made promptly. A. C. SMITH,
feb26 J. B. EWING.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale 25 building lots in the village of Churchville, about three miles from this city. The lots are from 30 to 40 feet front, by 100 to 140 feet deep. Price and terms reasonable. Apply to
C. HESS, Proprietor,
feb25-d2w* Living in Churchville.

TO DEMOCRATS!—For Sale.—A Newspaper and Job Office. Would make a most excellent location for a Democratic paper. For particulars enclose stamp and address Editors of PATRIOT AND UNION. feb26-3t

PALMUM QUI MERUIT FERAT.

HARRINGTON'S
FERRATED OR IRON SYRUP.
EISEN SYRROP.
SIROP D'FER.

This preparation of Iron Medicine is identical (by careful analysis) with the far famed spring at Weisbaden, in Germany, and was selected by the proprietor himself amongst the many celebrated European spas and has been extensively used by him during a thirty years' practice, with the greatest success, in the principal cities of Europe and the United States.

Its principal Compound is Iron.

It is agreeable to the taste and taken by the most delicate palate with ease.

This medicine immediately enters into the general system, imparts vigor to the vital force, repairs the tissues, improves the appetite, and through the general circulation forms one of the most important components of the *Blood*.

It is peculiarly adapted and invaluable, among other of its virtues, to *Delicate Children, Young Females, for Females of all ages*, for all cases of *General Debility* from *Boyhood Puberty to Manhood and Age*; and a better argument cannot be offered than the simple fact that the nobility, gentry and all classes of Europeans, with the citizens of the United States, annually resort to this particular spa, in order to recruit their health and restore their constitutions.

Prepared only by the proprietor himself, at
The Laboratory of J. M. BOMGARDNER,
Corner Fourth and Market streets.
Price $1 per bottle, with directions.
Without signature of proprietor none is genuine.
(Signed) ALFRED HARRINGTON,
Harrisburg, Feb. 16, 1863.—feb20 Sole Proprietor.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE, west of the Capitol, fronting on Grand street and Hammond lane. Enquire of
feb11-1md GEO. CUNKLE, 66 Market street.

J. COOK, Merchant Tailor,
27 CHESNUT ST., between Second and Front,
Has just returned from the city with an assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Which will be sold at moderate prices and made up to order; and, also, an assortment of READY MADE Clothing, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
nov21-1yd

DENTISTRY.

B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.,
NO. 119 MARKET STREET,
EBY & KUNKEL'S BUILDING, UP STAIRS.
jan8-tf

6,000 POUNDS Extra Prime Sugar-Cured Hams for sale very low, wholesale or retail by WM. DOCK JR & CO

FOR SALE—A House and Lot on Sixth street, near State. Enquire at the Exchange Office of S. L. M'CULLOCH,
26 Market street.
Where the highest price is always paid for GOLD and SILVER. feb12-dtf

BOSTON CRACKERS.—A supply of these delicious crackers just received and for sale WM. DOCK, jr., & CO.

BLACKING!!—MASON'S "CHALLENGE BLACKING."—100 GROSS, assorted size, just received and for sale, *wholesale and retail*.
dec12 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

BLOOD! BLOOD!
SORES: THEIR CAUSE A DEPRAVED CONDITION OF THE VITAL FLUID,
which produces
SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, SPOTS, TETTERS, SCALES, BOILS, SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, ETC.

SAMARITAN'S
ROOT AND HERB JUICES
Is offered to the public as a positive cure. Banishes all impurities of the blood and brings the system to a healthy action, cure those Spots, Tetters, Scales and Copper Colored Patches.

SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES.
The Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most certain remedy ever prescribed. It removes every particle of the poison.

FEMALES! FEMALES!
In many affections with which numbers of Females suffer, the ROOT AND HERB JUICES is most happily adapted, in Ulcerated Uterus, in Whites, in bearing down, Falling of the Womb, Debility, and for all complaints incident to the sex.

DO NOT DESPAIR.
Keep out of hospitals. Here is a cure in any case for $5. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, with full directions. Sold by D. W. GROSS & CO.
Sent by Express carefully packed by DESMOND & CO.,
jan6-1y Box 151 Phila. P. O.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage. Apply to
feb4-1m* JOHN HALDEMAN, Trustee.

MINCE MEAT.—A SUPERIOR ARTICLE just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.