

tion, when committed by persons who are in the military service of the United States, and subject to the articles of war; and the punishments for such offences shall never be less than those inflicted by the laws of the State, Territory, or district in which they may have been committed.

Sec. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer absent from duty with leave, except for sickness or wounds, shall, during his absence, receive half of the pay and allowances prescribed by law, and no more; and any officer absent without leave shall, in addition to the penalties prescribed by law or a court-martial, forfeit all pay or allowance during such absence.

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That the commanders of regiments and batteries in the field are hereby authorized and empowered to grant furloughs for a period not exceeding thirty days at any one time to five per centum of the non-commissioned officers and privates, for good conduct in the line of duty, &c., and subject to the approval of the commander of the forces of which such non-commissioned officers and privates form a part.

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered, during the present rebellion, to call forth the national forces, by draft, in the manner provided for in this act.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons drafted under the provisions of this act shall be assigned by the President to military duty in such corps, regiments, or other branches of the service as the exigencies of the service may require.

Sec. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter details to special service shall only be made with the consent of the commanding officer of forces in the field; and enlisted men, now or hereafter detailed to special service, shall not receive any extra pay for such services beyond that allowed to other enlisted men.

Sec. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That general orders of the War Department, numbered one hundred and fifty-four and one hundred and sixty-two, in reference to enlistments from the volunteers into the regular service, be, and the same are hereby rescinded; and hereafter no such enlistments shall be allowed.

Sec. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That the grades created in the cavalry forces of the United States by section eleven of the act approved seventeenth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for which no rate of compensation has been provided, shall be paid as follows: Regimental commissary, the same as regimental quartermaster; chief item, the same as chief bugler; the same as regimental commissary sergeant; company commissary sergeant, the same as company quartermaster's sergeant; Provost, that grade of supernumerary second lieutenant, and two teamsters for each company, and one chief farrier and blacksmith for each regiment, as allowed by said section of that act, be, and they are hereby abolished; and each cavalry company may have two trumpeters, to be paid as buglers; and each regiment shall have one veterinary surgeon, with the rank of a regimental sergeant-major, whose compensation shall be seventy-five dollars per month.

Sec. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons who, in time of war or of rebellion against the supreme authority of the United States, shall be found lurking or acting as spies in or about any of the fortifications, posts, quarters, or encampments of any of the armies of the United States, or elsewhere, shall be tried by a general court-martial or military commission, and shall, upon conviction, suffer death.

The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 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 21, 1862.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and State St., Boston, are agents for the PATRIOT AND UNION in those cities, and are authorized to take advertisements and subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

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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. McREYNOLDS 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.

Organize! Under the specious title of "Union Leagues" the Abolition demagogues and public journals are endeavoring to mass together in every town throughout the country a certain number of adherents to the policy of the administration, whose particular office in the future is meant to be to aid the provost marshals to enforce the Conscription act. This purpose is developed in the very nature of things.

Were a call made to-morrow for three or five hundred thousand men a bare fraction would respond. To get men to go to the field and sacrifice their lives or suffer privation for the sake of miserable dogmas and in violation of their own opinions, to help to inaugurate interminable war, and consolidate and organize power over their own inalienable rights, Force must be employed and only Force can avail.

Where is the administration to obtain this physical agent to carry out the design of the Conscription? Men will stay at home and not leave it until they are marched away under escort, so long as the war keeps on in this way and there is no hope, not a shadow of hope, that the administration will relent or that the despotism of bigotry will relax its efforts at supreme control. The army cannot be diverted from the field to carry out the Conscription; and so great is the reluctance of the people, to such an ebb has popular feeling sunk with reference to the war, that absolute capture is the only resource now-a-days, under the working of its own admirable system, by means of which the administration can procure armies to defend and support it, and to conduct the war as it wishes.

What they propose to do in this state of things is manifest. The "Union League" applies to be called in language used in quite

another connection once, "a league with death and a covenant with hell"—is to supply, if possible, the place of armed guards, to patrol the country under provost marshals and enforce the draft.

The principle of such a procedure is as thoroughly Jacobin as ever disgraced and proved the ruin of a great dynasty in France; the method of carrying it out like the employment of Praetorian guards in the melancholy and disastrous reign of Augustus in Rome, which ended at length in counter revolution.

We have never advised, nor are we about to advise, any resistance to the folly and tyranny of the administration, but legitimate and moral opposition at the ballot-box; we have never encouraged any hope but the hope which must proceed from a gradual and effective change in public sentiment; but we would make our opposition none the less strong because it must be characterized by temperance, wisdom and lawful means, and we do not wish the hope of retrieving hereafter our fallen condition to become less ardent and die out, because we cannot touch the instruments of crime and tyranny to realize the ends we aim at. We have, therefore, only one word to say to our party friends in this connection, and that is, ORGANIZE—organize in your separate sections open assemblies for the free and full discussion of the principles you profess; let no dark-lanternism taint the proceedings of these bodies—let them be public; but leave nothing undone to effect a vigorous and active organization; gather together the ranks of the proscribed and hunted, but great and fearless, army of Conservatives, which moves to victory by the sure and silent marches of peaceful and law-abiding measures, and carries high above the turbulent menaces of wrathful and intemperate zeal the symbol of single and unflinching love for liberty and the great Covenant which is its charter.

The schemes of centralization which have emanated from and find their focus in the administration, are the apprehensions of an unsafe and uneasy tyranny, which dares not trust itself to the free and unforced approval of the people. Afraid to rest upon its merits the war which they are just beginning, the faction of fanatics who surround the throne and move its sceptre, have summoned to their aid the military power in their hands; and, extending the vast patronage of the government into every precinct of the country, are endeavoring with an artful duplicity of names to bind hand and foot every unwilling subject, and carry into the vortex of a long, bloody and fruitless struggle the remaining manhood of the nation. Against them we advise patience, organization, wise and temperate counsel, the strongest and best means of effectual resistance and the sure precursors of our triumph.

Gov. Johnson and Gov. Wright. Gov. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and ex-Gov. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, spoke to a meeting in the Court House on Friday night. The House of Representatives refused, by a vote of 56 to 32, to suspend the rules in order to consider a resolution tendering the use of the Hall to these distinguished personages, who appear to be on an Abolition stumping tour. The administration papers take offense at this, and apply the terms "traitor" and "cooper-head" with great freedom to the thirty-two members who refused their assent, charging the action to partisan opposition and disloyal motives. We take a different view of the matter, and, without indicating how we should probably have voted had we been a member, may venture to suggest that the motives of the thirty-two gentlemen who recorded their votes against a suspension of the rules may have been very pure and very patriotic. Indeed, we do not doubt they were. The evidence of it lies in the fact that they view the course and policy of the administration as directly antagonistic with the Constitution, as subversive of that true and only Union which the Democratic heart yearns for and supports, and as hostile to every vital principle upon which the government was founded; and, entertaining these opinions, they could not have voted otherwise than they did without proving recreant to duty and false to their professions. They voted against giving the use of the Hall to Abolition emissaries, traveling agents of the administration, whose mission was to preach doctrines subversive of the true government, sustaining the President and the Congress in all their high-handed measures, and imbuing the public mind with sentiments destructive of that spirit of republican liberty which we were all taught in our childhood to love, and which we cling to in our maturer years as more invaluable than life itself. For this set they are condemned by the Abolition press. Yet it is the very strongest evidence of their integrity, consistency, and the purity of their motives. Had they not done so, they would have completely stultified themselves, and lost the respect and confidence of those whose good opinion is of more value to them than would be the hypocritical plaudits of a venal press which by its whole course has shown itself to be the plant instrument of ruffianism, usurpation and tyranny.

If Andy Johnson and Joseph A. Wright were now the high-minded, honorable, patriotic men they once were, they would not be found where they are, associated with traitors and tyrants, violators of the Constitution, enemies of the Union, instigators of servile insurrection—all of which their souls once abhorred—nor would they be found meanly catering for applause from a party and a press that were unentitled in their abuse of them while they were in the line of duty as true and loyal men.

Such are our views, and we trust that no loyal Democrat will permit himself to be deceived by anything that these traveling renegades may say, or by anything that the Abolition press may say of them. They are not, perhaps, inoculated, like Sumner and Phillips and Greeley, with the virus of Abolitionism—on the contrary, we believe that in their consciences they condemn the dogmas of that revolutionary and destructive party—but for this very reason they are more despicable and, at the same time, more dangerous; for they preach all the heresies of the party under the cloak and in the name of Democracy, desecrating its altars with profane offerings, seeking justification in the tyrant's plea—necessity. In the name of Liberty, they are instigating and perpetrating crimes against Liberty and Law, against Christianity and Humanity—crimes which startle the whole world, make nations stand agast, and which, in any other land,

among any other people less imbued with the principle of toleration, less accustomed to the blessings of freedom, would bring them to the scaffold or the block. Between such men and Democracy there can be no communion of spirit—no association that can be profitable. Our duty is to discountenance them, to keep aloof from them, to protest against their principles and their policy, to rebuke them on every proper occasion, to throw every lawful impediment in the way of their success—and this duty we should fearlessly perform.

One word in relation to Andy Johnson, separate and apart from his traveling colleague, to set him in his true light before the people, and show to what pernicious results the evil counsels of such a man may lead. On the night of the 5th instant the editorial office of the *Critic*, a newspaper published by Ex-Governor Samuel Medary, at Columbus, Ohio, was attacked by a party of seventy or eighty men from Camp Chase, armed with sabres and revolvers, and almost totally destroyed. It matters not what was the reason—the act was unlawful, violent, might have led to bloodshed; and, therefore, is unjustifiable. After the outrage had been perpetrated, after there had been a little time for reflection, some of the mob began to experience compunctions of conscience and to question the propriety of their conduct. To quiet these repenting men, and satisfy them that they had done nothing wrong, others responded interrogatively, "Did not Governor Johnson tell us to do so?"

For this we have the authority of the Ohio Statesman, published at Columbus, a very moderate, conservative paper, and we shall assert it as true, on this authority, until authoritatively contradicted.

Such, then, is Andy Johnson—the advocate of mob law, the defender of Executive usurpation, the emissary and advocate of Abolitionism and disunion.

No Difference. Some men who have linked their political fortunes to the present national administration, and cry amen! to every act of Mr. Lincoln, nevertheless seriously object to being called Abolitionists. They squirm like eels undergoing the skinning process. We confess to a dullness of understanding which prevents us from seeing why they should feel so sensitive on the subject, since their political association is clearly with those whom they affect to despise. Like Mr. Cox, of Ohio, we "can see no difference between the Republicanism that sustains emancipation proclamations, and the real old, genuine, Congo Abolitionism. They are links of the same sausage—made out of the same dog."

Genius of Liberty and Brownsville Times. Edward G. Roddy, Esq., has resumed the proprietorship and editorship of the *Genius of Liberty*, Uniontown, Fayette county. E. B. Brown, Esq., who has been conducting the paper for the past three weeks, retires, and will resume the publication of the *Brownsville Times*.

General News. In the Senate on the 6th the standing committees were announced; after which a discussion arose on the question of taking the new oath of loyalty, which is in the following words:

"I solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto; and I do further swear that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God."

After considerable talk the President *pro tem.* called upon Mr. Foster to administer the oath to him, which was accordingly done, when all the new Senators, except Mr. Doolittle who was not in, and Mr. Ramsey, Minnesota, not yet arrived, took the oath.

The President has made the following appointments for the new Territory of Idaho: For Governor, Hon. W. H. Wallace, late delegate in Congress from Washington Territory; for Secretary, J. B. Daniels, of Oregon; for Judges, Hon. Sydney Edgerton, of Ohio; Mark Smith, of Washington Territory, and Samuel Parks, of Illinois; for District Attorney, Richard Williams, of Oregon; for Marshal, D. S. Payne, of Oregon.

A serious riot, resulting in loss of life and destruction of property, occurred in Detroit on the 6th. A negro who had committed an outrage upon a young white girl was being taken from the court room to the jail under the escort of the military, when an attempt to rescue was made by a gang of rowdies. The crowd was fired upon, and one man killed and several wounded. Being foiled in their attempt to get possession of the negro, the mob perpetrated the most horrible outrages upon the colored people residing in the vicinity of the jail. Houses were gutted and burned, and the inmates maltreated and in many instances killed. Ten or fifteen lives have already been lost and as many houses burned. All the available military there, and a regiment in the interior of the State, have been sent for. A vigorous attempt will now be made to quell the riot. A later dispatch, dated Detroit, March 7, says: The military last night succeeded in dispersing the rioters, and all is now quiet. Twenty or thirty buildings were burned, several persons killed, and a large number wounded.

A disastrous battle was fought at Springfield, Tennessee, thirteen miles south of Franklin, on the 5th inst., between a few Union regiments under Colonel Coburn and a rebel division said to have been 18,000 strong, commanded by Van Dorn. The following are the only particulars that have reached us:

"Five regiments of infantry and one battery of the 18th Ohio, with the 9th Pennsylvania and 2d Michigan cavalry, all under command of Col. Coburn, of the 33d Indiana, advanced on Springfield on the 4th inst. Several spirited skirmishes occurred during the day, our troops camping four miles distant. On the 5th a movement was apparent, and during some disorder on our line they suddenly opened on our men with three batteries, on different points, at the same

time. The enemy also appeared on each flank in greatly superior force. The unequal contest was maintained with great determination, with heavy loss on both sides, and resulted unfortunately to our troops; a large part of the 33d Indiana, 19th Michigan, 22d Wisconsin and 85th Indiana, with the most of their commissioned officers, being captured. Our artillery and cavalry were successfully withdrawn. The 124th Ohio was out, but returned without loss. All is quiet to day. The rebels have fallen back. Their force was infantry, with heavier artillery than ours."

General Gilbert, who commands at Franklin, and had seven regiments there, is severely censured for not sending reinforcements. The affair appears to have been badly managed.

The steamer *Columbia*, arrived at New York from New Orleans, with dates from that city to the 27th ult., and Havana dates to the 2d inst. She brings two passengers, negro traders, who had succeeded in landing a cargo in Cuba, the profits from whose sale amounted to \$960,000, which they brought in gold to New York. Three companies of the 42d Massachusetts regiment, the crew of the *Harriet Lane*, and 220 of the 8th regulars, who were captured by the rebels two months ago, have been exchanged, as have also the twenty prisoners taken at the capture of the *Queen of the West*. A letter from our Consul at Matamoros says from three to five thousand rebel soldiers, under Gen. Bee, are marching toward Brownsville, Texas. The United States gunboat *Kinsman* was sunk in Berwick Bay by striking a snag, and ten or twelve of her crew are reported to have been drowned. She was a mere river boat—a shell. The rebel army at Clinton, Louisiana, has been destroyed by fire. No military movements had taken place at New Orleans. Gen. Weitzel had a strong force in Lafourche. Gen. Grover is still in command at Baton Rouge. It is reported that he has refused to recognize negro regiments, and that Gen. Banks had issued an order commanding him to treat them as being on an equality with white soldiers. No business doing at New Orleans. It was rumored in Havana that Gen. Forsy, commanding the French in Mexico, would start for Puebla on the 21st or 22d of February.

From rebel sources we have the following intelligence: A Savannah dispatch says that Fort McAllister was attacked by the Union iron-clads on the night of the 3d instant and shelled all night. Three iron-clads and two mortar boats were engaged in the attack. An 8-inch columbiad had been dismounted in the fort and two men wounded. Later, one of the iron-clads is reported to have been withdrawn, and the troops in the fort in good spirits.

A Port Hudson dispatch, February 25, says a Yankee force reported four thousand strong is marching towards Logans, the advance of one thousand having reached Amite river.—February 27, we learn that Col. Mills' Legion, the 4th Louisiana, Col. Hunter, and Fenner's battery have driven the Yankees back from Point Coupee—they retreated ignominiously at the appearance of our forces. The enemy is reported 30,000 strong at Baton Rouge.

Nassau advices received at Charleston give an account of the exploits of the Confederate privateer *Retribution*. She had captured and burned several vessels, and sunk an unknown whaler in the Caribbean sea that had offered some resistance, killing two of her men. The whaler went down with all her crew.

A M'Ninville (Tenn.) dispatch of the 2d to the *Mobile News* says that Major Austin, of Morgan's brigade, with 1,500 men, passed around the Murfreesboro' and Nashville railroad, tearing up the track and running a train of soldiers over an embankment.

The *Richmond Dispatch*, of March 5, says: On Saturday last gold was sold at \$2.60 @ 2.60, advancing during the day, and yesterday it went up like a rocket until it reached \$3.

The *Petersburg (Va.) Express* publishes a dispatch from Gen. Pemberton, stating that the *Indianola*, U. S. gunboat recently captured, was sunk on the west side of the river, and that her boats and upper works had been taken out.

A Charleston dispatch, Feb. 26, says: The latest advices from Port Royal state that the Yankee fleet now there numbers one hundred and twenty-three vessels, including three frigates and twenty gunboats. The rest are chiefly transports. There are now 30,000 men collected there, and more are expected.

The *Richmond Dispatch*, received at Fortress Monroe, dated March 6, says the *Indianola*, recently captured from the Yankees, was blown up last Tuesday night by the rebels, and her guns fell into the hands of the Federals. The *Queen of the West* left in such a hurry as to leave part of her crew on shore. The Federals attacked Van Dorn on the 1st instant at Thompson's, near Franklin. He drove them back, and captured 2,200 officers and men. The rebel loss not yet reported. An attack was daily expected on Port Hudson by Banks' force. A later dispatch says the *Indianola* was not destroyed; that they are raising her. The Federal gunboats are making great destruction on Lake Providence.

THE LATE FIGHT NEAR STRASBURG.—The correspondent of the *Wheeling Intelligencer* gives the following additional facts relative to the recent disgraceful affair beyond Winchester:

When the panic commenced the advancing portion of our detachments turned their faces toward Winchester as quickly as possible, and in the operation of changing direction a portion became mixed up with a portion of the retreating party, and all together commenced a precipitate retreat, followed closely in the rear by the foe, who pursued them in this manner for twenty miles, keeping close in the rear of the retreating column, employing himself all the time in shooting, running down, and slaying with the sabre our terror-stricken and flying troops.

The sport of the enemy can be likened to nothing but that of the Indian in chasing a herd of buffaloes, taking his game with unerring certainty from the rear of the flying drove. And what makes the matter still more mortifying, we had greatly the advantage of the enemy not only in numbers, but in the quality and condition of our horses and arms.

It is clear that had our officers been able at any one of the numerous advantages that presented themselves all along the route to have rallied their men and made a determined stand, they might not only have repulsed the enemy, but turned the tables upon him and made themselves the pursuing party. I learn that some of the officers labored hard to rally their men, whilst others set the example of disobedience.

To make the matter still worse, a portion of the rear of our flying columns in the flight and confusion fired on one another, or at least those in advance fired back on their friends.—Many horses were killed, some by over exertion,

running them until they fell dead or exhausted in the road.

Our loss was about 160 killed, wounded and missing, including Major Byrne of the 13th Pennsylvania, who was mortally wounded.

We think the following "Nashinal Him—in worse," which we copy from the *Bedford Gazette*, ought to obtain the prize of \$500 offered more than a year ago and never yet awarded. As the poet, although formerly a militia Captain, is not likely to be rewarded in the military line by Father Abraham, we suggest to the Committee (in New York, we believe) to fork over that sum to the "Worcester Bard."

NASHINAL HIM. (In Worse.) BY A WORCESTER BARD.

P. S. I write this in worse—what they call blank—because it ain't red like prose, of it s'nt; and the indocumful most konsend ken made it better.

Grate Abram! Grate Patrak of all these Nighsted States! Grate Patron of the fellows, Which travels in the sea of Speckerlashun! Grate Patrak shepperd of grate flocks! I see your sheep a gambling.

A grate many are black sheep, imported From Afrika into Merican desert; For the improvement of these wool; Thare be abolish death too long, and nede A change of paster; for thare get tu fad, And the wool don't gro, and the ote tu Mutch korr; but when thare turned out Tu paster, thare hunt gras for tharevels, and The wool will gro over thare list, and the list the white sheep, neither can see; And a yon ken ketch em both—tu sheer Or tu make muting uv.

Fayther Abram! yure the Fayther of History! Yure makin history faster than a sowin mersehon, With ten fare fingers workin it; yure makin it rle; Afore yure time, history wasnt true, nor gud; Yure makin history grate—yur air; and, mebbe, History will yure grate; wale see, if we live Long em! Fayther Abram! make a proklammasun.

Tu that offer; yure proklammasun have grate pow; Yure mitter with the pen, than all the generals With the god; With yure proklammasun Tu mitte abolish death too long, and nede A good time generally. But what would we du With the rebels, then? Yu must love them out.

Fayther Abram! we air kummin with Nine hundred thousand men, to help yu Make history; for this is a historial War, and it must be made, and made to end—If we kud see it; and them that kant, yu must send to prison, where the vishun's skumskrumd.

Fayther Abram! Kammaander in Chief, And by the Herald of History; This is a Nashinal Him—but yure A kinner! In fac, yure a Nashinal him, Yureself! Yure the him—the grate him, That dus and kummand all things and buddies In these Nighsted States!

Grate Abram! its a kustum mong grate hims To rekompn these poets. Im moderate In all my asperashuns. I kummanded A kummin history yure, and I think, I'da make a grate Major General! But lesser rank will du with bigger pay!

How to MAKE UNION MEN.—A gentleman who left a portion of our army, just south of Lexington, a few days ago, says that the Union troops are having "a high old time" in that region. There is no fighting going on in that part of Kentucky, and the time is filled up in making arrests of persons suspected of being in sympathy with the rebels. These persons are tried by military courts, and the way justice is dispensed is a cation to Kansas or Arkansas.

Those who furnished force or provision to John Morgan—or those who had not the power to resist his taking them—are considered sympathizers, and punished or imprisoned, as the court shall decide. The modus operandi of these drum-head courts is as follows:

A farmer in the neighborhood is suspected of disloyalty, and is brought up standing before the military court and all his niggers are called as witnesses, to swear against their master! The following scene will explain all these grand dispensations of justice:

Colonel (acting as judge)—Cuffee, do you belong to this man? (pointing to his master.) Cuffee—I does, yer honor.

Colonel—Did your master furnish John Morgan forage for his horses and subsistence for his men? Cuffee—Don't epose I understand yu, Massa Colonel.

Colonel—Did he furnish John Morgan forage for his horses and something to eat for his men? Cuffee—I understand dat, yer honor. Massa John Morgan he eum to de plantation one day, and he says to Massa, "Look here, old fellow, my horses and men are hungry, I must have something for dem to eat. Dare's no use in foolin'—shut out yon hay and corn, and your bread and bacon. I will pay you in federate money."

Colonel—Well, Cuffee, what did your master say to that? Cuffee—Say! Why golly, Massa Colonel, he didn't want no 'federate money—didn't think it wasnt worth a damn, no how; and said he didn't hev mor'n enough to feed his own horses and himself and his niggers.

Colonel—What happened then, Cuffee? Cuffee—Den Massa John Morgan, he tell his sogers to get down off der critters and help derseives, and they did.

Colonel—Did your master make any resistance to their taking these things for themselves and horses? Cuffee—No, he didn't fight 'em. Dere was a barn full of dem gorrilas, and we call dem, wid all sorts of shootin fixins, and Massa had but one old gun, and that had no lead. 'Speot old Massa had too much sense for dat.

Colonel—Is your master a loyal citizen, Cuffee? Cuffee—Spee I doesn't understand yu, Massa Colonel.

Colonel—I mean, was he a Union man or a secessionist? Cuffee—Oh dat's it. Well, dis chile doesn't know for sartin. When de gorrilas was here, dey rob him, and den de was a Linkem man! and when de Linkem sogers cum, dey rob him too. When I spee he is for de oder side.

Colonel—The man is guilty. Captain, put him in the guard house till he can be taken in charge by the Provost Marshal. This court is adjourned for the present.

This is the way the Union men of Kentucky are badgered about—at the mercy of two armies and it is really hard for them to know which one treats them with the greatest harshness.

All accounts say that a system of petty oppression has been inaugurated in their midst. We hope a good account will be kept of those who employ negro witnesses in Kentucky and elsewhere. A day of reckoning will surely come for these political Colonels.—*Indianapolis Sentinel*.

THE ABOLITION CARD.—Thirty years ago the Abolitionists played their card—"no union with slaveholders." For sixteen years, says Wendell Phillips, "I fought against this Union, because it tolerated slavery." Garrison and Smith and Abbey Kelley and Fred Douglass all have fought openly against the Union with slaveholders. One step after another, steadily, perseveringly, have these destructives pursued their course. At first they were despised and mobbed. But finally the pulpit caught up the cry—"no union with slaveholders." Churches separated. Self-conceited christians refused to sit at the same communion table to partake of the emblem of the blood of the Saviour, with christian members who owned slaves. The religious sentiment of the country was divided, and Abolitionism exulted. Their infernal work was then half accomplished. Religious books and tracts could not be printed in book houses owned in common by slave and non-slaveholders—the religious business transactions were sundered. Then a fiendish yell of triumphant exultation went up from the Abolition camp. The work, already half done, was steadily pushed into political parties, and the Republican party was organized on the "one idea" doc-

trine, an "irrepressible conflict" between the North and South. The triumph of this party was hailed with further demonstrations and joy by the same mad set, who had so long defied the Constitution, and worked to break it down.

"It is a great step in advance," said Phillips. "I fought the Union now, because it wars upon slaveholders—it will no longer be a Union with them." He feels that he has triumphed. Greeley, the leader of the fanatics the past ten years or more, it is quite evident, now feels that the Abolition card of thirty years ago has won at last—"no union with slaveholders."

The words printed in his newspaper leave no room to doubt that he is ready for a separation of the free from the slave States.

Sad indeed it is for the Union and the people, that the warnings of the Democracy have not been heeded upon this same Abolition crusade against the Union.—*Harford Times*.

New Advertisements.

WEBSTER'S ARMY AND NAVY POCKET DICTIONARY. Just received and for sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF LITHOGRAPHS. Formerly retailed at from \$5 to \$50, are now offered at 50 and 75 cents, and \$1 and \$1.50.—Published by the Art Union, and formerly retailed by them.

THOS. C. MACDOWELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MILITARY CLAIM AND PATENT AGENT. Office in Burke's Row, Third street, (Up Stairs.) Having formed a connection with parties in Washington City, who are reliable business men, any business connected with any of the Departments can be met with immediate and careful attention.

EMPTY BARRELS.—A large number of empty Wine, Brandy and Whisky Barrels for sale at W. M. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

JAPANESE TEA.—A choice lot of this celebrated tea is received. It is the best of the first grade imported, and is much superior to any other Teas in quality, strength and fragrance, and is also entirely free of adulteration, coloring or mixture of any kind. It is the natural leaf of the Japanese Tea Plant. For sale by W. M. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

LOTS FOR SALE—ON NORTH ST. and Pennsylvania Avenue. Apply to R. J. HALDEMAN, Cor. Front and Walnut sts. mar5-dtf

CITY ELECTION.

PROCLAMATION. In compliance with the charter of the City of Harrisburg, notice is hereby given that 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 times and places, to-wit: ON THE 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, one person for 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 Deberry alley and Chestnut street, and vote for one person for Mayor, one person for 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 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 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 Fifth Ward, the qualified voters will meet on said day, at the dairy of John Foster, corner of Ridge road and North avenue, and vote for one person for Mayor, one person for 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 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 W. M. H. KERNER, Mayor.

1863. PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.