Patriot Union.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Four lines or less constitute half a square. Ten lines, or more than four, constitute a square.

Half sq., one day	$0 50	One sq., one day	$0 60
" one week	1 20	" one week	2 00
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☞ Business notices inserted in the LOCAL COLUMN, or before marriages and deaths, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. To merchants and others advertising by the year, liberal terms will be offered.

☞ The number of insertions must be designated on the advertisement.

☞ Marriages and Deaths will be inserted at the same rates as regular advertisements.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,

SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,

BY O. BARRETT & CO.

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be served to subscribers residing in the Borough for TEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mail subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION is published at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, invariably in advance. Ten copies to one address, *fifteen dollars*.

Connected with this establishment is an extensive JOB OFFICE, containing a variety of plain and fancy type, unequalled by any establishment in the interior of the State, for which the patronage of the public is solicited.

Miscellaneous.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY,

War Claims and Claims for Indemnity.

STEWART, STEVENS, CLARK & CO.,

Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law, and Solicitors for all kinds of Military Claims,

450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

This firm, having a thorough knowledge of the Pension Business, and being familiar with the practice in all the Departments of Government, believe that they can afford greater facilities to Pension, Bounty, and other Claimants, for the prompt and successful accomplishment of business entrusted to them, than any other firm in Washington. They desire to secure such an amount of this business as will enable them to execute the business for each claimant *very cheaply*, and on the basis of *their pay contingent upon their success in each case*. For this purpose they will secure the services of Law Firms in each prominent locality throughout the States where such business may be had, furnish such with all the necessary blank forms of application and evidence, requisite printed pamphlet instructions, and circulars for distribution in their vicinity, with associates names inserted, and upon the due execution of the papers and transmission of the same to them by their local associates, they will promptly perform the business here.

☞ Their charges will be *ten dollars for officers* and *five dollars for privates*, for each Pension or Bounty and Back Pay obtained, and ten per cent. on amount of Claims for *Military Supplies* or *Claims for Indemnity*.

☞ Soldiers enlisted since the 1st of March, 1861, in any kind of service, Military or Naval, who are disabled by disease or wounds, are entitled to Pensions. All soldiers who serve for two years, or during the war, should it sooner close, will be entitled to $100 Bounty. Widows of soldiers who die or are killed, are entitled to Pensions, and the $100 Bounty. If there be no widow, then the minor children. And if no minor children, then the father, mother, sisters or brothers are entitled as above to the $100 Bounty and Back Pay.

JOSEPH B. STEWART,
NESTOR L. STEVENS,
EDWARD CLARK,
OSCAR A. STEVENS,
WILLIS E. GAYLORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1862.

☞ Apply at our office, or to our Associate at HARRISBURG, PA.—JOHN A. BIGLER, Attorney and Counsellor.

PITTSBURG, PA.—ARTHURS & RIDDELL, Attorneys-at-Law.

POTTSVILLE, PA.—WM. R. SMITH, Attorney and Counsellor.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—J. G. MINNICHILD, 45 Alwood street, WM. M. SMITH, Attorney and Counsellor.

WASHINGTON, PA.—BOYD CRUMRINE, Attorney and Counsellor.

jy31-dly

JACKSON & CO.'S

SHOE STORE,

NO. 90½ MARKET STREET,

HARRISBURG, PA.,

Where they intend to devote their entire time to the manufacture of

BOOTS AND SHOES

all kinds and varieties, in the neatest and most fashionable styles, and at satisfactory prices.

Their stock will consist, in part, of *Gentlemen's Fine Calf and Patent Leather Boots and Shoes*, latest styles; *Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters*, and other Shoes in great variety; and in fact everything connected with the Shoe business.

CUSTOMER WORK will be particularly attended to, and in all cases will satisfaction be warranted. *Lasts fitted up by one of the best makers in the country.*

The long practical experience of the undersigned, and their thorough knowledge of the business will, they trust, be sufficient guarantee to the public that they will do them justice, and furnish them an article that will recommend itself for utility, cheapness and durability. [jan9] JACKSON & CO.

MURINGER'S PATENT BEEF TEA, a solid, concentrated extract of

BEEF AND VEGETABLES,

Convertible immediately into a nourishing and delicious soup. *Highly approved by a number of eminent Physicians.*

This admirable article condensed into a compact form, all the substantial and nutritive properties of a large bulk of meat and vegetables. The readiness with which it dissolves into a rich and palatable Soup, which would require hours of preparation according to the usual method, is an advantage in many situations of life, too obvious to need urging. Its highly nourishing qualities combined with its delicacy, renders it invaluable for the sick; while for those in health, it is a perfect substitute for fresh meat and vegetables. It will keep good in any climate.

It is peculiarly well adapted FOR TRAVELERS, by land or sea, who can thus avoid those accidental deprivations of a comfortable meal, to which they are so liable.

FOR INVALIDS, whose capricious appetite can thus be satisfied in a moment.

FOR SPORTSMEN and EXCURSIONISTS, to whom, both its compactness and easy preparation will recommend it. For sale by

sep24-tf WM. DOCK, JR., & Co.

CHARTER OAK

FAMILY FLOUR!

UNEXCELLED BY ANY IN THE U. STATES!

AND SUPERIOR TO ANY

FANCY BRANDS

OFFERED IN PENNSYLVANIA!

IT IS MADE OF

CHOICE MISSOURI WHITE WHEAT.

☞ Delivered any place in the city *free of charge. Terms cash on delivery.*

jy30 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

SOLDIER'S CAMP COMPANION.—A very convenient Writing Desk; also, Portfolios, Memorandum Books, Portmonnaies, &c., at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE

CHEESE!!—100 Boxes Prime Cheese (on consignment) for sale at less than market rate.

jy10 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO

NOTIONS.—Quite a variety of useful and entertaining articles—cheap—at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK at the BOMGARDNER HOTEL. Apply immediat

CLARET WINE!!!—We are closing out a VERY SUPERIOR LOT *at less than cost!*

jy9 WM. DOCK JR CO.

PRIME POTATOES!—A LARGE LOT just received and for sale low.

oct24-dtf WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

MINCE MEAT!—Very superior, just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, jr., & CO.

CONDENSED MILK!—Just received and for sale by WM. DOCK jr., & CO.

HERMETICALLY SEALED Peaches, Tomatoes, Lobster, Salmon, Oyrters, Spiced Oysters, for sale by WM. DOCK, jr., & CO.

SMOKED HALIBUT!—A very choice article, just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, jr., & CO.

FRENCH MUSTARD, ENGLISH and Domestic Pickles, (by the dozen or hundred,) Superior Salad Oil, Ketchup, Sauces and condiments of every description, for sale by

my25 WM. DOCK, JR., & Co

LAKE TROUT!!—A small invoice of LAKE TROUT, (Mackinaw,) trimmed, and the quality "A NO. 1," just received and for sale very low by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO

WAR! WAR!—BRADY, No. 62 Market street, below Third, has received a large assortment of SWORDS, SASHES and BELTS, which he will sell very low. au20-dtf

SELF SEALING FRUIT JARS!—Best and Cheapest in the markets! Call and examine them.

jy31 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

FOR RENT—Two desirable OFFICE ROOMS, second story front of Wyeth's Building corner of Market Square and Market street. Applyat this office sep23d$_f$

MACKEREL!!!

MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in all sized packages new, and *each package warranted*. Just received, and for sale low by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

Business Cards.

CHARLES F. VOLLMER,

UPHOLSTERER,

Chestnut street, four doors above Second,

(OPPOSITE WASHINGTON HOSE HOUSE,)

Is prepared to furnish to order, in the very best style of workmanship, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Window Curtains, Lounges, and all other articles of Furniture in his line, on short notice and moderate terms. Having experience in the business, he feels warranted in asking a share of public patronage, confident of his ability to give satisfaction. jan17-dtf

SILAS WARD.

NO. 11, NORTH THIRD ST., HARRISBURG.

STEINWAY'S PIANOS,

MELODEONS, VIOLINS, GUITARS,

Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Drums, Accordeons,

STRINGS, SHEET AND BOOK MUSIC, &c., &c.,

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, ALBUMS,

Large Pier and Mantle Mirrors, Square and Oval Frames of every description made to order. Regilding done.

Agency for Howe's Sewing Machines.

☞ Sheet Music sent by Mail. oct1-1

JOHN W. GLOVER,

MERCHANT TAILOR!

Has just received from New York, an assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which he offers to his customers and the public at

nov22) *MODERATE PRICES.* dtf

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 will meet with immediate and careful attention. m6-y

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.

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-lyd

DENTISTRY.

B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.,

NO. 119 MARKET STREET,

EBY & KUNKEL'S BUILDING, UP STAIRS.

jan8-tf

RELIGIOUS BOOK STORE,

TRACT AND SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPOSITORY,

E. S. GERMAN,

27 SOUTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT,

HARRISBURG, PA.

Depot for the sale of Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Music and Musical Instruments. Also, subscriptions taken for religious publications. no30-dy

WM. H. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE IN

SHOEMAKER'S BUILDINGS

SECOND STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND MARKET SQUARE,

no28] Nearly opposite the Buehler House. [d&wly

DR. C. WEICHEL,

SURGEON AND OCULIST,

RESIDENCE THIRD NEAR NORTH STREET.

He is now fully prepared to attend promptly to the duties of profession in all its branches.

A LONG AND VERY SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL EXPERIENCE justifies him in promising full and ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call, be the disease Chronic or any other nature. ml8-d&wly

JOHN G. W. MARTIN,

FASHIONABLE

CARD WRITER,

HERR'S HOTEL, HARRISBURG, PA.

All manner of *VISITING, WEDDING AND BUSINESS CARDS* executed in the most artistic styles and most reasonable terms. dec14-dtf

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

BALTIMORE, MD.

This pleasant and commodious Hotel has been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished. It is pleasantly situated on North-West corner of Howard and Franklin streets, a few doors west of the Northern Central Railway Depot. Every attention paid to the comfort of his guests. G. LEISENRING, Proprietor,

je12-tf (Late of Selins Grove, Pa.)

THEO. F. SCHEFFER,

BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTER,

NO. 18 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG.

☞ Particular attention paid to printing, ruling and binding of Railroad Blanks, Manifests, Insurance Policies, Checks, Bill-Heads, &c.

Wedding, Visiting and Business Cards printed at very low prices and in the best style. jan21

DYOTTVILLE GLASS WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURE

CARBOYS, DEMIJOHNS,

WINE, PORTER, MINERAL WATER, PICKLE AND *PRESERVE BOTTLES*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

H. B. & G. W. RENNERS,

oct9-dly 27 South Front steret, Philadelphia.

MUSIC STORE!

NO. 93 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA.

SHEET MUSIC, PIANOS,

MELODEONS, GUITARS,

VIOLINS, BANJO STRINGS,

Of every description.

DRUMS, FIFES, FLUTES, ACCORDEONS, etc. at the lowest CITY PRICES, at

W. KNOCHE'S MUSIC STORE,

No. 93 MARKET STREET.

A BOOK FOR THE TIMES!

American Annual Cyclopedia and Register of Important Events for the Year 1861. *In* 1 *vol.* 8 *vo. over* 750 *pages. Cloth* $3, *Leather* $3.50. *Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.*

The design of this work is to furnish a record of all the important knowledge of the year. The events of the war, owing to their prominence, will, of course, occupy a conspicuous part, but all other branches—Science, Art, Literature, the Mechanic Arts, &c., will receive due attention. The work will be published exclusively by subscription, and ready for delivery in June next.

Also, now complete

Benton's Debates of Congress, 16 *volumes*, $3 *and* $3.50 *per volume.*

Benton's Thirty Years in U. S. Senate, 2 *volumes*, $2.50 *and* $3 *per vol.*

Cyclopedia of American Eloquence, containing the speeches of the most eminent Orators of America, 14 *steel portraits*, 2 *vols.* $2.50 *each.*

Parton's Life and Times of Andrew Jackson, 3 *volumes*, $2.50 *each.*

Address J. F. STRASBAUGH, Harrisburg, Pa.

General Agent for D. APPLETON & CO.

For Circulars descriptive of Annual Cyclopedia.

april3-d&wtf.

SWEET CIDER!—A very superior lot just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, jr., & Co.

POTATOES.—300 BUSHELS OF A superior quality just received and for sale low, by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

DRIED PEACHES—PARED AND UNPARED—just received by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

THE Weekly "Patriot & Union,"

THE CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED IN PENNSYLVANIA!

AND

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC PAPER PUBLISHED AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT!

FORTY-FOUR COLUMNS OF READING MATTER EACH WEEK!

AT THE LOW PRICE OF ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS!

WHEN

SUBSCRIBED FOR IN CLUBS OF NOT LESS THAN TEN COPIES TO ONE ADDRESS!

We have been compelled to raise the club subscription price to one dollar and fifty cents in order to save ourselves from actual loss. Paper has risen, including taxes, about twenty-five per cent., and is still rising; and when we tell our Democratic friends, candidly, that we can no longer afford to sell the Weekly PATRIOT AND UNION at one dollar a year, and must add fifty cents or stop the publication, we trust they will appreciate our position, and, instead of withdrawing their subscriptions, go to work with a will to increase our list in every county in the State. We have endeavored, and shall continue our efforts, to make the paper useful as a party organ, and welcome as a news messenger to every family. We flatter ourselves that it has not been without some influence in producing the glorious revolution in the politics of the State achieved at the late election; and if fearlessness in the discharge of duty, fidelity to the principles of the party, and an anxious desire to promote its interests, with some experience and a moderate degree of ability, can be made serviceable hereafter, the Weekly PATRIOT AND UNION will not be less useful to the party or less welcome to the family circle in the future than it has been in the past. We confidently look for increased encouragement in this great enterprise, and appeal to every influential Democrat in the State to lend us his aid in running our subscription list up to twenty or thirty thousand. The expense to each individual is trifling, the benefit to the party may be great. Believing that the Democracy of the State feel the necessity of sustaining a fearless central organ, we make this appeal to them for assistance with the fullest confidence of success.

The same reasons which induce us to raise the price of the Weekly, operate in regard to the Daily paper, the price of which is also increased. The additional cost to each subscriber will be but trifling; and, while we cannot persuade ourselves that the change necessarily made will result in any diminution of our daily circulation, yet, were we certain that such would be the consequence, we should still be compelled to make it, or suffer a ruinous loss. Under these circumstances we must throw ourselves upon the generosity, or, rather, the justice of the public, and abide their verdict, whatever it may be.

The period for which many of our subscribers have paid for their paper being on the eve of expiring, we take the liberty of issuing this notice, reminding them of the same, in order that they may

RENEW THEIR CLUBS.

We shall also take it as an especial favor if our present subscribers will urge upon their neighbors the fact that the PATRIOT AND UNION is the only Democratic paper printed in Harrisburg, and considering the large amount of reading matter, embracing all the current news of the day, and

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES

From everywhere up to the moment the paper goes to press, political, miscellaneous, general and local news market reports, is decidedly the

CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN THE STATE!

There is scarcely a village or town in the State in which a club cannot be raised if the proper exertion be made, and surely there are few places in which one or more energetic men cannot be found who are in favor of the dissemination of sound Democratic doctrines, who would be willing to make the effort to raise a club.

DEMOCRATS OF THE INTERIOR!

Let us hear from you. The existing war, and the approaching sessions of Congress and the State Legislature, are invested with unusual interest, and every man should have the news.

TERMS.

DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION.

Single copy for one year, in advance.....$5 00

Single copy during the session of the Legislature.. 2 00

City subscribers ten cents per week.

Copies supplied to agents at the rate of $1 50 per hundred.

WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION,

Published every Thursday.

Single copy one year, in advance.....$2 00

Ten copies to one address.....15 00

Subscriptions may commence at any time. PAY ALWAYS IN ADVANCE. We are obliged to make this imperative. *In every instance cash must accompany subscription.* Any person sending us a club of twenty subscribers to the Weekly will be entitled to a copy for his services. The price, even at the advanced rate is so low that we cannot offer greater inducements than this. Additions may be made at any time to a club of subscribers by remitting one dollar and fifty cents for each additional name. It is not necessary to send us the names of those constituting a club, as we cannot undertake to address each paper to club subscribers separately. Specimen copies of the Weekly will be sent to all who desire it.

O. BARRETT & CO., Harrisburg, Pa.

N. B.—The following law, passed by Congress in 1860, defines the duty of Postmasters in relation to the delivery of newspapers to club subscribers:

(*See Little, Brown & Co.'s edition of the Laws of* 1860, *page* 38, *chapter* 131, *section* 1.)

"Provided, however, that where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address, and the names of the club subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners."

To enable the Postmaster to comply with this regulation, it will be necessary that he be furnished with the list of names composing the club, and paid a quarter's (or year's) postage in advance. The uniform courtesy of Postmasters, affords the assurance that they will cheerfully accommodate club subscribers, and the latter should take care that the postage, which is but a trifle in each case, bepaid in advance. Send on the clubs.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR!—FIRST IN THE MARKET!—For sale by

jy12 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

COAL NOTICE.—We would respectfully inform our customers that we have appointed Major DAVID M'CORMICK Agent for the sale of Treverton Coal. All orders sent to him will receive prompt attention at our regular prices. MOWTON & CO.,

Lessee of Treverton Coal Mines.

Having received an agency for the sale of Treverton Coal, I take pleasure in recommending it to all my customers as a first class, free burning coal, free from all impurities and does not clinker. For domestic and steam purposes this coal cannot be excelled.

DAVID M'CORMICK.

Harrisburg, February 14, 1863–feb16-6t*

HAMS, DRIED BEEF, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, TONGUES, &c., for sale low, by WM DOCK, JR., & CO.

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 also entirely free of adulteration, coloring or mixture of any kind.

It is the natural leaf of the Japenese Tea Plant.

For sale by WM. DOCK, jr., & Co.

SOLAR MATCHES!

NO SULPHUR!

NO SMELL!

FIFTY GROSS of the above Superior Matches just ceived, and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

WHITE BRANDY!!!—FOR PRESERVING PURPOSES.—A very superior article, (*strictly pure,*) just received and for sale by

july1 WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

The Patriot & Union.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1863.

THE DUMB GIRL.

[What an exquisite poetess has here chanced to be the mother of a dumb child!]

She is my only girl;
I asked her for as some most precious thing,
For all unfinished was Love's jewelled ring,
Till set with this fair pearl;
The shade that Time brought forth I could not see;
How pure, how perfect, seemed the gift to me!

Oh, many a soft old tune
I used to sing unto that deadened ear,
And suffered not the lightest footstep near,
Lest she might wake too soon:
And hushed her brothers' laughter while she lay—
Ah! needless care! I might have let them play.

'Twas long ere I believed
That this one daughter might not speak to me;
Waited and watched, God knows how patiently!
How willingly deceived:
Vain Love was long the untiring nurse of Faith,
And tended Hope until it pined to death.

Oh! if she could but hear
For one short hour, till I her tongue might teach
To call me *mother*, in the broken speech
That thrills the mother's ear!
Alas! those sealed lips never may be stirred
To the deep music of that lovely word.

My heart it sorely tires
To see her kneel, with such a reverent air,
Beside her brothers at their evening prayer;
Or lift those earnest eyes
To watch our lips, as though our words she knew,
Then move her own, as she was speaking, too.

I've watched her looking up
To the bright wonder of a sunset sky,
With such a depth of meaning in her eye,
That I could almost hope
The struggling soul *would* burst its binding cords,
And the long pent-up thoughts flow forth in words.

The song of bird and bee,
The chorus of the breezes, streams and groves,
All the grand music to which Nature moves,
Are wasted melody
To her: the world of sound a tuneless void;
While even *Silence* hath its charm destroyed.

Her face is very fair;
Her blue eye beautiful; of finest mould
The soft white brow, over which, in waves of gold,
Ripples her shining hair.
Alas! this lovely temple closed must be,
For He who made it keeps the master-key.

Wills He the mind within
Should from earth's Babel-clamor be kept free,
Even that *His* still, small voice and step might be
Heard at its inner shrine,
Through that deep hush of soul, with clearer thrill?
Then should I grieve? O murmuring heart, be still!

She seems to have a sense
Of quiet gladness in her noiseless play;
She hath a pleasant smile, a gentle way,
Whose voiceless eloquence
Touches all hearts, though I had once the fear
That even *her father* would not care for her.

Thank God it is not so!
And when his sons are playing merrily,
She comes and leans her head upon his knee.
Oh! at such times I know—
By his full eye and tones subdued and mild—
How his heart yearns toward his silent child.

Not of *all* gifts bereft,
Even now. How could I say she did not speak!
What real language lights her eye and cheek,
And render thanks to *Him* who left
Unto her soul yet open avenues
For joy to enter, and for love to use.

And God in love doth give
To her defect a beauty of its own.
And we a deeper tenderness have known
Through that for which we grieve.
Yet shall the seal be melted from her ear,
Yea, and *my* voice shall fill it—but *not here.*

When that new sense is given,
What rapture will its first experience be,
That never woke to meaner melody
Than the rich songs of heaven—
To *hear* the full-toned anthem swelling round,
While angels teach the ecstacies of sound!

RARE DISCOVERIES AT POMPEII.

Another most important discovery in Pompeii. The directors and some men were working away in a small, apparently poor house, when their voices indicated that a great discovery had been made, and three or four visitors who happened to be near were immediately invited to the spot. In a small inner room, employees and laborers are on their knees, working with the utmost care, as if the finest porcelain were being handled. On the upper surface of the ashes, which as yet have not been removed from the neighborhood, are standing boys, girls and men, with their baskets in their hands, all labor suspended, whilst they are looking down on the curious scene below.

The scene was, in truth, very picturesque, and I wonder that such a subject has never been seized by an artist. But what is it that has been found? In an extreme corner of this inner room have been discovered some human bones—a rare thing in Pompeii, where most of the population had time to escape. Further researches—and it was interesting to observe with what extreme care and delicacy they were conducted—revealed yet others, until the skeletons of five persons were visible, four woman and an infant, all crouched up in a corner. The sex and age of the victims, and the very form in which they were found, are suggestive of incidents and sufferings which would promise materials for an affecting tale. The arms seem to have been clasped as if all hope had been abandoned, and they had come there to die, whilst the legs were doubled up with agony of their sufferings. The mouth of one skeleton was open distended, and hard must have been the last expiring efforts of that poor person. The infant was in the extreme corner, where a mother's love perhaps had placed it, in the hopes of its there finding greater protection from the storm of ashes which was raging around them, and then penetrating into the most secret recesses of every building. Poor, helpless women! they were too weak or too feeble to escape, and had been abandoned by husband, father, brother—by every male friend.

There were bronze armlets or bracelets round their fleshless-bones; and by the side of them lay what were evidently the remains of a purse, in which had been enclosed twenty silver Roman coins and two copper coins. Of course the material of the purse was imperfect, and was reduced to a mere tinder; still the texture was perceptible, and this it was, which contained the hurried gleanings of the unhappy party. There were considedable traces of cloth, too, in the ashes, all around the bodies or skeletons; that is to say, on the ashes there were impressions as of cloth which had been laid over them and then exposed to fire. The probability appeared to be that they were the clothes of the wretched fugitives, for there were impressions as if it were of folds.

It was about the distance of two and-a-half feet above the level of the ground that the bones were found, and by cutting away the mass of ashes, the outlines of the bed, or whatever it was, could be clearly discovered. Indeed, the holes in the ground where stood the legs were discernable, Round what might have been the joints, were still remaining bits of iron; and on the upper surface and upwards, there were signs as if it were something similar to columns.

Of course on the moment it was impossible to decide what precisely the article of furniture was, which now was pulverized and a little discussion took place as to whether it had been a table or a bed, but opinions inclined to the latter supposition, and so let it be; but if so, what a bed, and what a night of eternal repose it was which closed around them under the fire and ashes of Vesuvius!

FRAUDS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

From the Journal of Commerce.

The last hours of the late Congress were appropriately occupied in a desultory but somewhat pointed discussion of frauds on the country, and singularly enough the discussion included charges of frauds on each other by members of the Investigating Committee. We have become horribly familiar in this country, since the war began, with these charges of fraud, and it is a noteworthy circumstance that while radical politicians profess the utmost abhorrence of traitors and sympathizers with traitors, they do not have the slightest antipathy to associate themselves politically and personally with men notoriously guilty of crimes which are fully as great as the crimes of the southern enemies who fire shot and shell at the armies of the Union.

The record is a fearful one. No words are adequate to describe the extent and magnitude of the criminality of the men who are robbing us of treasure and blood. They shrink at nothing in the way of fraud. And the example of civilians extends to some political officers who are in, but ought to be thrust out of, the army.

A newspaper correspondent thus sums up a portion of a debate in the Senate on Monday:

Some of the most damaging and damning charges of the war and of the present Congress were made in the Senate of the United States to-day, and on all sides of the Chamber. The debate was upon the bill to regulate trade with the States in insurrection. The following were among the statements:—By Mr. Henderson (Union, Mo.)—*The charges made are appalling*, and I decline to repeat them because they are under investigation. I believe these charges to be true, from information in my possession. Mr. Chandler (Republican, of Michigan,) says military Union officers have been guilty of pillaging from the *rebels, and of dividing the spoils among themselves!* Large sums have thus been seized, held and divided by "certain general officers." Mr. C. was asked by Mr. Powell to name these officers, but declined to do so, as they were before the War Department.

Mr. Davis (Union, of Kentucky,) made the charge before given and connected with the transit of flour from the Balize to New Orleans ($10 a barrel for flour in a tug transferred to a relative of the commanding general of the department, the flour then selling at New Orleans for $60 a barrel.)

Mr. Lane (Republican, of Kansas,) said he knew of a brigadier general who, having received a number of slaves (18, I believe,) within his camp, gave them up to the owner in *consideration of receiving forty-eight bales of cotton!* The custom, said Mr. Lane, was for commanders to give permits to bring cotton and for military commanders to receive a percentage for the permits and protection thus afforded. These transactions had greatly demoralized the army.

Mr. Chandler, at a later stage of the debate, charged that the Senate had deliberately voted to continue the present demoralization in the army, and *to uphold the thieves, plunderers and robbers in the service.*

These statements, it will be observed, relate exclusively to robberies by men attached to the army. They do not characterize the army extensively. They are exceptional cases, and probably always cases of politicians who are temporarily in the military service, whither they went solely to make money. All readers are familiar with the recently published statements that pianos and other furniture from Southern houses are in New England homes, and that New England clergymen are not ashamed to show in their libraries books plundered from Southern bookshelves.

This pillaging and plunder by individuals, for private emolument, ought not to be countenanced by any man of good moral sentiments. The receiver is as criminal as the thief. All such articles, if seized for military purposes or in the fortunes of war, should be handed over at once to the government, to whose custody they belong, and State laws or United States laws should be enacted punishing with proper degradation every man and woman in the North who is a receiver of such plunder, to which no law of civilized warfare can give them any title. Sheriffs should be sent with search warrants into houses where proper complaints describe such goods as detained by any one.

This custom of plundering—plundering the government, plundering our own soldiers, plundering the enemy—marks with a fearful stigma our character as a people. And the reason that it continues is simply that radical men are utterly reckless as to what a man is or does if he only lends himself to carry out their anti-slavery views. It is hopeless to expect from them any punishment of such crimes when the punishment will fall first on the saints in the Abolition church.

Why is it that in Pennsylvania and New York men who are notoriously guilty of these crimes retain their high standing? How is it that men walk our streets unblushing who have been convicted of the most infamous conduct in the matter of handling government contracts, business, or money? How happens it that men are rather thought to be wide awake fellows who have swindled the country out of a few hundred thousand dollars? The history of the world shows no such mass of corruption, fraud and depravity as the investigations of the last two years are now exhibiting in America. And they continue and will continue as long as religion, principle, honor, honesty, and everything else are subordinated in the minds of men to the accomplishment of Abolitionism or any other object. We often hear conservative men abused in round phrases on account of the bad political reputation of some men who act in their ranks. We always laugh at the abuse, for we can make lists of the chief men in certain radical circles and mark against scores of the names the true record, "Defrauder and swindler of his government in the hour of that government's peril." And the worst of it is that the radical policy always shields such men, uses their money for party purposes, and even gives them position and office to enable a continuance of their conduct. It is no answer to say that other parties have done so in other times. Two wrongs never make a right, and this wrong is unparalleled in history.

It is time to reflect. There is no principle of freedom, no right secured by the Constitution, no personal protection or property guard of the citizen, which has not been attacked by this radical party. Liberty of speech, freedom of the press, privacy of house and papers, privilege of the *habeas corpus*, right of speedy trial by jury, all have been invaded, and the people submitted because they thought all was for the Union. But they did not submit because they thought it necessary to accomplish the freedom of the negro, nor to enable politicians and their pets to fill their pockets with plunder, and make the war cost a hundred per cent. more than it would if the administration were honestly supported by honest patriots.

Investigation is of no use unless punishment be awarded. Popular indignation is led by personal conduct. If Mr. A, an honest man, treats with courtesy and familiarity Mr. B, a fraudulent contractor, the friends of Mr. A will probably do so too. But when respectable citizens decline to know or speak to these dishonest, convicted robbers of the army and the country, and treat them as they deserve, the people will soon administer social degradation as a proper punishment. Nor should an honest man hesitate to pursue this course.

PLATFORM OF KENTUCKY.

The following resolutions have been adopted by both houses of the Kentucky Legislature:

1. *Resolved*, That our institutions are assailed by an armed rebellion on one side, which can only be met by the sword; and on the other by unconstitutional acts of Congress, and startling usurpations of power by the Executive, which we have seen by experiment can be corrected by the ballot-box. Policy, as well as principle, requires that Kentucky shall await the process of reform, which is slow but sure, and refrain from all unlawful and unconstitutional acts which have already brought terrible calamities upon the country; whilst we invoke the aid of all patriotic men to avert the evils that threaten our free institutions.

2. *Resolved*, That this General Assembly declares, as before it has oftentimes declared, that the State of Kentucky hath ever been, and is, loyal to the government of the United States of America, and is determined to maintain that loyalty against both domestic and foreign foes.

3. *Resolved*, That this General Assembly recognizes a manifest difference between any administration of the government and the government itself—the one is transitory, limited in duration only to that period of time for which the officers elected by the people are charged with the conduct of the same; the other is permanent, intended by its founders to endure forever.

4. *Resolved*, That this General Assembly now, in the exercise of its right to differ in opinion with the National Executive, enters its solemn protest against the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated 1st of January, 1863, by which he assumes to emancipate all slaves within certain States, holding the same to be unwise, unconstitutional and void.

5. *Resolved*, That this General Assembly declares that the power which has recently been assumed by the President of the United States, whereby, under the guise of military necessity, he has proclaimed and extended martial law over States where war did not exist, and has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, is unwarranted by the Constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate civil to military authority, and to subvert constitutional and free government.

6. *Resolved*, That this General Assembly declines to accept the President's proposition for emancipation, as contained in his proclamation of the 19th May, 1862.

7. *Resolved*, That this General Assembly deems it proper further to declare that it, together with all the loyal people of the State, would hail with pleasure and delight any manifestation of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance to the government of the Union, and would, in such event, cordially and earnestly co-operate with them in the restoration of peace, and the procurement of such guarantees as would give security to all their interests and rights.

8. *Resolved*, That Kentucky will adhere to the Constitution and the Union, as the best, it may be the last, hope of popular freedom; and for all wrongs which may have been committed, or evils which may exist, will seek redress under the Constitution and within the Union, by the peaceful but powerful and irresistible agencies of the suffrages of a free people.

9. *Resolved*, That this General Assembly hails with pleasurable hope the recent manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the non-slaveholding States in their late elections, and regard the same as the earnest of a good purpose on their part to cooperate with all other loyal citizens—give security to the rights of every section, and maintain the Union and the Constitution as they were ordained by the founders of the Republic.

10. *Resolved*, That in the judgment of this General Assembly, a convention should be called for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the National Constitution as experience has proved to be necessary to maintain that instrument in the spirit and meaning of its founders; and to that end we reaffirm and adopt the resolutions recommending a call for a convention of the United States, approved Jan. 25th, 1861.

11. *Resolved*, That the laws of this State must be maintained and enforced, and that it is the duty of the constituted authorites of the State to see to it, that by all constitutional means this indispensable end shall be attained.

12. *Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to the Governor of each State, with a request that he lay the same before the Legislature of his State, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress. Our Senators are instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best efforts to accomplish the objects of these resolutions.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

ENCROACHMENTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

On the subject of encroachments by the Federal Government, Mr. Madison, in one of his papers in the Federalist, remarks:

"Ambitious encroachments of the Federal government, on the authority of the State governments, would not excite the opposition of a single State, or of a *few States only*.—They would be signals of general alarm.—Every government would espouse the common cause. A correspondence would be opened.—Plans of resistance would be concerted. One spirit would animate and conduct the whole. The same combination, in short, would result from an apprehension of the federal, as was produced by the dread of a foreign yoke; and unless the projected innovations should be voluntarily renounced, the same appeal to a trial of force would be made in the one case, as was made in the other." * * * *

"That the people and the States should, for a sufficient period of time, elect an uninterrupted succession of men ready to betray both; that the traitors should, throughout this period, uniformly and systematically pursue some fixed plan for the extension of the military establishment; that the governments and the people of the States should silently and patiently behold the gathering storm, and continue to supply the materials, until it should be prepared to burst on their own heads, must appear to every one more like the incoherent dreams of a delirious jealousy, or the misjudged exaggerations of a counterfeit zeal, than like the sober apprehension of genuine patriotism.—Extravagant as the supposition is, let it however be made. Let a regular army, fully equal to the resources of the country, be formed; and let it be entirely at the devotion of the Federal Government; still it would not be going too far to say, that the State governments, with the people on their side, would be able to repel the danger." * * *

Besides the advantage of being armed which the Americans possess over the people of almost every other nation, the