

hundred million dollars out of the Treasury of the United States and into the hands of these thieves and robbers. Now, sir, I move to lay the bill on the table. It is utterly worthless, and I hope it will be laid on the table.

# The Patriot & Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 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Communications will not be published in the Patriot and Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.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.

S. M. PATTENBERG & Co., No. 57 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston, are our Agents for the Patriot and Union in those cities, and are authorized to take advertisements and subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

FOR SALE. A second-hand ADAMS EXPRESS, plates 39 1/2 by 25 inches in good order; can be worked either by hand or steam power. Terms moderate. Inquire at this office.

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.

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.

Democratic County Convention. By direction of the County Committee, the Democratic County Convention of Dauphin county will meet at Harrisburg on Tuesday, the 21st day of April, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Meetings for the selection of delegates to said Convention will be held in the several townships on Saturday, the 18th April, between the hours of 5 and 7, p. m., and in the several towns and wards between the hours of 7 and 9, p. m., on said day, at the usual places of holding delegate meetings.

Thirteenth Senatorial District. The Democratic Senatorial conference of the 13th district, composed of the counties of Snyder, Montour, Northumberland and Columbia, met at Northumberland and elected Isaac Raker Senatorial delegate to the Democratic State Convention, with instruction to vote for Hiestor Clymer as the nominee of the Democratic party for Governor.

Perry County. The Democratic Convention of Perry county met at Bloomfield on Monday, the 13th, and elected Henry D. Ego Representative delegate to the 17th of June Democratic State Convention, unanimously instructing him to vote for the nomination of Hiestor Clymer as the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor.

Knight of the Golden Circle. To the best of our knowledge and belief the article in last evening's Telegraph in relation to the organization of such a society as the above in our midst and the oath alleged to be administered, is a vamped up, wicked lie, fabricated without the slightest evidence on the subject, and for the purpose of creating ill feeling between citizens, and finally leading to angry altercations, blows, riot and bloodshed. Such seems to be the aimable mission of Deacon Bergner. We pray that should success crown his efforts, he may be the first victim of that popular vengeance which he seems so anxious to provoke. The city could better spare him than any citizen we know. He is a pestilent fellow, without brain, heart, or conscience, and withal a Hessian, a name abhorred by every American who has read the history of the revolution. When the storm shall come which he is so industriously laboring to raise, let it be remembered that he is a vile, mercenary, and apparently very blood-thirsty Hessian.

Postmaster Bergner. The House Committee to investigate Mr. Postmaster Bergner's accounts have reported, and we shall publish the report to-morrow. Mr. Bergner has the impudence in his own paper, the Telegraph, of yesterday afternoon, to allude to this report as an attempt on the part of some of his political enemies to "malign" him. We shall not now, and probably not on any other time, notice the matter particularly. The report tells the tale—not that that could be told probably, if the way to get at facts were known, but all that could be elicited from the witnesses examined—and we refer the public to the testimony of the Postmaster's own clerks, for the manner in which a portion of the office business is transacted, and especially for the manner in which Mr. Bergner discharges his part. That testimony, we think, without the aid of any other light, will place the Postmaster before the community in his true character, and convince every unprejudiced mind that even Mr. Bez, to whom he refers with so much bitterness in his paper, did not, in his worst moods, "malign" him much.

The Cameron Bribery Case. The following proceedings occurred in the House of Representatives yesterday: Mr. HOPKINS (Wash.) offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Governor be instructed to direct the Attorney General to institute criminal proceedings against Simon Cameron, John J. Patterson, William Brobst, and Henry Thomas. Mr. BENEDICT moved to amend by striking out the names of General Cameron and the others in the resolution and insert the name of T. Jefferson Boyer. Disagreed to by a strict party vote.

The vote was then taken on the resolution of Mr. HOPKINS, when Mr. LAPORE, Republican, voted aye, and desired to enter his protest on the going on the Journal, which were as follows: As Simon Cameron has, as I am informed, constantly asserted since his defeat that but for his failure to obtain my vote he would have been elected, and as that assertion can only be

true, in my opinion, upon the grounds that he had purchased a Democratic vote, I vote aye." The original resolution of Mr. HOPKINS (Wash.) then passed—yeas 49, nays 44. The resolution then being on final passage.

Evidence and Testimony in the Cameron Bribery Case. The report and testimony in the Cameron Bribery Case, which has reached the painful length of thirty columns of this journal, has no doubt already been made the subject of such sufficient scrutiny and comment by our readers as not to require, at its conclusion, much further elucidation at our hands.

No intelligent person, who has taken upon himself the task of wading through the testimony given, can avoid the conclusion embodied in the report of the committee. Whatever he may add on his own account will depend upon the interest and attention he has bestowed upon the details of the evidence elicited in the course of the investigation.

The plan adopted by the Cameron parties, so far as brought to light, comprehended, in brief, two main lines of operations—the one superintended by Patterson and Brobst, and chiefly associated with Dr. Boyer, with a diversion in favor of one or two other members; the other by Messrs. Thomas and Hammer, agents of Cameron, connected with Messrs. Wolf, Kerns and Graber, members of Assembly.

Besides these, Gen. Cameron appears to have made a movement, through A. M. Penman, on Mr. Nelson of Wayne; while the diplomatic Brobst made a slight demonstration, with the assistance of Mr. Thomas, on Mr. Potteiger, of Berks. The method pursued by the committee seems to have been to investigate separately these two main lines of evidence in order to decide the general question contained in the resolution under which they were appointed to act, to wit: "Whether unlawful means were employed to secure the election of a United States Senator" in January.

A general review of the evidence shows some discrepancy in the testimony of the witnesses examined—the Cameron party swearing throughout that no money was offered to secure the votes which they desired to obtain; the other witnesses testifying repeatedly to the offer of large sums, variously from five to twenty-five thousand dollars, or other emoluments—the lease of a colliery or the position of a paymaster in the army. Upon the decision of the committee, from the evidence brought forward, as to whether any inducements were actually held out by the agents of Cameron, acting singly or with his authority and consent, whether a vote or votes were to have been secured in his (Cameron's) favor, the conclusion at which the report arrives. This decision depends upon the comparative validity allowed to the conflicting testimony.

An argument of probabilities, the question of motive, together with collateral evidence, are introduced by the committee in their report, to decide, as in ordinary legal prosecutions, between the contradictions to be found among the witnesses in question. The preponderance of evidence, collateral and direct, aside from the natural theory of motives, appears plainly, on all hands, to be in favor of the conclusion of the committee. William Brobst swears, for instance, that he made no offers of money, either by another's authority or on his own account, by means of which he sought to obtain votes for Cameron; Dr. Boyer testifies directly to the contrary. In this he is sustained by the testimony of Dr. Earley, member from Clearfield, who overheard an offer of money by Brobst; by Michael K. Boyer, to whom Brobst had said "he was authorized by Cameron to give two men five thousand dollars," &c.; by J. H. Hancock, who testifies, substantially the same thing. Curiously enough this disinterested friend (Brobst) of the Abolition aspirant had other business in Harrisburg than the assistance of General Cameron to office, being in difficulty, according to the testimony of Mr. Dill, about a charge of having obtained fraudulent exemption papers. The name of this unfortunate gentleman figures, also, in our police reports of Monday.

Mr. John J. Patterson, another alleged agent of Cameron, whose testimony before the committee has too much the air of elaboration to be divested of the impression it conveys of being carefully prepared, swears in substance to the same disinterested line of conduct as Brobst in the good offices he performed with so much sagacity for his friend, the ex-Secretary of War. In every point and particular where it is necessary he contradicts the evidence of Mr. Boyer previously, furnished to the public, and in every particular which involves no compromise either of his principal, or his self he coincides with it. He gives quite a different construction to the language alleged to have been used by Cameron in one of his interviews with Dr. Boyer, in reference to the independence of the Southern States, admitting some general expressions of gratitude to Boyer by Cameron on that occasion. He relates a conversation at Hestor's hotel, which Dr. Fuller and Dr. Boyer testify he was not present to hear—*falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*. He denies throughout the offer of money, like his coadjutor, Mr. Brobst; and gallantly "swears it through" to the end, after the manner, it would seem, he had pledged himself to protect Boyer and all concerned, while the negotiations were on foot. The same evidence which is adduced to sustain Mr. Boyer, is applicable, in a general sense, to invalidate directly the testimony of Patterson. We have in our mind a certain transaction made public during the last Congressional contest in this district, by Theophilus Fenn, which might possibly not conduce to support Patterson's reliability as a witness, or in any other position. That in the face of a preponderance of such evidence as is against him, with the motive which is apparent to every unbiased mind, such a man as Patterson would have sworn falsely, we conceive to be by no means improbable. So much of the testimony as relates to the transactions of Brobst and Patterson, fully sustains the clear and unimpeachable evidence of Dr. Boyer.

It will be found, however, that the investigations pursued in another quarter are quite as conclusive of the guilt of the parties concerned. Mr. Henry Thomas and Mr. John Hammer, it appears, interested themselves also to secure

Cameron's election, and were acting in concert with Messrs. Brobst and Patterson on different subjects. Messrs. Wolf, Graber and Kerns, members of Assembly from Schuylkill, became the objects of personal attention to the aforesaid gentlemen. Mr. Thomas, however, boldly testifies no "inducement" was offered either of these members from Schuylkill to vote for Cameron; while Mr. Hammer admits in his testimony that he had mentioned, in rather a pertinent manner, the sum of five thousand dollars to Mr. Wolf, while he "had no idea" what source it was coming from.

In a word, Messrs. Graber and Wolf's testimony is distinctly at variance with that of Thomas, and takes the same issue with that of Dr. Boyer and Dr. Earley does with that of Brobst and Patterson; the members of Assembly swearing on all hands to the offers, in various shapes and in various sums, of inducements to influence votes for Cameron; Cameron's agents or disinterested friends swearing, with common agreement, to the absence of any such inducement. We commend these facts and such others as, by want of space, we are obliged to leave untouched, to be found in the course of this investigation, to the careful consideration of any lover of common honesty, to draw his own conclusions—our own we defer to a subsequent period.

Treason and Traitors. The only treason, bold, palpable treason committed in the North since the rebellion broke out has been committed by the men in power—the only real traitors are those pretending to administer the government and their supporters—and from President Lincoln, down to the lowest Abolition chug-shop brawler, every man of them who charges treason or rebel sympathy upon the Democratic party, are liars and the truth is not in them. Charged with betraying McClellan's plans to the enemy—charged even by their own Wade committee with betraying Burnside—charged on all sides with treason, corruption and perfidy—they turn upon the Democratic party, which has been and is now true to the Constitution, the Union and its principles, and only opposed to the usurpations and villainies of the administration, its wild policy and bungling management, and seek to escape from the crimes charged and proven against them by falsely accusing their political opponents. These vile conspirators against the Constitution and Union, against republican institutions and personal freedom, are now invoking civil war in the North, and threatening to crush out every vestige of liberty by the bayonet after they shall have succeeded in quelling rebellion in the South. They are organizing their Union Leagues, and, in some places—Philadelphia for instance—through Custom House money and influence, drilling armed bands of mercenary dependents, to aid in the unbloody and bloody design. The chief officers of the administration do not hesitate to avow this purpose. At the grand Union League meeting in Union Square, New York, on Saturday last, a letter was read from Mr. Seward, in which he boldly declared that "no questions about how the nation shall govern itself \* \* \* in the great future" should be asked. A simple reiteration, by authority, of the shameless demand made so often through the Abolition press of unquestioning submission to whatever the administration might do, without regard to its wisdom or constitutionality. This is the same Seward who addressed the following language to Lord Lyon, the British Minister, in a diplomatic letter: "MY LORD, I CAN TOUCH A BELL ON MY RIGHT HAND AND ORDER THE ARREST OF A CITIZEN IN OHIO. I CAN TOUCH THE BELL AGAIN AND ORDER THE IMPRISONMENT OF A CITIZEN OF NEW YORK; AND NO POWER ON EARTH BUT THAT OF THE PRESIDENT CAN RELEASE THEM. CAN THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND, IN HER DOMINIONS, DO AS MUCH?"

Who can wonder at any thing—madness, folly, treason—ridiculous or wicked from such a source? At the same meeting Mr. Postmaster Blair made a speech in which he declared that those in the North who call themselves Democrats, have been "spared by the clemency of the administration." "But," he adds, "these men in the North are only so many men on gibbets." That is, the administration have them in their power, and will hang them at its earliest convenience. Could any thing be more vile, more outrageous, more insulting to a free people, whose only offence has been a refusal to indorse the iniquities of an administration whose whole history for the past fifteen months has been one of wretched mismanagement, wholesale plunder, wrong, outrage and oppression? Yes, there is one feature of the proceedings of that Union Square meeting that out-herods Herod, that tops the infamy of Blair, and is only equalled by that of Cassius M. Clay, who called for the hanging of Gov. Seymour, and Lane, of Kansas, who hoped "to live long enough to see every white man in South Carolina in hell," with other characteristic expressions. Gen. Halleck, the General-in-Chief, next to Lincoln and Stanton the man highest in power in the Government, so far as the control of the army is concerned, wrote a letter to that meeting declaring the bloody purpose of the government in this unequivocal language: "Our armies are still advancing, and, if sustained by the voices of the patriotic millions at home, they will ere long crush the rebellion in the South. AND THEN PLACE THEIR HELLS UPON THE HEADS OF SNEAKING TRAITORS IN THE NORTH!"

Who can fail to see the purpose foreshadowed by this infamous language! When the South is conquered and taken military possession of—when independent States are converted into provinces governed by military straps appointed by the administration—in short, when the Constitutional Government is entirely subverted and Despotism firmly established, then the bayonets which are not wanted to hold the South in military subjection, are to be turned against the Democracy of the North, whom they falsely accuse of disloyalty, and the heel of power is to be placed upon their heads and their lives mercilessly crushed out without trial, in defiance of law and justice.

People of Pennsylvania, read in these evidences of Abolition policy and purpose the signs of rapidly approaching evil. Read and be warned.

A passenger train from Murfreesboro' to Nashville was captured south of Antioch, on Friday afternoon, by three hundred rebels under Colonel Ferril. Nine cars were burned, including a dozen or twenty officers, and thirty or forty soldiers, and some soldiers of the 10th Michigan, were captured.

The news from General Burnside's command—Department of the Ohio—is meagre. Two

NEWS OF THE DAY. We have some further particulars, but nothing later in reference to the position of Gen. Foster, at Little Washington than was published yesterday. It is now said the 8,000 troops sent from Newbern to the relief of Gen. Foster had not returned, but that they were on the way back, hard pressed by the enemy, and fears for their safety were entertained. A remark of one of the Union officers at Newbern to a passenger on the Dudley Duck, immediately preceding her leaving that city for New York, on the 9th, confirms our fears, expressed yesterday, for the safety of Newbern. He said: "If our forces reach us we are safe—if not, we are gone"—alluding to the forces sent to the relief of Foster. The enemy opposed to Gen. Foster at Little Washington and marching upon Newbern are said to number 27,000—under Gen. Hill, 20,000, and under Gen. Pettigrew, 7,000. Of the three gunboats, Miami, Delaware and Valley City, sent from Fortress Monroe to relieve Gen. Foster, only one, the Valley City, got through, and she was struck by shot sixty-three times and is supposed to be seriously damaged. She carried neither troops nor provisions, but it is supposed she had a supply of ammunition. If no relief reached Gen. Foster by the 11th, his surrender at that time was deemed inevitable, as he would be entirely out of provisions. From Fortress Monroe we have dates to the 12th. An ammunition train which left Norfolk on the night of the 10th for Suffolk, met with a serious accident at Deep Creek bridge by which two men were killed, one of them Capt. Bowditch, of the 99th New York volunteer regiment. The accident was occasioned by parties who, apprehending an attack from the rebels, tore up the rails and neglected to notify the ammunition train. The gunboat Juniata has left her anchorage for Norfolk to protect the railroad bridge against any attack of the enemy. Some skirmishing had been going on at Williamsburg, and it was rumored that the rebels were between that place and Yorktown. It was also rumored that the rebels were threatening Suffolk, but nothing serious was apprehended in either direction. Some apprehension was felt that the Confederate iron-clad Merrimack and other rebel gunboats might attack Newport News. Lieutenant Colonel Kimball of the 9th regiment Hawkins' Zouaves was assassinated on Saturday evening, (11th.) One report is that he applied to General Cooper for a pass which was refused, upon which he insulted the General, who drew a pistol and killed him on the spot. But officers who ought to know assert that General Cooper was five miles distant when the tragedy occurred. The affair will be investigated. Major Gen. Keys—temporarily in command in the absence of General Dix—has issued the following proclamation: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT VA., Fortress Monroe, April 12, 1863. Proximity of the Confederate forces to this city renders it necessary for the commanding General to notify all foreign consuls, women and children, and all persons not in the employ of the United States, who prefer safety to the conflict of war, to leave any town or village in this department which may be fired upon by the enemy forthwith. (Signed) Major General KEYS. From the Army of the Cumberland, Gen. Rosecrans, we have the following by telegraph from Cincinnati, April 13: Since his flight at Franklin, Van Dorn has fallen back beyond Springfield. In his retreat he threw two field pieces into a creek. Van Dorn supposed that most of our troops had been withdrawn from Franklin, and, as at Corinth, got whipped. The enemy is reported several thousand strong in the vicinity of Lebanon, expressing the determination to hold that point. Pogram is at Sparta, reorganizing his forces to annoy our communications. The guard, with 49 rebels in charge, made a stand to fight. They lost six killed and a dozen wounded. The rebels lost the same number. Among the prisoners were Colonel Wood, 16th Indiana; Colonel George P. Uell, 58th Indiana; Major Cliff, 1st Middle Tennessee Cavalry. The rebels took the rails from the road and fired into the train. The Unionists were robbed of their valuables. One soldier lost three thousand dollars. A nephew of General Rousseau lost fourteen thousand dollars belonging to his regiment. The rebel officers proposed to be indicted, but did not attempt to restore the money. Our people lost from twenty to fifty thousand dollars. Pursuit was made, but it was ineffectual. Our prisoners were forced to march at the double-quick. By the Roanoke, arrived at New York, from New Orleans on the 5th, and Havana on the 8th, we have intelligence from the Department of the Gulf, Gen. Banks, to those dates. A scouting party, which was sent out in the Amite county, met a small force of rebel cavalry, with whom they had a sharp skirmish. Ten rebels were killed, 17 wounded, and 5 captured. Our loss was four wounded. Generals Crozer and Wetzel's forces were in supporting distance of each other. Gen. Emory's division had been sent to reinforce them. It is believed that General Emory will command a strong movement to be made up the Atchafalaya river. It is reported by persons who have just arrived from the rebel lines that there is a large quantity of cotton hidden away by the country people, much of which has been reported as burned to the rebel government. The advices from the city of Mexico are to the 22d of March, from Puebla to the 23d, and from Vera Cruz to the 1st of April. Nothing has been done in the vicinity of Puebla. A few skirmishes had taken place, which resulted rather to the discomfort of the French. No news was allowed to leak out in Vera Cruz. A general order had been issued in Orizaba, imposing a heavy penalty on all persons who even talked of the state of affairs at Puebla. The guerrillas attacked a body of fifteen hundred laborers on the railroad, and carried off all the Mexicans among them as prisoners. From the Army of the Mississippi we have the following: The preparations to run by the Vicksburg batteries with the gunboats and transports indicate a combined attack on Fort Hudson from above and below. A cavalry expedition, under Lieutenant Col. Heath, of the 6th Ohio, left Memphis on the 7th for Hernando, Mississippi. They routed several squads of guerrillas, captured two of Dylthe's men, and wounded several. Among the former was Col. Fletcher, Dylthe's right-bower. The expedition sustained no loss. The Gazette's Cairo dispatch of the 11th says: On Sunday last a battle of some magnitude took place between Gen. McClelland and the rebels in small force, near Richmond, La. The rebels fell back, and the Unionists occupied the town, and then moved on to Lagrange. A cavalry expedition, under General Steele, had gone up Black Bayou, where it met some rebel regiments. The rebels were driven over the bayou. They burned a bridge; our troops rebuilt it and proceeded on. The news from General Burnside's command—Department of the Ohio—is meagre. Two

companies of General White's command, on the night of the 12th, routed a party of Jenkins' men at the mouth of Hurricane creek. Two lieutenants and several privates were taken prisoners. General Burnside has issued an order pronouncing the penalty of death on all persons found guilty of aiding the rebels. Persons sympathizing with the rebels will be arrested and tried, or sent beyond the lines. The order says: "It must be distinctly understood that treason, expressed or implied, will not be tolerated in this department." From Charleston, save a few not important particulars, there is nothing later than we published yesterday. Colonel Alfred Rhett was commanding officer at Fort Sumpter; Lt. Col. Joseph Yates commanded the barrette and Major Ormsby Blanding the casemated batteries. The rebel accounts say our iron-clads fired eighty shots at the Fort, thirty-four of which struck—but they tell us nothing as to the amount of damage done. A Confederate officer from Morris Island boarded the wreck of the Keokuk on the night of the 8th, and reports her turret pierced through by a ball. On the 9th the six Monitors and the frigate Ironsides were within the bar about two and a half miles from Sumpter. Beauregard writes to General Cooper on the 9th that General W. S. Walker had destroyed an armed Union steamer at daylight that morning in the Cossaw river. We have but little foreign news by telegraph. The Greek National Assembly have unanimously proclaimed Prince William, of Denmark, King of Greece. In England the Confederate loan had declined to 1/2 discount @ premium. LATEST FROM CHARLESTON. By steamer Arago, from Port Royal on the 11th, via Charleston Bar, which arrived at New York yesterday afternoon, we have the following: The New South, of the 11th, says the fight at Charleston was resumed on the 10th, but with what results it could not ascertain. It adds that Sumpter is probably breached by this time. The purser's report of the Arago says the Ironsides and six other iron-clads remained off Charleston Bar on the 11th, and nothing new has transpired since the bombardment on the 7th. Gen. Hunter, with the army, would leave for Port Royal on the next day. A part of the land force had sailed for Port Royal. The design of attacking Charleston had not been abandoned, and the confidence of our naval officers was in no degree shaken. Advances per the steamer Arago, state that the iron clad Patapsco went to Port Royal and there repaired, and was again ready for service. None of the vessels except the Keokuk were seriously injured. The rest of the fleet lay inside of Charleston bar on Saturday evening. SPECIAL NOTICES. A Friend in Need. Try it. DR. SWEEPE'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great best remedy and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will relieve the most severely afflicted in a few minutes. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. See advertisement. ap15-w-4&w Editors Patriot and Union: DR. SWEEP'S—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, the effect of which will remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, No. 631 Broadway, New York. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, in pint bottles at 50 cents, cures lameness, cuts, galls, colic, &c. Read the following: FR. TOBIAS:—We have used for the past year your Hops Liniment for lameness, bruises, colic and cuts, and in every instance found it the best article I ever used. I can mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours, H. V. FROST, Manager Van Amburgh & Co's Manery. Sold by All Druggists. Office, 56 Cortland street, at 4th & 5th New York. New Advertisements. WANTED TO RENT—A comfortable Dwelling for a small family, within two squares of Market square. Address Box 177, P. O. ap15-31a&w HAMS!!! Newbold's celebrated, Michigan's Excelsior, Evans & Swift's superior, Jersey Plain very fine, Also, Dried Beef, Tongues and Bologna Sausage. For sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & Co. SMOKED SALMON—A choice supply for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & Co. LOST—A Brown, copper-colored Spaniel. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the White Swan Hotel, No. 236 Market street. ap15-31a&w JOHN M'GRANAGHAN. STOLEN—Three Grey Mules were stolen from Evers' Coal wharf on Sunday night last. A liberal reward will be paid for their recovery, or for any evidence which will lead to the detection of the thief. ap15-31a&w J. H. BURROWS. UNION HOTEL, Ridge Avenue, corner of Broad street, HARRISBURG, PA. The undersigned informs the public that he has recently renovated and refitted his well-known "Union Hotel" on Ridge Avenue, near the Round House, and is prepared to accommodate citizens, strangers and travellers in the best style, at moderate rates. His table will be supplied with the best the markets afford, and at his bar will be found superior brands of liquors and malt beverages. The very best accommodations for railroads are employed at the shops in this vicinity. ap15-41a&w A SINGNEE'S NOTICE.—The account of Dr. David O. Keller, assignee of Philip Peck Peck, his wife, of East Haverhill, township, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, and will be confirmed on the 12th day of May, 1863, unless cause be shown to the contrary. G. YOUNG, Prothonotary. JAPANESE TEA.—A choice lot of this celebrated Tea just received. It is of the first grade imported, and is much superior to the Chinese Tea 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 WM. DOCK, JR., & Co. BOCKET KNIVES.—A very fine assortment. SOEFFER'S BOOKSTORE. DRIED PEACHES—PARED AND UNPARED—just received by WM. DOCK, JR., & Co. PIANOS carefully packed or removed by HENRY M'COBRICK, Secretary and Treasurer. 12 North Third street. Harrisburg, April 14, 1863. ap15-11a&w

**Amusements.**  
**BRANT'S HALL!**  
**POSITIVELY TWO EVENINGS ONLY.**  
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, APRIL 20 and 21.  
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY  
**GENUINE PEAK FAMILY**

**SWISS BELL RINGERS!**  
CARD.—Desiring to present to the public, as heretofore, an entertainment second to none, the management takes pleasure in announcing to his former patrons and the public generally, that in addition to the Original Troupe there have been added five Instrumental Solo Artists, and feeling very grateful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him on his previous visit, will introduce a programme of the highest order.  
MAD. JULIA PEAK BLAISDELL, Solo Harpist, (pupil of Bechet).  
Mr. J. F. SPAULDING, Solo Violinist and Solo Cornet.  
Herr GUSTAV KAUFFMAN, Solo Violinist from the Conservatoire of Music, Leipzig, Germany.  
LITTLE DIZZY, the wonderful Contralto, and MABEL EDIE, in their characteristic Representations, Vocal and Instrumental Selections.  
Admission 25 cents. Tickets for sale at the Music stores and at the door.  
Doors open at 7; to commence at a quarter of 8.  
C. C. CHASE, Business Agent.  
ap15-61d

**SAIETY MUSIC HALL!**  
WALNUT STREET, BELOW THIRD.  
BOB EDWARDS.....Sole Proprietor.  
G. W. KIRBYE, Stage & Business Manager.  
NEW COMPANY! NEW ORGANIZATION! &c.  
Engagement of the STAR SISTERS,  
Misses EMMA and  
EDITH WHITING,  
The popular Vocalists, Dancers, &c.  
Also,  
JOHN PURCELL,  
The Popular Balladist.  
All the above favorites, in conjunction with Bob Edwards' Star Troupe, will appear every evening in new and brilliant Acts, Songs, Dances, &c.  
NEW ATTRACTIONS! NEW ATTRACTIONS!  
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!  
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF  
MISS ANNIE RUSH,  
The Harrisburg Favorite Queen of Songs.  
MISS LAURA BERNARD,  
THE PRETTIEST VOCALIST  
IN THE PROFESSION,  
MRS. JULIA EDWARDS,  
MISS ROSE LAFORREST,  
The Female Champion Jig Dancers.  
G. W. KIRBYE,  
The most versatile performer in the profession—performing over thirty different kinds of astonishing acts, that must be seen to be appreciated.  
Master GEORGE KIRBYE, Jr.,  
The best Juvenile Ethiopian Comedian in the United States; for this assertion we defy all competition.  
"COME AND SEE HIM."  
J. ANDREA IARDELLA, Pianist,  
Last, but not least, is the veritable  
BOB EDWARDS.  
A NIGHTLY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!  
Embracing the best and most popular features of the day, including gems from the opera, Minstrelsy, Drama, Ballads, Burlesques, Gymnastics, Magic Ventriiloquism, &c., &c.  
Admission Only 25 Cents.

**THE BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE IS WHEELER & WILSON'S.**  
NEW OFFICE, Market Square, next to Colden's Office.  
Call and see them in operation.  
A general assortment of machinery and needles constantly on hand.

MISS MARGARET HINNEY will exhibit and sell them, and also do all kinds of machine sewing in the best manner. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. ap15-61m

**GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Philadelphia.**  
NO MARINE RISKS TAKEN.  
This Company has successfully conducted business for a long term of years, and paid its losses promptly. Its means of paying are ample, and the indemnity prompt by our policy agents.  
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.  
A. S. GILLET, Vice President.  
JAS. R. ALWOOD, Secretary.  
H. K. PARSONS, 110 Market street, Agent. ap15-31aw

**WALLPAPER, BORDERS, &c., &c.,** sold at last year's prices, without exception. SOEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

**LADIES! YOU KNOW WHERE YOU CAN GET THE NOTE PAPER, ENVELOPES, Visiting and Wedding Cards? AT SOEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.**

**WRITING FLUIDS.—BOSS' American Writing Fluid, a splendid ink. 62 cents per quart; ARNOLD'S genuine Writing Fluid, HARRISON'S Columbian Writing Fluid, LAUGHLIN & BUSFIELD'S Ink, Coping Ink, Carbons and Red Inks of the best quality, Blue Ink, Manganese, &c. SOEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.**

**BOSS' AMERICAN WRITING FLUID,** equal if not superior to Arnold's English Fluid, and only 62 cents per quart bottle. SOEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

**FOR SALE—A House and Lot** on Sixth street, near State. Enquire at the Exchange S. L. M'ULLOCH, Office of SOEFFER'S BOOKSTORE. Where the highest price is always paid for GOLD and SILVER. ap15-41f

**WINDOW SHADES** of linen, gilt-bordered, and PAPER BLINDS of an endless variety of designs and ornaments; also, CURTAIN FIXTURES and TABLES at very low prices. Call at SOEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

**100,000 BARRELS OF THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S POUDETE.**  
This company, with a capital of \$150,000, the most extensive works of the kind in the world, and an experience in manufacturing of over 23 years, with a reputation long established, having also the exclusive control of all the night soil of the great city of New York, are prepared to furnish an article, which is, without an equal, the cheapest and very best fertilizer in market. It greatly increases the yield, and ripens the crop from two to three weeks earlier, at an expense of four or three to four dollars per acre, with little or no labor. Also, FIFTY TONS OF BONE DUST, being a mixture of bone and night soil ground fine, at 25 per ton—of superior article for grain and grass. Price of POUDETE, \$1.50 per barrel. Seven barrels and over delivered free of charge. A pamphlet containing all necessary information may be had free by addressing a letter to the subscriber.  
JAMES T. FOSTER,  
Care of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, 66 Cortland st., New York. ap15-72a&w

**The Stockholders of the Union Railroad and Mining Company** are hereby notified that an election for seven Directors will be held at the office of William Buchler, Walnut street, on Saturday, May 21, 1863, at 2 o'clock, p. m. HENRY M'COBRICK, Secretary and Treasurer. Harrisburg, April 14, 1863. ap15-11a&w