

judicial officers, guarding so carefully these rights of eminent domain and their sovereignty over the Confederate government, could not express article in the Constitution, not one inch of soil or send any troops to suppress insurrection, except by the invitation of the legally elected authority of the State. But, Mr. Speaker, in utter disregard of all State laws and sovereignty, (and without sovereignty there is not and cannot be any State) we have in its place a person called Abraham Lincoln. Sir, the white man has been pushed away; the poor man made to fight—the rich man to pay his \$300 and walk free; the poor man ground down by taxation, day by day growing poorer, day after day less able to school his children, who grow up in ignorance and are at last driven into the army, with crackers and salt pork as their daily food. This is not all. Already we have growing up in our midst and sustained by the hard labor and honest sweat of our working men, a class of men (if I may be permitted to call such things men) who talk about a monarchy and a more stable government. Sir, my blood courses with quicker heat when I think of such doctrine. Had we, in those dreamy days of peace, walked along and looked at our reckoning and asked for the land marks of our fathers, we would not have been in this death grapple.

For the sake of the negro, and never knowing or neglecting our fathers' wisdom, the President, with the aid of a Congress like himself, has dismembered the State Virginia, and now at this moment has his soldiers all over it to make the people vote as he desires. Sir, let me call to your attention that nearly a century ago the despotic allies in a similar manner dismembered Poland.

To-day the name of Poland sends a thrill of joy to every freeman, and to-day all over the South Poland and the example of her brave sons excites their scorn and indignation against our course, and incites them to greater exertions and bolder deeds. By such means Mr. Lincoln hopes to obtain two more obsequious senators, and with their aid, and that of representatives elected by his soldiers, he may divide as many States as he sees fit. He is trying to override the honest old Democracy, and has been, and is now, by every power of force, of secret police, by a system of Austrian spies and bastilles, and where all this will not do, by money; for was not \$12,000,000 of money used for secret service?

Now, sir, this may do for a time. He has them down the glove; I have the glove to replace it, for it will only be a question of time, and a short time; if not, then it will be taken up. And, sir, the issue will be taken boldly, and by brave and resolute men, who may think it better and easier to die like brave men near their friends than to die like dogs, fighting for the negro and to enslave themselves.

But these principles and these institutions were intended to guard the personal liberties and the rights of property of the individual man. These liberties and these rights are the endowment of the Creator, and are inalienable, and government is only rightful and useful as it protects them.

In every one of the States they are guarded by express restrictions of the sovereign people thereof. Of the powers of the government and in the delegation of power to the common government these rights are expressly guarded against any, the slightest infringement in the first and third of the seven original articles of the Constitution, and no less than eight of the ten articles of amendment first adopted are worded to the protection of these rights.

Of these ten articles guarding your personal rights, eight have been openly violated by Abraham Lincoln. He has taken down the rights of the older than the Constitution—older than Magna Charta—older than the British Government—older than the Roman Empire—yes! as old as creation itself, for it pleased the Supreme Ruler, omniscient and omnipresent, to grant a hearing to the first man, Adam, and to the second man, Cain, before he condemned. These sacred rights, coeval with creation, and stamped with the solemn sanction of the Supreme Ruler of the universe—these, Abraham Lincoln treats with scorn and makes the playthings of his soldiers—his spies and informants and the contemptible jailors of his army. He has dragged the priest from the altar—the judge from the bench—the legislator from the hall—the citizen from his midnight bed—transporting them to distant places—holding their destination from the anxious inquiries of their wives and children—put them into prisons without a single process of law, until alarmed by the first whisper of your rising wrath he was forced to let them go; while he was compelled to testify to their innocence by dismissing them without even the presentation of a charge.

and that its foul hand snatches for paltry gain the endurance even from our sick and wounded soldiers.

Such has this tyrant made our country at home. What has he made it abroad? So exalted was our position that the eyes of all men were fixed on us. We find in our career our enemies were confounded by it. We were held up as the exemplars of liberty—as the models of virtue. The Republican party has made America a scoff, and liberty a derision. They have given to the English language that new, that disgraceful, horrible word, the American bascule; and, as if to make it imperishable, they have associated with the undying names of Columbus, Lafayette and Warren. Henceforth no man shall pass through the portals of the North without seeing it engraved upon the walls of the fortresses which guard them. The President has tampered with great questions of international law, violating them with the reckless audacity of ignorance, and shrinking from the consequences, with the ungraciousness of impotence, surrendering not voluntarily but upon demand the passengers of the British ship and the money of the Holland bankers, and promising, when confronted by Europe, to block up no more harbors with troops.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let us look our affairs square in the face. We are degraded and baffled at home; we are disgraced and despised abroad. Can the people, will they, endure this for two years longer? Never! The people, in thunder tones, have spoken to this corrupt and infamous administration, calling upon it to return to our old land marks, and what has been the answer? Insult has been added to injury—shall we not speak again and again? Let us as Legislators speak with but one voice Europe, already covering Mexico with armies and gulf with fleets, which two years ago would never have been attempted without our consent, but the propriety of which Abraham Lincoln's Senate declines even to discuss—in two years more, in contempt of our weakness, will dictate terms to the Cabinet and will not hesitate to make war upon us. In two years more the reign of Abraham Lincoln, for cost of emancipation and sustenance, will visit us with locust plague of Egypt, eating up what the ocean has left, and the plague of his lice will creep into all the houses. In two years more this war (unless changed by some voice) will fill our rivers with blood and lay out the dead in every house.

Mr. Speaker, let us then pass these resolutions unanimously, and coming as they do from the immediate representatives of the people, backed by a large majority of the popular vote, and clearly indicating the voice of Pennsylvania, perhaps they will be heeded by the tyrants at Washington. At all events, we will have done our duty, and at the end of two years more, when the present despotic and infamous administration shall have ended their imbecile career, we will endeavor to save what remains of our once glorious Union—unlock the fetters which the base Abolition Congress has so actively engaged in forging for us—restore our own liberties, and show to the people of the South that we have no desire to destroy theirs. We will invite them, upon the American principle of mutual consent, to full commercial intercourse—to an uninterrupted postal communication—to political reunion, and to old joint guardianship of the American Continent, and then, and not till then, can we reasonably hope to restore the Union as it was under the Constitution as it is.

## The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

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

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

NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

S. M. FETTERGILL & CO., No. 37 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. Assorted-hand ADAMS PAPER, platen 39x by 26 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.

NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

Democratic County Convention. By direction of the County Committee, the Democratic County Convention of Dauphin county will meet at Harrisburg on Tuesday, the 24th 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.

Geo. F. WEAVER, Secretary pro tem. Harrisburg, March 28, 1863.

Gov. Curtin Declines a Renomination. We understand that, in a special message to the Legislature yesterday, Governor Curtin stated that having been tendered an important position by the Federal Government, which he did not feel at liberty to decline, he was not to be longer considered a candidate for re-nomination. It is rumored here that he has been offered the position of Minister to Spain.

Susquehanna County. The Democracy of Susquehanna county have appointed General John Blanding Representative delegate from that county to the 17th of June Democratic State Convention, without instruction. Hon. M. C. Tyler was appointed Senatorial delegate, subject to the decision of the conferees. C. D. Lathrop and F. M. Williams were appointed conferees. The district consists of the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming.

The Way to Obscure Gen. McClellan. The ingenuity and malice of Gen. McClellan's enemies have been severely tested to place him in an unfavorable aspect before the people, to dim the brilliancy of his military exploits and create popular impression adverse to his ability as a commander and his patriotism as a citizen. Thus far, although aided by the administration, furnished with weapons by a rabid and venomous Congress, and backed and supported by a venal and unscrupulous press, they have signally failed—the people to-day, with more unanimity than when his detractors first commenced the work of persecution, admiring the high qualities of the man, and the calmness with which he has borne the attempted disgrace sought to be put upon him by the President, and the many and base aspersions and insinuations of individual Congressmen, Congressional Committees, the War Department, the General-in-Chief, and the Abolition press. Any other than a great man, a huge, well-balanced intellect, a clear conscience and a big, brave heart, would long since have sunk under the power and malignity which has been brought to bear against General McClellan for the purpose of crushing him. He remains unhurt—the venomous shafts have glanced, from his honest breast without inflicting a wound, and he remains, undiminished, the confidence and admiration of the people and the army.

But there is one way of placing him out of remembrance, of superseding him in the confidence and affections of the people, which his enemies have not yet tried. They have misrepresented and traduced him, they have crippled his resources and rendered to some extent unavailing his skill and efforts in the field, they have banished him from the army and persecuted him in the retray of private life. In all this they have failed to injure him, failed to prevent him from being the cynosure of all eyes, the cherished of all hearts. They have not, however, yet given the country a greater man, a more energetic, skillful and successful general. That experiment has been left untried; and the man who twice saved Washington, brought his army safely through the seven days' conflicts on the Peninsula, reorganized Pope's defeated and demoralized troops and won the bloody battles of South Mountain and Antietam against Lee and the best generals of the Confederate army, is still the Hero of the War, the idol of the army, and the favorite of the people. We commend to his enemies the following from the National Intelligencer, as the only means by which they can withdraw public attention from Gen. McClellan and divide public sentiment, which holds him now its sole and cherished favorite:

"And we would suggest that there is still another way in which the 'favorable remembrance' of Gen. McClellan may be for a time postponed, if not permanently overlaid in the popular mind. It is pre-occupying the popular mind with brilliant victories won by Gen. Hooker on the banks of the Rappahannock, and by Gen. Grant in the trenches before Vicksburg. These achievements, if we were to judge from the impatience that attended the movements of Gen. McClellan, have been already sufficiently long delayed, especially when we consider that the first named officer, on according to the command of the Army of the Potomac, proposed wherever they could find him, 'and when the latter received the applause of the Secretary of War for knowing no other strategy than that which summed up in the comprehensive phrase, 'I propose to move immediately on your works.' When Vicksburg falls and Richmond is captured (with the destruction of the insurgent armies) the friends of Gen. McClellan, provided they are as patriotic as we take them to be, if they are worthy of him, will have their mouths too full of exultations and their hearts too full of gratitude to disturb the most bitter and unrelenting of his opponents by making untimely 'remembrances' either of his successes or of his misfortunes.

NEWS OF THE DAY. No further attempts to take Charleston will be made for some time. The vessels and troops have been withdrawn to Port Royal—and that part of the plan of the campaign for 1863 is defeated and abandoned.

The vessel destroyed by the rebels in Corvax river, near Port Royal (noticed yesterday), was the armed transport George Washington. Col. Hawley, acting post commandant at Hilton Head, sent her on a reconnaissance around the island. On her way she encountered a rebel battery, which sent a shot through her magazine and blew her up. The crew were fired upon while attempting to escape, and several of them killed and wounded.

The rebels attacked Suffolk on the 11th, capturing several outposts and forcing the abandonment of our outmost signal station. The town was in terrible confusion, women and children flying in every direction. The object of the attack it is supposed was to prevent the sending of reinforcements to Gen. Foster, and to cut off communication with Norfolk, which is also threatened. The next day, however, the enemy fell back four miles, and intelligence from Fortress Monroe, April 13, says the gunboats sent to Gen. Foster's assistance, had succeeded in running the enemy's batteries.

The only news from Hooker's army is that skirmishing has been going on at Fairfax Court House, without much result, between the rebels and General Stahl's forces.

Twenty-three bushwhackers, belonging mostly to Porter's gang, have been tried by military commissions in Louisville, on the various charges of violating their oaths, horse-stealing and murder, and sentenced to the Alton prison. One of them was condemned to be shot.

Judge William F. Bullock, of Louisville, is spoken of as an independent candidate for Governor of Kentucky, in opposition to Hon. Joshua F. Bell, the nominee of the late State convention.

The 118th, 152d and 160th New York and the 10th New Jersey volunteers, for some time past doing duty in Washington, have orders to leave for some other locality. Their places will be supplied by a brigade of Pennsylvania reserves.

A dispatch from Cairo, April 14th, says: The rebels in the vicinity of Fort Donaldson have been gathering all the horses fit for cavalry service. To put a stop to this Gen. Rosecrans has ordered all the good horses in the neighborhood to be taken by the federal forces. While engaged in this duty seventy men on Friday last met the same number of rebels. A skirmish ensued, in which twenty one of the latter were taken prisoners, including Major Blandon and two captains.

Captain Webster, of West Virginia, was hung in Richmond, Friday, for violating his parole. He held a commission under Gov. Pierpont. He met his fate with the utmost fortitude, even giving the signal for the springing of the fatal drop.

Washington correspondents of the metropolitan press and many of the leading journals of the country assert that we are on the eve of a war with Great Britain. They differ very widely from Lord Palmerston, the premier of England, who declared on the 30th ultimo, in a speech delivered in Glasgow, that the relations of Great Britain with the United States were never more friendly than at present.

Two or three cars on the N. Y. Central railroad were thrown off the track above Albany, on Tuesday, and twelve of the passengers injured, none of them fatally.

By telegraph yesterday afternoon: Richmond papers of the 13th furnish the following news:

JACKSON, Miss., April 11.—The enemy (Federal troops) in Black Bayou are retreating towards the river, laying waste the whole country. The river patrols report that two gunboats conveying five cavalry transports passed up the river on the 7th—also nineteen transports with infantry, and forty freight boats loaded down. The enemy are reinforcing all the depots on the Memphis and Ohio railroad. A special to the Appeal, from Senatobia, says that thirty boats and twelve gunboats have gone up from Memphis to operate on the Cumberland river. The ships and boats are being made on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. The Corinth merchants are shipping their goods north, and the sutlers are selling their wagons. A great strategic movement is afoot.

MOBILE, April 10.—An official dispatch states that the enemy, 400 in number, mostly contrabands, were attacked by our cavalry yesterday, and lost fifteen—our loss was one lieutenant and one private slightly wounded. The Yankee gunboats put back to Ship Island with the wounded. Reinforcements have been sent up to renew the engagement.

JACKSON, Miss., April 11.—Three Yankee gunboats, which were destroyed by the rebels, have gone up the Coldwater. A three gun iron clad was abandoned and destroyed by the Yankees at the mouth of the Amite river. The Memphis lines are closed and hermetically sealed for sixty days. Neither cotton nor contrabands will be admitted.

MOBILE, April 11.—An officer from the British ship-of-war off the bar last night, reports the capture of the city of Mexico by the French. [This is probably the same ungrounded rumor we had here some days ago via Havana.] Admiral Farragut is reported to be again blockading the Gulf river.

CHARLESTON, April 10.—Nothing additional from the front. Gen. Burnside was at Louisville with 20,000 men.

MILLEDENVILLE, Georgia, April 11.—The Senate to-day adopted as a substitute for the bill indorsing the Confederate bonds a resolution submitting the question to the people at the October election. The House rejected Stephens' resolution against the indorsement by one majority.

CHARLESTON, April 10.—There is no change in the position of affairs, and all is quiet to-night. The steamer Emma and Anna arrived this morning from Nassau with a cargo of merchandise.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON POSTMASTER BERGNER'S ACCOUNTS.

The select committee of investigation, appointed under the resolution of the House of Representatives, April 7, 1863, to whom was referred a report of the Committee on Accounts in relation to the postage accounts of Mr. George Bergner, postmaster in Harrisburg, with instructions to send for persons and papers, and to report on Monday, the 18th instant, beg leave to offer the following report:

Your committee met for the first time on the 7th day of April, and appointed Louis Blanche as clerk. Since that time they have held three sessions, each day, and have examined eleven witnesses, some of them at considerable length. The first witness examined, Mr. Wesley Rose, a clerk in the Harrisburg post office, whose statement is substantially as follows: On the 1st of April, 1863, a majority of the clerks in the post office: He states that the chief clerk, Henry Usher, delivers to him stamps in sums varying from one to four hundred dollars, which he cancels as they are required, previously having charged the whole amount to the Legislature. The canceled stamps he places on the counter near his delivery window, placing a weight on them to prevent their curling up. These stamps he cancels from time to time as they may be required. That the uncanceled stamps are left exposed to the official in the office, and some of them from day to day. That he has on several occasions missed some of these stamps, in one case as high as sixty dollars worth, and during the present session of the Legislature he thinks three hundred dollars worth, of which two hundred dollars worth belonged to the House of Representatives. That on one occasion when he missed some, he informed the chief clerk of the amount missing, who asked Mr. Bergner if he had taken them, and the chief clerk informed him that Mr. Bergner had taken them. That no other stamps, except those charged to the Legislature, are left exposed to the official in the office, and that the clerks having charge of the same being held responsible therefor.

Mr. Daniel B. Herr, also a clerk in the post office, states that he saw Mr. Bergner take stamps belonging to and which had been charged to the Legislature, in a brief office, and that he saw him place fifty or sixty dollars each time, which he placed in his private desk.

Mr. William Walter, another clerk, states he saw sheets of stamps in Mr. Bergner's private desk.

Hon. Philip Johnson, a member of Congress from the 13th Congressional district, Pa., stated that he has on several occasions received documents and letters, pre-paid by stamps, which he was entitled to receive free.

It is perhaps due to Mr. Bergner to state that Ex-Postmaster George W. Porter testified that while he was in office it was customary to give money stamps in the office, and that he was charged to them to legislative accounts, and that he informed Mr. Bergner such was the customary practice, and also that putting on stamps on congressional matter would not ensure to the benefit of the postmaster.

The committee also telegraphed to the Postmaster General and received statement of Mr. Bergner's accounts kept in the office, and found that they corresponded.

In this connection Mr. Joseph Moore, a member of the Legislature, testified to having received, on two occasions, a hundred or so stamps from Mr. Bergner, believing there was no impropriety in it. Mr. Samuel Josephs, a member of the Legislature, was summoned to appear before the committee by the sergeant-at-arms, but failed to obey the summons.

Mr. Henry Usher, the chief clerk in the post office, not only corroborates the testimony of Messrs. Rose and Herr, but also states that a few stamps, belonging to the Legislature, were used by Mr. Bergner and the clerks in the post office.

liberty to recommend the withholding of the payment of the bill of postage for the month of March. A considerable portion of the testimony has no direct bearing on the main question which was before the committee, but they have thought it best herewith to submit the whole of it, that it may speak for itself, together with a letter from Mr. Bergner.

Your committee offer the following resolution: Resolved, That they be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

G. H. ROWLAND, Chairman. WM. GLENN, T. JEFF. BOYER, JAMES BROWN, BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE.

LETTER FROM A SOLDIER.

The Old Merrimack—Skirmishing on the Blackwater—Norfolk to be Burned—General Foster Relieved. Correspondence of the Patriot and Union. CAMP VILLER, Va., April 12, 1863. MESSRS EDITORS:—I was out on the old Merrimack and got some relics off her which I intend taking North. In high tide you cannot see anything of her at all; but when the tide is very low it comes down to what remains of bow deck; but the stern is never visible. Her steam pipes are still remaining. The ballast was taken out and she was run into the shore as near as they could and then set on fire. The wood of the vessel is generally of the live oak, a very lasting kind of timber. They have a small flag on the steamships to designate where she is, and also as a warning to vessels passing her.

LATER—Morning, April 13.—There was quite a commotion here among the troops yesterday, as the rebels had advanced across the Blackwater, and were skirmishing with our forces up there. They were represented to be in heavy force, but reliable information this morning says they were driven back again. I tell you if they had advanced on Norfolk it would have been too hot for them to stay there long, for our troops intend giving them some light on the subject by the burning of Norfolk. This the rebels can depend on, for when our forces give up this place they will not leave any houses for the rebels to live in. What our loss or the rebels was at Suffolk is not yet known.

Gen. Foster has been reinforced, and it is now said he has enough troops to maintain his position. Where the troops came from that went to his aid I am not able to tell; but no difference where they came from so that he has enough to hold out.

Weather very warm here. Yours, &c., S. K. J.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. Fort Monroe, April 14.—General Dix has returned, which is a source of much gratification to all.

The enemy in force are in close proximity to our lines at Suffolk, but no general engagement is anticipated, unless an attack is made by the Union forces, which is more than probable.

In regard to affairs at Williamsburg, the Cavalier of to-day says that Gov. Wise commenced entrenching on the other side of Williamsburg, and has issued an order to take Ft. Magruder all hazards, and is afraid to make an assault. He has resorted to digging.

We are in fine spirits. Rebel prisoners say there was to have been a simultaneous attack upon Washington, N. C., Suffolk, Va., Gloucester Point, and Williamsburg, or Fort Magruder. The attack on Gloucester Point was to have been made by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. These plans have probably been somewhat interfered with by the reconnaissance of the 4th Delaware regiment and Union gunboats up York river.

GEN. FOSTER'S COMMAND. New York, April 15.—Private advices from Newbern on Sunday, state that a communication had been received from Gen. Foster that he could withstand all force the rebels could bring against him.

Boston, April 15.—A private letter from an officer of the Forty-fourth regiment Massachusetts volunteers, dated Newbern, N. C., 7th inst., says, we think the boys with General Foster are safe from capture, but wait anxiously to hear from them.

WHITE MAN vs. NEGRO. New York, April 15.—There has been more difficulty among the Longshoremen to-day. The Irish laborers seem to have determined that negroes shall have no more work. The police have thus far prevented any serious trouble, though some serious collisions have occurred.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Friend in Need. Try it. DR. SWETT'S INFALLIBLE LIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Swett, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most successful success. It is a certain cure for all sprains, dislocations, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sore Throat, Sprain, Bruises, &c., its soothing, heating and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. It is a tried and true, and of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. See advertisement. ap15ow-d&w

## New Advertisements.

WANTED.—A careful white nurse to attend upon an aged, bed-ridden lady. She requires constant attention, which, if constant confinement by day and frequently less of rest by night. The situation requires a woman of even temper and good constitution. For particulars apply to this office. Harrisburg, April 14, 1863-4t

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 travelers in the best style, at moderate rates. His table will be supplied with the best of the market, and at his bar will be found superior brands of liquors and all the very best accommodations for railroads employed at the shops in this vicinity. HENRY BOSTGEN. ap14-dt

JAPANESE TEA.—A choice lot of this celebrated Tea just received. It is of the first grade ever imported, and is much superior to the Chinese in quality, strength and fragrance, and is also entirely free of adulteration, coloring or mixtures of any kind. It is the natural leaf of the Japanese Tea Plant. For sale by WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

POCKET KNIVES.—A very fine assortment of pocket knives, for sale by SCHIFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

DRIED PEACHES—PARED AND UNPARED—just received by WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

PIANOS carefully packed or removed by A. WARD, 123-2 St. 12 North Third street.

ASSIGNER'S NOTICE.—The account of Dr. David O. Keller, assignee of Phillip Peck and Sarah, his wife, of East Hanover township, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, and will be continued on the 21st day of May, 1863, unless cause be shown to the contrary. J. C. YOUNG, Prothonotary. ap9-d21tw

SWEET CIDER, THE PUREST IN the market, for sale by WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

### SUMMER TIME TABLE.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO & FROM PHILADELPHIA ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1863. The Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will depart from and arrive at Harrisburg and Philadelphia as follows:

EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily at 2.00 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.10 a. m.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday) at 5.45 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 9.15 a. m. Passengers take breakfast at Lancaster.

WAY ACCOMMODATION, via Mount Joy, leaves Harrisburg at 7.00 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12.30 p. m.

FAST MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 1.00 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 4.0 p. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Co. Lumbia, leaves Harrisburg at 4.00 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 9.30 p. m.

WESTWARD. BALTIMORE EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday) at 2.00 p. m.; Altoona, 7.15 a. m.; take breakfast, and arrives at Pittsburg at 12.00 noon.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily at 3.00 a. m., Altoona at 8.00 a. m., take breakfast, and arrives at Pittsburg at 12.30 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 p. m.; Altoona at 7.15 p. m., take supper, and arrives at Pittsburg at 12.30 a. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 2.30 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.00 p. m.

WAY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 4.00 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 9.30 p. m. This train runs via Mount Joy.

Superintendent Middle Div. Penn'a R. R. Harrisburg, April 16, 1863—dtf

## 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 pleasure in announcing to his former patrons and the public generally, that in addition to the Original Troupe there has 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, Solo Vocalist. Mad. JULIA PEAK, Solo Harpist. Mad. JULIA PEAK, Solo Violinist and Solo Cornet. Mad. JULIA PEAK, Solo Violonist and Solo Trumpet. Mad. JULIA PEAK, Solo Violonist from the Conservatoire of Music, Leipzig, Germany.

LITTLE LIZZIE, The wonderful Contralto, and MASTEE EDDIE, 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. ap15-6td Business Agent.

GRAND MUSICAL MATINEE Will be given on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at three o'clock. CHILDREN admitted for TEN CENTS—Adults 25 cts.

## GAIETY MUSIC HALL!

WALNUT STREET, BELOW THIRD. BOB EDWARDS, Sole Proprietor. G. W. KIRBY, Stage & Business Manager.

NEW COMPANY! NEW ORGANIZATION! Engagement of the STAR SISTERS, Misses EMMA and EDITH WHITING, The popular Vocalists, Dancers, &c.

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