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Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND Usion unless accompanied with the name of the author.

W. W. KINGSBURY, Esq., of Towards, is a duly authorised agent to collect accounts and receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper. NOVEMBER 22, 1962.

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#### TO THE PUBLIC,

THE PATRIOT AND UNION and all its business operations will hereafter be conducted exclusively by O. BARRETT and T. G. Pomerov, 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.

### The County Commissioners.

In former years, before the report of the receipts and expenditures of the county of Dauphin was published, the accounts were carefully examined and certified to by the auditors, but this year, we notice, there is no such certificate attached to the published statement. How is this? "Is there something rotten in Denmark?" Have the Commissioners taken counsel from the Loyal League, and in imitation of the example of their master, set aside the usual forms, and determined to carry through their accounts, whether true or false, by some higher law process unknown to the statutes? Let the taxpayers look to it. In the report we notice among the expenditures a bill of George Bergner and his brother-in-law Uhler, for printing, of over \$1,150, and it would be well for the auditors to remember that the honest postmaster was not a deacon of Dr. Hay's church when this account was made, and examine it critically.

#### Daniel S. Dickinson.

At the great Union League meeting in New York, on the 11th inst, the speakers were led to the stand from one of the parlors of the Everett House, decorated like show cattle. When a name was called the owner came forward, a badge of gaudy ribbons on his breast, and marched under escort of officers of the League to his position on the rostrum. Among these guadily arrayed gentlemen was the renegade, Daniel S. Dickinson, who appeared as pleased with his ribbons as a miss in her teens. The World shows up this miserable trimmer as he deserves, by quoting the following passage from a speech of his delivered in 1860, while stumping the State for Breckin-

Jon anow, my Democratic friends, now the Republicans serve the Democrats who go over to them? I will tell you how. They serve them as the New York butcher serves his fat ox. He puts gaily-colored ribbons on his horns and marches him through the streets as a spectacle to be stared at, and then of the government—not one voice of the mil—last scene of all—he drives him to the slaughter-pen. This is the way Republicans serve Democrats who are flattered and cajoled by them into an abandonment of their prin-

Precisely the way they served Mr. Dickinson on the 11th of April. They covered him with "gaily colored ribbons," exhibited him to the crowd, and when the exhibition is over, when the curtain drops and the scene is ended, they will "drive him to the slaughter-pen." Strange that he should be so blind to-day to what he so distinctly saw in 1860. Strange that he who predicted so truthfully the end of infidelity to party, should suffer himself to be "flattered and cajoled into an abandonment of every man that is so signally privileged to be his own prophet."

Charleston Defences-The Iron-clads. In the recent attack upon the Charleston fortifications the iron-clads, although under fire over two hours, only fired, on their part, one hundred and fifty-one rounds, as follows: Ironsides...... 3 rounds. Passaic...... 9 rounds. Catskill....... 25 " Nahant..... 24 " .....151

Remarking upon the obstructions in the harbor and channels leading to it, the Providence Journal, a very ultra Abolition paper,

"There are three lines of obstruction across the channel a short distance above Fort Sumpter. No iron clad that ever was made, it seems to us, can withstand the fire of Forts Sumpter and Moultrie three hours. The 'Devil,' which was to blow up these obstructions, one after another, made a wreck of itself the day before the recent fight. Perhaps we can build another; but if the obstructions referred to are what they are represented to be, all the 'Devils' in this world and the other cannot blow them up in three weeks."

Perhaps the Journal is right about the inability of all the devils in this world and the other to blow up the obstructions; but we dissent from the opinion expressed in reference to the resisting power of the Monitors. Our impression, formed after carefully reading the fullest and most reliable reports of the action, is that the Ericsson-built Monitors cannot only "withstand the fire of Forts Sumpter and Moultrie three hours," but, with the knowledge of the situation and the working of their iron craft which the commanders new possess, they can batter down both the forts, or at least render them untenable, within the time mentioned. without sustaining any material injury themselves, and probably without the loss of a single life. And it will probably be done some day when we have a larger number in service. The trouble at Charleston was the want of a reserve to take the place of the attacking division after it had retired from the fight. We have faith in Ericsson's monitors-twenty of them can take Charleston, perhaps twelve can -but it should not be attempted again with seven or eight.

There was an extra Cabinet meeting at Washington on the afternoon and evening of the 18th, in which important decisions in regard to the conduct of the war were reached They will be developed by future events, which the public good requires should not be foreshadowed.

"What should be spoken here, Where our fate, hid within an auger hole, May rush and seize us?"

Thou hast it now-King, Cawdor, Glamis, all !" The strange times upon which we have fallen nave brought with them strange utterances, insomuch that we are tempted to question whether we have ever been a moral and free people, regarding the past as a delusion, so great and marvelous is the change that two years have brought about in everything but our individual identity and the senseless objects by which we are surrounded.

Men neither think nor act as they did formerly. Insane ideas, monstrous heresies in Church and State, evil passions, ambition that pauses not for Constitutions and statutes, tyranny that punishes and oppresses without evidence of guilt, at the instigations of jealousy and malice, wrong, outrage-injustice that would once have startled us, and crimes abhorred of heaven-these that would, before the advent of the present ruling power, have been considered as cancerous ulcers upon the body politic, fatal if not instantly extirpated, now grow with the rapidity of fungi, and are the events and history of every day, without, apparently, creating astonishment or even ex-

citing apprehension. The transition from constitutional freedom, from prosperity and happiness, from wise and statesmanlike measures and mild salutery 20vernment to the very reverse, has been sudden -but nevertheless the public mind seems to have adapted itself to the change with a no less remarkable rapidity. What would have been black yesterday is white to-day, will be green to-morrow and purple the next day, and yet the eye is not perplexed nor the mind confounded by the inconsistency and untruthfulness of the representation.

Those who have been so jealous heretofore of the one-man power—who would not brook the idea of placing the purse and the sword in the hands of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, under the just apprehension that temptation might convert the republican ruler. subject to the Constitution, into a despot, above the Constitution-where are they now, when all power, civil and military, above courts and Constitutions, States and peoples, has been, by acts of Congress and the sanction of a great party, confided to one man?-and that man acknowledged to to be weak in intellect. and surrounded and influenced by unscrupulous fanatics, who are restrained by no respect for the laws and no fear of the avenging justice

Where are those lynx-eyed Whigs and keenscented Republicans who were so quick to see and so industrious to pursue the slightest blemish or the least taint of corruption in the policy and acts of Democratic administrations, conducted always under the limitations of the Constitution, and subservient to the lawswhere are they now, when the Constitution is broken as a spider's web, the laws disregarded, and Corruption, like a painted and jewelled Cyprian, leaning on the arm of Despotic Power, walks through the national palaces with brazen impudence in mid-day, and is worshiped as a goddess by the rulers of the nation and the

What a startling fact it is, that now-when the country really topples on the verge of ruin, when Despotism threatens, and Corruption, confessed and preven, pervades every branch lion and a half that thrust this accursed administration upon the nation is raised in denunciation of its usurpations and its crimes Some may deplore, but all silently or openly

Two years ago had the assersion been made that the President would soon be invested with power to proclaim martial law over States where the administration of the laws was unobstructed and where no belligerent armies were contending; that he would be authorized by act of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus and abduct and imprison citizens by military authority, without a hearing or warrant of law; that he would be empowered his principles." Says the World-"It is not to override State authority and conscript citizens to serve in the regular army of the United States; that he would undertake to free slaves by proclamation, and waste the public funds in futile schemes of colonization, and many other acts of similar character, all in plain violation of the Constitution and contrary to the spirit of our institutions-had these things been predicted but two years ago the prophet would have been regarded as demented, and

his predictions laughed at as absurd. Yet all these things have been done, and so strangely infatuated have become the great body of the people, so wholly absorbed in the bloody drama that is being enacted, and so apparently blind to, or regardless of, the danger which threatens the free institutions of the country and their own personal freedom, that he who ventures to expostulate upon the madness of the hour, and hold up to public reprobation the crimes and follies of the administratian, is denounced as a traitor and exposes himself to military arrest, abduction and imprisonment, at the pleasure of our President, who is now "King, Cawdor, Glamis, all!"

#### MR. CLYMER AND THE RESOLUTIONS TO EXPEL JESSE D. BRIGHT.

A friend has handed us the following exract from the Legislative Record, which we insert as an act of justice to Mr. Clymer, who vernment more men in proportion to their populahas been assailed in some quarters for the vote he gave on the occasion referred to, without. we think, a full knowledge of the circum-

[Communicated.] The resolutions instructing our Senators to vote for the expulsion of Hon. Jesse D. Bright from the United States Senate, offered by Mr. Lowry, being before the Senate, Mr. Clymer

proposed the following amendment: "WHEREAS, It is alleged that Jesse D. Bright, of the United States Senate, has given evidence of treason and disloyalty to the government he has and is sworn to support;

therefore,
"Resolved, That the Senators from this State be and they are hereby instructed, in case they find said allegations to be well founded, to vote for the immediate expulsion of said Jesse D. Bright from the Senate of the United

Vote on this amendment-yeas 10, Democrat; nays 22, Abolition.

States.

The question recurring on the original resolution, and the calling of the roll having been

concluded. Mr. Clymer rose in his place and addressed the Chair as follows: I desire, in deference to sense of what may be due to the Senate, to

make an explanation.

which I believed to embody the true doctrines in regard to this matter. It would have delighted me to have voted for the resolution as so amended; for then, sir, its declaration might go out to the world as the expressed opinion of the State of Pennsylvania. In that amendment I conceived was embraced the spirit of justice which so characterizes our State; and when the vote was taken on the question of its adoption I voted affirmatively; and subsequently I voted against the resolution! But lest my last vote might be misconstrued-not by our own people, but by the enemies of our common friends who battle for our common country-as indicating even in the slightest degree a desire to shield one who may be a traitor to the Republic, I ask leave to change my vote.

Leave having been granted the Senator from Berks to change his vote, he voted yea.

Mr. Kinsey. For the same reason as given by the Senator from Berks, I desire to change y vote.

The result of the year and nays on Mr. Lowry's resolution was then announced—yeas 32, nays none.

The House of Representatives amended the resolution substantially as proposed by Mr. Clymer, and on the vote to concur in the Senate the vote stood-yeas 8, nays 22-Mr. Clymer voting yea. FAIR PLAY.

For the Patriot and Union.

# MASSACHUSETTS MEN vs. THE UNION.

MR. EDITOR: Two years of unexampled suffering and disappointment on the part of the American people have rolled over since the commencement of the rebellion against the government of the United States and against the Constitution of the Republic, and how do we stand now? One year ago the South was divided, divided, and large areas of that portion of our common country were still devoted to the Union; now, they are united and against the Union. One year ago, the North were united to a man: now, they are disunited, and faith in the motives, ability and objects of the administration is changed into doubt, mistrust and dissatisfaction in large masses of our people.

FROM WHENCE COMES THIS GREAT AND DEPLO-RABLE CHANGE OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT, 80 perilous to the restoration of our great an happy Union of States? Is it not patent to all reflective and patriotic minds?—and strange it is that the President, who is the organ of the American people, cannot see it: and, if he does see it, still more to be deplored that he has not the firmness to correct the evil. All this can be traced to the baleful and malignant influences exercised directly and indirectly at Washington by the moral and fanatical traitors of New England, who control to a great extent, if not altogether, the policy of our government, working a radical departure from the policy as enunciated by the President in his Inaugural, and for which policy he pledged to us, the people, his oath of office. Prominent amongst these men, whose influence is only for evil, may be placed the Governor of the State of Massachusetts and her two Senators (or constitutional advisers of the President), Sumner and Wilson. Now, let us take a view of the public life of these men -and they may stand for pretty correct exemplars of their whole faction. All three are arand their superfine loyalty.

1st. As to this man Andrew. Before the rebellion broke out, he was obscure; since, he has come to the surface of public affairs. Now, let any citizen read his most impudent attempt to dictate conditions to the President upon which his State was to supply troops for the United States service, and his letter to General Butler for inaugurating a servile war in Maryland, (for both of which he was so severely and justly rebuked,) and you have the man before you in his just proportions.

2d. As to Sumner. We all know his antecelents before the rebellion. He was severely beaten in the Senate chamber (a most wicked act, as far as the country is concerned); out of this, and no merit of his own-for it was for his personal bad conduct he received the castigation—he made his political capital, by parading himself before his countrymen, and also in England, there traducing his country generally. Since then he has been the "Mysippus" of his party, the embodiment of the political science of Negro-ology, and a mischief-maker and irritator of angry passions of the first New England water.

Sd. As to Wilson. He is the Chairman of Military affairs of the Senate, and is deeply implicated in our defeat at Bull Run, and was the adviser for stopping enlistments in the army; which measure has more deeply injured our cause than almost any other, and may lead to greater embarrassments to the government

than any other. Both of these men deal largely in vituperation, self-laudation, vulgar political epithets, and assumptions against facts; neither of them can be called a statesman, not having the capacity or reach of mind for a statesman, and are not even ready debaters; the former particularly is deficient, for, in addressing the Senate, he reads from notes placed on his desk before him, generally elaborately prepared. All three of these men-and they may be taken for specimens of all their faction—are celebrated for unblushing mendacity. I will give you, Mr. Edtor, an instance: Andrew, in his executive documents, and the two others in their places in the Senate, have invidiously stated that their State, Massachusetts, has given the gotion to put down the rebellion than any other loyal State. This has been boastfully stated by them again and again. Now, sir, there is not a word of truth in this-not one word!and it is easily shown that the contrary is the fact. From a statement made by me while at Washington from official documents, I find that no less than twelve loyal States have sent as soldiers to the United States army, in proportion to their population, more-very many more -than Massachusetts; and, if you wish it, I will supply you with a copy, that the truth may be more generally known. But this is but one of the many mendacious statements made by these men, and others of their impudent faction, as verities.

If this communication is favorably received, I will show you in another communication that almost all our defeats in the field may be directly traced to this baleful influence, and to the incapacity, bad leading and bad conduct | of New England Generals. PUBLICOLA.

A DEAR STAMP.—Under the Congressional stamp act it cost the executors of Nicholas Longworth four hundred and thirty dollars to purchase a stamp to put upon the will. Not long ago such a stamp tax would have been I proposed an amendment to the resolution, considered incredible.—Cin. Enquirer.

HOW CONGRESS WILL STAND.

From the Dubuque Herald. If Maryland, Kentucky, Western Virginia and California shall be carried as Connecticut has been carried, by the purse and the sword, the consolidated tyranny of Mr. Lincoln will have a majority in the next Congress. If, however, the Democratic party shall have permission to vote for its representative men-as we learn it has been announced in Kentucky they will not have—then the consolidated tyranny of Mr. Lincoln will be razed to the

ground. The following is a correct estimate of the trength of parties:

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New York	18	13
New York	14	5 1
Oregon	0	
Pennsylvania*	12	10
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The seat of Martin, from Iowa, depends upon the constitutionality of the soldiers vote. In Wisconsin and Missouri there is a vacancy occasioned by the death of two members elect. They will doubtless be evenly divided. There are yet 23 members to be elected, in Kentucky, Maryland, Vermont, West Virginia and California.

We estimate, if fair play is had, full anti-Abolition delegations will be sent from Maryland and Kentucky. We should have two in California, one in Virginia and none in Vermont. That would divide the House as fol-

It is doubtful whether the claimants to seats from New Ocleans and Memphis will be admitled. If they should be it would reduce the Democratic majority to one. This is a correct estimate of the present Congress.

\*Two members, Hale and Tracey, were elected as Independent candidates. Hale, we believe, is pledged to sustain Democratic measures in the next Congress but, truth to tell, we have little confidence in his integrity, and think it altogether safer to count both him and Tracey against us on all vital administration measures. There will be two contested cases, we believe, from Philadelphia, which, should they be determined in favor of the Democratic contestants, would give us 14 members from this State, and make our majority four, if the Herald's calculation is correct. But we are not sanguine of electing Democrats in Maryland and Kentucky. In those States there is a strong military power. In fact they may be said to be, in a great measure, under military government, and therefore the elections will not be free. We are prepared to expect a. small administration mejority in the next House.—Eds. Patriot and Union.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

There is nothing to report from General Hooker's army. A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune makes the General boast that he not "merely desires to defeat the enemy with his army, for any General can do that, but to defeat, demoralize, or capture the whole lot-break them up entirely, so that they cannot re-organize for another stand." This is all very well, and very characteristic of by "defeating, demoralizing, or capturing" them first, and boasting afterwards.

Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, has been authorized to raise 25,000 troops for special service in the eastern part of the State.

A serious riot occurred at a Union meeting in Brown county, Indiana, on Saturday, by which one man lost his life. It is alleged that a few members of the Knights of the Golden Circle made a raid upon the meeting, armed with guns and revolvers, and had a melee .-They were arrested by the police, one of them, a Mr. Louis Prosser, being severely wounded. Another affair of the same kind occurred at Danville, Indiana, the same day, in which one man was mortally wounded and several others less seriously.

The transport Escort, which carried Gen. Foster safely to Newbern through the fire of the rebel batteries, is the same vessel which, a few days before, carried the 5th Rhode Island regiment, provisions and ammunition to his relief.

Forney's Washington "special" sends the following items to the Press:

It is understood that the advance of Gen. Stoneman was merely to ascertain the locality of the main body of the rebels, and to discover whether any considerable force has been sent to the Shenandoah Valley. As a part of the programme, the destruction of the railroad communications with Lynchburg and other Virginia localities was also embraced.

From quarters entitled to credit, information has been received that large numbers of rebels had left Fredericksburg. It is stated that only a picket guard has been left behind, and the statement is generally credited. It is posi-tively known that a considerable body of the enemy have been detached from service on the Rappahannock.

Various parties have recently applied to the proper authorities here for a supply of contrabands, to be taken to the tropics and employed in agriculture. Many of them have expressed a disposition to emigrate, but thus far there is no arrangement to pay the expenses of transportation thither.

A distinguished Greek cavalry officer, Gen. Ypsilano, formerly chief of cavalry in the military service of Greece, has arrived here for the purpose of tendering his services to our government. He brings a letter from Mr. Adams, our Minister to England, to the Secretary of War, strongly recommending him to the favor of the government.

It is understood that the case of the steamer Peterhoff is to be left to the jurisdiction of the court now having it in charge, without interference from Washington.

A Nashville telegram of the 19th contains the following: There is great excitement in the city to-night, in consequence of a rumored attack by the Confederates, under Van Dorn. The ordnance department has issued arms to all the employees in the quartermaster's department, by order of Gen. Rosecrans.

A dispatch from San Francisco furnishes late and interesting news from Mexico, brought by the steamer Sonora, from Acapulco. The dates are from the city of Mexico to April 1. The French bombarded Puebla for ten days,

and were repulsed thrice. The fortifications of St. Jarvier were rendered untenable by shells from rifled guns. The Mexicans withdrew, and the French occupied them on the 31st of March, taking 150 prisoners. The French hold the outside fortifications all round the city. The bombardment continued at the latest dates, but the principal fortifications hold out.

General Forey's headquarters were at the Church of Santiago, inside the garita. Comonfort was at St. Martin, with 10,000

Ortega is in Puebla, with 25,000 troops. The French have cut the communications between Ortega and Comonfort.

The French strength is 20,000, with 5,000 Mexicans under Majguez. Reinforcements daily arrive from Vera Cruz. There are 30,000 Mexican troops in the city of Mexico.

Gen. Corcoran has written a letter detailing the particulars of the late unfortunate occurrence which terminated in the death of Lieut. Col. Kimball. He alleges that Lieut. Colonel Kimball was not on duty at the time, and was not justified in violently attempting to arrest the progress of his commanding officer, who was in the performance of his duty, in visiting the outposts. General Corcoran, while regretting the disaster, states that the attack made upon him rendered the action which he took an imperative necessity.

On the 4th instant, in the Bahama channel, the British gunboat Signet was fired upon by the U. S. gunboat Connecticut, who mistook her for the Alabama. The mistake was promptly explained, and settled satisfactorily.

There is a little more Indian trouble in Minnesota. On the 16th a party of Indians attacked an outpost 30 miles from Munkato, killed two persons and wounded four. Cavalay were sent in pursuit.

A rebel dispatch from Jackson, Mississippi, on the 16th, says that the Union troops which were at Lake Providence had moved to Vicksburg and Grenada; that General Grant commenced a heavy movement of his army on Thursday, and that we had occupied the town of Carthage.

Advices from Young's Point, dated the 8th, are that the gunboat Lafayette was to run the blockade the next day, and that the Switzerland. Hartford and Albatross had gone down the Mississippi and were blockading the mouth of Red river. It was thought probable that eventually they would appear before Fort Taylor and up Black river as far as Hamsburg, where formidable rebel batteries are known

We find the following among the Washington items of the N. Y. World, April 20:

Ere the end of this week the first step will be aken to enforce the conscription act. It is thought that the government will retaliate for the hanging of Detective Sherman by the rebels near Drainesville, on Friday, by summarily executing Captain Power and a civilian in the Old Capitol prison, against whom

evidence is said to be conclusive of their being

Remonstrances against the consolidation of some regiments are coming in. The colonels, who claim to have been in every battle for a year past, claim that it is hard for them to be summarily mustered out of service because the ranks of their regiments have been thinned in the actions in which they have been equally prominent.

Hon. Robert J. Walker has gone to Europe partly in behalf of the Quicksilver Mining company, to assert its claim in a suit against Baron Forbes, who represents the company now in possession of the mines. He also will act as agent of the government for the purpose of effecting arrangements to secure uniform weights and measures of coin, so as to be equal in weights and measures between the United States and Britain, and thus equalize exchanges for the convenience of commerce, as recommended in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. His business is not, as stated, on the subject of loans.

By telegraph yesterday afternoon:

Cm. Lawre, April 20. Tolograms received at headquarters state that Fayetteville, Arkansas, was attacked, before daylight on Saturday morning, by about 3000 rebels, with four pieces of artillery. Our force consisted of only 2000, part of whom were unarmed, but they succeeded in repulsing the rebels, with considerable loss. Our loss was five killed and 17 wounded.

New York, April 20 .- The steamer Ellen S. Perry, from Newbern on the 16th, arrived at this port this morning. She brings a confirmation of the safe arrival of General Foster at Newbern. His forces at Washington had been supplied with provisions and ammunition and reinforced by troops. They were well fortified, and able to hold the place until other reinforcements could be sent to their relief. Spinola's brigade had made a daring and successful reconnoissance fifteen or seventeen miles out from Newbern in the direction of Washington, and returned.

ALBANY, April 20 .- The State Legislature has agreed to appropriate a million dollars for the defense of New York harbor.

HALIFAX, April 18 .- Whisky was the prime mover of the late riot, the alleged origin of which was the rough handling of a soldier at a recent celebration. The soldiers tore down several dwellings. All is quiet to-night, but it is feared that the riot is not over, as a man was killed by the soldiers this afternoon.

TORONTO, April 20.—The flouring mills and stave factory in Brighton, the property of H. C. Betts, were burned yesterday-loss \$20,000, partly insured.

Worcester, Mass., April 20 .- An accident occurred this morning, two miles east of this place, on the Boston railroad, caused by the breaking of an axle of one of the cars. Several cars were badly damaged; and one brakeman killed and two persons injured. Thompson's express messenger was also injured.

New York, April 20 .- The Post has a report from an officer who left the Army of the Potomac on Saturday, to the effect that General Stoneman was heard from on Saturday afternoon; that he reached Culpeper Court House, where 3,000 rebels were surprised and captured; also, that a number of Harris's Light Cavalry were killed in a previous skirmish. The story is doubtful.

The Commercial has a rumor of the resignation of Secretary Stanton, which is contradicted, however, by a report that the matter had been compromised.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS .- The Contemporaneo, of Madrid, in the last number which has come to hand, has replaced its first article by the following lines:

"First, at nine o'clock this morning, a government agent came and suppressed three paragraphs of our leading article. Secondly, at halfpast nine, another agent came and prohibited six other paragraphs. Thirdly, at a quarter to ten, a third agent called and suppressed the remainder of the article. This incident is entirely new in the annals of the press. Yet it is said, Spain possesses a constitutional gov-

In comparison with the press here, that of Spain is free. Government agents in this country do not simply crase exceptionable passages in a newspaper editorial—they seize the paper itself and throw the writer into a military bastile. The press of Spain, therefore, enjoys far more toleration the ours. Yet we claim to be the freest and best governed nation in the world, Oh, tempora!—Sunday Митситу.

Horace Greeley's ninety days are nearly up. On the 2d of May he proposes to recognize the Southern Confederacy.

DIED.

At Newbern, N. C., on the 13th April, Henry, son of Captain Henry and Virginia W. Porter, aged 10 months and 26 days.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

S. T.—1860—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. Exhausted nature's great restorer. A delightful beve. rage and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body without stimulating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, creates an appetite anr strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhosa Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache, and prevents Missmatic disease from change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old and young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. Drake & Co., 202 Broadway, New York.

DOV7-2wad&w6m

## LYON'S KATHAIRON.

This delightful article for preserving and beautifying the human hair is again put up by the origina proprie tor, and is now made with the same care, sk illandattention which first created its immense and unprecedented sales of over one million bottles annual I is still sold at 25 cents in large bottles. Two million bottles can easily be sold in a year when it is again known that the Kathairon is not only the most delightful hair dreg. sing in the world, but that it cleanses the scalp of scurf and dandruff, gives the hair a lively, rich, luxuriant growth, and prevents it from turning gray. These are considerations worth knowing. The Kathairon has been tested for over twelve years, and is warranted as described. Any lady who values a beautiful head of hair will use the Kathairon. It is finely perfumed, cheap and aluable. It is sold by all respectable dealers through-D. S. BARNES & CO. out the world. nov5-2awd&w6m

#### INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

IT IS NOT A DYE. But restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All instantaneous dyes are composed of lunar caustic, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a Luxuriant Beauty,

promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agent, D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, N. Y nov7-2awd&w6m Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.

## To Horse Owners.

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DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration having been issued to the undersigned by the Register of Dauphin county, upon the estate of William Bundgrass, late of Mifflin township, in said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent, will make them known without delay, and those indebted to said estate will present them for payment to

JONATHAN MILLER,
Administrator, Administrator, Berrysburg, Dauphin county. ap21 1td6tw#



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