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TO THE PUBLIC. THE PATRIOT AND UNION and all its business operations will hereafter be conducted exclusively by O. BARRETT and T. G. POMEROY, under the firm of O. BARRETT & Co., the connection of H. F. McBeay with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst. NOVEMBER, 21, 1862.

The President and His Surroundings. It is right the people should have every opportunity of becoming acquainted with the habits and customs of their Chief Magistrate and the great men by whom he is surrounded, and in a great measure directed. Our Abolition fellow-citizens, who are generally pious people, are particularly interested in the moral character and standing of Uncle Abe and his distinguished official associates. For their special benefit we give the following from the Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial, a paper as black in its politics as ebony itself, and as devoted to Massa Linkum and negro equality as Wendell Phillips or Garrison himself.

Our excellent old General-in-Chief, the comendable Halleck, is not in the most amiable humor in the world, and the same thing is to be said of the judicious, agreeable and affectionate Stanton. They do an enormous deal of "cussing and swearing" when they are together. All the great men here, except Chase, swear like pirates. Even the President occasionally indulges in a mild "d—n!" Seward swears double and twisted oaths, and smokes like the pit, not to speak of the "smiles he takes." "It is very sad."

Yes, very! It is said to give Deacon Berger great pain. He is under concern for the President's soul, as well as his own, and is said to be losing flesh and looking melancholy. Yes, "it is very sad."

We have had occasion, during the past few months, to note the differences which have gradually grown up between the conservative men of the North, and to deplore the existence of such differences at a time when the spirit of unity and harmony should prevail heartily and earnestly throughout our whole organization. We do not mean to quarrel with the opinions and positions of any party; we do not wish to thrust our own opinions upon the conservative men who differ with us upon particulars which to day are of little practical significance. The perils which threaten us are far too imminent for us to seek occasion to disturb that concert of action whereby alone the conservative men of the country may hope to make effectual their opposition to domestic tyranny and violence, or ultimately to restore the Union. It is a time to recognize and study carefully existing facts, to shape our party policy and principles to conform to the immediate exigencies of the times—not for divisions and dissensions.

The conservative party has great purposes to achieve, a great labor to perform. It is invested on one side by the enemies of domestic peace; it is encountered on the other by the partisans of disunion. These obstacles its energy and constancy must overcome; these, its common enemies, it must master. All great movements and undertakings are slow of growth; we cannot expect the work before us to be otherwise than difficult, perhaps delayed in its conclusion. Too great precipitation may destroy us; too hasty counsels once adopted may prove our ruin. The effort to break down our opponents begins naturally at home. Here there are no differences to distract us; here the people will be found willing to respond. Time will perfect the purposes of reunion, if the way is paved for it by the cordial and united labor of its friends.

Meanwhile, it is well not to be carried too far in the heat of partisan violence and rancor, to frighten and disturb the friendly sympathy of those who, while they confess the treachery and wrongs we suffer, are not yet prepared to sanction extreme measures for defense. Manifestly these things must be made to address themselves to the good sense, and not the passions, of the people. If we are saved, it will be assuredly by their intelligence and support; if we are lost, it will be because we have counseled, like our enemies, violently and without remembering the cost.

Candor is not incompatible with zeal, earnestness is not inconsistent with caution, and a wise reserve is absolutely necessary to husband our resources against the time of need. If the country ever regains its power and prestige among the nations of the earth, it will be because the people adhered to the distinctive traditions of our history—because they could not be carried away, even in the midst of times so terrible as these, by the madness of their rulers or the reckless counsels of their would-be friends.

N. Y. Methodist Conference—"thanked God for our defeat at Bull Run and other places." We invite their attention to the following challenge given by the Erie Observer: We assert, and we challenge every Abolition paper or politician to prove the contrary, that no prominent Democrat in the North has ever proposed a separation of the States or a cessation of the war on the basis of dissolution, and that the only members of either party who have urged the breaking up of the Union have been Republicans—such, for instance, as Mr. Conway, of Kansas, who offered a resolution in Congress recognizing the independence of the South; or Mr. Greeley, who declared that if, at the expiration of three months from April 22d, "a serious impression had not been made on the rebels," we should "how to our destiny and make the best attainable peace;" or Messrs. Sumner, Phillips and Stevens, who announce plainly that they "want no Union, unless slavery is voted out of it." Will any Loyal Leaguer accept the challenge? We offer the use of our own columns to whoever may choose to undertake it.

About Soldiers. So much having been said by the Abolitionists about the feeling in the army in favor of the administration and its measures, it may be useful, and indeed necessary, once in a while to give the public the other side. We have long since ceased to be troubled by army resolutions published in the administration press, knowing that the privates have little or nothing to do with getting them up or passing them, and that they are principally the work of Abolition and very weak-kneed Democratic officers, who have "axes to grind" at the headquarters of the army. Whenever we hear directly from the privates and non-commissioned officers we hear a tale very different from that told in speeches and resolutions for publication in the Lincoln press; for instance, something like this: RESOLUTIONS REPRESENTING THE REAL SENTIMENTS OF COMPANY E, 149TH REGIMENT, P. V.

CAMP NEAR BELL PLAINS, VA., March 23, 1863. WHEREAS, An effort has been made by a certain party in the North to obtain the moral influence of the army in the field in support of a political principle which should, and can only be, decided by the people in their sovereign capacity at the ballot-box; And whereas, The commanding officer of the 149th P. V. has, without due notice and process, imposed a set of resolutions upon us, the principles of which we cannot endorse and sustain; Therefore resolved, That we are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, for a restoration of the Union, the Constitution, and the authority of the laws—AND FOR NO OTHER PURPOSE.

Resolved, That we consider the attempt to accomplish anything further by force of arms as a dangerous precedent, subversive of the rights of the people, and contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution; and that we consider it our duty to frown upon every attempt to intimidate the free action of the people of the loyal States on any subject pertaining to the political condition of the country.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the emancipation proclamation of the first of January, 1863, as an uncalculated and illegitimate proceeding; which has proved disastrous to our cause, as well as subversive of the principles of a republican form of government.

Resolved, That the efforts of the party in the North to obtain the real sentiments of the people North and South, in a general convention, are conciliatory in their influence; and are destined to produce beneficial results, if properly respected by the administration.

Resolved, That we are not so slavishly attached to it as to be willing to accept it on any terms; nor indeed can we accept any thing short of a restoration of the Union and a recognition of the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws. These being our real sentiments, we herewith affix our names: William Carr, Charles Larrimer, James H. Dougherty, Abednego Crain, John R. Ball, William Pierce, Edward Goss, William H. Ike, James H. Bush, Wm. L. Taylor, J. H. Ogden, Oliver Smith, B. B. McPherson, James A. Rhinaker, Chas. H. Garrison, B. F. Carr, Wm. H. Phillips, George W. Adew, Geo. W. Linder, Henry Hummel, D. Bernard, Hiram H. Hawk, Frank Freck, Christian Leinold, John W. De Haas, David Cranmer, William F. Kriese, John H. Mason, Peter Curley, Nathan Waring, James Lucas, Daniel S. Kephart, Jas. W. Goss, Milton S. Lawhead, John Macumber.

From the 126th Ohio regiment, a gentleman who was present, writes as follows: "The 126th Ohio was ordered out on parade without arms, in the snow, to hear the resolutions read. The gentleman says he was not more than ten feet from the officer who read them, and all that he could hear of the officer's say, was, that the resolutions had been passed by the officers, and that the men must all vote for them. Just as he commenced reading them, a band of the New York regiment commenced playing, and a locomotive whistled for about ten minutes, so that the men did not hear ten words read. And to show the interest the soldiers took in them, he says, while the reading was going on, they amused themselves by throwing snow-balls at each other. He quotes the men when they returned to their quarters, why they did not pay attention to the reading of the resolutions: "Their reply was—they 'didn't care a d—n.' And yet we will be told these resolutions were passed by the entire regiment, unanimously. What humbuggery!"

A "soldier" of the 61st Illinois writes: "Some of the commissioned officers met here some days since—none others being admitted in the room—and drew up a set of resolutions, one of which condemned the Illinois Legislature, but, being so covered up with words, it was hardly discernible; besides, some of the resolutions were very good. And, as they were all voted on as one, large numbers of men voted for them, not knowing what they were voting for. The vote was taken on dress parade. After the Adjutant had read them, and the commander of the regiment had extorted all to vote for them, he requested that all who voted should come to a shoulder arms at the command. When he gave the command, it is true, that many obeyed it; but half of them knew not what they were voting for. Some shouldered their arms because others did, and afterwards admitted that they did not know for what it was done, saying that if the vote was taken by ballot, they would go against the resolutions. But, when shoulder-straps, court-martials, and military penalties are so numerous, upon the least pretense, against the rank and file, the soldiers have to submit to the example as well as the direction of their superiors. Under such circumstances thousands of men would submit to such resolutions whose private opinions were directly to the reverse, and were they not bound in the bondage of military despotism they would assert their true sentiments in public as freely as they do in private."

that peace will be made soon, so that all the soldiers can come home. We heard down here that the soldiers in Keokuk had torn down the Constitution office. I think they had better been doing something else. I hope they won't go to fighting in Iowa. People in Iowa don't know anything about soldiering to what we do down here. * * * I will tell you that the negroes would be better off with their masters than if they were free. I am in for letting the black rascals stay in the South with their masters. You know that I was a Republican when I left home, but now I am a Democrat. I don't say this because you are a Democrat, for I wrote the same home. I wish that some of the Abolitionists that raised, or help raise, the war, had to go themselves, and maybe they would be Edward for peace." * * * Lieut. Edward R. Dunegan, company K, 125th Pennsylvania volunteers, whose name was signed to the proceedings published in the Telegraph, denies having signed them, and sends with his denial a certificate from Capt. Wallace, one of the secretaries, that his name "was used without his knowledge or consent." This we presume is the case in many instances, and goes very far to prove that army resolutions as prepared by the officers for the press are the veriest humbugs.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A telegram from Nashville, April 26, reports from deserters that Bragg has been reinforced by 16,000 men from Vicksburg. The report is doubted by many, but it is known that Bragg has occupied Manchester with a strong force. Deserters state that there have been symptoms of mutiny of late in the rebel army, the Tennessee troops going so far as to lay down their arms and refuse to do duty. Much trouble was experienced in restoring order. Prominent Pennsylvania politicians were intriguing to induce General Negley to accept the Abolition nomination for Governor, but it is understood he will decline, his whole heart being in the army.

A St. Louis dispatch, April 26, furnishes intelligence that the rebel Generals Marmaduke and Burbridge attacked General McNeill at Cape Girardeau on Saturday evening, (26th,) eight thousand strong. They first sent in a flag, by order of General Price, demanding a surrender, which being refused they commenced the attack, and were repulsed after three hours hard fighting, and compelled to retreat. Our loss was less than twenty—the enemy's not stated, but probably much larger, as our troops were sheltered and the rebels much exposed.

Intelligence from Fortress Monroe to the 25th, states that the Monitors were lying off North Edisto island, South Carolina, on the 22d, and that the island was occupied by our land forces.

As usual we have nothing interesting from the Army of the Potomac. The rebels have increased their forces along the heights back of Fredericksburg and strengthened their pickets. Their camps are much more numerous and the troops may be seen at drill almost every hour of the day.

Sherman, one of Colonel Baker's scouts, recently captured by Mosby's men at Drainesville, was not hung, as represented. He was seen between Leesburg and Middleburg, on the 17th, the day after his capture, guarded by three men. He was waiting for breakfast when seen and appeared to be in good spirits.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, BREVILLE, VA., April 22, 1863. GENERAL: We caught the notorious Captain Laypold last night, at a point three miles on the east side of the river. I learned of his haunting place, set a trap for him, and sent thirty picket men across the river, three at a time, at midnight, and caught him and seven men of the 5th and 6th Virginia rebel cavalry; they bagged the whole party. There is general rejoicing at the capture of this bold villain, and Lieutenant Powell and his brave men of the 12th Virginia Infantry, with Lieutenant Wyoff, of the 1st New York Cavalry (ever reliable), are entitled to all the credit. It was a bold dash and nobly executed.

I have the honor to be, General, your obedient servant, AND T. McREYNOLDS, Col. 1st N. Y. Cavalry, commanding. To Brigadier General KULLY, commanding Harper's Ferry.

Among the Washington items in Forney's Press, April 26, we find the following: "Mr. Addison has been removed to day from the chief clerkship of the Adjutant General's office."

This Addison is the man charged with reasonable correspondence with the rebels.—If innocent, why discharge him. If guilty, discharging him is not enough. He should be tried, and if convicted, hanged. Why isn't it done? Simply because there are too many high officers of Government guilty, or at least strongly suspected of the same crime, and the administration is afraid to prosecute, for fear of exposure.

The N. Y. Tribune of the 27th says: Our news from Vicksburg and below continues good. Six more transports have been successful in running the blockade—three gress, Empire City, Moderator, Anglo-Saxon, Chessman, and Harrison. The Free Stone and A. D. Hine took two double-deck flatboats through the Duckport Canal. These boats are capable of carrying one thousand men each. Transports now run by Warrenton without difficulty, the batteries being silenced. Transports have returned from the Yazoo expedition. The rebels under the command of General Wood, were attacked by Brig. Gen. Dodge, with a part of the command of Major General Hurlbut, at Bear Creek, and driven confusedly to Craney Creek. General Dodge now occupies Bear Creek. The situation of affairs in the neighborhood of the Coldwater is unchanged. Skirmishing still continues.—There are various reports from Tennessee, and Mississippi. The rebels report a fight at Tusculumbia, and claim a victory. Bragg is said to be putting his army in working order preparatory to an active campaign. It is reported that the Union troops have recaptured Holly Springs.

correspondent at Suffolk, Va., writing on Thursday (23d.) says: "We are closely hemmed in the enemy on all sides of us, save our rear. This is now secure. Today we have a force of from 30,000 to 40,000 men. It was their evident design to attack us the first day that they drove in our pickets, thinking to find us unprepared, but observing their error on this point, they paused to consider—and still pause."

By yesterday afternoon's telegraph: New York, April 27.—The New Orleans Era has a letter from the United States Consulate at Monterey, April 3, which says: The Government express arrived here last night bringing news from Puebla of the repulse of the French forces, after three days fighting. This news is generally credited, and is undoubtedly true in the main. (Signed, M. M. KINLY, Vice Consul.) The Tribune has official news from Mexico to April 1. The reported loss of 60 pieces of artillery and 8,000 men by the French is untrue. The news re-

cently received via San Francisco is in the main true. The French suffered several repulses at Puebla, but finally compelled the Mexicans to abandon the Fort San Javier; not, however, until they had removed all the artillery and ammunition. The fort is a heap of ruins, and a new one has been built in its rear. Up to April 7th, no news favorable to the French had reached Vera Cruz, and the inference is that the Mexicans were still holding out bravely.

St. Louis dispatch April 26, says the Democrat has a special from Patton, Bullinger county, dated yesterday, which says: Marmaduke, with 3,000 men and six pieces of artillery, left here last night on the Cape Girardeau road. He has stripped this section of country of everything moveable, robbing the Unionists and Secessionists alike. He had a train of 150 wagons loaded with plunder. Cannonading now heard in the direction of Cape Girardeau. If Marmaduke remains there he will be captured by Vandever, and if he retreats southwest he will be pursued by us. We have already taken a number of prisoners straggling from his army.

WASHINGTON, April 27th.—A dispatch has been received from Admiral Porter, dated Yazoo River, April 16, with a report from Lieut. commanding T. V. Selfridge, of Arkansas River, April 4th, stating the arrival of the Curlew, Cricket, Rattler and Prairie Bird; also, the Ram. The Admiral, in the course of his dispatch, says:—"I have force enough at Arkansas and White River to prevent any attack."

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union. ON STEAMBOAT PLYMOUTH ROCK, April 24th, 1863.

O. BARRETT & Co.—Gentlemen: I have been for the last hour in conversation with an officer recently from the Army of the Potomac, and sit down to give you some of the things he said, and the thoughts they suggested. In the first place, he informs me that the army is in excellent condition—in better health, and better supplied than they have ever been before, but that they are utterly disgusted with the imbecility of the present administration and the manner in which the war is being carried on—that since the removal of General McClellan, whom they all idolize, and the issuing of the emancipation proclamation, which they nearly all condemn, they have no stomach for a fight, and would leave the service if they could, giving up the cause of the Union in despair, unless wiser counsels prevail. With Gen. McClellan at their head, and the war waged for the purpose it was inaugurated, to wit: "The restoration of the Union as it was"—they feel they could make short work of the rebellion; but a war for the liberation of slaves and the extermination of slaveholders, they look upon as entirely hopeless of any good result—that the idea of exterminating five millions of people is barbarous and absurd, and could only have been engendered in the crazy brain of a fanatic—and that we have abundant evidence that the South will never yield while such humiliating conditions are demanded. Under these circumstances they feel that every dollar expended is a total loss to the nation, and every life sacrificed a deliberate murder, for which the powers that be will have to answer at the bar of the single purpose of putting down the rebellion and restoring the Union, it would have been ended long since. The people of the South, by a large majority, are in favor of putting an end to this unholy strife on any terms that recognize them as citizens of a common country, having equal rights; but when you talk of subjugation, as American citizens, as men, they will not crawl on their bellies, in abject submission to any power. "But," said I, "have they not the most bitter hatred in their hearts against the people of the North, that would preclude the possibility of a settlement, except on the basis of a separation, which would be entirely inadmissible?" "Not at all," said he, "the bitterness and hatred exists only with the fanatical leaders on both sides. The great mass of the people in the South, as with the masses in the North, have no vindictive feeling towards their brethren, and would fraternize with them to-morrow if they had the opportunity. I have traveled through several States of the South since this war began, or at least the parts of States subject to our arms, and have uniformly found the utmost courtesy and kindness, except among a few extremists, and those who had received gross outrage at the hands of our troops. The stories told by some of our people of the insults and indignities put upon them by Southern women are mainly false, or greatly exaggerated." "But then," said I, "the soldiers, who are constantly on the alert, seeking an opportunity to destroy each other—can they ever be reconciled?" "Why, sir," said he, "I have seen the Confederate and Federal soldiers fishing on opposite sides of the Rappahannock, only two or three hundred feet apart, without the slightest desire to injure each other; on the contrary, they would converse on the most familiar terms, establish the most friendly relations, and, whenever an opportunity occurred, exchange goods to their mutual advantage. This is not an exception, but a general rule; and to force such men, a few days afterwards, to imbue their hands in each others' blood, is a sight that must excite the glee of fiends, and 'make the angels weep.'"

From information derived from other sources, and the broad intelligence and deep earnestness of the gentleman with whom I have just been conversing, I am satisfied that his position is correct, and that if the proper means were resorted to we could settle our unhappy differences, on the basis of the Constitution as it is, without the slightest difficulty. When, under the Democratic administration of James K. Polk, we engaged in a war with Mexico, we sent with the army a Commissioner fully empowered to negotiate a peace whenever the Mexicans were willing to do us justice, and the result was an early settlement of all matters in controversy, and in such a manner as not only "to give indemnity for the past and security for the future," but to reflect glory and honor upon us as a nation; while our present fanatical leaders draw the sword and throw away the scabbard, determined to accept no terms of compromise, but to carry on a war of subjugation, until our republican form of government is totally changed and the entire social order and domestic institutions of one half the States of the Union completely uprooted.

How long will Heaven permit our unfortunate people to slumber on in this horrible nightmare—to be ridden to death by maniacs? How long shall our means and blood be wasted in this fratricidal war? How long? Oh, Lord, how long? A TRAVELER.

The Spy System. Under Abolition rule we are fast falling into all the vilest, most repulsive and dangerous practices of despotism. A Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Herald, a full blooded Abolitionist, of course, writes as follows: "The time has come, and this is the place for Committees of Safety, whose business it shall be to watch spies and sympathizers. * * * Union Leagues are well enough, but they are not, as at present organized, thorough enough. * * * In every township a Committee of Safety is needed. * * * Their duties would be those of voluntary aids to the Provost Marshals, to furnish lists, and keep watch of suspicious persons," &c., &c.

To which the Cleveland Plain Dealer replies: "Listen to this Austrian spy! This fellow, who proposes a gang of sneaks, who will go prowling about peoples' bed rooms to hear suspicious talk; this Abolition Titus Bates, who proposes an organized gang of slaty hangers-on in society. Let them organize their Sneaking Committees, and every honest citizen will provide himself with a good cowhide, and he will catch one of these sneaking into his private apartments he will flay him out of his boots!"

CHANGE IN THE LAW RELATIVE TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS. The following act was passed by the Legislature at the late session: AN ACT Relative to the Term of Office of School Directors. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the term of office of School Directors, from and after the first of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, shall commence on the first Monday of June in each and every year; Provided, (That) the term of office of School Directors, now in office, shall severally be extended until the first Monday of June of the year in which their term of office expires: And provided further, That the organization of each Board of School Directors, as provided by the twelfth section of the act of the eighth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, shall be within ten days of the first Monday of June in each year: And provided further, That the school tax for each year shall not be levied until after such organization and before the first of July of each year: Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not extend to the city of Philadelphia, nor to the county of Allegheny, nor to the cities of Reading and Lancaster.

New Advertisements.

JOHN CESSNA, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Speaker of the Senate. APPROVED—The 22d day of April, 1863. A. G. CURTIN.

This brief section effects several important modifications of the school law, which seem to require immediate explanation: I. It provides that after Jan. 1, 1864, the term of office of Directors shall commence on the first Monday in June next after their election. 1. This means that, no matter in what month elected, after 1st Jan., 1864, Directors shall not take their seats in the board till the first Monday in the next succeeding June—that is, till the first day of the next school year. 2. This does not affect persons appointed to fill vacancies. They at once take their seats, and continue in the board till the first Monday of the June in which the term of the persons whose places they occupy would have expired, had they remained in the board. II. It extends the term of all Directors "in office" (whether by election or appointment) on the day of its passage (22d April, 1863) from the day on which such term would otherwise have expired till the first Monday in the next succeeding June. 1. This means that Directors' terms existing at the date of the act (22d April, 1863), shall be continued from the day on which they would otherwise have expired till the next succeeding first Monday in June, so as to retain a full board till that time. 2. This does not mean, however, that Directors, whose term expired during the winter or spring of 1863, but prior to 22d April, 1863, are to resume and continue their office till the first Monday in June, 1863; for, their term having expired before its passage, this act can have no operation upon them. 3. Hence this also means that Directors whose terms expired any time before April 22d, 1863, are not to be admitted into the triennial conventions to elect County Superintendents on the first Monday in June annually.

1. This renders an election of officers for organization indispensable within ten days after the first Monday in June, 1863; and annually, thereafter, within the first ten days of each school year. 2. But, inasmuch as unbroken organization is indispensable to the operations of the system, this not only also admits of, but requires, an organization of each board for the interim between the annual election and the first Monday of June, in 1863; within ten days after which last named day the first regular organization under the new law must take place. 3. Hence it follows, that all official acts by board officers, chosen prior to the first Monday in June of 1863, and in accordance with the old law and the rules of the proper board, will be legal and binding, till the first election under the new law in June. IV. It prohibits the levy of school tax, till the period between the annual organization of the proper Board and the first of the following July. 1. This means that the amount of tax to be collected within the then current school year, shall not be fixed by the vote of the Board, till between the date of the regular annual organization thereof and the 1st of the next July. In other words, that the official acts prescribed by section 28 of the school law of 1854 are still to be performed, but at a different time. 2. This also means that the school tax for the school year which will commence on the first Monday in June, 1863, is to be "levied" or fixed in June, 1863, under the new law, and not "on or before the 1st Monday in May," as required by the act of 1854. 3. As this act does not specify the time when the tax is to be "apportioned" and the dupli-

cate made out, which the old law did, (viz: on or before the 1st Monday in June), it follows that the duplicate may and should be made out as soon as practicable after the "levy" in June. V. It excepts the city of Philadelphia, the county of Allegheny, and the cities of Reading and Lancaster, from the operation of its provisions. 1. This means that those places are excepted from the operation of all the provisions of this act, and not merely from some of them. 2. It leaves the county of Allegheny and the cities of Reading and Lancaster, exactly as they were prior to 22d April, 1863, in reference to the term of office of Directors, the right of Directors to vote for County Superintendents, the organization of school boards, and the time of levying school tax. THO. H. BURROWES, Superintendent Common Schools. SCHOOL DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURG, April 25, 1863.

"HOW ARE YOU GREEN BACKS?"—DAN BRYANT'S new comic Song. Price 30 cents, just received and for sale by WARD, at Music store, Third street. Call and get a copy early. ap28

FRED. SCHNEIDER, MEADOW LANE, A PRACTICAL DYER FROM GERMANY. Take this mode to inform the public and his numerous friends that he has fitted up a DYING ROOM, in Meadow Lane, in the city of Harrisburg, Pa., where he is prepared to do anything in dyeing, as silk, woolen, cotton, etc., warranted for good. ap28

WANTED—A BARTENDER.—Apply at the EUROPEAN HOTEL, Market street, Harrisburg. ap28-31

KEYSTONE BASE BALL CLUB.—Members of the Keystone Base Ball Club are requested to meet at the Pennsylvania railroad depot, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 23. Business of importance will be submitted. By the Secretary. ap28-31

PROPOSALS. Sealed Proposals are invited until the 4th day of May, 1863, for supplying the U. S. Subsistence Department at Harrisburg, Pa., with FRESH BEEF. The first delivery of beef to be made on the 6th day of May, 1863, or as soon thereafter as the undersigned may direct. A bond with good and sufficient security will be required. No bid will be entertained when put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contracts in any Department of the Government, or whose bidder is not present in person to make the same. The names of firms should be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm. Proposals from day-labor parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition. All bids must be accompanied by two guarantees. Bids to be directed to Capt. W. H. BELL, C. S. U. S. A., Harrisburg, Pa., and endorsed "Proposals for furnishing fresh beef." FORM OF GUARANTEE. We, _____ of the county _____ and State of _____ do hereby guarantee that _____ is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities. (This guarantee must be appended to each bid.) The responsibility of the guarantor must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court in which the contract is made. Proposals to be opened at 12 m., on the 4th day of May, at office on Third street, above Market. W. H. BELL, Captain, U. S. U. S. A. ap28-4td

TAILORING. GEO. A. BLUGH. The subscriber is ready at No. 94, MARKET ST., four doors below Fourth street, to make MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING. In any desired style, and with skill and promptness. Persons wishing cutting done can have it done at the shortest notice. ap27-31

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE, or part of a house, having not less than four rooms. Apply at this office, or address "X. X.," PATRIOT & UNION OFFICE. ap25

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DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY, FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS & WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHES, AND ALL RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIC AFFECTIONS. For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success. FOR ALLYVATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial. This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, SPRAINS, AND ALL NEURALGIC AFFECTIONS, when used according to directions. Also, CHILLBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS. EVERY HORSE OWNER should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of lameness will effectually prevent those cruel and painful diseases, which are so liable and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. Over four hundred satisfactory testimonials to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILLBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

CAUTION. To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine. Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct. For sale by all dealers. ap10-6w

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