The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 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Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.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.

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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*.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

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NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

Judge Pearson's Charge.

The charge of Judge Pearson to the grand jury of Dauphin county will be found on our first page. We publish it for general information, reserving what remarks we have to make in relation to it for another occasion. We are happy to say that it is clearer on some points than his charge to the Lebanon jury, and are pleased to see that his Honor has vindicated his common sense and legal intelligence by admitting a broad distinction between the government and the administration.

The Conscription.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, in a recent interview with the Secretary of War, ascertained the terms of the forthcoming conscription. The action under the law will be first to return to the army all absentees and deserters; second, the draft will be made, first in those States and districts which have failed to furnish their quota under calls heretofore made; third, such of the States as have furnished more than their proportions of volunteers heretofore called for, will be credited with such excess, and no draft will probably be ordered in such States until the number of troops furnished by the several States shall have been equalized by drafts in those States which are behind.

Humiliation and Prayer.

In pursuance of the Proclamation of the President, this day will be generally observed as a day of humiliation and prayer—that is the formula will be observed, the Churches will be open, and a few pious people will bow sincerely in prayer, and very many hypocrites and ungodly, whose treasures are here and their hearts with their treasures, will render mock service with their lips. There are Scribes and Pharisees now as of old who are fast converting that which *should be* the "House of God" into a "den of thieves."

In consequence of this day being set apart for solemn service, for prayer in behalf of our suffering country and severed Union, there will be no paper issued from this office tomorrow.

Blockley Insane Hospital.

The fourteenth annual Report of Rev. Edward C. Jones, the faithful and earnest Chaplain of the Blockley Insane Hospital, has come to hand, and merits notice as a record of important pastoral labor in a unique but deeply interesting field of philanthropic exertion.—Mr. Jones has the pastoral oversight of more than 500 patients in the various phases of cerebral affection, and the bond of union between himself and his afflicted charge seems to to be one based on affectionate regard. The field occupied by Mr. J., considered in a philanthropic aspect, is a noble one, for it is his province to soothe and cheer the afflicted by the consolations of a faith the most elevated and pure, that gospel which is balm to the broken heart. Those who labor faithfully in such a cause must have in store for them a rich reward. *

THERE is an infamous article in the *Telegraph* of last evening, under the captien, "Only a Fraternal Visit," founded entirely upon a rumor of an extensive rebel raid from Western Virginia into the border counties of Fayette and Washington in this State, which, according to the very latest intelligence, published in the same paper, turns out to be the verriest humbug, the 8,000 rebels having dwindled down to a few hundred, who never touched Pennsylvania at all, and the burning of the bridges being the work of "secessionists who live in the neighborhood." With sensible men its malignity will defeat its purpose—but there are too many whose fanaticism has made them blind and credulous, who will probably believe it, and be ready, at a a moment's notice from the right quarter, to shoot down any Democrat they may meet, under the impression that it is necessary to save the government and protect their own families. They are feloniously called upon by the *Telegraph* to set the laws at defiance, to forego "constitutional constructions" in order to "root out" whatever they may choose to consider "treason"—and who would wonder if, after awhile, when worked up to the proper pitch of madness by such bloody and dastardly appeals to their worst passions, they would take the advice and admonitions so freely and frequently given in their literal sense, and commence a series of brutal attacks, which would culminate in a partisan war, vindictive and bloody, which Harrisburg and the country would mourn for a full generation? We call the attention of the District Attorney, Judge Pearson and the Grand Jury to the article, and we admonish them, since they seem desirous to preserve the peace, to guard against such provocations to a breach of it. There is a double danger. The ignorant of the party of which the *Telegraph* is the organ here may be incited to violence by its falsehoods and appeals, or those who are so atrociously calumniated, so basely and falsely stigmatized, finding no protection in the law, may set it aside and take redress in their own hands.

Cause and Effect.

As Fighting Joe Hooker is now probably advancing against the enemy at the head of as fine an army as ever General commanded, we do not desire, unnecessarily, to say a word in his disparagement. But there are some things which no false sense of delicacy or propriety shall restrain us from noticing. It is only on rare occasions that he has ever been known to speak favorably of any officer his equal or superior in rank, and even on those occasions his language unmistakably marks him an egotist and braggart. The general rule is that such men are cowards. Hooker is an exceptian—he is brave, reputed so even to rashness, and that is all we can at present say in his favor, for he has yet to prove that he possesses in any degree the qualities of an able General. He is a coarse, vulgar man, with a high opinion of himself and a very low opinion of nearly all others of equal military rank. If he is successful we shall rejoice; but we have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that he is not equal to the position he holds—and, notwithstanding the tried valor, the excellent discipline and numerical strength of his army, (said to be 159,000 strong,) we shall be no less surprised than gratified to hear of his gaining a great victory, or even escaping a mortifying and dangerous reverse. In short, we have no confidence in the man, and place our judgment on record against the event, soon to happen, which will prove it right or wrong.

But, as we set out with no intention to criticise minutely the character of this military chieftain, the favorite apparently of the administration, we shall come back to our original design, which was to quote an extract or two from his testimony in reference to the Peninsular campaign, as published by the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Major General Joseph Hooker sworn and examined:

Question by the Chairman. To what do you attribute the failure of the Peninsular campaign?

Answer. I do not hesitate to say that it is to be attributed to the want of generalship on the part of our commander.

Question. Were you consulted upon the subject of the line of the Peninsular in preference to the one direct to Richmond?

Answer. I never was consulted on the subject.

This will do for the present. Here we have a clear illustration of cause and effect. As we said before, Hooker is a vain man, as almost all men deficient in great qualities are, and not being "*consulted*" he took offence, and hence does "not hesitate to say" that the Peninsular campaign was a "failure" on account of General M'Clellan's "want of generalship." Had he been consulted, his testimony would probably have been different. Gen. Burnside, after trying and proving this boaster, gave his opinion of him in his Order No. 8, as follows:

First—Gen. Joseph E. Hooker, Major General of Volunteers and Brigadier General of the United States Army, having been guilty of unjust and unnecessary criticisms of the actions of his superior officers and of the authorities, and having, by the general tone of his conversation, endeavored to create distrust in the minds of officers who have associated with him, and having, by omissions and otherwise, made reports and statements which were calculated to create incorrect impressions, and for habitually speaking in disparaging terms of other officers, is hereby dismissed the service of the United States, as a man unfit to hold an important commission during a crisis like the present, when so much patience, charity, confidence, consideration and patriotism are due from every soldier in the field.

Address of the Democratic Members of the New York Legislature.

Previous to the final adjournment of the New York Legislature the Democratic members issued an admirable address to their constituents, from which the following is an extract:

The Democrats of the northern States need no exculpation from the charge of want of fidelity to the country. They leave the professions of ultra loyalty to those upon whose patriotism the political history of the country casts doubt.

During the Revolution the Tories, who gave "unqualified support to the administration of George III," formed themselves into loyal leagues, and were known through the contest as loyalists. The upholders of arbitrary power, and of acts opposed to freedom, naturally take the same course and adopt the same terms. But is there any reason for Democrats joining a defeated party in assuming a dishonored name?

That we apprehend in these artfully contrived measures of Federal consolidation, danger to the free institutions of the loyal North, is not to be concealed. The governing influence at Washington is that of a minority in these States. It makes up in rashness and violence for its want of force and wisdom. It is not loyal to the Constitution, nor true to the Union. "For forty years," says one of its leaders, "I have labored for the dissolution of the Union;" and he thanked God when the wicked and criminal blow was struck by the armed secessionists of the South, that the sectionalists of that quarter had thus come to his aid.

On the 5th of July, 1862, immediately after the emancipation and confiscation acts had passed the House of Congress, and while they were in the hands of the Senate, Secretary Seward wrote to the American Minister in London, Mr. Adams, "It seems as if the extreme advocates of African slavery and its most vehement opponents were acting in concert together to precipitate a servile war—the former by making the most desperate attempt to overthrow the Federal Union, the latter by demanding an edict of universal emancipation as a lawful and necessary, if not, as they say, the only legitimate way of saving the Union."

This co-operation of extremes had commenced its evil influence long before this avowal, and has continued to exert it steadily ever since, to consolidate against us the South, and to divide the North.

The secessionists who armed themselves against the Union were in like manner a minority at the South, who made up by violence for their want of numbers. Thus two great divisions of the Union have been thrown into a desolating civil war by the acts of desperate men, to whom the people refused confidence in ordinary times of peace; but who, taking advantage of their position, and appealing to sectional passions, produced a collision which involved all classes and all interests in the conflict, and gave to the conspirators and demagogues, at both extremes, position, power, and plunder.

We do not propose to discuss the question of the mutual duties of citizens and governmental authorities which this state of things has developed. It is fully and ably presented in the message of Governor Seymour to this Legislature on its organization. In those statesmanlike views we cordially concur. They have furnished a rallying point and common ground of union to the loyal Democracy and conservatives of all the States.

Since that state paper was proclaimed, the dangers have increased and the sky is darkened by impending disasters and gloomy doubt. But the incapacity and imbecility shown by those in command of the war presents an aspect of calamity less appalling than the idea that the same weak hands and perverse minds shall undertake the accomplishment of a peace upon the basis of a permanent separation of these States.

That is now the growing apprehension of the popular mind. It is notorious that the Abolition leaders boldly hold out this as the probable alternative of war. The men who have dictated with most authority and influence the policy of the administration hardly affect to conceal that they will be content with this consummation. The conduct of the war leads directly to such an end. The division of armies, the removal of generals, the attempt to introduce politics into the army, the coercion of opinion, the movements to break down the resisting power of the North, all point to this.

Such a conclusion to the Abolition policy the Democracy of New York, in their first State Convention held after the outbreak of the war, anticipated and denounced. They protest against it now, and they invoke all the energies of the free people of the North against a political faction which, having artfully initiated a fratricidal war, proposes now to end it by a parricidal peace.

The only legitimate object of war is to obtain a just and well-founded peace. Such a peace can only be made secure by restoring the Union upon the basis of the Constitution, with the rights of every State strengthened and guaranteed; and for this that instrument provides the proper and practical means—a convention—to revise, amend, and reaffirm the terms of the Federal compact. Every Democratic victory in the North, which rescues the States from the domination of sectionalism and fanaticism, is a step toward the consummation of such a peace, not less potent than the success of the Federal arms.

In the midst of the surrounding gloom, with a desperate struggle forced upon us, the duty of the Democracy of New York can be clearly discerned. It is to furnish to those in authority all constitutional means for the successful conduct of the war till the armed force of the rebellion—the object and aims of which we haertily condemn—is broken, and to struggle persistently against a dismemberment of the Union. We must cling to the Union and stand by the Constitution, and uphold the cause of law and order. We must save our own noble State from anarchy, while we maintain with constancy and patience its inalienable rights of sovereignty and independence. While the elective franchise is left free and the courts of justice are maintained in their functions, we must trust to them for the vindication of political and personal rights. We must support the administration in all constitutional measures to suppress rebellion; we must even uphold it in its functions, lest, in its imbecility of judgment and lack of moral courage, it sink out of existence before the appointed day of its expiration; lest we should realize by its death, as we have by so many acts of its life, the fearful calamity of the disorganization of the very form and function and framework of our Federal system. If we do this, if we are firm and constant, patient and reliant upon the providence of God to overrule the follies of men, we shall yet save the Republic.

It will be seen that, in this address, there is no departure from the ground assumed by the Democracy of New York during the short, sharp and victorious campaign of last fall.

The Democratic party of New York, says the *World*, continue to navigate the same stauch old ship, sailing by the same compass, and steering in precisely the same direction, as before the question had been audibly raised whether the war should go on. It will not change its course until the object of the war is so far attained that the South is willing to negotiate for *peace on the basis of reunion.*

This vaporing administration is naturally pusillanimous and cowardly, and should it be unsuccessful in the campaigns of this year, there is danger that it will succumb, and consent to separation. It is for the stout-hearted, unterrified, and ever true Democracy, which has always embodied the best fighting element of the country, to prevent so disgraceful a catastrophe of a war that opened with such a [illegible] of patriotism. Every successful war in which this country has ever been engaged was conducted by the Democratic party. It has always been a bold party, and sometimes perhaps over-belligerent. Its military instincts were evinced in its election of General Jackson to the Presidency, from admiration of his great victory at New Orleans; by its popular watch-word of "Fifty-four Forty or Fight" in the controversy with Great Britain respecting the Oregon boundary, when our just claim extended no higher than the forty-ninth parallel; by its dissatisfaction with the Webster-Ashburton treaty for settling the northeastern boundary, when it would sooner have fought than to surrender an inch of our claim; by its sending the British minister, Crampton, out of the country in the Pierce administration, and thus defying England to its teeth; and, though last not least, by the zeal, alacrity, and determination with which it rallied in the beginning of this war to the support of an administration whose election it had opposed, and whose principles it considered dangerous. As the next Presidential election approaches, this incapable administration will be likely to incline toward a disgraceful peace. It will see that the success of the Democratic party and the restoration of the Union, with a full guarantee of the rights of the South, is the knell of the Republican party, and the political death of all who have been identified with it. If they consent to peace from dread of the reunited Democracy of the North and the South, it will be the duty of the Democratic party to defeat so base a project. If they fail in the war, they must not be able to offer, as an excuse for peace, that Democratic opposition did not permit them to be successful. The Democratic party is the only party in the country with sufficient vigor of character and administrative ability either to conduct a successful war or to arrange an honorable peace.

The Troubles in Indiana.

It is difficult to comprehend the actual condition of affairs in some of the Northwestern States—Indiana, for example, where serious disturbances have taken place in several instances. We would naturally expect symptoms of disaffection to show themselves there, sooner than elsewhere at the North, from the fact that so long there has been intimate connection with the South, owing to the facilities of river navigation, and the fact that so many Southern men have found refuge in that part of the country. But there are other influences at work, tending more directly to disorganize society. It is notorious that the laws have not been thoroughly and impartially enforced.—Property has been destroyed by mobs, newspaper offices have been domolished, and individuals have suffered from partisan malice, without that protection which they had a right to demand from the legitimate authorities.—And for laws thus practically nullified, a military governor has been substituted, overriding in no small degree the local statutes. It is to this tendency toward what probably a majority of the people regard as usurpation, that opposition is chiefly manifested. As stated by the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, a prominent cause of disaffection originates in this wise:

"We have a civil government in Indiana.—There has been no resistance to its authority. Any civil officer, a township constable even, can serve any writ or arrest any person, without molestation or hindrance, if properly authorized. Certainly the citizens of Indiana are as loyal and law-abiding as Massachusetts, yet mark the contrast. The one has a military commandant, the other has not. In Indiana we have a military police, and alleged violations of civil law are treated as offenses against military law. Citizens are arrested by military authorities without process of law, upon mere suspicion, and at the instigation of personal or party opponents or spies. The civil government of Indiana is thus subordinate to Federal military authority, exercised by officers who are expected to recognize no other allegiance but the administration in power, and yield implicit obedience to its orders. Such is not the case in Massachusetts. Can we arrrive at any other conclusion than Indiana has no longer a local self-government except in name?"

The same paper remarks, in concluding an article on this subject:

"The Democracy want peace in Indiana. The have made and will continue to make great sacrifices to procure it. The responsibility of the future, however, rests with the public officials, and it is for them to say, as the guardians of popular rights and administrators of the law, whether they will ensure domestic tranquility and secure the blessings of liberty to all alike, as they have the power to do, and which should be the first and highest object of every good government and all its representatives."

If we have not here the real source of difficulty, the explanation must be accepted, so far as it goes. Doubtless the disapproval of certain acts of the administration, so strongly manifested in Indiana and other neighboring States, is regarded at Washington as equivalent to disloyalty and requiring summary treatment. Certain it is that some hot-headed partisans pronounce it such, and demand that force should be employed forthwith as a remedy. The *Chicago Tribune* expounds the duty of the Federal government as follows:

"Resistance to the government in Indiana is as much treason as in South Carolina. And why should it not be disposed of in the same way? * * * The rebel in the North and the rebel in the South should be treated precisely alike—that is, *powder and hemp* should be the prescriptions so long as the resistance is continued."

It is this harsh judgment of political opponents—this readiness to supersede the usual forms of law, and set up in their stead a kind of military dictator, which provokes popular resentment. The people of Indiana should understand, however, that a bad government is better than none, and that if needs be they must temporarily suffer wrong, till a constitutional remedy can be provided.

It becomes the administration at Washington to exercise great prudence and caution in dealing with these Western matters. The wisdom of Solomon is needed in times like the present—not the counsels of Rehoboam. If the President would close his ears to the rash and suicidal advice of radicalism, and take a short trip to Illinois and Indiana to see for himself the state of affairs there, he could doubtless succeed in quieting all disturbance, and producing entire calmness and patience on the part of the people.—*Journal of Commerce.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A telegraphic dispatch from Pittsburg, April 28, evening, says:

The latest intelligence from the seat of the raid seems to reduce its dimensions greatly. The force at Morgantown is reported as not over 800 strong, and is supposed to be the same party of guerrillas that has been endeavoring to damage the Baltimore and Ohio railroad since Sunday. The telegraphic communication is perfect between Wheeling and Grafton, and the railroad east of that point is not much damaged, as far as known. The excitement is abating.

Robert Wilson, a clerk in the Interior Department, Washington, and Thornton Smith, a resident of that city, have been indicted for a conspiracy to effect the escape of prisoners in the Old Capitol prison.

The Northern Central Pennsylvania railroad has purchased of the Caton Company a portion of their real estate in East Baltimore for a depot at that point. The government is negotiating with the same company for a sufficient quantity of land to erect a building for an ordnance department.

A court-martial held in Cincinnati has found guilty Simpson D. Talbot and Thos. Sullivan, of Paris, Kentucky, charged with harboring and preventing the arrest of certain persons belonging to the rebel army. The court-martial also found Thomas H. Campbell guilty of being a rebel spy, and sentenced him to be hung on the first of May.

The following are among the Washington items, April 28:

It is understood that, upon representations made to the War Department from unquestionable authority, a mixed commission of military officers and civilians has been appointed by the Secretary of War to proceed at once to the West to examine into the operations of the army police in Tennessee and Kentucky, and report to the War Department.

The government, it is said, has information from abroad showing that the immigration into this country for some years henceforth is likely to exceed that of former times. The aggregate will include artisans from England and laborers from Ireland and Germany, who are even now preparing for exile from their homes.

News from rebel sources:

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 27th instant, says: "The enemy have occupied the county of Fauquier in large force, reported at from 20,000 to 30,000. They are said to have 15,000 infantry and 18,000 cavalry. Their infantry camp was, at last accounts, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, below Warrenton Junction, and their cavalry picket the Rappahannock. It is reported that a small force of the enemy made a dash up to Washington, Rappahannock county; but this is not certain. Skirmishing along the river is daily taking place."

The *Enquirer*, in speaking relative to affairs in South Carolina, says there are some indications that the Yankees are moving in South Carolina. It is supposed that their intention is to make a raid in the vicinity of the Coosahatchie, probably to attempt to destroy the railroad between Savannah and Charleston.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 27th says: "A telegram received in this city yesterday states that the Federals were advancing on the Jackson and Meridian railroad, Mississippi, and had destroyed the stone bridge on that road."

By telegraph yesterday afternoon:

NEW YORK, April 29.—The steamer Empire City from New Orleans 20th and Key West 24th, has arrived. Capt. Baxter reports that news had been received at New Orleans that General Banks had taken possession of the Opelousas railroad and opened communication with Admiral Farragut above Port Hudson.—Banks had captured a large number of prisoners, stores of cotton, ammunition, &c. About 500 prisoners daily were arriving at New Orleans.

BOSTON, April 29.—Capt. Glover of the bark Lysander, from Cienfuegos, reports that on the 10th instant, off Colorado Reef, he saw a vessel on fire, but being afraid of pirates he stood away. On the 12th instant, when in lat. 23° 18′, long. 83° 45′, he reports being chased by a small schooner privateer, which ordered him to heave to and send a boat on board of him, which he refused, and called up all hands and ordered small arms to be got ready. The pirate saw the rush aft with muskets, and concluded to let us pass. He then stood away in chase of a schooner under our lee.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The steamship New York, from Liverpool on the 15th, arrived here this morning. The Virginia, which was launched in the Clyde for Confederate service, is reported to be in the British channel, near the French coast, where she took on her armament and sailed westward immediately after. She is described as a fast sailer, of great strength, armed with ten heavy guns and two Whitworth 68-pounder pivot guns.

Langieweicz, the captured Polish Dictator, has declared to the Austrian authorities that he can be no longer bound by his parole. Russia has granted full and entire amnesty to all Poles and Russians who lay down their arms and return to their allegiance by the 13th of May. The amnesty has been universally rejected, and has redoubled the intensity of the insurrection. Every one from Cracow wishes to join, even without arms.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The steamer Constitution arrived at this port to-day from Panama, with dates from the City of Mexico *via* Acapulca, to the 8th, and Puebla to the 6th Since the 31st ultimo the French have kept up a constant bombardment of the city of Puebla, and had destroyed the convent of San Augustine and six blocks of buildings, but had made no progress towards occupying the city.—Fighting continued on the 6th instant. The French had lost 700 men in taking a small fort on the outskirts of Puebla, and had lost $20,000 worth of stores at Vera Cruz by a heavy storm.

NEW YORK, April 29.—All was quiet at Newbern and Little Washington on the 26th. The troops were stregthening the fortifications at both places.

A special to the *Tribune* from Murfreesboro', dated the 28th, says there is an alarm here tonight in consequence of reports that the enemy intend to attack Rosecrans immediately. Our scouts report the advance of rebels to Beech Grove and Wartrace, only nine hours march from this place. Probably the enemy have advanced in force without artillery, to counteract a supposed general advance of this army, which General Reynolds' expedition was presumed to indicate. They have been reinforced somewhat, but no military man here dare hope for such good fortune as an attack upon the army of the Cumberland at Murfreesboro'. No patriot could desire a better thing for the Union cause.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—It was generally believed on Monday, and in some quarters positively asserted, that the Army of the Potomac has commenced marching. The rebels seem to be of the same opinion, as a Fredericksburg correspondent of a Richmond paper says the impression is confiamed that the Federal army is withdrawing from the line of the Rappahannock.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—A letter from the President of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, dated 28th, in reference to the reported damage to the road by the rebels, whose reported raid we noticed yesterday, says one bridge only was destroyed west of Oakland, which we are reconstructing. We have strong forces at all points and expect to re-open through to-morrow. No passenger or freight trains have been disturbed upon our entire line.

THE TURN OF LIFE.—Between the years forty and sixty, a man who has properly regulated himself may be considered in the prime of life. His matured strength of constitution renders him almost impervious to the attacks of disease, and experience has given him soundness to his judgment. His mind is resolute, firm and equal; all his functions are in the highest order. He assumes mastery over business, builds up a competence on the foundation he has formed in early manhood, and passes through a period of lifeat tended by many gratifications. Having gone on a year or two past sixty, he arrives at a stand still.

But athwart this is a viaduct, called the "Turn of Life," which, if crossed in safety, leads to the valley of "Old Age," around which the river winds, and then beyond, without a boat or causeway, to effect a passage. The bridge is, however, constructed of fragile materials, and it depends upon how it is trodden, whether it bend or break. Gout and apoplexy are also in the vicinity to waylay the traveler, and thrust him from the pass; let him gird up his loins and provide himself with a fitter staff, and he may trudge in safety with perfect composure. To quimetaphor; the "Turn of life," is a turn either into a prolonged walk or into the grave. The system of powers, having reached their utmost expansion, now begin to either close in like the flowers at sunset, or break down at once.

AN INCIDENT IN CONNECTICUT.—It is well known that, in the recent election in Connecticut, soldiers who would vote the Abolition ticket were allowed to go home from the army and vote. Some Democrats, who were extremely anxious to see home once more, also pledged themselves to so vote if they could be allowed to return and see their friends.

One, by the name of Randall, having a sick mother at Danielsonville, and wishing to see her once more ere she should pass from earth, begged for a furlough, as a starving child would beg for bread; and at last, when all other means had failed, consented to pledge himself to vote for Buckingham. He came home; saw his dying mother; went to Killingly town meeting; voted for Buckingham, as he had agreed to; and then stood up in the town house and related these facts.—*Portsmouth (N. H) Union.*

THE PACIFIC MILLS, of Lawrence, Mass., are the most extensive in the world, employing over 2,500 operatives. The mills was built in 1854, two years after its incorporation, and with a capital of $2,430 000. The kind of goods manufactured are delaines, cashmeres, challies, calicos and print lawns. The power is obtained from five turbine water wheels. In the manufacturing department, which is 800 feet in length, there are 62,000 spindles in operation, 1,600 looms, operated by 1,50 women, and the average amount of cotton consumed per week is about 4.200lbs., and of wool 20,000 lbs., all of which, when manufactured, make 360,000 yards of goods. The printing department comprises sixteen machines, and 25,000,000 yards of goods are printed yearly.

New Advertisements.

WANTED TO RENT.—A suitable house for a small family, within two squares from Market square—rents from $100 to $120. Address P. O. Box No. 214, Harrisburg. Apr30-1w*

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Twenty dollars reward will be paid for the detection of the thief who stole a tow line from the flat of the subscriber on Monday night last.
mr29-3t W. K. VERBEKE.

WM. GASTROCK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Having opened a shop in WALNUT STREET, one door above Fourth, informs his friends that he has now on hond a fine assortment of *DRESS GOODS*, which he will sell cheap and make up to order in a superior style. His long experience as a tailor enables him to guarantee entire satisfaction. ap29-d1w

WM. H. MILLER,
AND
R. E. FERGUSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OFFICE IN
SHOEMAKER'S BUILDINGS,
SECOND STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT and MARKET SQUARE,
ap29-d&w Nearly opposite the Buehler House.

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

FRED. SCHNEIDER,
MEADOW LANE,
A PRACTICAL DYER FROM GERMANY,
Takes this mode to inform the public and his numerous friends that he has fitted up a DYEING 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 d3m

WALLPAPER, BORDERS, &c., &c., sold yet at last year's prices, without any advance.
At SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

HUBBARD BROS.,
IMPORTERS OF WATCHES,
NEW YORK,
Have the pleasure of announcing to their numerous friends and patrons in the Army, that they are prepared to fill orders and transmit parcels BY MAIL, with the utmost care and promptitude. Watches so forwarded are *registered;* we take upon ourselves all risks of transportation, and guarantee a safe delivery.

Improved Solid Sterling Silver Im. ENGLISH LEVERS, in good running order, and warranted accurate timepieces. This is an entire new pattern, made expressly for American Army and Navy sale. They are manufactured in a very handsome manner, *with English crown mark, certifying their genuineness;* all in all, they are a most desirable Watch. *Frank Leslie's Illustrated News* of Feb. 21st, '63, says:—"HUBBARD'S TIMEKEEPERS are becoming proverbial for their reliability and accuracy. They are particularly valuable for officers in the army, and travelers." The price is SEVENTY-TWO DOLLARS ($72) per case of six, being about *one-third* the cost of ordinary English Levers, while they will readily retail for a larger price. Postage, per case, $1 84.

RAILWAY TIMEKEEPERS, for Army Speculation.—*The Army and Navy Gazette,* of Philadelphia, in its February number, says:—"This importation of the HUBBARD BROS., of New York, fills a long-felt want, being a handsome and serviceable Watch at an extremely low figure." *Superior in style and finish! Decidedly the most taking novelties out!* Should retail at prices from $20 to $50 each. *Good imitation of both gold and silver, with fancy colored hands and beautiful dials, with superior regulated movement.* Sold only by the case of six of assorted designs. Engraved and superior electro-plated with gold, and silver-plated, per case of six, FORTY-EIGHT DOLLARS, ($48.) By mail, postage, $1.65 per case.

MAGIC TIME OBSERVERS, the Perfection of Mechanism!—BEING A HUNTING AND OPEN FACE, OR LADY'S OR GENTLEMAN'S WATCH COMBINED, WITH PATENT SELF-WINDING IMPROVEMENT.—The *New York Illustrated News,* the leading pictorial paper of the United States, in its issue of Jan. 10th, 1863, on page 147, voluntarily says:—"We have been shown a most pleasing novelty, of which the HUBBARD BROS., of New York, are the sole importers. It is called the *Magic Time Observer,* and is a Hunting and Open Face Watch combined. One of the prettiest, most convenient, and decidedly the best and cheapest timepiece for general and reliable use ever offered. It has within it and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key entirely unnecessary. The cases of this Watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being fine 16 carat gold. It has the improved ruby action lever movement, and is warranted an accurate timepiece." Price, superbly engraved, per case of half dozen, $204. Sample Watches, in neat morocco boxes, for those proposing to buy at wholesale, $35. If sent by mail the postage is 36 cents. Retails at $100 and unwards.

☞ We have no agents or circulars. Buyers must deal with us direct, ordering from this advertisement. *Terms Cash in advance.* Remittances may be made in United States money, or draft payable to our order in this city. If you wish goods sent by mail, enclose the amount of the postage with your order. Write your address in full. *Registered Letters only at our risk.*

Address HUBBARD BROS., IMPORTERS,
East Cor. Nassau and John streets,
New York.
ap29 d3m

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 where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid.*

The names of firms should be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.

Proposals from disloyal 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 of —— 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, or the U. S. District Attorney.

Proposals to be opened at 12 m., on the 4th day of May, at office on Third street, above Market.

W. H. BELL,
ap28-dtd Captain, C. S. U. S. A.

TAILORING.
GEO. A. KLUGH.
The subscriber is ready at NO. 94, MARKET ST., four doors below Fourth street, to make
MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING
In any desired style, and with skill and promptness. Persons wishing cutting done can have it done at the shortest notice. ap27-d1y

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

HAMS!!!!
20,000, lbs. Composed of the following Brands just received:
NEWBOLD'S—Celebrated.
NEW JERSEY—Select.
EVANS & SWIFT'S—Superior.
MICHINER'S EXCELSIOR—Canvassed.
MICHINER'S EXCELSIOR—Not canvassed.
IRON CITY—Canvassed.
IRON CITY—Not canvassed.
PLAIN HAMS—Strictly prime.
ORDINARY HAMS—Very good.
☞ Every Ham sold will be guaranteed as represented. WM. DOCK, jr., & CO.

APPLES!!
150 BUSHELS PRIME APPLES just received and for sale (very low) by WM. DOCK, jr., & CO.

WANTED—A BARTENDER.—Apply at the EUROPEAN HOTEL, Market street, Harrisburg. ap28-3t*

BLINDS & SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer of
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☞ The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices. Blinds painted and trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered. mr31-2md