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NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

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NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

To Correspondents. INQUIRE—Isn't there some mistake? We have not been able to discover in the local or editorial columns what you allude to.

We profess to have a sincere respect for religion, the pure and undefiled religion of Christ, as delivered by himself and preached by his Apostles. So, we presume, has Mayor Rounfont. But that religion taught by the white-choker gentry of the Abolition pulpits, the clerical hymns of the Beecher and Cheever school, the ruffs of the New York Methodist Conference, semi-civilized savages, human tigers howling for blood, soiling the garments of the church with the filth of earth, preaching not Christ and Him crucified, but the negro and him emancipated—why for that religion, taught by such men, and eulogized by such gross, ungodly and hypocritical Pharisees as Deacon Bergner and his class, we profess to have not only no reverence, but, on the contrary, to entertain the most thorough contempt.

If there is a single devout, pure-minded Christian man or woman in Harrisburg who can read, without being shocked and mortified, the Telegraph's expositions of Christianity, we can only regret the ignorance or fanaticism that blinds them to the truth, and fervently pray that light may shine upon them before they open their eyes upon the realities of eternity, where God is all in all, and truth and righteousness reign triumphant and forever.

Judge Pearson's Charge. The Telegraph quotes with approbation the following passage from the charge of Judge Pearson:

"Citizens have a right under the provisions of the Constitution to change their rulers at the expiration of their term of office, and elect those who will administer the public affairs differently—but no one has the right to destroy the government itself; every such act is high treason. In a contest like that now raging in their hearts; and all who render them aid and comfort, directly or indirectly, are traitors in their acts. All who are not for the government are against it. In this great struggle for national existence there can be but two parties, true men and traitors—there can be no neutrals. Every man receiving the protection of the government is bound to render it his warmest support, whether he approves or disapproves of its administration."

In its comments, that profound organ of the administration remarks: "The charge from which the above has been condensed is creating a most profound sensation throughout the Commonwealth." Not having been published until Tuesday evening, it has hardly had time to circulate "throughout the Commonwealth," and therefore we must be permitted to consider the expression of the Telegraph a little extravagant. But, admitting that it has been already widely circulated, we should like to know what particular part or parts of it are or is creating a "profound sensation." Certainly not the passage now quoted; for, except Deacon Bergner, there is not, probably, a man in the State so ignorant as not to know that he who owes his government support, and that he who renders aid to its enemies—who is trying by force or stratagem to overthrow it—is a traitor. It is presumed that every American citizen, except those of African or Hessian descent, knows this, and therefore we are little indebted to Judge Pearson for that part of his charge. But there is one part of it which the Telegraph has—accidentally, of course—overlooked, which has possibly created some sensation in the Abolition ranks. It has been held by the Telegraph, the Press, the Chronicle, and in fact by all the presses of the administration, with rare exceptions, that the Administration is the Government, and that to oppose the administration is to oppose the government—and, therefore, whoever opposes the administration, objects to its measures, and criticizes unfavorably its acts, is a traitor. That has been the Abolition doctrine, and is yet. It does not seem to be the doctrine of Judge Pearson, and we call the attention of the Telegraph to the fact, in order that it may revise its heretofore expressed opinions by the light which Judge Pearson has shed upon the subject.

At present we shall not carry our remarks to any further extent, trusting that the Deacon will act fairly, for once, and copy into his columns, for the benefit of his readers, the following short extract from Judge Pearson's charge:

"Do not misunderstand me on this subject. MEN HAVE THE MOST UNLIMITED RIGHT TO CONDEMN, and, if you please, RAIL AT THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION, and object to the manner in which it conducts public affairs, but not to deny the government under which we live, or express hopes or wishes for a dissolution of the Union. [as the Abolitionists have done and many of them still do,] the destruction or defeat of our armies, the success of the rebels, or of the rebellion."

We can safely say that we have never transcended this limit. How many of Deacon Bergner's party can say so and not lie? How is it with the Rev. Bishops and Elders, eulogized as exemplary Christians and patriots, who openly and boldly, in full Conference, thanked and gave glory to God for our defeat at the first and second battles of Bull Run?

Abolition Treason.

If Democrats were to utter sentiments which the Abolition radical press and leading, professed and recognized friends of the administration promulgate with impunity, the national prisons would soon be filled to overflowing, and a loud call and irresistible pressure would be made upon the President for summary execution to be done upon the "Copperheads" and "Traitors."

Van Wyck, chairman of one of the Congressional committees of investigation, a Republican-Abolitionist of the purest water, in speaking of the extensive swindles and robberies of some of Lincoln's officials, says: "The neck begins to chafe where the yoke of this heavy burden is borne. The administration has feared to drive such men from its door, lest hostility should be aroused against it. That which they supposed strength has been the great source of weakness. With a single exception, when one of these men has been court-martialed or punished? To-day they have injured the republic more than the South in arms. Had they been arrested, and placed under the galleys or in Fort Lafayette, your army would have been stronger, your people at home less dissatisfied. They cannot appreciate the patriotism of standing. Your army, for the patriotism of standing, is deprived of all the luxuries, and at the same time, the necessities of life; enduring all the privations of camp and the dangers of battle, while they see base men making mockery of the misfortune of the nation, coinng gold from the sighs and tears of the people."

The Boston Commonwealth—Summer's mouth-piece—declares:

"It is our conviction that the blood and treasure of this country are shamefully wasted, and that it is the duty of the people to force their rulers to the issue of freedom or slavery. If the people are not up to this, every conscript raised, every dollar paid will be wasted, as badly as men and money have been wasted for over two years. It is painful for us to avow a lack of faith in our rulers; but we should be guilty of the same timidity and duplicity if we did not do so."

But Wade—the immaculate Ohio Senator, chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and a prominent leader in his State and in Congress of the bloody-minded, ruler-or-ruin Abolition supporters of the administration, goes farther than others, plunges boldly into the very vortex of what our new expounders of the Constitution call treason, and arraigns the President and the administration for abusing the trusts reposed in them, mismanaging the war, and worse than all, charges them by inuendo, if not directly and explicitly, with betraying secrets of the highest importance to the enemy.

All this has been done by an Abolition Congressional Committee, in a report printed by order of Congress, and circulated among the people, and yet the presses which are every day filled with the vilest abuse of Democrats, for simple, consistent, honest opposition to unwise and unconstitutional measures, have not a word of reproach or condemnation for Wade and his committee, who have placed the blame for all the failures which have occurred upon the shoulders of the administration, and stigmatized the President, the Secretary of War and General Halleck—one or all of them—as the betrayers or betrayer of the plans of General Burnside to the enemy. Here is what the committee say:

"The administration called by the people to the head of the government, in this, the most critical period of the nation's history, was more than equal to the task. The call of the President for money and men had been more than complied with: no legislation which he had deemed necessary had been promptly passed by Congress; and the people have most nobly and generously supported and sustained what their representatives had promised in their name. The same Congress, fresh from their constituents, had again met, and there could be no doubt that as they had before acted so would they continue to act. It needs but to refer to the history of the Congress just closed, its prompt and thorough action, clothing the Executive with the fullest power, placing at his disposal all the resources of men and money which this nation possessed, to prove that your committee judged rightly, that Congress needed not to prompt from them to do its entire duty. Not upon those whose duty it was to provide the means necessary to put down the rebellion, but upon those whose duty it was to faithfully apply those means, and the agents they employed for that purpose, rests the blame, if any, that the hopes of the nation have not been realized, and its expectations have been so long disappointed."

"Gen. Burnside came to Washington to ascertain from the President the true state of the case. He was informed by the President that the general officers from the Army of the Potomac, whose names were given, had called upon him and represented that General Burnside contemplated soon making a movement, and that the army was so dispirited and demoralized that any attempt to make a movement at that time must result in disaster; that no prominent officers in the Army of the Potomac were in favor of any movement at that time."

General Burnside informed the President that none of his officers had been informed what his plan was, and then proceeded to explain in detail to the President. He urged upon the President to grant him permission to carry it out, but the President declined to do so at that time. Gen. Halleck and Secretary Stanton were sent for, and then learned for the first time of the President's action in stopping the movement, although Gen. Halleck was previously aware that a movement was contemplated by General Burnside. Gen. Halleck, with Gen. Burnside, held that the officers who had made those representations to the President should at once be dismissed the service.

"Gen. Burnside remained here at that time for two days, but no conclusion was reached upon the subject. When he returned to his camp he learned that many of the details of the general movement, and the details of the cavalry expedition had become known to the rebel sympathizers in Washington, thereby rendering that plan impracticable. When asked to whom he had communicated his plans he stated that he had told no one in Washington except the PRESIDENT, Secretary STANTON and Gen. HALL-LECK, and in his camp none knew of it except one or two of his staff officers, who had remained in camp all the time. He professed himself unable to tell how his plans had become known to the enemy."

Secretary Seward's Bell.

"My Lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand and order the arrest of a citizen in Ohio. I can touch the bell again, and order the imprisonment of a citizen in New York; and no power on earth but that of the President can release them. Can the Queen of England, in her dominions, do as much?"

Among others we have charged that this language was used by Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, to Lord Lyon, the British Minister. The fact is now denied on the authority of a letter from the Department of State, signed Geo. E. Baker, addressed to the editor of the Lancaster Express, in which it is said that "no such passage is to be found in Mr. Seward's correspondence." Upon the strength of this letter,

the Telegraph has waited some days for "to do Secretary Seward the common justice of printing the fact that the nonsense attributed to him was a vile forgery." We are sorry to inform the Telegraph that it will have to wait some time longer, as we are not at present inclined to print any such fact; not because we are disinclined to do Mr. Seward "common justice," but because we are well satisfied that he used the language, and that, therefore, it is no "vile forgery," and no injustice has been done him. It may be true that the language quoted as used by the Secretary does not appear in his correspondence, but we can only make the concession suggested by the Telegraph when Secretary Seward denies that he used the reprehensible words attributed to him, and pronounces them a forgery. Lord Lyon is the man to appeal to for a withdrawal of the charge. When he does so, or Seward denies it, it will be time enough for us to say that injustice has been done, and apologize for the agency we have had in circulating the falsehood. At present, believing that Mr. Seward used the language quoted, as stated by Lord Lyon, we have nothing to withdraw, and no apology to make.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In regard to the movement of the Army of the Rappahannock, which we have already stated commenced on Monday, the New York World says the crossing of the river took place at Port Royal, twelve miles below Fredericksburg, adding that they are in possession of important information which it would be improper to divulge—but the sequel, if it be what is now hoped, will startle the entire country. [Let the country, therefore, prepare to be startled.]

Gen. Stoneman continues to hold the east bank of the Rappahannock river and the bridge where it is crossed by the Orange and Alexandria railroad. Trains run without interruption from Washington to Rappahannock Station, or within twenty miles of the limit of General Pope's famous advance. The rebels have a large force at most all of the fords, and annoy our cavalry a good deal with light artillery.

News of the capture of Tusculum, Alabama, has been received by way of Memphis. Col. Chalmers, who held the place with a strong rebel force, was attacked on the 23d of April by the Federal troops under Gen. Dodge and defeated after a sharp contest, in which we lost about one hundred killed and wounded. The rebel loss is not stated. The place is now occupied by the Federal troops. Tusculum is about sixty miles east of Corinth, on the great railroad connecting with Virginia; it is directly south of Florence, on the south side of the Tennessee, two or three miles from that river. Our occupancy completely cuts the rebel communication by that route.

Intelligence from Port Royal, S. C., to the 26th, leave no doubt that another immediate attack upon Charleston (if the preparation is not meant for Savannah), is meditated. The information is substantially this:

Our troops are said to be embarking on transports, which are conveying them to various points between Port Royal and Charleston, and it was currently reported in naval circles that a renewed attack on the city would take place on the 3d of May. Considerable shipments of ordnance to the gunboats and monitors had been made. Strong positions have been taken on the island of Folly, and the troops on Folly island are intrenching.

The iron-clad fleet has been fully repaired and is ready for fresh operations. Two of the monitors are at Port Royal and five are off North Edisto. The Ironsides remains near Charleston bar. The utmost activity prevails on all sides.

Extensive naval preparations are making for a movement—the design of which is not of course divulged. The gunboats and transports of the fleet are collecting. Several of the transports which took troops to the points named have returned to Port Royal, and are talking on board other regiments.

By rebel deserters, who have come into the Union camp, it was reported that new obstructions had been placed in Charleston harbor, which would not allow the smallest craft to pass through. The rebel Secretary of War had been in Charleston since the bombardment, and expressed himself satisfied with the arrangements.

In Florida and around Fort Palaski everything was quiet.

The command of Gen. Marmaduke, who was recently defeated at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, by Gen. M'Neil, consists of regiments from Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. They left Powhatan, Arkansas, on the 15th April, for the ostensible purpose of occupying Pilot Knob and Cape Girardeau as a base of operations for the Missouri expedition which Gen. Price is now organizing in Arkansas, but their real purpose was no doubt plunder. The latest news we have of the defeated and retreating marauders, is contained in St. Louis and Cincinnati dispatches of the 29th, and is up to 10 o'clock p. m. of the 28th ultimo. The St. Louis dispatch gives the following from a correspondent of the Sunday:

At ten o'clock on Sunday night, a rebel regiment under Col. Newton, the advance guard of Marmaduke's army, which was then retreating from Cape Girardeau, were surprised when three miles west of Jackson, while cooking their supper and loitering around the camp fires. The small howitzer with musket balls and hauled by hand to within thirty yards of them, were simultaneously discharged, killing and wounding a large number. At the same time the First Iowa cavalry charged on them, and not a man of the entire regiment is supposed to have escaped, all who were not killed or wounded being taken prisoners. All their horses, guns, camp equipage, and several thousand dollars worth of stolen property were captured. Early next morning Gen. Vandever advanced and saw the main body of the enemy in full retreat. He immediately followed, keeping up a constant artillery and fire in their rear. At two o'clock p. m. Gen. M'Neil found him, and the combined forces continued the pursuit. Firing was heard all the afternoon, and it is scarcely possible that the rebels can escape. The force comprised four brigades under Gen. Shelby, Col. Bainbridge and Green, and ten pieces of artillery. The First Nebraska infantry, under Col. Bauners, did the most fighting in the rebel attack on Cape Girardeau and behaved with great gallantry. They were posted in the woods about a mile from town and kept Marmaduke's whole force in check, while doing no guns from the forts played upon them, doing considerable execution. The rebel batteries did no injury to the town. The enemy's loss was about sixty killed and two hundred wounded.

The Cincinnati dispatch is the latest—it is a special to the Philadelphia Bulletin, as follows: Intelligence from Cape Girardeau is up to ten o'clock p. m. of the 28th. A skirmish took place between Gen. M'Neil's advance and the rebel rear, but with what result, except that M'Neil continued to drive them, is not known. Fighting is believed to have taken place near New Madrid last evening.

By the arrival of the steamer Shell-drake at New York on the 29th ult., from Havana on the 23d, we have important news from Mexico. The intelligence from Puebla is to the 3d, at which date it asserts the French were in possession of the greater part of the city, only two fortifications being then in the hands of the Mexicans. The battle had been raging for thirteen days, the Mexicans fighting bravely. The French were compelled to fight from house to house. Vernet de Launerie, the French general of artillery, was killed, as were several other officers, and Gen. Garnier, of the 51st, was severely wounded. The Mexican force in the city is estimated at 20,000. Gen. Comonfort, with 12,000 men, was holding the road between Puebla and the city of Mexico. This is French news.

We hear from New Orleans that the steamer Fox had escaped from that city with a United States paymaster on board, and had probably made her way into Mobile. The paymaster, it is said, had in his possession the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, designed for our troops in Louisiana.

An Indiana dispatch, April 23, says: Dr. Dorsey, a resident of this place, formerly of Maryland, was arrested to-day, charged with treasonable correspondence with the rebels. He was sent to Louisville, where he will be tried by court martial.

The land and buildings for many years past occupied by the office of the National Intelligencer, (Washington city,) comprising about twelve thousand square feet of ground, have been purchased by Mr. William E. Spaulding for the sum of \$80,100. This will not change the long standing location of the National Intelligencer, or interfere in any way with its regular issue.

Intelligence from Milliken's Bend to 23d April, says that six transports, the Tigress, Empire City, Horizon, Anglo-Saxon, Moderator and N. J. W. Cheesman, had been selected to run the Vicksburg batteries on that night. A dispatch from Cairo, of the 30th, says it is doubtful whether any of them succeeded in passing. Four were known to be sunk, and if the other two got through they must have been badly damaged, as the firing on them, which commenced at midnight and continued until daylight, was terrific. They were of little value except as transports for troops. River men of experience estimate the six to be worth probably \$115,000.

LATER.—New York, May 1.—The Tribune prints extracts from a letter dated near Vicksburg, which says that only one of the transports was sunk in passing the rebel batteries on the 23d. Consequently the other reports of four being sunk, &c., is a canard.

Gen. Grant was reported at New Carthage. The rebel ramp up the Yazoo were supposed to be about ready to come out, as a raft had been cut to pieces and had floated out. It was reported that orders had been issued for the whole army to march, with six days' rations.

Admiral Farragut reports the capture, on the 8th April, of the steamer J. D. Clark, with Major Howard of the rebel Commissary Department on board. He had been making extensive arrangements for the crossing of cattle to the eastern shore of the river at various places. Gen. Ellett's marine brigade has been actively occupied on the Tennessee river. He destroyed every grist and saw mill, and disintegrated the river bridges, besides five hundred bales of cotton, and several houses at Hamburg and Eastport were also destroyed. On his return down the river his brigade was fired on by the rebels, under Major White. The fire was returned by the gunboats. The rebels fled, with a loss of ten killed and twenty wounded, Major White mortally. Our loss was two killed and four wounded.

The court-martial at Cincinnati have convicted F. Corbin and T. G. Graw of recruiting inside our lines for the rebel service, and sentenced them to be shot on the 15th of this month. Campbell, convicted a few days ago as a rebel spy, was to have been hung at noon yesterday. George Douglas, of Butler county, Ohio, found guilty of publicly declaring sympathy for the rebels, was sentenced to four months' hard labor, and Wm. McElwee, of Illinois, convicted of aiding deserters to escape, was sentenced to pay three hundred dollars and remain in prison until the fine was paid. The proceedings in all of these cases had been approved and confirmed by Gen. Burnside.

From Fairfax Court House, April 30, we learn that Gen. Stahl had just returned from a successful reconnoissance between Bull Run Mountains and Blue Ridge. No force of rebels was encountered, but there were slight skirmishes with straggling parties of guerrillas. Thirty-eight prisoners were taken, beside 100 horses and other spoils. It is now definitely known that the rebels have no regular forces north of the Rappahannock in Eastern Virginia.

A Fortress Monroe dispatch of Wednesday says that some cannonading has been going on on the Nansemond since yesterday morning, where the steamers Commerce and Star ran the rebel batteries with great credit to their commanders, Lieuts. Rowe and Horton, both of the 99th New York. Our batteries on the opposite side of the river replied to the rebel batteries to draw the attention as much as possible from the two boats, and that seems to have caused the cannonading to be kept up ever since.

From Hooker's army on the Rappahannock the reports are unsatisfactory. It is said that four corps d'armees crossed at Port Royal on Wednesday—that cannonading and severe musketry firing had been heard—and that the sutlers had been ordered from Aquia Creek. A dispatch dated four miles below Fredericksburg, April 29, informs us of skirmishing going on there, and gives a list of several wounded sent in, but no particulars. The dispatch concludes:

Our batteries have just opened on the rebels, but we fail to draw their artillery fire or to silence their musketry. Signal lights have been observed in busy operation upon the heights that border the Rappahannock, doubtlessly used for the purpose of warning the rebels of any movements of our army. The earthworks and lines of defence extend far up along the rebel side of the river, and at night the reflection of many camp fires lights up the sky for miles. All conversation between the pickets is now strictly prohibited, and even the tamping bait of a piece of tobacco cannot procure for the rebels the luxury of a "Yankee newspaper."

A Murfreesboro' dispatch of April 30, reports the arrival that day within the Federal lines of seventeen deserters. From all accounts a battle between Rosecrans and Bragg is imminent. The latter is said to have been reinforced largely by the arrival of General Price, who is to command at Tullahoma while Bragg takes the field. The deserters confirm the report of the rebel advance to a point north of Duck River. Some say Polk's troops have moved eight miles north of Shelbyville, on the road to Murfreesboro', and that Hardee is at War Trace; Bragg at Bell Buckle.

They say it is Breckenridge who is at Manchester, and speak of him as commanding a force. Rumors of reinforcements are confirmed, but the statements generally look like exaggeration. Deserters say the rebel commanders talk boldly and loudly of their intention to drive Rosecrans out of Tennessee. Their men get a quarter ration of bacon, but plenty of meat.

A St. John's, N. F., telegram, April 29, gives a list of the passengers and crew who were saved from the wreck of the Anglo-Saxon, amounting in all to 207, to wit: thirty-three cabin passengers, one hundred and three steerage, and seventy-one of the crew. The number of lost, therefore, is two hundred and twenty-seven. The vessel is a total wreck in fourteen fathoms of water. All the mails and cargo are lost.

The foreign intelligence is of some importance. The Polish insurrection was still spreading. Sweden was putting herself on a war footing. France was uneasy, and all the western powers were watching Russia closely. Our own relations with England do not seem to be altogether free from difficulty. A good deal of warmth is exhibited by the English press on account of our Minister, Mr. Adams, giving a special license, as is alleged, to a ship to proceed from England to Matamoras, free from interruption by American cruisers, to carry supplies of arms and ammunition for the Mexicans. Earl Russell's attention was called to the subject, on the 16th of April, by a deputation of shippers and merchants interested in the Mexican trade, and he promised to give it his attention. The following article in the Paris Moniteur of April 18, was attracting much attention in London:

"The growing hostility of the United States towards England is exciting uneasiness in London. The last dispatches from the Washington government have a character of increasing irritation."

The London Times is very bitter on the letter of the American Minister, Mr. Adams, to Admiral Dupont, exempting a certain ship for Mexico from England, and calls it an arrogant assumption. It says there has been nothing equal to it since Popish bulls were issued from Rome overriding the laws of England. It adds: "The exercise of the slightest authority by foreign Ministers in England is not to be permitted for one moment after the assumption of power either condemning or absolving is made known."

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The National Intelligencer this afternoon has semi-official dispatches from Gen. Banks, dated near St. Martinsville, 17th April. He did the following brilliant things:

Marched over 300 miles, beating the enemy in three battles, dispersing his army, utterly destroying his navy, capturing foundries at Franklin and New Iberia, and demolishing the salt works ten miles southwest of the latter place, capturing camp equipage, several guns, and between one and two thousand prisoners. He cannot, for some months, organize an army of 50,000 men. His losses are estimated as between 600 and 700. Nothing could exceed the conduct of officers and men.

We have also, in our possession, his ablest officers of sea and land.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1863. Flour is dull; sales small at \$5 87 1/2 @ 6 12 1/2 for superfine, \$6 50 @ 7 00 for extra, and \$7 20 @ 7 75 for extra family. Small sales of rye flour at \$5 25. Corn meal at \$4 25. There is more demand for wheat and 4,000 bushels of red soft at \$1 70. Rye at \$1 02. Corn, yellow, firm at 90c. Oats dull at 80c @ 85c, weight. Cloverseed at \$0 65 @ 50. Flaxseed at \$3 50 @ 4 00. Provisions dull—no change. Whisky firm; sales of Ohio at 45 @ 40.

NEW YORK, May 1. Cotton steady; sales of 100 bales at \$60 @ 67c. Flour declined 5 @ 10c; sales of 6,500 bbls. at \$5 95 @ 10 for State, \$6 95 @ 7 10 for Ohio, and \$7 @ 30 for southern. Wheat lower and nominal. Corn declined 1c; sales of 18,000 bus. at 88 @ 90c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Whisky dull at 45 @ 43c.

BALTIMORE, May 1. Flour steady. Wheat dull; white \$1 05 @ 2 08; red \$1 70 @ 1 73. Corn firm; white 92 @ 93c; yellow 91 @ 92c. Oats advanced 1 @ 2c. Whisky firm at 45c.

DIED.

April 29th, at Bainbridge, Lancaster county, Doctor ROBERT H. JONES, aged 61 years.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY FOR THE BLACKSMITH SHOP. Also—a few good LABORING MEN, at the

EAGLE WORKS.

GAIETY MUSIC HALL!

MISS NELLY SEYMORE, THE BEAUTIFUL SONGSTRESS, WILL APPEAR TO-NIGHT!

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

A letters of administration upon the estate of HENRY LATKAS, late of Upper Swatara township, Dauphin county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them for settlement without delay to

W. L. TREWICK, Administrator.

Upper Swatara township, Dauphin county, Pa. April 25, 1863—23d State.

CAUTION.

My wife, ELIZABETH DANE, having left my bed and board and carried away with her sundry articles of value belonging to my account, and if she does not return again within fourteen days I shall have nothing to do with her. HENRY DANE.

GAIETY MUSIC HALL!

MISS NELLY SEYMORE, THE BEAUTIFUL SONGSTRESS, WILL APPEAR TO-NIGHT!

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. Apr 30—1w

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Twenty dollars reward will be paid for the detection of the thief who stole a toy line from the hat of the subscriber on Monday night last. mr29-3t W. K. WEBBER.

W. M. GASTROCK, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Having opened a shop in WALNUT STREET, near door above Fourth, informs his friends that he has now on hand 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. apr9-41w

W. M. H. MILLER, AND R. E. FERGUSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE IN SHOEMAKER'S BUILDINGS, SECOND STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND MARKET SQUARE, apr9-41w Nearly opposite the Bushler House.

HOW ARE YOU GREEN BACKS?

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. apr9

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 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. apr9-43m

GAIETY MUSIC HALL!

MISS NELLY SEYMORE, THE BEAUTIFUL SONGSTRESS, WILL APPEAR TO-NIGHT!

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 of watch, with the utmost care and promptitude. Watches so forwarded are registered; we take upon ourselves all risks of transportation, and guarantee the return of the watch, if not recovered. Solid Sterling Silver Min. ENGLISH LEVERS, in good running order, and warranted accurate timepieces. This is an entirely new pattern, made expressly for America, and is superior to any other watch manufactured in a very handsome manner, with English crown work, marking their genuineness; all in all, they are a most valuable and reliable watch. The celebrated Swiss Patent of Feb. 21st, '63, says: "HUBBARD'S TIMEPIECES are becoming proverbial for their reliability and accuracy." They are the standard watch of the Army, and travelers. The price is SEVENTY DOLLARS (\$70) 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, better a handsome and serviceable watch is an extremely low price. Superior to any other watch, it is the most taking novelties out!" Should retail at prices from \$20 to \$30 each. Good imitation of the gold and silver watches, with fine engraved dials, with superior regulated movement. Sold only by the case of six of assorted designs. Engraved and superior electrical gold, and silver cases. Each case of six, FORTY-SIX DOLLARS, (\$46). By mail, postage, \$1.85 per case.

W. & E. P. OBSERVERS, THE PERFECTION OF MECHANISM.—BRING A HUNTING AND OTHER GUNS OR LADY'S OR GENTLEMEN'S WATCH COMBINED, WITH PATENT SELF-WINDING IMPROVEMENT.—The New York Times, of the 14th of April, says: "The new watch of the United States, in its issue of Jan. 10th, 1863, on page 157, voluntarily says: 'We have been shown a most pleasing novelty, in the form of a watch, which is a perfect model of the best and cheapest timepieces for general use. It is a simple and elegant timepiece, and is rendered a key entirely unnecessary. The case of this watch are composed of two metals, the outer case being of brass, and the inner case of steel. The watch lever movement, and is warranted an accurate timepiece.' Price, superbly engraved, per case of half dozen, \$20. Simple watches, in neat metal cases, for those who prefer to buy by mail, or by express, by mail the postage is 35 cents. Retail at \$100 each upward."

If we have no agents or circulars, we may be dealt with direct, ordering from this advertisement. Do not miss a chance. Remittances may be made in United States money, or in gold, or by check, or by draft on 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 cut our risk. Address: ESTABLISHED BROGS., IMPORTERS, East Cor. Nassau and John Streets, New York.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed Proposals are invited until the 4th day of May, 1863, for supplying the U. S. Subsistence Department at Harrisburg, with 100,000 lbs. of 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 if the bidder is not present to respond to his bid. The names of the successful bidders shall be notified by the price of each of the several items, with the names of the parties who will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

All bids must be accompanied by two guarantees. Bid to be given by the contractor, and by the contractor's surety, in the name of H. BELL, C. S. U. S. A., 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 his 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 contractor be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.

This guarantee must be appended to each