

bag, left the shop with the English gentleman.

Two walked together for a few minutes in silence, when Henry, who was affected to tears with joy at seeing his long-absent brother, and sorrow at witnessing the poverty-stricken condition he was in, broke the spell by alluding to the gloomy condition of the weather. Half Henry walked upright and firm, George half bent and weak from affliction, walked along "like one just tottering on the verge of the grave." They ascended the steps of the Burnett, and Henry led his unsuspecting brother through the corridor and up the stairs to his room, which they entered. Henry's wife, a lady of rare accomplishments, whom George had never met, rose to receive her poor relative, but a nod from Henry, and she again took her seat. George was requested to be seated, which done, he began to take out his tools to do the repairing that the lady's shoes might need. Henry could restrain himself no longer, and, taking out his card said, "George, I have the honor and the pleasure of presenting you this card." George took the card, and glancing at the name, Henry W., turned pale, and, glancing upward into the Englishman's face, exclaimed, "What are you my brother Henry, from Liverpool, England?" "I am, George," and the two brothers clasped each other around the neck and wept.

The introduction to Henry's wife followed, and the trio had a brief but interesting conversation, in which Henry recapitulated how he had lost all knowledge of his brother's whereabouts, and although diligent inquiry had been made, he failed to gain any information of his locality in America. He hurriedly told George that he had amassed a considerable fortune, and that, having one-half to spare him and his family, he desired him to go back with him to the shop and throw up his situation, and then the two would go and see George's family—George was completely nonplussed, and to use a common expression, "did not know whether he was standing on his head or his feet." To expostulate would be futile, for the brother was determined, and, as he was the eldest, his request was granted.

The two brothers, arm-in-arm, went to the shoe store and the proprietor was informed that George could not work any longer at the business, Henry, who made himself known as his brother, alleging as a reason that he had something more profitable for him to engage in. The two brothers then left the store, and taking a seat in the Brighton House car, soon arrived at the abode of George, the humbleness of which Henry was prepared to witness. Without any formality George introduced Henry to his wife and children, and the happy family passed a pleasant hour with their new relative.

Without giving any more details, it will suffice to say that George and his family are now living in a fine brick dwelling of their own, newly furnished throughout, and that George, his wife and children, with their new clothing, will spend their Sunday to-day with their relatives far differently than they spent last Sunday. What the George's occupation will be had not yet developed, but in all probability he will go into the shoe business for himself. His share of his brother's fortune is equal to one hundred thousand dollars, so that he and his family are not likely to again be in want the remainder of their days.

In one week what a change! But such an one, we doubt not, all our readers will indorse as well merited and deserved, reflecting the highest credit on the brother who was the instrument in bringing it about.

The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 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 23, 1862.

S. M. FETTINGILL & CO.,

No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and of State St., Boston.

Are 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.

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. McREYNOLDS with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst.

NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

Northumberland County.

A subscriber, whose paper, owing to neglect on our part, has failed to reach him, writes to us from Shamokin, May 4:

"There is no time to be lost now, when our liberties, lives and property are threatened. * * * It may be interesting to you to hear that the people are aroused in this section of Old Northumberland, as they never were before, to the great cause of the Old Democratic party. Clubs are organized throughout the county, and every measure necessary to success is being taken. There was an attendance of about three hundred at a meeting held by the Shamokin Town Meeting Club on Saturday evening last; able speeches were made, and the most enthusiastic spirit prevailed. In this place the opposition used to have about three hundred majority—but we will beat them at the State election, although we have not yet an organized club here. Depend upon it, Old Northumberland will give a tremendous majority—she will make a loud speech through the ballot box. Yours, very respectfully, &c."

The Telegraph has become too profligate in its course to deserve notice. It is the vilest, dirtiest, most unscrupulous and mendacious sheet in the Union that we have any knowledge of. Whoever conducts its editorial department, whether the Deacon, or another employed specially for that purpose, is not only an ignorant bungler, a coarse, brutal wretch, but a systematic falsifier, who tries to make up by mendacity what he lacks in knowledge. Notwithstanding that this is the unexaggerated character of that press and its editor, we are sometimes compelled to refer to the contents of the sheet, in order to save the public from the impositions which it constantly aims to practice. Last evening's paper refers to the triumph of Gen. Hooker, (which we hope may prove to be as represented,) and speaks glowingly, and for once truthfully, of "the valor of loyal men in arms for the defence of government"—but neglects to state that the only COWARDS, of whom we have heard, on the bloody field of Chancellorville, were the troops commanded by Gen. CARL SCHURZ—an Abolition corps and an Abolition commander. This fact the Telegraph, no doubt purposely, omitted—and yet the patriotism of that one and, we think, only Abolition corps, came near bringing defeat and disgrace upon the whole Army of the Potomac.

Army of the Potomac.

We have no reliable news, in fact none at all later than that published yesterday morning—but we have more particulars. Our loss in the battle, or rather battles of Chancellorville on Saturday and Sunday must have been very severe. It is said that Tyler's brigade, that went into action 1,800 strong, brought out only 600—a loss of two-thirds. Besides this brigade, the 133d and 156th Pennsylvania regiments, Col. Allabach's brigade, and the Sixth U. S. Infantry of Sykes' division, are reported to have suffered severely. It is said they fought splendidly—that no troops ever fought better. It was Gen. Tyler's determination to hold his position that caused his great loss. His troops made four bayonet charges, and drove the enemy each time. Among the killed and wounded Pennsylvania officers and men in Tyler's brigade, the following are reported:

Capt. Brant, Co. B, 134th Pa., killed.
Lieut. Col. Wm. W. Shaw, 184th Pa., leg.
Lieut. Col. Rowe, 136th Pa., side
Lieut. Moneth, Co. B, 134th Pa., arm.
Wm. Thompson, Co. H, 134th Pa., arm.
A. B. Miller, Co. A, 134th Pa., wrist.
E. B. Goben, Co. B, 134th Pa., shoulder.
Corporal Front, Co. B, 134th Pa., leg.
Frank Rinked, Co. A, 134th Pa., hand.
E. R. Wilson, Co. A, 134th Pa., leg.
L. Moneth, Co. D, 126th Pa., arm.
Lieut. Bowson, Co. F, 126th Pa., leg.
Wm. Soule, Co. F, 126th Pa., nose.
Wm. Rupert, Co. K, 126th Pa., hip.
John Stoffin, Co. H, 126th Pa., wrist.
John Wilson, Co. H, 126th Pa., side.
A. Pomey, Co. H, 126th Pa., arm.
M. Balankens, Co. K, 62d Pa.
Maj. Anthony, 129th Pa., mortally.
A. J. Robn, Co. H, 129th Pa., hand.
John Bingham, Co. D, 62d Pa.
Perry D. Williams, Co. H, 129th Pa., back.
Jacob Gatsch, Co. K, 129th Pa., hand.

In the fight on Sunday the only house composing the village of Chancellorville, occupied by General Hooker as his headquarters, was shelled and set on fire. Previous to leaving the house General Hooker was struck and knocked down by a post torn out by a shell, and for a short time the command devolved on General Couch—but Hooker was not seriously injured, only badly bruised, and was soon in his place again. At night our troops held an entrenched position, about a mile back towards the river.

At an early hour on Monday morning fighting was resumed at Chancellorville. It is said Lee had received large reinforcements, apparently from Richmond, which would make it certain that Gen. Stoneman—from whom no definite news has been heard—had not succeeded in cutting the railroad. This has been a great disappointment to Hooker, who, it is said, was also perplexed by not receiving earlier assistance from the Sixth corps, General Sedgwick, which he expected would storm the heights of Fredericksburg early on Sunday morning and come down immediately, in the enemy's rear, to his assistance. These are disappointments, however, which every commander must be prepared for, and we presume Hooker was not greatly disconcerted by them. The battle on Monday is reported to have been a very severe and sanguinary one, but of the result we have no information. Rumors that Hooker had been defeated and his army demoralized, and contrary rumors that he had gained a decisive victory, were current in Washington on Tuesday—but they were only rumors. The following, from the Herald's Washington correspondent, May 5, is about as explicit as anything we have seen:

"There was heavy fighting yesterday, nearly all day, on the right, where the great fight of the day previous (Sunday) took place; but at the last accounts everything was going on well for the Union army. The enemy are contending desperately against the efforts of General Hooker to inflict a decisive defeat upon them, and will of course continue the contest as long as possible. The casualties on both sides have been very heavy, as the best and most effective troops of both armies are here pitted against one another, and are contending, the one for a great victory, which shall open the road to Richmond by the destruction and demoralization of the opposing hosts, and thus aid materially and effectively in the suppression of the rebellion and the termination of the war, the other for self-preservation and to prolong the existence of their rebel Confederacy. The number of prisoners captured thus far is at least from four to six thousand, and the number is hourly largely increased.

"Both armies are considerably exhausted by the almost continuous fighting, marching and manœuvring of the last three days, and unless large reinforcements can be brought up for the relief of Lee's army without further delay, they cannot much longer continue the contest."

"General Hooker declared to an officer who left his headquarters at Chancellorville this morning, that he could hold his position against any force that could be brought against him. He is very confident of success, and that this is to be, if one of the bloodiest, the most important and decisive victory of the war thus far achieved."

Among the rebel officers of distinction captured are Gen. Evans and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, both of them now prisoners in Washington. The Fredericksburg correspondent of the N. Y. World, May 4, says that Gen. Stoneman, when last heard from, was within eighteen miles of Richmond, at Hanover Court House, having made a circuit around the enemy, destroyed the railroad bridges of the Pamunkey and Anna rivers, and some fifteen miles of the track. At 10 a. m. on Tuesday morning he writes: "Sedgwick has pressed on toward Hooker, and Gibbon's division, left to guard the heights in rear of Fredericksburg, have been attacked by the enemy in large force, and are in danger of losing their position and abandoning Fredericksburg altogether." This, if true—and the correspondent, being at Fredericksburg, ought to know—might give an ugly turn to affairs.

There were said to be, on Tuesday, over 8,000 rebel prisoners in Washington, and a report was current that Gen. Stoneman had captured Gordonsville. It is not certain that the rebel General now a prisoner, supposed to be Fitzhugh Lee, is in reality that distinguished officer.

Blair County.

The Democratic Convention of Blair county met at Hollidaysburg, on the 29th of April, and after passing some very good resolutions, which we will publish when we can find room, elected O. A. Traugh Representative delegate to the 17th of June Democratic State Convention, and appointed Dr. Rowan Clark, John McClellan, and A. J. Crisman conferees, to meet similar conferees from Cambria and Clearfield counties to elect a Senatorial delegate to the State convention.

A down East editor says that he has seen the contract that lawyers use to "warm up the subject." He says it is a glass concern, and holds about a pint.

The Doctrine of State Rights.

When knaves, idiots or fanatics get control of the administration of government, and the same class of men dictate the course of that portion of the press professing identical political views with the ruling power, the people suffer immensely. An imbecile, visionary, or corrupt administration, sustained in all its foolish, unwisdom or wicked acts by an unscrupulous and venal press, is the worst curse that could befall a constitutional government and free people.

The evidence of this is complete in the present condition of our unhappy country.

Every other safeguard of liberty having been stricken down—the Constitution trampled upon, the laws violated—all the functions of government vested in a single man, whose will is now paramount to Constitution and laws, supreme over the army, the navy and the national judiciary—there remains but one barrier to despotism—State Rights—and against that all the power of the administration and all the artillery of the Abolition press are now directed. No, not quite all—for Greeley's batteries are turned, for once, in the right direction. When that citadel of Liberty falls, the nation will be enslaved—no after effort can rescue it—it will be hopelessly chained to the car of despotism power, fallen from its high estate of freedom and happiness forever.

The national administration, finding that it can only carry out its nefarious and infernal policy of subjugation, emancipation and confiscation by the total annihilation of the reserved rights of the States, and the establishment of an unrestricted consolidated central despotism, has issued the order, and the subsidized press is hurling its thunders against what it terms the odious heresy of Calhoun. It uses this cunning device to deceive the people, and betray them to their own destruction. The State Rights contended for by Calhoun were not the State Rights granted by the Constitution, and are not the State Rights contended for by the Northern Democracy. The former inevitably led to disturbance of the harmony of our glorious system; the latter is a means, if not the only means, of preserving it. The State Rights for which we contend are essential to the preservation of the government as it was framed; the State Rights of Calhoun were destructive of that government. The distinction is a broad as that between darkness and light, and only those who are blindly ignorant or utterly unscrupulous would confound them. Singularly enough, the Abolitionists, who are now for obliterating all State Rights and in favor of a consolidated central despotism, are the only party in the North that ever advocated the Calhoun theory and put it to a practical test.

We re-printed, only a few days ago, an editorial article from the Tribune, in which Mr. Greeley pronounced the onslaught of the administration press against the doctrine of Constitutional State Rights to be "the windy boss of leather-headed blockheads," and declared that but for the existence of State Rights he and his correspondent "would long since have spent years in felon's cells, under daily enacted national laws." Since then he has again returned to the subject in the following paragraph:

"We have recently been impelled to rebuke the flippant assumptions of certain writers and speakers that ours is a consolidated or simple nationality, wherein the States have no more original, inherent power than the counties of England or the departments of France. We do not herein affirm the necessary superiority of our Federal system over any of its rivals, though we cherish strong convictions on that point; we simply affirm that the system adopted by our fathers, and never yet repudiated by their sons, is quite other than that contended for by the Cincinnati press generally, and certain delinquent members of the church. If these gentlemen intend (with Gen. Butler) to propose their form of government as an improvement to be adopted hereafter, we are ready at a fit season to consider its claims to public favor; but when they commend it as our actual, existing framework, we are moved to repel the assumption as at war with the most conspicuous facts and hardly consistent with the possession of ordinary intelligence and candor. The American people may possibly choose hereafter to establish a consolidated or pure nationality, but they certainly have not yet done so."

What "the American people may possibly choose hereafter" is not the question—it is with the "actual, existing framework" of our Government, which the administration and its subsidized press are trying to overthrow, that we have to do.

The doctrine of Mr. Calhoun must not be confounded with the true doctrine of State Rights. They are essentially different, and he who undertakes to persuade the people that they are one and the same, is either a fool or a knave.

Mr. Calhoun, (says the Cincinnati Enquirer,) taught the doctrine of nullification—the right of a State, as such, to annul, as to itself, the laws of Congress; which nobody at this day professes to sustain. Whether or not his premises were correct, his conclusions were certainly erroneous. Yet the Calhoun doctrine has been practiced upon in the North. It has been practiced upon by no party so much as by the Republican. Nullifying acts are to be found upon the statute books of nearly every Northern State, passed by Republican majorities, and upheld by Republican party and newspaper approval. These journals are therefore disclaiming their own antecedents.

Mr. Calhoun's doctrine as to the rights of the States in the Federal system was not correct; but it does not, therefore, follow that the States—or the people in them—have no rights. He may have attached too much importance to the mere political institutions and too little to the people to whom institutions owe their being, and for whose behoof they are created. It is always proper to remember, in discussions upon government—that to use an expression of a celebrated British political writer—"the people are the fountain and source of power, and the end and object of government"; that wherever there is a people there is political power, which power they may exert through institutions, if fitting institutions exist; but which is not in any way shorn or diminished through their absence. In other words, that the power is the fact and the institution only the incident, and that the right to exert the one does in no way depend upon the existence of the other.

The Constitution of the United States recognizes the States as distinct political entities, whose integrity, in some sense, the Union is bound to defend. Thus: "The United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government, and shall protect each of

them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature or of the Executive, against domestic violence." Without the States as such the Constitution could not be carried into effect; and the government would lapse for the want of an essential ingredient. Thus: "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof." Without States, without their Legislatures, there could be no legal Congress, and consequently no Constitutional government; so that while the States are not dependent upon the Union for their existence, the Union is dependent upon the States; and consolidation, whether by force or by agreement, while it would annihilate the States, would be equally fatal to the Constitution and the form of government which it establishes.

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people." The powers of the general government were delegated powers, given to a central polity for particular purposes; and all those not delegated were reserved. Reserved by whom? By the institutions of the States, so far as they had been reposed in them by the people, and the remainder by the people themselves.

Mr. Horace Greeley has become, to a certain extent, the champion of the State Rights. While he disclaims the doctrine of State Rights according to the "exaggerated Calhoun stamp," and now denies the rights of nullification and secession, he utters wholesome truths concerning the notions of those who, taking advantage of the present disturbances, are laboring to plant the seeds of a revolution in the government, wipe out the States, and place the entire legislative and executive power of the nation in the hands of Congress and the President.

Fanaticism, dangerous as it is, is not without its advantages. It led Mr. Greeley in the right direction in respect to the doctrine of State Rights. He found States and their reserved powers useful as affording him protection while he vended his philanthropy and earned for his name a place in the catalogue of "American Agitators and Reformers." Just as far as it was convenient for him he sustains the doctrine. He received as much light as fell upon him through the medium of his own experience; and perhaps, under the circumstances, the friends of State Rights, according to the Constitution, ought to be thankful that out of such a Nazareth so much that is commendable has come.

It is refreshing, therefore, to discover, even in the organs of its own party, the dawn of a better and truer doctrine. Like the riddle of Samson, "out of the eater is coming forth meat," and the enemies of consolidation, powerless in themselves, are finding in the divisions of the party in power, the foundation of a hope that the Constitution is yet destined to stand in its integrity, and that the better doctrines of a better day will ultimately prevail.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There has been some severe fighting across the Nansemond from Suffolk. On Sunday morning last a strong force, under the command of Gens. Getty and Harlan and Colo. Dutton and Stevens, consisting of the 103d, 143d, 170th, 144th and 89th New York, 26th New Jersey, 13th New Hampshire, 11th, 15th and 16th Connecticut, the 13th Indiana, Battery L, the 7th Massachusetts battery, and a detachment of the New York mounted rifles, Col. Onderdonk, crossed the Nansemond with the intention of feeling the enemy and driving him from some rifle pits from which an annoying fire has been kept up upon our troops. The effort was entirely successful. After a severe action, which continued through the whole afternoon, the rebels were driven from their works with considerable loss, and our troops slept on the field they had so bravely won. The loss on our side was pretty heavy, especially in wounded. Col. Ringgold, of the 103d New York, was mortally wounded. This reconnaissance establishes the fact that the enemy are still in force in front.

By the arrival of the U. S. steam transport New England at New York from Hilton Head, we learn that preparations were going on for a second attack on Charleston. The frigate Ironsides was to cross the bar on Saturday last, and the Monitors on Monday. Probably before this the bombardment of the forts has commenced.

St. Louis, May 5.—Fifteen or twenty of the most prominent secessionists of this city were arrested to-day under General Curtis' recent order.

CHICAGO, May 5, 1863.—A dispatch from Cairo says the steamer Lady Franklin arrived from Vicksburg on Thursday night last. She reports that on that morning Gen. Sherman, with a fleet of transports, accompanied by gunboats, passed up the Yazoo and made an attack on the rebel batteries. In the afternoon several more transports followed, with troops on board. It was reported that General Sherman landed precisely in the same place he did when he made the former attack. Cannonading and musketry were distinctly heard at Young's Point on Thursday, till long after nightfall.

A gentleman who left New Carthage on Wednesday last states that a very heavy force of Gen. Grant's army has been landed on the Mississippi side of the river, eight miles above Grand Gulf, and that our gunboats had been shelling the latter place for several days.

By telegraph yesterday afternoon:

CINCINNATI, May 6.—There was much excitement at Dayton all day yesterday over the arrest of Vallandigham, and at dark a crowd of five or six hundred men proceeded to the Journal office and completely gutted the building, and then set fire to it and burned it to the ground. The fire communicated to the adjoining buildings, and all the property from the south end of the Phillip House to the middle of the square was destroyed. All the telegraph lines in the city have been cut, and a bridge on the Xenia railroad is reported destroyed.—At ten o'clock last night troops arrived from Cincinnati and Columbus and succeeded in putting down the rioters. At half past eleven all was quiet.

New York, May 6.—The steamship Australasian, from Liverpool on the 25th, arrived this morning. Important debates had taken place in both Houses of Parliament relative to the seizure of British ships in neutral waters, and the protection granted by our Minister, Mr. Adams, to Mexican traders. Many speakers declared that such proceedings could not be tolerated. Lord Palmerston said, simply, that

matters were being considered; but Earl Russell said the seizure of the Dolphin and the conduct of Mr. Adams would be represented to the Washington Government for redress.—He is strongly urging attention to the action of the Federal cruisers. The merits of the Alexandria case were generally debated. Mr. Cobden asserted that America had always acted up to the principles of the foreign enlistment act towards England, and he demanded that England should act in a like spirit towards America; he denounced the case of the Alabama, and said she should be seized, as the only method to prevent such practices.

The Polish insurgents continued active. The ship Punjaub, from Calcutta, had arrived at London. She was captured by the Confederate privateer Alabama on the 14th of March, but her cargo being British she was released on giving a ransom bond of \$55,000. She brought twenty of the crew of the brig John A. Parks, previously captured by the Alabama. The ship Morning Star, also captured by the Alabama, was released on giving a ransom bond of \$61,750.

M. Billaut had spoken in the French Chamber, on the Polish question. He said the Government could give no explanation which might injure negotiations. The Government was animated by the most cordial feeling for the suffering Poles, and was convinced that the Polish question was a European one, and that the sympathies of all Europe must concur in settling it.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Since Saturday nearly 3,000 rebel prisoners have been brought to this city. Seven hundred and eighty arrived here at 2 o'clock to-day, and were like their predecessors marched to the Provost Marshal's office under a strong guard. Thence they were consigned to safe quarters. The number is too large for convenient accommodations.

Additional prisoners are to be sent up from the Rappahannock, making in all four thousand and over certainly in our hands. They present a shabby appearance. The much larger part are dressed in grey, the remainder in brown, and generally with slouch hats. Many of them have good substantial boots, while others are nearly barefoot. Not a few, instead of blankets, show that they have made an extensive levy on carpets. The prisoners are nearly all young men. Their appearance in the streets excited much curiosity, but no rude or offensive remarks were made by the spectators.

Ambulances were busy both last night and to-day conveying the wounded from the Army of the Potomac to the several hospitals.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Herald has received the following account of the fight of Gen. Sedgwick's corps with the enemy:

It appears that after the great slaughter of Sunday Gen. Lee detached a large body of his rebels to meet Sedgwick, and it is known that Longstreet was also rapidly getting in Sedgwick's rear. At the same time, early on Monday morning, large masses of rebels appeared on the heights east of Fredericksburg, where we had but a small force, having sent a large portion to strengthen Sedgwick.

The position was relinquished after a short resistance, having first removed all the guns. Some fighting occurred above Fredericksburg, which is believed to have been an unsuccessful attempt to prevent Longstreet from moving up.

The rebels interposed no objection to our holding Fredericksburg, which we still retain. Gen. Sedgwick was hotly engaged all Monday, the rebels pressing him at all points.

His men were obliged to give way before the overwhelming masses of the rebels, and his discomfiture seemed certain, when a Vermont brigade made a ferocious charge, repulsing them and securing the safety of that portion of the army.

The slaughter of the enemy near Banks' Ford was perfectly horrible; whole brigades of rebels being literally wiped out.

Gen. Sedgwick, however, recrossed the river in the face of the enemy, after midnight, the enemy raking our bridges with artillery, causing great loss of life.

He succeeded in getting across in comparatively good order, and marched immediately to United States Ford, to join Hooker's main army.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

S. T.—1860—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, Exhaustive nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body without stimulating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, creates an appetite and strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache, and prevents Miasmatic disease from change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old and young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. Drake & Co., 202 Broadway, New York. nov7-2wtd&wsm

LYON'S KATHAIRON. This delightful article for preserving and beautifying the human hair is again put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill and attention which first created its immense and unprecedented sales of over one million bottles annual. It is still sold at 25 cents in large bottles. Two million bottles can easily be sold in a year when it is again known that the Kathairon is not only the most delightful hair dressing in the world, but that it cleanses the scalp of scurf and dandruff, gives the hair a lively, rich, luxuriant growth, and prevents it from turning gray. These are considerations worth knowing. The Kathairon has been tested for over twelve years, and is warranted as described. Any lady who values a beautiful head of hair will use the Kathairon. It is finely perfumed, cheap and saleable. It is sold by all respectable dealers throughout the world. D. B. BARNES & CO. New York. nov7-2wtd&wsm

HEIMSTREETS INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. IT IS NOT A DYE. But restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All instantaneous dyes are composed of lunar caustic, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstree's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a Luxuriant Beauty, promotes its growth, prevents its falling out, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agent, D. B. Barnes, 202 Broadway, N. Y. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1. nov7-2wtd&wsm

ASIGNEE'S NOTICE.—The account of Dr. David C. Keller, assignee of Phillip Peak and Sarah, his wife, of East Hanover township, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, and will be confirmed on the 12th day of May, 1863, unless cause be shown to the contrary. sp2-221tw J. C. YOUNG, Prothonotary.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A Protestant Woman or Girl to keep house in a small family. Apply at Mrs. W. A. W. Oberly's, between Front and Second street, Harrisburg. may-7-2w

STATEMENT OF THE HARRISBURG BANK, MAY 6, 1863.

Assets:	
Loans and Discounts	\$721,283 18
Stock of the Commonwealth	100,000 00
United States Loan	100,000 00
Specie, (including gold of \$12,000 to the Commonwealth)	85,539 91
Due by other Banks	\$316,556 82
Notes and checks of other Banks	62,820 39
United States notes	97,400 00
Stooks (at present market value)	476,771 21
Bonds	28,000 00
Real Estate	3,000 00
	14,000 00
	\$1,520,139 43

Liabilities:	
Circulation	\$564,788 00
Deposits	518,229 92
Due to other Banks	70,234 72
	\$1,153,252 64

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. W. WEIR, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, may-7-2w WILLIAM KLINE, Alderman.

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS AND MODEL SHOW!

Under the direct management of Mrs. CHAS. WARNER, Formerly MRS. DAN RICE,

Will exhibit At HARRISBURG, Thursday, May 14, 1863. Carlisle, Wed., May 13. Lebanon, Friday, May 15. Reading, Saturday, May 16.

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