

into deadly hatred, and how finding that Sir Richard would be absent, he had resolved to wreak his hatred, enrich himself, and flee; how, signing that night journey, and leaving his horse some three miles off, he had returned ungent to the house. He had thought to do the deed, and then escaping with what treasure he might find, he far upon his way to London before the morning broke. His horse was fleet; the servants thought him at Chester; and long before suspicion could have turned upon him, he would have been safe. Doggedly and calmly he spoke of all this, and now bade them bring Sir Richard there to hear what his neglect and harshness had brought about. They carried him bound hand and foot to Chester, where, three months later, dogged and calm as ever, he was sentenced to life-long exile. Many days went by, and still Sir Richard, ever watching by his wife, met only those vacant eyes, heard only that weary, ceaseless muttering. At length she knew him—at length, when weeks had come and gone, she came from her sick chamber, and leaning on his arm, crept down to the drawing-room. She had left last that room a bright-haired bride, radiant with health and beauty; she entered it again gray-haired and feeble, trembling at every sound, clinging to her husband's arm for protection and support. And when years had passed away, and the roses had returned to her cheeks, the sparkle to her eyes—and when the fair children she had dreamed of, clustering round her knee, looked up into her face and marveled at those silvery locks, then she would hush them with fond words and tender kisses, but never spoke to them about that night—never again trod that gallery, never again entered that room.

# The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 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Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT and UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.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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## 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.

## "Old Ben Bannister."

After a careful search we have been unable to find the Bedford Gazette containing "Old Ben Bannister's View of the War," and so conclude that it has been either lost or mislaid. We cannot, therefore, tell whether "it meets our approbation." At this time we have a heavy stock of ammunition on hand—more than we can possibly make use of—but if our correspondent will send us the paper, we will examine the article. That much, and no more, can we promise.

The difference between the arrest of Gov. Tod and that of C. L. Vallandigham is this: The former was arrested on civil process, in the form and manner prescribed by law, and in open day; the latter by a band of armed men, in the darkness of night, with no other authority than a military order backed by the bayonet. The Telegraph, as usual, quotes a falsehood when it asserts that we are "furious because the traitor Vallandigham has been arrested." It is not the arrest, but the manner of it, to which we object. When we cease to object to such arbitrary measures of the military straps of the administration, or to hold that administration up to the public indignation which its sanction of such acts so justly exposes it to, we shall begin to think that we are in reality what we are now falsely called by the Abolition press—a traitor to our country.

## The Arrest of Vallandigham.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, of the 6th, says: Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Dayton, was yesterday arrested, about 3 o'clock, at his residence, and conveyed to a military prison in this city. He was taken by the military pursuant to the order of Gen. Burnside. The grounds of accusation against him are, we understand, an infringement of Gen. Burnside's order No. 38, in his speeches at Columbus and Mt. Vernon, Ohio. We have seen no report as yet of those speeches, but presume they will be produced on his trial before the military Commission, and the obnoxious features in them, if they exist, pointed out.

The Enquirer says the arrest had given rise to much discussion and feeling in all political circles, and advises that nothing be said of a provocative or offensive nature, as military law is paramount in Cincinnati.

The Telegraph put out a news bulletin, about ten or eleven o'clock on Thursday morning, full of the most palpable falsehoods, which hundreds of people were deceived. It stated that Sedgwick had formed a junction with Hooker; that the position of the latter was impregnable; that he had Lee and his rebel forces at his mercy; that we had captured from 10,000 to 12,000 prisoners, and much other stuff of the same kind. We did not see the bulletin, but such were informed were its contents. Whether it was a dispatch from Washington, an extract from the Washington Republican, furnished by some passenger from that city, or the coinage of the Deacon's brain, in either case it was false; and, because we disdained to deceive the people by placarding intelligence which we knew could not be true, and, later in the day, published reliable information, which exposed the folly and falsehood of the Telegraph, and showed the real condition of the Army of the Potomac, the Telegraph insists upon it that we "sympathize with traitors." As to the dispatch which they received yesterday morning—the substance of which we believe appears in our columns this morning as an official explanation of, or apology for, Hooker's defeat—we believe that it is essentially false, and that neither at this nor at any other time can full credit be given to anything that comes from the war office. It may be difficult to "recognize a traitor," but it is easy enough to recognize a liar, if they all carry the earmarks as prominent as the Deacon and Secretary Stanton.

## Retreat of the Army of the Potomac, Etc.

It is idle to assign reasons or excuses for the retreat of Gen. Hooker. He crossed the Rappahannock with a large army in a perfect state of discipline, well armed and supplied in every respect—an army in which he and the nation had confidence. He formed his plans and fought his battles on them. He was defeated and forced to retreat. This is the whole story, told in few words. Was it the fault of the army, the weather, or the General? On this question opinions will differ. We have ours, and we will briefly express it. It was the fault of Hooker—he is a braggart, a boaster, and not a General. The only redeeming quality he has is courage—and that seemed to fail him, if we can credit the accounts, at the precise period when it was most essential. It was not the fault of the army, for, with the single exception of Schurz's Abolition corps, all accounts concur in saying the army fought with the most determined bravery. It could not have been the weather, for he was forced back from his positions, and, in fact, defeated, before the rain had commenced, or at least before it had set in in earnest. That he was defeated by his own bad generalship—in plain words, in consequence of his own incompetency to properly plan a battle and handle his army is, therefore, as unquestionable as the fact that he was defeated. We ventured this opinion as soon as we heard that he had commenced his movement across the Rappahannock, and the result has proved that we were not mistaken. Against Lee and Jackson, and the splendid officers who hold subordinate commands in that rebel army of Richmond, we have not in our whole army an officer who can operate successfully except McClellan. With the same army that Hooker had, and supported as it was by the Government, we should have been now recording a glorious victory instead of an inglorious defeat. But McClellan will not be reinstated—nor, were an invitation extended to him, should he again accept command without the fullest and most solemn guarantees of support from the Government and non-interference with his plans.

This is all we have to say at present. We submit, for the information of our readers, what is supposed to be the official explanation of the failure, and such other matters in connection with the affair as we think will prove interesting, if not instructive.

## OFFICIAL EXPLANATION OF THE RETREAT.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The following is understood to be official:

It is ascertained from the front that the Army of the Potomac has arrived, with all its material, at their old camps at Falmouth. The demonstration of Gen. Hooker has proved no disaster, but simply a failure, owing to the impracticability of the position which the army had gained with so much skill and energy. Less than three-eighths of the whole force was engaged as more could not be engaged, the ground being covered with forest and without any practicable roads. Our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing does not exceed ten thousand. The enemy's loss must have been double of this; honorably by the arms, but lamentably for the country, the greatest proportion of them in killed and wounded. One loss of prisoners does not exceed seventeen hundred. We have received twenty-four hundred and fifty prisoners of the enemy. We lost eight guns and took the same number of pieces from the enemy.

The relinquishment of the position was made simply because it afforded no field for the maneuvering of the army and not from any reverse or injury sustained by it. The General and the entire army are in excellent health, and ready for a new movement. We will probably not know where this is to be made until after it has been commenced.

The Richmond papers show that Stoneman's corps went within two miles of Richmond and effected many captures and a great destruction of property. At least a part of all this gallant force has reached Gloucester, in Keyes' command, opposite to Yorktown, on the York river. There can now be no impropriety in saying that the President and Major General Halleck visited General Hooker and the army yesterday and returned to the city to-night.

At nearly one this morning information was received that Gen. Stoneman has safely arrived at Rappahannock Station with the remainder of his force. He has cut the railroad connections of the enemy in all directions, and thus won a noble distinction.

Mr. Greeley, of the Tribune, who was never backward about criticizing Gen. McClellan, is now, we think, over-cautious. He ventures, however, to say:

Gen. Hooker was doubtless keenly disappointed and greatly disconcerted by the panic flight of the 11th corps on Saturday, by which his combinations were defeated and victory snatched away when it seemed already within his grasp. It would seem that he did not afford the men so thoroughly no risk-taking movements so far as he had previously done, and was as indisputably successful. If he made any grave mistakes—and we lack the requisite knowledge, even if we had the strategic ability, to determine that he did or did not—we should say that it was his inaction on Monday. On that day the rebels, finding that Sedgwick was close in their rear, having successfully stormed the heights overlooking Fredericksburg, appear to have turned upon him with the bulk of their force, overwhelming him with superior numbers after a gallant resistance, and driving him across the Rappahannock to Banks' Ford. Of course, Hooker must have heard the roar of the cannon and known that this fight was going on, with the odds fearfully against Sedgwick, and it would seem that he should have thrown himself in full force on some portion of the rebel lines confronting him, as Sedgwick had pressed upon their rear the day before.

We agree with Mr. G. It would, indeed, "seem" that he ought to have done so—and, probably, had he been at all equal to the position, he would have done so. The paragraph which closes the Tribune's remarks is very consoling:

As to the effect of this repulse on the progress and issues of the war, it is too early to speculate. All our knowledge of what is yet future is summed up in the axiom that God reigns, and that all injustice and oppression are surely to be vanquished and overturned. If the loyal millions deserve to triumph this year, they will, if it is not our merit, it shall have been purified by suffering.

The World is bold in its tone and positive in its opinions:

Some days must yet elapse before the history of the last week can be correctly written. We now know only its outline, its tremendous disasters, its fatal results. Dividing his force to cross above and below Fredericksburg, where the main body of the enemy was resting, General Hooker violated the first principle of the art of war. It was trumpeted over the nation as a brilliant and masterly maneuver to which his dash and courage would insure success. In fact it only provided against great peril by contriving a greater. His plan exhibited his dash and desperation, its execution his deliberation and delay. From the moment when his army was drawn up in line of battle at Chancellorville until—beaten day after day, and after for fore repossessed by the enemy—the retreat was ordered, it was General Lee

who attacked and General Hooker who defended. The advance to an assault was stayed, as much by General Hooker's proclaimed determination to change a strategic offensive to a tactically defensive movement, as by the dispositions of the enemy. If ever an onslaught was demanded, it was then. General Hooker announced the enemy as already in his possession, and waited for the transfer to take place. The enemy waited for the crossing, and then on Saturday threw a heavy force upon our right wing, broke it down and got in our rear. Changing his front General Hooker the next day prepared to receive another attack; and again he was defeated. On Tuesday morning, before the rains, and not in consequence of them, as the War Department's despatches falsely state, General Hooker ordered the retreat. By Wednesday morning all but the infantry and artillery had crossed, and the enemy had discovered his purpose and fell upon his rear. The rest remains yet untold.

In the two days battles we heard how Gen. Hooker led in person this or that charging column and put at the mercy of one rebel bullet the lives of scores of thousands of men. Were his officers cowardly all, that their commander had to do the duty of a colonel and leave the control of the whole field of battle and its widely separated columns to a lucky unity and the co-ordinations of a heady courage but a lack of self-mastery, not less than in the ease with which our superior numbers were outgeneraled, outflanked, and outfought by Lee, we find the secret of our defeat. Of the generalship, the courage, and the dash which can lead a brigade or a division to victory Gen. Hooker here, as ever, exhibited no lack. What was under his eye—that could be inspired by his personal presence—that he could command, inspire, and guide. But the management of large bodies of troops, the disposition of the parts of a grand army, nearly all of it, out of sight, its movements changing from moment to moment, an advance here, a check there, a rout at the flank, an assault in the center; the calm clear brain comprehending all and controlling all, itself the intelligence which vitalized and guided all the army's parts as if it were one right arm, then fired with its most rapid perception and furthest foresight when confusion was thickest and peril most near, and pressing with the precision of fate to its single end of victory, in the darkest hour—of all this there was nothing. And that still more superb generalship and that grander moral quality which under successive and irremediable disasters sustains itself undismayed and strenuously presses on to the achievement of the best result yet possible, and which measures out defeat as if it were success and holds ten thousand with outstretched arms, then and there, the price of life of this there was less than nothing.

It is said that in some hard battle, when the tide was running against him and the ranks were breaking, some one in the agony of a need of generalship exclaimed: "Oh, for an hour of Dundee!"

In those hard battles of Sunday and Monday, when his ranks were breaking, did not Gen. Hooker cry to his secret heart for the help of that generalship which ambition made him once aspire to? At least the shattered battalions of that old guard which his commander led, at least the country which calls them children, cried—in the midnight and the anguish of this hour they cry—

"Oh, for one hour of McClellan now!"

"Oh, for one more hour of that courage indomitable."

"One more appeal from that voice which never called in vain. Once more that outstretched arm which twice has saved the nation's life."

## STONEMAN'S EXPLOITS.

We wish we had room for one half the stories told in the rebel papers of Stoneman's exploits. At present we have not. The following is from a Washington telegram, Thursday midnight:

On Sunday, May 3, our cavalry went to Columbia, on the James river, and broke the banks of the canal. They then went to Goodland, twenty miles from Richmond, took the stores there, and disturbed the inhabitants greatly.

Another column, fifteen thousand strong, captured Louisa Court House and destroyed the same road. The same column destroyed the road from Trevallyn to within eight miles of Richmond, and a portion of them were within a mile and a quarter of the city of Richmond.

Gen. Stoneman then started for the Peninsula, and the only force the rebels have on the Peninsula is Gen. Sigel's small brigade, three or four thousand strong.

The enemy have from Richmond to Petersburg most formidable works, facing west, and another line from Petersburg to the Potomac, facing east.

Gen. Longstreet pushed his forces through on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, before Gen. Stoneman had broken the connections.

It is believed by all the paroled prisoners who have come here, that General Stoneman might have taken Richmond with a thousand of his cavalry.

The city and intrenchments were stripped bare of defense, and all of them were with Lee on the Rappahannock, and Richmond might, according to his account, have been taken without a struggle. It may be taken yet, before the roads and bridges between it and the Rappahannock can be repaired.

## AFTER THE BATTLE.

T. M. Cook, the Herald's correspondent, writes from headquarters May 5:

The fierce struggle of Sunday had crowded our brave forces back several miles, causing the entire headquarters of the plank road and the general headquarters, and leaving us at night, wearied and exhausted, at the White House, situated at the intersection of the Williamsburg and United States Ford roads, and about five miles from U. S. Ford. The whole of the fighting ground of that terrible Sunday had fallen into the enemy's possession, and with it the greater part of the rebel army, who had been too severely hurt to drag themselves from the battle field. The whole plain at and about Chancellorville was strewn over with those wretched ones, for whom the rebels had no word of sympathy or pity. Their own fearfully swollen list of wounded demanded all the attention they were able to bestow upon those who had fallen; and those unfortunates of our army who fell into their possession were left to endure the tortures they were suffering until it should be convenient for their captors to give them a little attention. Fortunately were those under such circumstances, who fall in the woods, and to whom the devoting flames brought a termination of torture in a horrid death.

## REBEL ACCOUNT.

The following dispatch, from the rebel Generalissimo, is dated Millford, May 3:

To President Davis:—Yesterday Gen. Jackson penetrated to the rear of the enemy and drove him from all his positions from the Williamsburg to within one mile of Chancellorville. He was engaged at the same time in front by one of our best divisions.

Many prisoners were taken, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is large. This morning the battle was renewed. He was dislodged from all his positions around Chancellorville, and driven back toward the Rappahannock, over which he is now retreating.

We have again to thank Almighty God for a great victory. I regret to state that General Paxton was killed, General Jackson was severely, and General Beth and A. P. Hill, slightly wounded. (Signed) B. E. Lee, Gen. Com.

We have no account of the retreat; that is, no full, reliable account. All we know is what

the officials choose to tell us in few words—that it was not attended with much loss—that the men and artillery are all safe across—that the army is not demoralized—that it will soon be ready for offensive operations, &c., and that our whole loss will not exceed ten thousand. We place no confidence in this information. If we can credit the accounts we have read of the battles fought, it is impossible to believe it. When the whole truth is known we shall find our loss to be nearer 20,000 than 10,000, and that the men are in no spirit at present to renew the conflict. It is rumored that Gen. Averill is under arrest for not pursuing Fitzhugh Lee at once, after having driven him across the Rapidan, instead of halting until morning. Another rumor is that Gen. Stone-man has been supereded.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

A Washington dispatch, May 7, says:

The wounded soldiers, who are arriving here now hourly from the late battle-fields near Fredericksburg, are receiving every attention from the hands of our army surgeons. Our army hospitals, the most extensive the world ever knew, considering the time in which they were erected, have been put in complete order for the reception of the wounded sufferers in the late contests of the Rappahannock, and not one who has been maimed in the service of his country will suffer for want of proper treatment.

Twenty-five men of the Twenty-seventh New Jersey regiment were drowned in the Cumberland river on the 5th inst. by the upsetting of a boat.

SALT LAKE, May 7.—A messenger from Beaver Head for military assistance has just arrived. Twenty-four whites in pursuit of stolen stock were killed by the Bannock Indians about the 1st of May. Seventeen Indians in that town were immediately killed. Three hundred whites have started in pursuit of the notorious Winneuk.

The Quebec Chronicle says that fifteen regiments have been ordered out from England in consequence of Minister Adams having notified the English government that, in case the iron-clads now building in English shipyards for the Chinese were allowed to depart, he would consider it equal to a declaration of war. It should be borne in mind that the Emperor of China is said to have ordered a number of improved vessels of war from British builders of late, but it is generally believed that the Emperor is Jeff. Davis in cog. Other Canadian journals report that arms, ammunition, and military stores are on the way to Quebec and Montreal on board nine vessels.

St. Louis, May 7.—General Blunt telegraphs to Gen. Curtis, from Leavenworth, that Col. Phillips crossed the Arkansas river on the night of April 24, and attacked the rebel forces that had been concentrating and fortifying at Weber Falls, in the Indian Territory, routing them and capturing all their camp equipage.

A gentleman who left Shreveport, La., April 3, reports the rebels to have one gunboat and thirty transports between that point and Alexandria. Ten thousand infantry were reported at Houston, Texas. At Danville, ninety miles above Shreveport, he saw five mounted regiments of Texans, under General Spratts, going to Little Rock to join General Price. About 1,100 Indians, under Standwater and Cooper, were sixteen miles west of Fort Smith. Price's troops for the invasion of Missouri are all to be mounted. They were expected to start on the 15th of May and move up east of Black river. Preparations were being made to work the rich lead mines in Southern Arkansas.

SUFFOLK, May 5.—The reconnaissance in force of the third, under Brig. Gen. Getty, resulted in the retreat of the rebels from their position, after an obstinate resistance to our advance. On that occasion our troops were opposed by the flower of Longstreet's army corps, composed of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Virginia troops. Every inch of our advance was hotly contested. By a refugee who was within the rebel lines on the day of the affair it is said that during the engagement the shot and shell from our artillery made havoc among the rebel troops, and at the close of the engagement the Providence church, on the road of that name, a few miles from the scene of the engagement, was filled with the rebel wounded.

Private Chase, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, captured three officers, two privates and a sutler. The latter had a wagon loaded with his stock in trade, all of which was brought to town.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Navy Department has received an official dispatch from Admiral Porter, dated flag ship Denton, Grand Gulf, Miss., May 3d, announcing the capture of the forts at Grand Gulf, consisting of works of the most extensive kind. The forts were literally torn to pieces by our fire. The Admiral says: "We had a hard fight for these forts, and it is with great pleasure that I report that the navy holds the door to Vicksburg. Grand Gulf is the strongest place on the Mississippi except Vicksburg."

YORKTOWN, Va., May 7.—Col. Kilpatrick, with the Harris Light Cavalry, has just arrived at Gloucester Point, having accomplished the object of their mission fully and most gallantly. They approached to within three miles of Richmond, and destroyed a large amount of property and bridges.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 7.—Major General Stoneman's aide-de-camp, Capt. Sumner, is just in. He left his chief this morning, having disarranged all the enemy's railroad communications between this and Richmond, and one party having extended their operations to James river, destroying the canal, &c.; three regiments of the command left his to destroy the railroad bridges across the Chickahominy, with instructions to go into Yorktown.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—The Age placed on their bulletin board this afternoon what purported to be a dispatch, and had such head lines as "Illegal Arrests by the Government"—"Arbitrary Measure," &c. This was upon one side of the board, and upon the other was something like "Sigel Snubbed." A soldier came along about three o'clock and tore both sides papers down. This created some excitement, and quite a crowd soon gathered in the street.

For fifteen or twenty minutes a disturbance was threatened. Such cries as "tear them out" were frequently heard, and some demonstration to carry out the threat was made.—Mayor Henry appeared upon the ground, however, and briefly addressed the assemblage.

He said that Philadelphia is a loyal city, and her citizens have certain rights. These must and should be respected.

He then called upon the citizens to disperse and go quietly to their homes. Three rousing cheers were then given for Gen. Hooker, and were quickly followed by three more for Mayor Henry. The crowd then moved off slowly without further trouble.

## WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Navy Department received to-day the following:

FLAG SHIP DENTON, GRAND GULF, MISS., May 3, 1863. SIR: I have the honor to report that I got under way this morning with the Lafayette, Carondelet, Mound City and Pittsburg, and proceeded up to the forts at Grand Gulf, for the purpose of attacking them again if they had not been abandoned.

The enemy left before we got up, blowing up their ammunition, spiking their guns, and burying or taking away the light ones. The armament consisted of 18 guns in all. The works are of the most extensive kind, and would seem to defy the efforts of a much heavier fleet than the one which silenced them.

The forts were literally torn to pieces by the accuracy of our fire. Col. Wade, the commandant of the batteries, was killed, also his chief of staff. Eleven men were killed that we know of, and our informant says, many wounded; and no one was permitted to go inside the forts after the action except those belonging.

We had a hard fight for these forts, and it is with great pleasure that I report that the navy holds the door to Vicksburg. Grand Gulf is the strongest place on the Mississippi.

Had the enemy succeeded in finishing the fortifications, no fleet would have taken them. I have been all over the works and found them as follows:

One fort on Point Rocks 75 feet high, calculated for six guns, mounting two 7-inch rifles, and one 8-inch and one parrot gun.

On the left of these works is a triangular work calculated to mount heavy guns. These works are connected with another fort by a covered way and double rifle pits, extending one-quarter of a mile, constructed with much labor, and show great skill on the part of the constructors.

The third fort commands the river in all directions. It mounted one splendid Blakeley 100-pounder, one 8-inch and two 30-pounders. The latter were lying bursted or broke on the ground.

The gunboats had so covered everything with earth that it was impossible to see at first what was there.

With the exception of the guns that were dismantled or broken, every gun on the fell into our hands was in good condition, with a large quantity of ammunition.

These are by far the most extensively built works, with the exception of Vicksburg, I have yet seen, and I am happy to say that we hold them.

I am dismantling the guns and getting on board the ammunition. Since making the above examination new forts have been passed and nearly finished. They had no guns, but were complete of the kind, as regards position, and had heavy field pieces in them.

## ADMIRAL COMD'G MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON. A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America. WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, at its last session, enacted a law, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," which was approved on the 3d day of March last: And whereas, It is recited in the said act that there now exists in the United States an insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, and it is under the Constitution of the United States the duty of the government to suppress insurrection and rebellion, to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and to preserve the public tranquility:

And whereas, For these high purposes a military force is indispensable, to raise and support which all persons ought willingly to contribute:

And whereas, No service can be more praiseworthy and honorable than that which is rendered for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, and the consequent preservation of free government:

And whereas, For the reasons thus recited, it was enacted by the said statute that "all able bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under the laws of the United States, or of the States thereof, are not absolutely included by their aforesaid declaration of intention from renouncing their purpose to become citizens, and that, on the contrary, such persons, under the treaties or law of nations, retain a right to renounce that purpose and to forego the privileges of citizenship and residence within the United States, under obligations imposed by the aforesaid act of Congress:

Now, therefore, to avoid all misapprehensions concerning the liability of persons concerned to do the service required by such enactment, and to give it full effect, I do hereby order and proclaim, that no plea of allegiance shall be received or allowed to exempt from the obligations imposed by the aforesaid act of Congress any person of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath his intention to become a citizen of the United States, under the laws thereof, and who shall be found within the United States at any time during the continuance of the present insurrection and rebellion, or after the expiration of the period of sixty-five days from the date of this proclamation; nor shall any such plea of allegiance be allowed in favor of any such person who has so as aforesaid declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and shall have received at any time the right of suffrage or any other political franchise within the United States, under the laws thereof, or under the laws of any of the several States.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this, 8th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-seventh. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By Wm. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

## THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8. Flour continues dull; sales of 500 bush, northwest extra at \$6 25 and extra family \$6 87 1/2 @ 7 50; the receipts and stock are light. Small sales of rye flour at \$5, and corn meal at \$4 25. There is not much wheat offering, and the sales were only in a small way, at \$1 05 @ 1 70 for red and \$1 78 @ 1 90 for white. Nothing doing in rye. Corn is scarce, yellow firm at 91c. Oats are in good request at 80 @ 82c. Provisions move slowly; sales of mess pork at 12 1/2, mess beef at \$12 @ 14, bacon at \$10 @ 12 and hams at \$6 @ 7.

NEW YORK, May 8. Flour is dull; sales of 8,000 bush, at a decline of 5 @ 10c for State, which is quoted at

\$6 @ 10, Ohio sells at \$6 95 @ 7 10, and Southern at \$7 @ 7 30. Wheat dull and nominal; white 1c lower; sales unimportant. White corn has declined 1c; sales of 16,000 bush at \$7 @ 80c. Provisions—Beef dull, Pork heavy. Lard quiet at 10 @ 10 1/2c. Whisky dull at 45c @ 45 1/2c.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

S. T.—1860—X.

**DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.** Exhausted nature's best restorer. A delightful beverage and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Run 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 diseases 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. nov7-2waddw6m

## LYON'S KATHARON.

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 annually. 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 Katharon is not only the most delightful hair dressing in the world, but that it cleanses the scalp, dandruff, gives the hair a lively, rich, luxuriant growth, and prevents it from turning gray. These are considerations worth knowing. The Katharon has been tested for over twelve years, and is warranted as described. Any lady who values a beautiful head of hair will use the Katharon. It is finely perfumed, cheap and durable. It is sold by all respectable dealers throughout the world. D. S. BARNES & CO. nov7-2waddw6m

## HEIMSTREET'S 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 toxic matter, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and effort of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a Luxuriant Beauty.

promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agent, D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, N. Y. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1. nov7-2waddw6m

## DIED.

On the 8th instant, MARGARETA HANSEN, widow of the late Albright Hansen, aged 69 years. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, from the residence of her son in the Third ward. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend, without further notice.

## New Advertisements.

**AN ORDINANCE TO FIX THE GRADE OF A PORTION OF FRONT STREET.** Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Harrisburg, That the grade of Front street, from the property of George W. Hummel to the property of Mrs. Shunk, is in the Third ward, is hereby established and fixed as described by a dotted line on the draft furnished to the council by Hether Hage, chief surveyor or regulator, and the regulators are authorized and directed to set the pins in conformity therewith.

W. O. HICKOK, President of the Common Council. Passed May 2, 1863. Attest—DAVID HANSEN, Clerk. Approved May 5, 1863.

A. L. ROUMFORD, Mayor.

**WANTED**—A first class woman Cook. Good wages and a steady situation. Enquire at this office. may7-38t

**A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUILDERS.**—A good Frame Building, 22 by 63 feet, new, will be sold cheap. Inquire at G. SNAVELY'S Carpet and Furniture