

Patriot Union

VOL. 5.—NO. 214. HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY, MAY 11, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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" six months, 15.00 " six months, 20.00
" one year, 30.00 " one year, 40.00
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The number of insertions must be designated on the advertisement.
Marriages and Deaths will be inserted at the same low rate as regular advertisements.

Miscellaneous.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, War Claims and Claims for Indemnity.

STEWART, STEVENS, CLARK & CO.,
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law, and Solicitors for all kinds of Military Claims,
450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

This firm, having a thorough knowledge of the Pension Business, and being familiar with the practice in all the Departments of Government, believe that they can afford greater facilities to Pension, Bounty, and other claimants, for the prompt and successful accomplishment of business entrusted to them, than any other firm in Washington. They desire to secure such an amount of this business as will enable them to execute the business for each claimant very cheaply, and on the basis of their own contingencies upon their success in each case. For this purpose they will secure the services of the best and most experienced lawyers in each of the States where such business may be had, furnish such with all the necessary blank forms of applications, and evidence, requisite printed pamphlets, and all other facilities for distribution in their vicinity, with associates names inserted, and upon the due execution of the papers and transmission of the same to the proper local associates, they will promptly perform the business here.

Their charges will be ten dollars for officers and non-commissioned privates, for each Pension or Bounty and Back Pay obtained, and ten per cent. on amount of claim for Military Pensions for Indemnity.
Soldiers enlisted since the 1st of March, 1861, in any kind of service, Military or Naval, who are disabled by disease or wounds, are entitled to Pensions. All soldiers who served for two years, or during the war should it sooner close, will be entitled to \$100 Bounty. Widows of soldiers who die or are killed, are entitled to Pensions, and the \$100 Bounty. If there be no widow, then the minor children. And if no minor children, then the father, mother, sisters or brothers are entitled as above to the \$100 Bounty and Back Pay.

W. M. H. MILLER, R. E. FERGUSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OFFICE IN SHOEMAKER'S BUILDINGS SECOND STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND MARKET SQUARE, ap29-dkw Nearly opposite the Buehler House.

THOS. C. MACDOWELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MILITARY CLAIM AND PATENT AGENT.
Office in Burke's Row, Third street, (Up Stairs).
Having formed a connection with parties in Washington City, who are reliable business men, any business connected with any of the Departments will meet with immediate and careful attention. m27

DR. C. W. WICHELY, SURGEON AND Oculist,
RESIDENCE THIRD NEAR NORTH STREET.
He is now fully prepared to attend promptly to the duties of profession in all its branches.
A LONG AND VALUABLE MEDICAL EXPERIENCE justifies him in promising full and ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call, be the disease Chronic or of any other nature. m18-dw

CHARLES F. VOLLMER, UPHOLSTERER,
Chestnut street, four doors above Second, (OPPOSITE WASHINGTON HOUSE).
Is prepared to furnish to order, in the very best style of workmanship, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Window Curtains, Lounges, and all other articles of Furniture in his line, on short notice and moderate terms. Having experience in the business, he feels warranted in asking a share of public patronage, confident of his ability to satisfy. jan1-df

SILAS WARD, No. 11, NORTH THIRD ST., HARRISBURG.
STEINWAY'S PIANOS,
MELODIONS, VIOLINS, GUITARS,
Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Drums, Accordions,
STRINGS, SHEET AND BOOK MUSIC, &c., &c.,
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, ALBUMS,
Large Pier and Marble Mirrors, Squares and Oval Frames of every description made to order. Regulating done.
Agency for Howe's Sewing Machines.
Sheet Music sent by Mail. oct1-3

JOHN W. GLOVER, MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has just received from New York, an assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
which he offers to his customers and the public at MODERATE PRICES. dtf

W. HARRY WILLIAMS, CLAIM AGENT,
402 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
General Claims for Soldiers promptly collected. State Claims adjusted, &c., &c. mar20-dlm

SMITH & EWING, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
THIRD STREET, Harrisburg.
Practice in the several Courts of Dauphin county. Collections made promptly.
J. C. SMITH,
A. B. EWING.

J. COOK, Merchant Tailor,
21 OHENUT ST., between Second and Front.
Has just returned from the city with an assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, which will be sold at moderate prices and made up to order; and, also, an assortment of READY MADE Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. nov21-lyd

DENTISTRY
B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.,
No. 119 MARKET STREET,
REY & KUNKEL'S BUILDING, UP STAIRS. jan1-tf

RELIGIOUS BOOK STORE,
TRACT AND SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPOSITORY,
E. S. GERMAN,
27 SOUTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE OHENUT,
HARRISBURG, PA.
Depot for the sale of Stereoscopic Views, Musical and Musical Instruments. Also, subscriptions taken for religious publications. nov2-dy

JOHN G. W. MARTIN, FASHIONABLE CARD WRITER,
GARD HOTEL, HARRISBURG, PA.
All manner of VISITING, WEDDING AND BUSINESS CARDS executed in the most artistic and most reasonable terms. oct1-df

FRANKLIN HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD.
This pleasant and commodious Hotel has been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished. It is pleasantly situated on North-West corner of Howard and Franklin streets, a few doors west of the Northern Central Railway Depot. Every attention paid to the comfort of his guests.
G. LEIBENBERG, Proprietor.
(Late of Selma Springs, Pa.) jan1-tf

THEO. F. SCHEFFER, BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTER,
No. 15 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG.
Particular attention paid to printing, ruling and binding of Railroad Blanks, Manifests, Insurance Policies, Checks, Bill-Heads, &c.
Wedding, Visiting and Business Cards printed at very low prices and in the best style. jan1

DYOTTVILLE GLASS WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, MANUFACTURERS
CARBOYS, DEMIJONS, WINE, PORTER, MINERAL WATER, PICKLE AND PRESERVE BOTTLES.
H. B. & G. W. BENNETT,
27 South Front street, Philadelphia. oct10-dy

MUSIC STORE!
No. 93 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA.
SHEET MUSIC, PIANOS, MELODIONS, GUITARS, VIOLINS, BANJO STRINGS, &c. of every description.
DRUMS, FIFES, FLUTES, ACCORDIONS, &c., at the lowest City PRICES, at W. KUGLER'S MUSIC STORE, No. 93 MARKET STREET. Of every description.

SELF SEALING PAPER JARS!
The Best and Cheapest in the markets! Call and examine them. WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. j13

Business Cards.

FRED. SCHNEIDER, M.E.D.O.W.L.A.N.E., 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. ap28-dm

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

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H. B. & G. W. BENNETT,
27 South Front street, Philadelphia. oct10-dy

THE Weekly "Patriot & Union,"

THE CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED IN PENNSYLVANIA!
AND
THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC PAPER PUBLISHED AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT!
FORTY-FOUR COLUMNS OF READING MATTER EACH WEEK!
AT THE LOW PRICE OF ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS!
WHEN
SUBSCRIBED FOR IN CLUBS OF NOT LESS THAN TEN COPIES TO ONE ADDRESS!

We have been compelled to raise the club subscription price to one dollar and fifty cents in order to save ourselves from actual loss. These high rates, including taxes, about twenty-five per cent., and is still rising; and when we tell our Democratic friends, candidly, that we can no longer afford to sell the Weekly Patriot and Union at one dollar a year, and must add fifty cents or stop the publication, we trust they will appreciate our position, and, instead of withdrawing their subscriptions, go to work with a will to increase our list in every county in the State. We have endeavored, and shall continue our efforts, to make the paper useful as a party organ, and welcome as a news messenger to every family.

We flatter ourselves that it has not been without some influence in promoting the glorious revolution in the politics of the State achieved at the late election; and if fearlessness in the discharge of duty, fidelity to the principles of the party, and an anxious desire to promote its interests, with some experience and a moderate degree of ability, can be made serviceable hereafter, the Weekly Patriot and Union will not be less useful to the party or less welcome to the family circle in the future than it has been in the past. We cordially look for increased encouragement in this great enterprise, and appeal to every influential Democrat in the State to lend us his aid in running our subscription list up to twenty or thirty thousand. The expense to each individual is trifling, the benefit to the party may be great. Believing that the Democracy of the State feel the necessity of sustaining a fearless central organ, we make this appeal to them for assistance with the fullest confidence of success.

The same reasons which induce us to raise the price of the Weekly, operate in regard to the Daily paper, the price of which is also increased. The additional cost to each subscriber will be but trifling; and, while we cannot persuade ourselves that the change necessarily made will result in any diminution of our daily circulation, yet, were we certain that such would be the consequence, we should still be compelled to make it, or suffer a ruinous loss. Under these circumstances we must throw ourselves upon the generosity, or, rather, the justice of the public, and abide their verdict, whatever it may be.

The period for which many of our subscribers have paid for their paper being on the eve of expiring, we take the liberty of issuing this notice, reminding them of the same, in order that they may
RENEW THEIR CLUBS.
We shall also take it as an especial favor if our present subscribers will urge upon their neighbors the fact that the Patriot and Union is the only Democratic paper printed in Harrisburg, and considering the large amount of reading matter, embracing all the current news of the day, and
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES
From everywhere up to the moment the paper goes to press, political, miscellaneous, general and local news market reports, is decidedly the
CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN THE STATE!

There is scarcely a village or town in the State in which a club cannot be formed in which one or more energetic men cannot be found who are in favor of more energetic support of sound Democratic doctrine, who would be willing to make the effort to raise a club.
DEMOCRATS OF THE INTERIOR!
Let us hear from you. The existing war, and the approaching sessions of Congress and the State Legislature, are invested with unusual interest, and every man should have the news.
TERMS.
DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION.
Single copy for one year, in advance, \$5.00
Single copy during the session of the Legislature, 2.00
Copies supplied to agents at the rate of \$1.50 per hundred.

WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION,
Published every Thursday.
Single copy one year, in advance, \$2.00
Ten copies for one year, in advance, \$15.00
Subscriptions may commence at any time. PAY ALWAYS IN ADVANCE. We are obliged to make this imperative. In every instance cash must accompany subscription. Any person sending us a club of twenty subscribers to the Weekly will be entitled to a copy for his services. The price, even at the advanced rate is so low that we cannot offer greater inducements than this. Additions may be made at any time to a club of subscribers by remitting one dollar and fifty cents for each additional name. It is not necessary to send us the names of those constituting a club, as we cannot undertake to address each paper to club subscribers separately. Specimen copies of the Weekly will be sent to all who desire it.

O. BARRETT & CO., Harrisburg, Pa.
N. B.—The following law, passed by Congress in 1860, defines the duty of Postmasters in relation to the delivery of newspapers to club subscribers:
(See Littleton, Brown & Co.'s edition of the Laws of 1860, page 38, chapter 131, section 1.)
"Provided, however, that where packages of new papers or periodicals are received at the post office directed to one or more subscribers, and the club subscribers, which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to the respective subscribers."
To enable the Postmaster to comply with this regulation, it will be necessary that he be furnished with the list of names composing the club, and paid a quarter's (or year's) postage in advance. The uniform courtesy of Postmasters, affords the assurance that they will cheerfully accommodate club subscribers, and the latter should take care that the postage, which is but a trifle in each case, be paid in advance. Send on the clubs.

JAPANESE TEA.—A choice lot of this celebrated tea just received. It is of the first grade ever imported, and is much superior to the Chinese tea in quality, strength and fragrance, and is also entirely free of adulteration, coloring or mixture of any kind.
It is the natural leaf of the Japanese Tea Plant.
For sale by
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

3,000 BUSHELS York State Potatoes, of different kinds,
1,400 Bushels York State Apples,
A choice lot of York State Butter.
Also, a superior lot of Ontario Grapes, and 30 bushels Shellhats, just received, and for sale low.
H. W. SILLE & CO.,
deals-df No. 106 Market Street.

HAMS, DRIED BEEF, BLOTTINA
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, &c., for sale low, by
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

WADIES! YOU KNOW WHERE YOU
CAN GET THE BEST Note Paper, Envelopes, Visiting and Wedding Cards? At SOEHLER'S BOOKSTORE.

FOR RENT—Two desirable OFFICE ROOMS, second story front of Wright's Building, corner of Market Square and Market Street. Apply at his office. sep24-tf

MACKEREL!
MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in all sized packages—new, and each package warranted. Just received, and for sale low by
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR!—FIRST IN THE MARKET.—For sale by
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1863.

The Policy of Exasperation.

The policy of extermination urged against the rebellious South (says the N. Y. World) is rapidly enforcing its logical consequences in a policy of exasperation adopted against the loyal North. The administration at Washington, having chosen deliberately to separate itself from the declared and overwhelming sentiment of the northern people in its prosecution of the war, finds itself compelled to fall into the wake and to imitate the course of all governments which despise the popular will. It must resort to intimidation as the alternative of imbecility, and seek from the craven selfishness and disintegrating fears of the people that abject acquiescence in its passionate caprices which a manly and honorable respect for the convictions and the feelings of American citizens might so easily convert into a frank and liberal support of its legitimate authority.

How far the system thus inaugurated, may lead the men who have drifted into it, it is neither easy to foresee nor agreeable to imagine. But it is as certain as anything in the domain of historical law can be that such a system, if successful in its inception, will be limited in its results only by the ambition and the personal force of those who commit their fortunes to its tide. The people who permit their liberties to be taken from them under the pretense of zeal for the public service will have no right to be surprised when that pretense comes to be thrown aside as superfluous and wearisome, and power boldly asserts itself to be, like beauty, "its own excuse for being."

The events which are daily occurring in the Northwest not only justify but compel the most serious concern for the future of free institutions in America. There is no exaggeration in this language, and it gives us no pleasure to employ it. We have not the least disposition to charge upon any man or body of men in this country that deliberate design of subverting the frame-work of our government through an insidious abuse of its forms which Washington sadly foresaw might one day be an inevitable fruit of the unbridled strife of parties in the republic. Accusations of treason are weapons of political warfare which we prefer to leave to the thunderers of the radical press. But there are certain acts and series of acts which enslave the actors, and drive them, like a Greek Fate, blindly and irrevocably into a course from which their will would have shrunk in horror had they confronted it from the first with open and intelligent eyes. The terrible war which we are now waging is so near and vivid an illustration of this truth as may well dispense us from seeking others in the past. The catastrophe of 1861 came upon us in despite of those whose policy had made it inevitable. Neither the fanatical disturbers of the North, nor the seditious misleaders of the South, had ever contemplated as possible the relative attitudes which they find themselves arrayed to-day. They fancied themselves masters of events till with remorseless logic events had mastered them, and with them the interests, the passions, and the hopes of millions of their fellow men.

In like manner the men at Washington, who have entered upon a course of policy at the Northwest which can have but one inevitable ending, doubtless imagine that it will be always possible for them to rein in the rush of things after it has driven them on to the critical point at which they must make their election between personal ruin and the ruin of their country's liberties. They are precipitating themselves into a revolution of their own making—it may well be unconsciously, so profound is their evident ignorance of the sequences of cause and effect in politics; but so palpably and with such rapidity that the nation will prove itself to be blind as its rulers if it do not at once interfere to arrest them.—Throughout the whole region of the North-western States the agents of the government, the military subordinates who have been charged with the task of enforcing martial law beyond the limits of the war and by the heavyhonesties of the people, are sedulously at work to convert dissatisfaction toward the administration into disaffection toward the government, and to inflame political opinions into personal and sectional passions. That there should have been many people at the Northwest who disapproved of the war at the outset was natural and to be expected. Some parts of that region were largely settled from the Southern States, and it would have been contrary to all experience had the prejudices and the sympathies of their origin become totally obliterated from their minds in the time which has elapsed since the territories of the Ohio and the Mississippi grew to the rank of mighty States. Connections of commerce and of intercourse as well as of blood between the dwellers upon the upper and the lower Mississippi have tended to keep those prejudices and those sympathies alive. And the impartial student of the history which we are making will be less amazed to find that a peace party was possible in the Northwestern States during our limited civil war than he will be to learn how rapidly it was absorbed by the patriotic passion of those great communities, and how easily it might have been reduced to utter practical insignificance by a calm and considerate administration of the national authority. A year ago the notion of danger to the cause of the Union from the machinations of any conceivable organization of "peace men" at the Northwest had already become chimerical. If it should ever re-appear, a menacing cloud upon the national horizon, it is to the policy of exasperation that its resurrector will be traced, and its reappearance will become the signal of a new and more startling phase of

public peril than any through which we have yet passed. The pursuit of opinion by domineering inquisition and drumhead law—the summary arrest and the unchallenged deportation from their homes of scores of citizens upon the faith of "notorious rumors"—the identification of peace principles with overt treason; these are things which breed despondency; these are things which breed despairism by making despotism necessary to those who do them. No free people has ever long endured them, for no people can long endure them and be free.

In his sketch of the steps by which Louis Napoleon rose to supreme power over France, Mr. Kingslake thus describes the course pursued by the military representatives of the President's government in the provinces:—"Of these generals there were some who in their fury went beyond all the bounds of what could be dictated by anything like policy, even though of the most ferocious kind. In the Department of the Allier it was decreed not only that all who were known to have taken up arms against the government should be tried by court martial, but that those whose socialist opinions were notorious should be transported by the mere order of the administration and have their property sequestered." Of these proceedings the historian indignantly observes that "the bare mental act of holding a given opinion was thus put into the category of black crimes, and either the prisoner was to have no trial at all, or else he was to be, tried as it were, by the hangman."

The telegraph, which daily brings us from the West the history which General Burnside and his subalterns are making, is an eloquent commentator upon these pregnant words.—Human madness, like human wisdom, forever repeats itself. Let us at least find cause of hope in the reflection that the administration is attempting, in advance of a sudden and decisive blow, those measures which in France were more sagaciously postponed till the blow had been struck.

AFTER THE BATTLE.
BY VIRGINIA F. POWERS.

It was over at last. The sun, which had walked slow and calm through the long hours of that terrible day, had gone down in a column of fire beyond the western hills, and now the petals scattered all over an azure sky.
And the stars looked down on the battle-field, as they have come out and looked down for scores of years on the fair young land which has arisen in her strength and beauty, until amid all the nations there was none to compare with her—on the great cities that were hung like jewels on her green bosom—on the broad harvest fields that waved their tresses of joy through her golden summers—on the houses where the dwellers thereof sat peaceful and happy under their own vine and fig-tree—on all this and the stars which came up by night to the watch-towers of the sky looked until at last there came a change—and now where the harvest had waved their locks in the summer sun, had ever beheld—the conflict had raged hot and terrible that day.

The hearts of the distant mountains had shuddered with the thunder of cannon, and the earth had drunk in blood as in autumn she drinks the equinoctial rain; but at last the day's awful work was done, and the night winds lifted the gray banners of smoke from the battle-field.
The air was full of heat and smell of powder; the dead lay thick together, with stark, ghastly faces on the trampled grass; the wounded lay thick also, filling the air with moans—riderless horses rushed terrified over the field; and the dying daylight and the solemn stars watched over all.

A little way from the battle-field ran a small stream, making a blue fold in the dark grass, and two wounded men had crawled to its banks to slake their thirst.
And when the two men crawling along the banks looked up and met each other's faces they knew they were enemies, and they knew, too, that a few hours ago each had aimed his rifle at the other, and that aim had made the ghastly wound, a little way from the heart, which had drunk the life-blood of each, and each glared desperately on his adversary a moment before he fell.
But there was no fierceness in the eyes of those men now, as they sat face to face on the bank of the stream; the strife and the anger had all gone now, and they sat still, dying men, who a few hours before had been deadly foes, sat still and looked at each other. At last one of them spoke for the other:
"We haven't either a chance to hold out much longer, I judge."
"No," said the other with a little mixture of sadness and recklessness. "You did that last job of yours very well, as that bears witness;" and he pointed to a wound a little above his heart, from which the life-blood was slowly oozing.

"Not better than you did yours," replied the other, with a grim smile; and he pointed to a wound a little higher up—larger, more ragged—a deadly one.
And then the two men gazed on each other again in the dim light, for the moon had come over the hills now, and stood among the stars like a pearl of great price. And as they looked, a softer feeling stole over the heart of each toward his fallen foe; a feeling of pity for the strong, many life laid low; a feeling of regret for that inexorable necessity of war which made each man the slayer of each other, and at last one of them spoke:
"There's some folks in the world that'll feel worse, I s'pose, because you've gone out of it?"

A spasm of pain was on the bronzed, ghastly features.
"Yes," said the man, in thick tones, "there's one woman, with a little boy and girl, away over the hills now, and stood among the stars like a pearl of great price. And as they looked, a softer feeling stole over the heart of each toward his fallen foe; a feeling of pity for the strong, many life laid low; a feeling of regret for that inexorable necessity of war which made each man the slayer of each other, and at last one of them spoke:
"There's some folks in the world that'll feel worse, I s'pose, because you've gone out of it?"

"And away among the cotton-fields of Georgia there's a woman and a little girl whose hearts will break when they hear what this day has done." And then a cry wrung itself sharply out of his heart: "Oh God, have pity upon them!"

And from that moment the Northerner and the Southerner ceased to be foes. The thought of those distant homes on which the anguish was soon to fall, drew them close together in that last hour, and the two wept like children.
And at last the Northerner spoke, talking more to himself than anything else, and he did not know that the other was listening greedily to every word.
"She used to come—my little girl, bless her heart!—every night to meet me when I came

home from the fields; and she would stand under the great plum tree that's just beyond the back door at home, with the sunlight making a yellow crown in her golden curls, and the laugh dancing in her eyes when she heard the click of the gate—I see her there now—and I'd take her in my arms, and she'd put up her little red lips for a kiss. But my little girl will never watch under the old plum tree by the well for her father again. I shall never hear the cry of joy as she catches a glimpse of me at the gate; I shall never see her little feet running over the grass to spring in my arms again!"

"And," said the Southerner, "there's a little brown-eyed, brown-haired girl, that used to watch in the cool afternoons for her father, when he rode in from his visit to the plantations—I can see her sweet little face shining out now from the roses that covered the pillars, and her shout of joy as I bounded from my horse and chased the little flying feet and the loud laugh up and down the verandah. But, my darling, you will never watch again among the roses for your father, and you and he will never go laughing and romping up and down the old verandah again!"

And the Northerner drew near to the Southerner, and the hot tears stood on his cold cheeks, as he said:
"Friend, may God have pity on our fatherless children!"
"Amen!" said the Southerner, fervently.

And the Northerner spoke now in a husky whisper, for the eyes of the dying men were glazing fast:
"We have fought like brave men together. We are going before God in a little while. Let us forgive each other."
The Southerner tried to speak, but the sound died away in a gurgle from his white lips; but he lifted the hand of the fallen foe, and the stiffening fingers closed tight over it, and his last look was a smile of forgiveness and peace. And when the next morning's sun walked up the gray stairs of the dawn touched with pink, it looked down and saw the two foes lying dead, with their hands clasped in each other, by the stream which ran close to the battle field.

And the little girl with golden hair that watched under the plum tree among the hills of New Hampshire, and the little girl with bright brown hair that waited by the roses among the green plains of Georgia, were fatherless.

ABOLITION MOB IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Ruffians Tear Off the News Bulletin and Threaten the Age Office—Cowardice of the Mayor and Police.

The Philadelphia Age of Saturday contains the following account of a very gross outrage:
The excitement in the city of Philadelphia has, as all know, been great during the last few days, relative to an anxiety for obtaining the latest and most reliable news from the seat of war, and as a consequence, the offices of all the leading newspapers have been continually crowded, and every line placed upon their bulletin boards read with intensified eagerness and avidity.

The office of the Age being situated upon the most prominent part of Chestnut street, the leading thoroughfare of the city, in conjunction with the belief prevailing in the community, that the current events of the day would be truthfully and without unnecessary display, announced from its door, kept around it from early morn until late at night a constant throng of anxious inquirers, most of whom felt constrained to have their dear and loved ones away from their homes, fighting to maintain the Constitution and the laws, and to perpetuate every privilege gained in days of yore—one, and not the least of which was, to enjoy freedom of the press—to publish to the people all matters of fact and opinion which interest and concern them.

The custom has long prevailed amongst the newspapers of announcing upon their bulletin boards, in placard form, the titles of the leading articles of each edition, and also publishing in like manner important telegraph news as soon as received. This practice has been continued by the Age from the morning of its first publication, and yesterday there appeared upon the board placards with the following inscriptions:
On the east side of the Board:
"Another terrible disaster—Retreat of our army—Rebel cavalry advancing on Falmouth—Capture of Grand Gulf—500 prisoners, arms, &c."
General Sigel snubbed.
The moral of the campaign.
The arbitrary arrest of Clement L. Vallandigham."

On the west side of the Board:
"From the seat of war.
Our army retreated to Falmouth.
Rebel cavalry advancing on Falmouth.
Capture of Grand Gulf, 500 prisoners, arms, &c."
General Sigel snubbed.
The moral of the campaign.
The arbitrary arrest of Clement L. Vallandigham."

In the afternoon, a little before three o'clock, a crowd collected around the board, and one of them made a furious plunge at the placard on the east side, and tore it into fragments. One of the employees in the office, feeling outraged at this wanton exhibition of debased meanness, stepped forward and remonstrated with the ruffian. The young gentleman was immediately set upon by a gang, one of whom flourished a knife, and he was safely enclosed inside the clerk door before it could be used upon him.

A vast multitude soon gathered around the doors and the police appeared in force, but the party who made the premeditated and unprovoked attack upon the premises were not arrested. Another placard was placed upon the board bearing a similar inscription to the one removed, but it was no sooner posted there than again torn off by the miscellaneous crowd, who cheered exultingly as they saw no disposition upon the part of the police to arrest the offending parties.

Mayor Henry shortly afterwards appeared upon the ground, and obtained an interview with one of the proprietors of The Age. The Mayor suggested that the bulletin board had better be removed, to which Mr. Glosbrenner, representing the establishment, objected, stating that it was the means of advancing a legitimate business in a legal manner, and he desired to know if his Honor recommended a dispensation with that well-established right, to gratify a clamorous mob.

The Mayor replied that he did not recommend it to conform to the wishes of the mob, but he only gave it as the advice of a private citizen, and it must not be taken as his recommendation as chief magistrate of the city.

Mr. Glosbrenner declined to act upon the suggestion of the Mayor, and the bulletin board remained at the door.
By this time nearly the entire police were gathered around, and formed into platoons. The chief of police gave general orders, and the guards extended in Chestnut street, from Fourth to Fifth, on Fifth street to Library, through Library street, upon portions of Fourth street, and upon the Post-office avenue.