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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. FOREST, under the firm of O. BARRETT & Co., the connection of H. F. M' Reynolds with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst. NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

The Soldier's Return.

"I left the lines and tented field, Where long I'd been a soldier, My humble knapsack on my back, A poor, but honest soldier."

It is impossible, without some emotion, to look upon the brown, weather-beaten countenances of the returned soldiers, who, having faithfully served their country the full time for which they contracted, are now on their way to join again the loved ones whom, for many months, full of hardships and perils, they have not seen. As they pass through our city we gaze upon them with a sort of fascination, our imagination busy picturing the scenes through which they have passed—the wearisome march, the bivouac, "the earth their bed, their canopy the sky," the battle, with its leaden and fiery hail, the shout, the tumult, the charge, the field covered with dead and dying heroes, some whose lives have passed with the swiftness of the missile that struck them, others lingering, with fearful hearts, breathing out their souls slowly and in agony, and still others not quite stricken to death, but unable to move, lying helpless upon the trodden and bloody ground, witnesses of the terrible strife in which they can no longer participate—and then, anon, comes upon our ear the shout of victory, the yell of triumph, or the low, wailing moan of defeat, when the battle is irrevocably lost, and the command, "Fall back!—Retreat!" runs along the line. What anguish the brave heart feels when that order is given, when the slow retreat or the hurried flight for safety commences, and all is lost but honor. What blighted hopes, that were bright and buoyant in the morning, are left behind with the gory dead and groaning wounded upon that bloody field! True, none but a soldier who has passed through such scenes can know or paint a soldier's feelings in the hour of victory or defeat—and yet we cannot help, while gazing on the bronzed and war-worn veterans who return to us after having finished their campaigns, trying to realize the sensations they experience while passing through the various phases of a soldier's life. The camp, the march, the bivouac, the battle, the sunshine and the storm—all these we try to picture as they are, to grasp in our mind the stern reality, to feel as those grim warriors upon whom we gaze have felt, to be as they were, and to see as they saw. In vain—we know it is in vain! But there is rich enjoyment in the effort, and the mind feels easier and the soul more at rest after the imagination has done its utmost to transform us into one of the moving mass of hardy and brave men who have battled faithfully under the dear old flag, whose fame we envy and whose return we cheer.

Pass on, brave men, you who do not tarry among us, whose homes are not here—pass on to your own hearth-stones, and may all you loved when you started for the battle-field and the foe, live to welcome you back and cheer you after your sojourn among them.

The Mob Spirit—It is Officially Indorsed.

The office of the Mentor, at Kittanning, Armstrong County, in this State, was broken into very late on Wednesday night, the 29th, or early on Thursday morning, the 30th ultimo, and some five hundred dollars worth of its material destroyed. The Mentor is a Democratic paper, moderate in its tone and courteous in its expression—the very last paper in the State we should have suspected of standing in any danger of mob violence. But such is the infernal spirit of Abolitionism that nothing which it cannot control and render subservient to its base and dangerous purposes is safe from its assaults. The President's fast day was ushered in at Kittanning by a malicious and criminal act on the part of its adherents. A few months ago a similar outrage was perpetrated upon the Carlisle Volunteer, and on Friday last an outrage less in extent, but equal in degree, was committed in Philadelphia, by tearing down a placard from the bulletin board of the Age newspaper, and threatening the destruction of the office itself. This last act has received the sanction, and been greeted through the applause of the Administration through its official organ, the Washington Chronicle, edited by John W. Forney; and we may, therefore, look for the frequent recurrence of similar acts of violence. The Chronicle, of May 9, has the following:

GOOD FOR PHILADELPHIA.—A telegraphic dispatch informs us of a small episode in the City of Brotherly Love, caused by a disloyal demonstration of the Age of that city, on whose bulletin board was spread out in flaming capitals, "Another illegal arrest by the government." This announcement referred to the arrest by Gen. Burnside of the traitor Vallandigham, who ought long ago to have been provided with lodgings in Fort Lafayette. A soldier tore the bulletin down. Some of the clerks in the office undertook to make a fuss, but the soldier stood his ground manfully, and the crowd, which soon collected, stood by him. They threatened to tear out the whole concern, but Mayor Henry appeared on the ground, and addressed them, whereupon they slowly dispersed with three cheers for Joe Hooker and Mayor Henry. This demonstration, coming from Philadelphia, which has always been noted for its violent Democratic sympathies, and which, if we were to believe all that is told us, is even now

strongly inclined to Copperheadism, is very significant. It shows that the heart of the people is right—that they are for putting down the rebellion, and that they are as anxious to exterminate traitors in the North as they are to conquer the rebels in the South. All honor to the brave soldier who refused to see his companions in arms insulted by a treasonable newspaper, and all honor to the people who stood by him in his righteous indignation!

It seems clear to us that a resort to mob law for the purpose of overawing Democrats, and suppressing a free expression of sentiment in reference to the policy and acts of the Administration, has been pre-determined and arranged by the Abolition leaders. How such outrages should be met is a question that each one must determine for himself. We make no suggestion, but we trust that some course of action will be adopted which will teach the diabolical organizers of violence that there is a spirit yet left in the breasts of the people which neither that nor any other effort of tyranny can terrify or subdue.

The Despair which Welcomes Despotism or the Rage which Welcomes Anarchy.

The history of these times will date the downfall of our institutions or it will chronicle serious and useful lessons for the American people. Whether the experiences of the past two years are to form only an interregnum of anomalous and instructive oppression, executive weakness and folly, or whether they are to be the beginning of a new order of things, remains to be seen. Whichever way the sequel may prove itself, the heedless and idle usurpations of our rulers which have wantonly stirred up strife and contention among us in an hour of our extremity and trial, cannot but form the subject of much amazement to the future student of our history, as the apathy and servility, the voluntary relinquishment of all traditional rights and usages by a people boastful of their freedom and proud of the achievements of their fathers, may be read with the profoundest wonder and regret.

It is not within the compass of any man's vision to discover and predict, in the midst of these present convulsions, what course our history is taking. The season is one of experiment and uncertainty; the trial is being made directly to test the virtue of the people; if that fails great changes in our polity begin. The most rational view of our political condition is that which rests it upon the power not alone of written instruments, not upon the effect of geographical limits and divisions, not upon any physical force to compel obedience to existing law, but upon the spirit of amity, concord and agreement among the people, upon the power behind the exigencies of the past, alive to the exigencies of the present, upon the wise and salutary and constant willingness which must be made to pervade the whole country, to compromise all differences, to adjust all conflicting interests, an eager and ever uppermost desire to maintain, in spirit and in truth, the perfect unity of the nation.

So excellent has such a doctrine proven hitherto, that it has been the sole burden of the teachings of the framers of our written Constitution; so powerfully has it appealed to the candor and good sense of a great people, that it has brought us successfully through every ordeal of our history, down to the beginning of the present era, in almost undisturbed tranquility, through unparalleled progress and prosperity. A rejection of such a doctrine now implies a change at once of many forms and observances of law and order we had been taught to cling to and respect—so complete a revolution in the public mind, that from being itself the independent motive power of our whole machinery of national life and government, it must be made to become only the lubricating medium of usurpation and oppression. There is no half-way when changes once begin in times like these—the choice lies between a strict observance of all the solemn pledges which have bound the people and their rulers reciprocally together in the past and maintained the present system of our government, and a sudden and disastrous disruption, a breaking up of laws and usages which, from having stood so firmly heretofore all the trials from poverty to wealth, from war and suffering to peace and plenty, we know may be adequate alike to all the necessities which are upon us now, and a breaking down of that brave and generous spirit among the people which has carried us through every national vicissitude and been equal to every national emergency—a forced but obedient servility, or an open and desperate resistance, which may plunge us deeper yet into a terrible intestine struggle which it must be the prayer and endeavor of every true patriot to avert.

The wisdom of the present national Administration has not taught it to abide by the laws and the Constitution which it has sworn to administer and which the people have furnished men and means and are pouring out their blood to defend and maintain. It has chosen to depart from lawful measures to govern and restrain the people from whom it derives existence, to whom it must look always for support. It has exalted itself above the powers delegated to it under the charter of the people's liberties. It has forewarned allegiance to the supreme authority of the Law; it has forgotten its relations to the people and discarded the moral obligation that it owes to public confidence and respect; in a word, it has chosen to break the pledges given and received in faith, and aims not to maintain the Constitution, the rights of freemen sacredly entrusted to its keeping, but to usurp powers not granted in our laws and statutes, to overthrow the public liberties and erect the despotism of its own will out of the ruins of a Free Republic, founded alone on the Will of the People.

It is idle to attempt to obscure the designs of the desperate coteries of demagogues whom their partisans are wont to call the Government; they are avowed, and are already openly put in operation. Seward's boast, "My Lord, I can ring a bell and order the arrest of a citizen in Ohio," has been practically carried out within the past ten days. Halleck's threat against the "sneaking traitors at home"—(in Halleck's glossary, all who do not agree with and submit to the infamous and besotted bigots of his own and Seward's strips at Washington)—has been initiated in stirring up the angry blood and passions of the soldiers in the field, by the forced introduction of politics and partisan prints into the army. The three principal statutes passed at the last Congress through the instigation of the Administration, by a temporary representation of a considera-

ble minority of the people—the Act of Indemnity, the Conscription Act and the Banking Law—each having features in direct violation of the Constitution, and all tending to centralize undue powers in the hands and at the discretion of men who have proven themselves only fit to use it for the proscription and oppression of their own people, are but parts of the fearful drama which we are enacting as a nation, and which, carried to its close, must end in actual anarchy, or find its more legitimate catastrophe in the accomplished progress of steadily encroaching despotism—the final supremacy of Force over the Freedom and Equality, the inalienable rights of the sovereign freemen of the nation. The rancorous divisions which the Administration has been mainly instrumental in bringing about among the people—oath-taking leagues, and threats of violence against their neighbors rife in the months of men banded together under the express patronage and approval of the national authorities, are seeds of discord sown to bear the first fruits of popular convulsion and aid the projected infamy of a Reign of Terror. Evildoers are not wanting on every hand to prove what a merely speculative interest might readily divine in the tendency of the times. To coming danger the eye and ear of him who is in jeopardy are senses sometimes painfully acute. Unless the conservative men of the country are equal to the emergency, the dark hour of our extremity will be upon us before we can avert it. Unless the people arouse themselves to a full sense of the threatened peril which approaches—if they fail to provide against it by recourse in their combined strength to the only refuge which is left them, the ballot-box—we may look to see the memorable prediction verified which we have quoted at the beginning—we shall anticipate "the despair which welcomes despotism, or the rage which welcomes anarchy."

Case of C. L. Vallandigham.

As the public have some curiosity to know for what offence Mr. Vallandigham was seized by military authority and arraigned and tried before a military court, we subjoin the charge and specification, together with the protest of the accused. We shall probably publish, when we find room, the testimony in this singular and aggravated case of military outrage:

CHARGE.

Publicly expressing, in violation of General Order No. 38, from Headquarters of the Department of the Ohio, his sympathies for the traitors against the government of the United States, declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object and purpose of weakening the power of the government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion.

SPECIFICATION.

In this, that the said Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, on or about the 1st day of May, 1863, at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, did publicly address a large meeting of citizens, and did utter sentiments, in words or in effect, as follows, declaring the present war "a wicked, cruel, and unnecessary war;" "a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union;" "a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty and erecting a despotism;" "the war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslavement of the whites;" stating, "that if the administration had so wished, the war could have been honorably terminated months ago;" that "peace might have been honorably obtained by listening to the proposed intermediation of France;" that "propositions by which the Southern States could be won back and the South be guaranteed their rights under the Constitution, had been rejected the day before the late battle at Fredericksburg, by Lincoln and his minions," meaning thereby the President of the United States and those under him in authority. Charging "that the government of the United States were about to appoint military marshals in every district to restrain the people of their liberties, to deprive them of their rights and privileges;" Charging General Order No. 38, from Headquarters of the Department of the Ohio, as "a base usurpation of arbitrary authority," inviting his hearers to resist the same, by saying, "the sooner the people inform the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions upon their liberties, the better;" declaring "that he was at all times, and upon all occasions, resolved to do what he could to defeat the attempts now being made to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free government;" asserting "that he firmly believed, as he said six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country, more cruel and more oppressive than ever existed before."

All of which opinions and sentiments he well knew did aid, comfort and encourage those in arms against the government, and could but induce in his hearers a distrust of their own government and sympathy for those in arms against it, and a disposition to resist the laws of the land. J. M. CURTIS, Capt. 11th Infantry, Judge Advocate, Department of Ohio.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S PROTEST.

Arrested without due process of law, without warrant from any judicial officer, and now in military custody, I have been served with a charge and specifications as from a court-martial or military commission. I am not either in the land or naval service of the United States, and, therefore, am not tryable for any cause by any such court, but am subject, by the express terms of the Constitution, to arrest by some officer of a court, or warrant issued by some officer of a court, competent jurisdiction for trial of citizens. I am subject to indictment and trial on presentment of grand jury, and am entitled to a speedy trial, to be confronted with witnesses, and to compulsory process for witnesses in my behalf, and am entitled to counsel. All these I demand as my right, as a citizen of the United States, under the Constitution of the United States. But the alleged offence itself is not known to the Constitution, nor to any law thereof. It is words spoken to the people of Ohio in an open public political meeting, lawfully and peacefully assembled, under the Constitution, and upon full notice.

It is the words of a citizen, of the public policy of the public servants of the people, by which policy it was alleged that the welfare of the country was not promoted. It was an appeal to the people to change that policy, not by force, but by the elections and the ballot-box. It is not pretended that I counseled disobedience to the Constitution, or resistance to law or lawful authority. I have never done this. I have nothing further to submit. May 7, 1863. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Commenting upon the conduct of Capt. Schurz's division the N. Y. Express ventures to say—

"The difficulty was not with the men, with the soldiers—but with the commander of the division. Schurz never was a soldier—never knew how to handle a musket, or to command even a company. President Lincoln made a Foreign Minister of him at first (and pity he did not stay), and then made a Major-General of him, only because he was a political speaker and a mere stump orator for him among the Germans of the West. Nearly all the Germans of intelligence remonstrated against his appointment, and denounced it as wrong and unwise. In justice to these very Germans now complained of, it is a duty to add, these very sol-

diers fought exceedingly well at Cedar Mountain, under Fremont, and afterwards with Sigel, when under Pope, where Sigel handled them."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Philadelphia Press of yesterday contains a dispatch dated Washington, May 10, (Sunday), 10 o'clock p. m., which states, on the authority of persons who left the army of Gen. Hooker on Saturday evening, that the army is in the best spirits, everything in readiness to proceed, and that some corps had crossed on Saturday evening. It reiterates the statement that Gen. Pleasonton crossed on Saturday, proceeded to Chancellorsville, and found no rebels, except a few stragglers and skulkers, the enemy having retreated. The Press says, "we submit the evidence as it comes, and express no other opinion." [In our opinion it is not true. We have just as reliable intelligence that Hooker was badly drunk and entirely incapacitated for command or anything else, on Sunday, and the reports that the army has entire confidence in him are unfounded. Rumors of all kinds are rife, but they are quite as unreliable as the War Department dispatches and Forney's editorials.]

A rebel dispatch in the Chattanooga Rebel, dated Jackson, Miss., May 5, says the Federal army was defeated on the 4th, after a four hours' fight at Anderson's Ferry, on Big Black river. Doubtful.

There are full rebel accounts of the pursuit, defeat and capture of Col. Haight by Forrest, but they are not fully credited. They represent his forces to have consisted of the 3d Ohio, 18th Illinois, 51st and 73d Indiana, and three companies of Alabamians, and four mountain howitzers.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 9th says that Grant has sent 1,900 prisoners to Milliken's Bend. A portion of his forces, when last heard from, were within twenty miles of Jackson, and had taken several days' rations with them. It was reported that the bridge over the Big Black Bayou had been destroyed, thus cutting off the rebel retreat from Vicksburg.

FRANKLIN, Tenn., May 10.—A flag of truce from Spring Hill to-day reports Van Dorn's death confirmed. He was shot by Dr. Peters, not Major Cheary. There had long been an undue intimacy between Mrs. Peters and Gen. Van Dorn. Dr. Peters escaped to Nashville. Major General W. H. Jackson, formerly of the United States army, temporarily succeeds Van Dorn in command. Brigadier General Dobbey H. Maury will soon take command. All quiet.

NORFOLK, Va., May 10.—At a convention of the loyal citizens of the Second Congressional district, held in Norfolk, May 9, Mr. L. H. Chandler was unanimously nominated as the candidate to represent the Union party in the ensuing election.

NEWBERN, N. C., May 6.—On the 5th inst., Lieut. Col. Lewis, of the 3d New York cavalry, made a reconnaissance with a battalion of his regiment from Newport to Pettie's Mills, where Capt. Wharton's rebel company were stationed. Col. Lewis, taking the enemy by surprise, ordered a charge, which resulted in the capture of the rebel camp, thirty-six horses, fourteen prisoners, the company's arms and equipments, without any loss on our side. Two of the enemy were killed.

A sensation was created here by the marriage this morning of Charles C. Lawrence, of Boston, a member of the 44th Massachusetts, to the accomplished daughter of Israel Disoway, a banker in Newbern. After making a transfer of his property to the bridegroom, the father left our lines with other disloyal citizens.

Nearly twelve thousand men belonging to nine months and two years regiments in this department will soon be mustered out of the service. It is hoped that the patriotism of the North will perceive the propriety of raising a fund to promote enlistments in loyal North Carolina regiments.

By telegraph yesterday afternoon: MURFREESBORO, May 9.—The Southern Rebel contains the following dispatch from General Lee to President Davis, dated Gaines, near Fredericksburg, May 5:

"At the close of the battle on Sunday the enemy was reported advancing from Fredericksburg on our rear. General M'Law was sent back to arrest his progress, and repulsed him handsomely. On that afternoon learning that his forces consisted of two corps, under Gen. Sedgwick, I determined to attack him, and marched back yesterday with Gen. Anderson and united with M'Law's early in the afternoon and succeeded, by the blessing of Heaven, in driving Sedgwick over the river. We re-occupied Fredericksburg, and no enemy remains south of the Rappahannock, or in the vicinity. (Signed) R. E. LEE, General Commanding."

RICHMOND, May 8th.—No official dispatches were received last night from General Lee, but private dispatches report our victory complete. General Jackson's left arm has been skillfully amputated below the shoulder, and he has been removed to a country house fifteen miles distant. Direct communication with the army has not yet been re-established.

MURFREESBORO, May 9.—Rebel reports from Chattanooga say that a force which was sent out from this army under Col. Haight, of the 51st Indiana, has been taken near Rome, Georgia, after five battles. The rebels say Forrest pursued Haight, driving him, and finally capturing his force.

RICHMOND, May 6.—An official account of the destruction of the barges and tugs at Vicksburg, says twenty-four prisoners were taken, among them a correspondent of the New York Times, two of the N. Y. Tribune, and one of the Cincinnati Times.

LOUISVILLE, May 10.—Portions of the 9th and 11th cavalry, under Col. Jacobs, on Saturday attacked a guerrilla camp, near Horsehoe Bend, on the Cumberland, capturing eight prisoners. This morning Jacobs's camp was attacked, and after two hours hard fighting, the rebels were driven off in great confusion and with heavy loss.

New York, May 10.—Steamer Oriole, from Port Royal on the 6th, arrived at this port to-day. All the iron-clads had left there for North Edisto. The new Ironsides remained at anchor off Charleston bar.

St. Louis, May 11.—The sale or distribution of the Freeman's Journal and Caucasian, of New York, the Crisis, of Ohio, the Democratic Journal, of Jerseyville, Illinois, the Chicago Times and Dubuque Herald, have been prohibited in this military district, by order of Gen. Davidson.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Richmond Ex-

aminer of the 7th says, "the destruction of large trains of Government wagons at Aylett's, and stores of grain at that place is the most serious loss we have suffered from the raid. The Government was deriving large supplies from that section of the State, and had unfortunately within the last week largely increased its wagon trains."

Another article says: "In consequence of active operations in the field and the limited means of transportation, the wounded on the field and all at Guinney depot are suffering for food." Hence an appeal is made to the benevolent.

FORREST MONROE, May 10.—Major General Dix, and Dr. Gilbert, the medical director of this department, left for Suffolk this forenoon on steamer Henry Burden.

Capt. Wall left this afternoon to join his steamer Albert, which has been undergoing repairs in New York from injuries received in running the rebel batteries, with Gen. Foster, from Washington, N. C.

Col. Kilpatrick, of Stoneman's cavalry, arrived here to-day from West Point, also, three other officers of the same command. They appear to be in fine spirits and hopeful for the future prospect.

Hon. Lemuel J. Bowden left last evening for Washington. His mission is to remedy the difficulties now existing in obtaining goods, or getting them passed to Norfolk.

The necessities of life are very scarce in that city. New York, May 11.—The Post learns that Gen. Halleck is to take the field, not to relieve Hooker, but to be better able to influence the general direction of events. Gen. Hooker did not execute his retrograde movement until he had planned his present one, and became satisfied of its superiority to any effort he could make in the field of Chancellorsville.

CAPE RACE, May 11.—The steamship Bohemian passed here this morning, bringing advices from Liverpool to the 1st ult. It is reported that Mr. Adams had a frank explanation regarding his letter of protection to American vessels. No diplomatic protest was necessary, but it is stated that France takes offence and demands an explanation.

The Paris Bourse is firmer; rates are quoted at 68 1/2, 40c. A German priest is said to have gone from Rome with despatches from the Cardinal De Angelis, denouncing Cardinal Antonelli, and calling De Angelis to the head of the Papal Government.

A messenger has arrived at London from St. Petersburg, being the bearer, it is supposed, of the reply to the despatch to Earl Russell.

A letter from Berlin says that Russia's proposals for an offensive and defensive alliance has been repeated to the government of Prussia.

New Advertisements.

NE PLUS ULTRA—Anti-Corrosive SCHOOL and COMMERCIAL BLASTING PEN. This highly celebrated Pen will not corrode in the ink. Its elasticity and durability are astonishing. It writes like a Gold Pen. The Penman will not be disappointed. Pens that the recommendation is not over-estimated. R. S. GERMAN, Sole Agent for this City. my12-42w*

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE, on Friday at 1 o'clock, at the Burnsides House, on Pennsylvania avenue, near the round house, between Third and Fifth streets, a large quantity of choice liquors, a bagatelle table, together with a large amount of furniture. my12-14*

HAMS!!!!

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

HUBBARD BROS., IMPORTERS OF WATCHES, NEW YORK.

Have the pleasure of announcing to their numerous friends and patrons in the Army, that they are prepared to fill orders and transmit parcels by mail, with the utmost care and promptitude. Watches so forwarded are registered; we take upon ourselves all risks of transportation, and guarantee the delivery of the watches in perfect order. Improved Solid Sterling Silver IN-ENGLISH LEVER, in good running order, and warranted accurate. This is an entirely new pattern, made expressly for American Army and Navy sale. They are manufactured in a very handsome manner, with English crown marks, certifying their genuineness; all in all, they are the most desirable Watch. The London Illustrated News of Feb. 21st, '63, says:—"HUBBARD'S TIME-PIECES are becoming proverbial for their reliability and accuracy." They are particularly valuable for officers in the army, and travelers. The price is SEVENTY-TWO DOLLARS (\$72) per case of six, being about one-third the cost of ordinary English Levers, while they will readily retail for a large price. Postage, per case, \$1 50.

WALTON TIMEKEEPERS, for Army Speculation, by the Army and Navy General, of Philadelphia, in its February number, says:—"This specification of the HUBBARD BROS., of New York, fills a long-wanted want, being a handsome and serviceable Watch at an extremely low figure." Superior in style and finish. Decidedly the most taking novelties out! Should retail at prices from \$20 to \$30 each. Good imitation of both gold and silver, with fancy colored cases, and beautiful dials, with superior regulated movement. Sold only by HUBBARD BROS., at 150 Nassau Street, New York. Superior electro-plate with gold and silver-plated, per case of six, FORTY-EIGHT DOLLARS, (\$48). By mail, postage, \$1 50 per case. NOTICE TO OBSERVERS, the Perfection of Mechanism!—Being a HUNTING and OPEN FACE Watch, or LADY'S or GENTLEMAN'S WATCH COMBINED, WITH CASE BY W. B. WARD, of New York. The New York Illustrated News, in its issue of Jan. 10th, 1863, on page 147, voluntarily says:—"We have been shown a most pleasing novelty, of which the HUBBARD BROS., of New York, are the sole importers. It is called the Magic Time Observer, and is a Hunting and Open Face Watch combined. One of the prettiest, most convenient, and decidedly the best and cheapest timepieces for general and reliable use ever offered. It has within it and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key entirely unnecessary. The cases of this Watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being steel, and the inner one gold. It is an improved construction, and is warranted an accurate timepiece." Price, superbly engraved, per case of half dozen, \$30.00. Simple Watch, in neat case, per case of three, \$15.00. Superior Watch, in neat case, per case of three, \$20.00. By mail the postage is 30 cents. Retail at \$100 and upwards.

W. M. GASTROCK, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Having opened a shop in WALNUT STREET, one door above Fourth, informs his friends that he has now a large stock of the assortment of DR. J. C. G. style. His long experience as a tailor enables him to guarantee entire satisfaction. my12-31w*

DRY PEACHES—PARED AND UNPARED—just received.

WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

S. T.—1860—X. DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. Exhausted nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, and is now made with the same care, as the original. It destroys acidity of the stomach, stimulates the brain, creates an appetite, constipates, Diarrhoea, certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bilious 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 Restaurants. H. Drake & Co., 202 Broadway, New York. nov7-2w&dw*

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, as the original. It destroys acidity of the stomach, stimulates the brain, creates an appetite, constipates, Diarrhoea, certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bilious 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 Restaurants. H. Drake & Co., 202 Broadway, New York. nov7-2w&dw*

HEIMTREE'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 inferior essences, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no permanent results. Heimtree's Inimitable Coloring not only restores the 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 scalp. 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 direct order of the commercial agent, D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, N. Y. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1. nov7-2w&dw*

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Office with Hon. David Mumma, Jr., Third Street, above Market, Harrisburg, Pa. N. B.—Pension, Bounty and Military claims of all kinds prosecuted and collected. Refer to Hon. John C. Kunkel, David Mumma, Jr., and R. A. Lamberton. my11-4w&dw*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The American Annual Cyclopaedia and Register of Important Events of 1863, to be published by D. Appleton & Co., will be ready in every form in June. The very favorable reception given to the volume for the preceding year has induced us to make special efforts in the preparation of this one. Its contents will embrace the intellectual and material progress of the year, the important civil and political measures of the Federal and State Governments, an accurate and minute religious statistics of every country, and the progress of the human mind, illustrated with maps of the country and plans of the battles taken from official copies; debates of Congress, and the progress of the progress of literature, mechanical inventions and improvements, religious statistics of every country, and the progress of the human mind, illustrated with maps of the country and plans of the battles taken from official copies; debates of Congress, and the progress of the progress of literature, mechanical inventions and improvements, religious statistics of every country, and the progress of the human mind, illustrated with maps of the country and plans of the battles taken from official copies; debates of Congress, and the progress of the progress of literature, mechanical inventions and improvements, religious statistics of every country, and the progress of the human mind, illustrated with maps of the country and plans of the battles taken from official copies; 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