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their local associates, they will promptly perform the business here.

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VOL. 5.—NO. 218.

HAKKISBUKG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1863.

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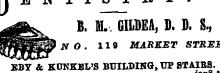
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WHEN SUBSCRIBED FOR IN CLUBS OF NOT LESS THAN TEN COPIES TO ONE ADDRESS!

We have been compelled to raise the club subscription price to one dollar and fifty cents in order to save ourselves from actual loss. Paper has risen, 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 PATRIET 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 producing 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 confidently 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 supscription 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

made, and surely there are few places in which one or more energetic men cannot be found who are in favor of the dissemination of sound Democratic doctrines, who would be willing to make the effort to raise a club. DEMOCRATS OF THE INTERIOR!

THE STATE!

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 during the session of the Legislature.. 2 00 City subscribers ten cents per week. Copies supplied to agents at the rate of \$1 50 per hun-

dred. WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION, Published every Thursday.

Single copy one year, in advance.....\$2 00 Subscriptions may commence at any time. PAY AL-WAYS 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 line forces, marches Sunday night, and throws, his services. The price, even at the advanced rate is on Monday, the mass of his forces against so low that we cannot offer greater inducements than | Sedgwick, who the day before had carried the 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 as the names of those constituting a club, as we cannot undertake to address each paper to club subscribers separately. Specimencopies 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 de livery of newspapers to club subscribers:

(See Lettle, Brown & Co.'s edition of the Laws of 1860, page 38, chapter 181, section 1.) "Provided, however, that where packages of new papers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address, and the names of the club subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in ad vance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall de

liver the same to their respective owners, 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 courtery of Postmasters, affords the assurance that they will cheerfuliyaccommonate 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

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WAR! WAR!—BRADY, No. 62
Market street, below Third, has received a large

Market street, below Third, has received a large assortment of Swords, Sashes and Belts, which he

will sell very low.

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From the Philadelphia Press, May 9. To the Editor of the Press:

which, in its history, remain a dark spot on

The late hattles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, with its hecatombs of human beings, may, like nearly all other lost battles of this war, be traced directly to the mistakes of the generals commanding, and it is but just that the whole country should have a clear insight into those mistakes, for it may be that

Looking at the map it will be seen that the rebel army, in its encampments near Fredericksburg, held a line running from northwest to southeast; its right wing was extended as far down as Port Royal, on the Rappahannock; its left wing rested above Fredericksburg, on the same river. This army has only two main lines of retreat. One towards Richmond, the other towards Gordonsville. It cannot retreat to the east, or southeast, as such a march would carry it into the Potomac, or York river. Under these circumstances, the natural point of attack is the rebel left wing. If this wing is seriously defeated, and the victory rapidly followed up, the rebel army would be pressed from its two lines of retreat, against the southeast; thrown against the rivers, it would be finally obliged to surrender-the same fate which befel the Prussian army after the battle of Jena. Crossing, therefore, above Fredericksburg, at United States Ford, for instance. marching rapidly to Chancellorsville, and Guiney, on the railroad, (or, if the last move be considered too daring, moving straight from Chancellorsville against Fredericksburg,) would be the correct strategical move to obtain the desired result, viz: the destruction of the rebel army. Utmost speed, concentration of force, and utmost daring, would guarantee complete success.

On Sunday, 27th of April, the movement was commenced; on Monday it was continued, and on Tuesday morning the three corps below Fredericksburg, and on Tuesday night and Fredericksburg made good their crossing.

moved to Chancellorsville, some five miles from There is scarcely a village or town in the State in | the principal crossing place, making five miles. which a club cannot be raised if the proper exertion be in thirty-six hours. Friday was occupied in throwing up entrenchments; Saturday the fighting seriously commenced; Saturday evewhile, Sedgwick carries the entrenchment be hind Fredericksburg. By Sedgwick's move ment two lines of operations are clearly formed, the two Union armies separated by a distance of some twenty miles; the rebels in a central position between them. While all these movements are carried out, the whole cavalry under

rear of the rebel army. Gen. Lee, without heeding the cavalry in his rear, waits quietly in his entrenchments till the Union movement is fully developed. He easily discerns the feint from the real attack. He throws his whole force against Gen. Hooker, whom he confronts on Thursday evening, giving up, meanwhile, his entrenchments near Fredericksburg. Hooker is beaten on Saturday. On Sunday, scarcely is he on the defensive when Gen. Lee, by means of his interiorfortifications near Fredericksburg. Sedgwick is beaten, crippled, and scarcely escapes annihilation. After this triple check Gen. Hooker gives up the contest and recrosses the river.

By what we have said above of the position of the rebel army, it will be be seen that the crossing at Chancellorsville by the main force was entirely correct; but it will be seen, too, that the crossing effected by four corps only, instead of seven, or at least six, was entirely incorrect. Had the army consisted of the seven corps, and marched on Wednesday morning, in forced marches, towards Fredericksburg, or in a direction some five or six miles south of Fredericksburg, they would have been, by

ments. The great decisive battle of the war would probably have taken place on Thursday, and would have been fought under very different circumstances from those of Saturday, Sunday and Monday, where our army was beaten in detail. The idea of a general, who is on the offensive, whose avowed object is the capture or destruction of a whole army, making six miles in 86 hours just in the most critical moment of his operations, and finally, after entrenching himself without being on the communications of his enemy, tells his soldiers that the enemy has to run away or to attack him on his own ground, where he will destroy him, has not its arallel in modern times. Another quite as inpardonable mistake is the sending away of the cavalry in a moment when a great battle was nearly certain to happen. It was the same silly conduct which made Melas lose the battle of Marengo. The cavalry ought to have formed the utmost right wing in the large wheeling movement which our army performed, and in which the left wing formed the pivot.

1796, in Italy; those of Jourdan, in 1799, at Stokach, and, in quite modern times, on that of the Royal Neapolitan army, in 1860, at the Volturno. On the contrary, General Lee took good lessen from the action of Napoleon, the Archduke Charles, and Garibaldi, on those different occasions. General Lee has certainly gained for himself, by this battle, the name of one of the ablest generals of the present age. It would be wrong to make General Hooker

ing sentry in North Carolina? What have the 30,000 done yet near Charleston? Is there not common sense enough in our great

generals to understand that to keep thousands and thousands of men as sentries to prevent blockade runners from coming into Southern ports is ridiculous; that it is more reasonable to assail all those troops, and to crush with this superiority the enemy's main armies, because then the blockade runners will soon find no more buyers for their contraband goods? But how could such reasonable action be expected from a General-in-Chief who advanced against Corinth with a snail-like pace to undertake the siege of field-works which the rebels afterwards, under Van Dorn, did not hesitate a moment to storm, and who sent Pope with 30,000 men to capture an army, which he, with 100,000 could not defeat? It is the same General who, in August last, gave Gen. Burnside the strange order to stay quietly at Fredericksburg with his troops; meanwhile Pope was defeated at Manat sas. The same who ordered Pope to retreat towards Washington, instead of ordering him to retreat towards Salem and Berlin, which would have prevented the battle at Manassas and the invasion of Maryland. It is the same who gave the fatal order to Col. Miles to holu' Harper's Ferry when the rebels were already , 'n Maryland, and when, thereby, Harper's Ferry had lost all importance.

Have there no t been useless butcheries and failures of operation enough to warrant finally the adoption of wound military plans? Till this is done, we ca u only hope that fortune will once more smile upon the country of free-I am, si r, yours, very truly, E. Schalk.

HOW WATE & BOILS.

Let any one open a wor. on Chemistry, and turn to the subject of Ebul. 'ition, or let him consult any work on the stea. 'n engine, and he will find the boiling of water de 'scribed substan-

tially as follows: On applying heat beneath the vessel of glass or metal containing the water, the particles of this latter nearest the fire expand a "d rise, and their place is taken by the cold wate the vesing from the surface along the side o. created sel, so that a sort of circulation is thus rs until in the mass of the water, which continua the whole has attained the boiling heat, steam begins to be formed which escapes the the air or is confined above the water if

yessel be closed. This description would be accepted by al most every one as true. It is, however, very remarkable, that so common a process as the boiling of water should be so incorrectly described. Scarcely one detail of the above is strictly accurate. There is no circulation in any such way as above narrated: steam is formed from the very first moment heat is applied, and steam exists below the surface of the water, as well as above.

Whoever will see how water boils, let him put a gallon of distilled and perfectly pure water, free from air, specks or motes of any kind, into a perfectly clean glass vessel, and apply heat so as to heat equally every part of the bottom. A wavy appearance soon fills the whole mass without any sign of circulation, and a thermometer previously placed in the water indicates the same temperature throughout-sides, top, bottom. This wavy appearance continues until the temperature reaches 212 degrees, and indeed much higher, without any appearance of ebullition: 220 degrees even may be attained before it begins to boil, if the above conditions are strictly folfilled. While at any point above 212 degrees, let a feather be dipped into the quiescent mass or any other substance having a considerable surface, as bread or sand. The ebullition becomes instantly so violent as to amount to almost an explosion. If the vessel be shaken, a similar result takes place. How different is this from any description of the boiling of water as found in the books, and how much food for reflection is to be found in these few lines.

Who does not see in this description a striking similarity between water charged with carbonic acid gas-soda-water-and water chargwith steam-boiling water? Take a bottle of soda water, shake it, and the cork will fly into the air; stir it with bread or a feather, and, though apparenty stale, it will at once begin to foam. The same is true of champaigne or beer; and this remark might be extended to other liquids and other gases.

Considering boiling water then, to be water charged with steam, in the same manner that it may be charged with other gases, a great many consquences of great practical importance will follow, of which we will mention only one. It is this-steam-boiler explosions may take place at any stage of the water in the boiler, and are as likely to take place when the boiler is full as when nearly empty! It is more than probable that the numerous explosions taking place immediately on starting the engines are not due to deficiency of water in the boiler; and that many a conscientious and capable eugineer has gene to his grave, followed by the regrets of his friends and reproaches of the public, for having, by neglect, allowed the water to get too low in the boilers, who had been guilty of no fault or carelessness whatever. He simply did not know, as very few now know, that any considerable agitation in the boiler of the water surcharged with steam, will cause the whole steam already formed and existing as a gas in the water, to be suddenly given off, as a cork will fly from a bottle of champaigne on shaking it. And this agitation may be produced by the commonest causes, such as suddenly relieving the presure on the surface by opening the safety-valve, or starting the engine, or pumping in cold water. Nay, it is easy to see that the fuller the boiler is of water, the more danger there may be of explosion, since, in this case, there will be an accumulation of a greater amount of steam in the water, and a small space above it to receive it when it escapes or is jarred out.

SUICIDE IN NEW YORK-A REMARKABLE Will.-Dr. Edmund Baron, a French gentleman, 28 years of age, committed suicide in his room at the Metropolitan, New York, on Wednesday night, by stabbing himself in the heart with a surgeon's knife, and was found dead in his bed Thursday morning. He left a letter stating that he had first taken ten grains of acetate of morphine, without effect, and next time would take a pound. He further said that he would have shot himself, but as his revolver made as much noise as a 68-pounder, he was afraid of disturbing the persons who occupied adjoining rooms. The following will in regard to the disposition of his body was also found upon his table:

"Idohereby bequeath my body to my talented and, some day or other, illustrious friend, Dr. F. Dunkin Weisse, No. 30 West 15th st., N. Y. and request him to set up my skeleton in his office. I would suggest that he take the flesh off my bones, open the skull and pull out the brains, pierce holes in the long bones with a gimlet, and let out my marrow to improve the whiteness, then soak until all the soft and cartilaginous parts come off easily and then permen from Washington, and by 40,000 to 50,000 feetly dry. Then soak it in a solution of mag-from Suffolk. Is it not strange that these nesia, and when dry, rub it well and paint it troops did not join Hooker before the battle? over with sillicate of potash, after which set What is the use of 30,000 idle men in Wash- up with wire. I will consider the fullfillment ington? What is the use of those 50,000 on of the above request as a special favor. It house—no room you never open—no blinds the Blackwater? Why are some 20,000 stand- will be so nice to see one's old dwelling place that are always shut,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,

BY O. BARRETT & CO

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION WILL be served to subscribers residing in the Borough for the cents per weer, payable to the Carrier. Mail subscribers, five DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION is published at TWO THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION IS PUBLISHED ANYWOOLLARS PER ANNUM, invariably in advance. Ten copie to one address, infleen dollars.

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kept so clean and in good order, instead of rotting in some dirty place. How handy, too, when we are all summoned to the valley of Jehosophat, to find one's bones already together, instead of having to struggle among a crowd and pick them up one by one in some charnel house. Should my learned friend fail to comply with my request, I will certainly come back and pull his hair out by the roots, provided they give me a furlough.

"And now, with my love to E., good bye. "EDMUND BARON."

Evidence was taken showing that the deceased had recently lost a large fortune by endorsing for a friend in France, and that he arrived in this country but a few weeks ago .-The jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide with

Analgamation Advocated.—The regular anniversary meeting of the American Anti-Slavery society was held in New York on Tuesday. The principal feature of the occasion was the speech of Mr. Theodore Tilton in favor of a speedy and general amalgamation. The following are a few of the sentiments uttered

by the speaker: Mr. Tilton spoke of the relative position of the Ethiopian race as higher than several other races in the world, and then entered into an elaborate argument in favor of amalgamation as the great future of this country and race-its highest perfection coming when the amalgamation is most complete. Great nations get the fibre of their strength out of mixed blood. It is a stoppage of the world's growth to prevent a union of races. The history of the world's progress, the history of the civilization of all empires, is written in one comprehensive word, which many men are afraid to speak and many others afraid to hear, and that word is-Amalgamation. [Whispers, "Oh,

good gracious!" Applause.] We have need of the negro mirth-need of him for his imitating faculties. Othello will never be fitly represented until you permit a negro to go upon the boards to represent that character. We have need of the negro for his musical faculties. The negro is a superior man—in some respects he is the greatest of men. He asked that the negro should have the privilege of the ballot box. He must have a place beside his white brother in the jury box. He asked that they should be eligible to every public office to which a white man is eligible. For instance, for the next President, as between Gen. M'Clellan and Frederick Douglass, who was their choice? [Applause and laugher. | The negro has an administrative power.

an wield the scepter. 'he speaker hoped to see before he died, a \mathbf{H}_{i} man governing the State of South Caroifted up to that office by the people. The blac lina, 1 should sit side by side with the white he church, in the cars; he should come negroe. white man's parlor and be admitted man in . fellowship. God ordains it. The negro's hand was made white to into the into entire 'te man's. One of the most sugpalm of th pressive sights he had seen lately meet the wh. gestive and in. of a negro and Irishman, seated Central Park, driving together had been that. communication. They were in a cart, at our in pleasant socia y toward the millenium than going more direct. ripages that were passing all the splendid eq them by.

HOOTERS .- The brigade to Army of the Pota of sharpshooters with th d of the celebrated mac. under the comman most valuable and Colonel Berdan, performed recent nine days' t are entitled to important service during the operations of that army, an notice. Their something more than a passin, kirmishers alduty as advance pickets and & est proximity ways brings them into the clos **achievements** to the enemy, and their gallant : them and and intrepid bearing obtained for f General their commander the compliments c Sickles, commanding the Third corps, they are attached.

On Saturday morning, May 2, the Fi. giment was deployed in the woods in th \8 & vance, the Second regiment being used a support, and engaged the skirmishers of t enemy, consisting of a portion of the Twenty third Georgia regiment, and drove them steadily out. So accurate and raqid was their firing that the enemy, who had taken refuge behind a building which appeared to have been used as a foundry, dared not come out, and upon their surrender being demanded they threw down their arms and displayed a white rag as a token of submission. These, with other prisoners taken in subsequent operations during this reconnoissance, numbered three hundred and sixty-five, including nineteen

On Sunday they also captured from three hundred aud eighteen to three hundred and twenty-five prisoners in addition, besides killing and wounding many more of the rebels. Colonel Berdan was with his men constantly

during the operations, and displayed much skill, coolness and bravery. The results of their operations were the capture of nearly seven hundred prisoners. They

averaged sixty shots per man. Surgeon Brennan, of the First regiment, and Surgeon Williams, of the Secoud regiment, were fearless and unremitting in the discharge of their duties under the fire of the enemy. Surgeon Williams was severely wounded in the right arm by a musket ball while attending to the wounded men of his regiment, but notwithstanding, continued in the discharge of his duties as long as his services were required. Both Drs. Brennan and Williams were specially and deservedly complimented by Colonel Berdan in his report.

ON THE RAILS .- The Providence Journal tells the following story: As the mid-day Worcester train was about leaving the depot, a man of the Johnsonian type of manners entered one of the cars, and gruffly requested that two young ladies occupying separate seats, should sit together, that he and his friend might enjoy a tete-a-tete on the other seat.

"But," said one of the damsels, blushing, this seat is engaged." "Engaged, is it?" brusquely responded the man, "who engaged it?" "A young man," said the conscious maiden.

"A young men, eh! where's his baggage?" persisted Ursa Major. "I'm his baggage, Old Hateful," replied the

demure damsel, putting her rosy lips into the prettiest pout. "Old Hateful" subsided; the young man came in, extending his arm protectingly, almost caressingly, around his "baggage," and Mr. Conductor Capron started the train.

OUR BEST PARLORS .- Don't keep a solitary parlor, into which you go but once a month, with your parson or sewing society. Hang around your walls pictures that shall tell stories of mercy, hope, courage, faith and charity. Make your living room the house. Let the place be such that when your boy has gone to distant lands, or even when, perhaps, he clings to a single plank in the lone waters of the wide ocean, the thought of the still homestead shall come across the desolation, bringing light. hope, and love. Have no dungeon about your

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FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 15; 1863. BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

MR. EMIL SCHALK ON THE LAST OPERA-TION ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK, AND THE CAUSES OF ITS FAILURE.

SIR:-When battles are fought in which thousands and thousands of brave soldiers are immolated, but which, notwithstanding the great sacrifice, do not obtain an adequate result for the enormous loss of life, is it then not the duty of every friend of the country to inquire into the cause of the disasters which cover a whole nation with mourning, and

its glory? thus more errors in future will be avoided.

General Hooker arranged his plans of attack as follows:—He had seven army corps; of these, three were massed below Fredericksburg, to cross there and make a feint attack on the rebels, two of the corps, immediately after the crossing, to return and join General Hooker, who, meanwhile, was crossing with the four remaining corps at several fords, some ten or twenty miles above Fredericksburg.

Wednesday morning the four corps above On Wednesday and Thursday the main army ning, only, as it appears, the two remaining corps arrived from below. Sunday, another attack, and repulse of the main army. Mean-

Gen. Stoneman is detached on a raid in the

Wednesday night, behind the rebel entrench-

General Hooker's operation is modeled on the operations of Wurmster and Alvinci, in alone responsible for his defeat. We are told that his army is to be reinforced by 30,000