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TO THE PUBLIC. THE PATRIOT AND UNION and all its business operations will hereafter be conducted exclusively by O. BARRETT and T. G. POMEROY, under the firm of O. Barrett & Co., the connection of H. F. McReynolds with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst. NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

A Few Words on Our Own Account. Some distant intimations have reached us to the effect that the amiable suggestions of our agreeable cotemporary, the Telegraph, are having their effect among the soldiers in camp—that there are reasons to apprehend an attack upon this office by the misguided disciples of the Telegraph's teachings because of a certain sprightly comparison which the Telegraph garbled from our news column on Tuesday. The occasion for such an attack is as opportune as our friends over the way could possibly desire—there are at present several thousand soldiers, returned from the war, in town, and the Telegraph's wanton perversions and inflammatory appeals to incite a riot in our midst may possibly bring about the consummation these gentlemen seem so ardently to desire. In view of such a possibility we very naturally have a few words to say.

If the office which we occupy, and our lawful property and possession, were to be razed to the ground in some untoward outburst of mistaken zeal, by a mob, civil or military, it would be no singular circumstance in times like these. Such a circumstance, however unfortunate for ourselves, and while its ultimate effects could not be otherwise than unfavorable in all respects and to all concerned, would be, indeed, but a verification, in part, of what we have been accustomed to think by no means unlikely—in fact, a fulfilment, in some sense, of the frequent prophecies of discord and violence we have not sparingly hinted at in this paper. We desire to avoid, if possible, the evil day of all such disturbances; we do not pretend to court or avert them; if a pretext so simple, so evident, so self-evident, and so absurd, can be made at any time the occasion of an unwarrantable outbreak like that contemplated in the intimations we have received, the sooner we realize these things, the better. Such protection as the laws afford us we may invoke—when the officers refuse in them, we shall exert every means in our power to resist their duty, and to the full extent of our ability given over at once to the full force of their violence.—Once and for all, to all those who are guilty of riot, and to the promoters of public peace, be it known that this paper intends to print its honest sentiments hereafter, in the perfect security of its own sense of right, heedless of every consideration meant to restrain the publishers thereof from the pursuit of their lawful avocations, in the manner they shall see fit to adopt, under the warrant of Freedom of Speech and of the Press which the Covenant of the people's liberties guarantees alike to them and us. We submit to the free interpretation of all whom it may concern, this deliberate determination. We should infinitely prefer to abandon at once the post we occupy than hold it subject to the control of every chance excitement of the hour.

Gen. Franklin's Reply to the Report of the War Committee. The administration and its privy council who sit in the seats of the faithful grow singularly desperate in recourse, as the logic of events and the misfortunes of the war turn to evidence against them. In the consciousness of their own treachery and weakness, they resort to a multiplicity of expedients to distract the public mind from the disasters their policy has brought upon the country; they seek for victims on whom to shift the responsibility of their own malfiance, and their ingenuity in finding a pretext for a delay, or an excuse for a defeat, is as admirable as their perversions of truth are shameful and abandoned. The Committee on the Conduct of the War must have been esteemed a valuable adjunct in the general scheme they have deliberately laid to heart—to deceive the country, and vainly endeavor to set aside the inexorable verdict of history. Its institution may be looked upon fairly as a device to distort the evidence of their own failures, and cover up the naked reality of facts which are stubbornly accumulating in numbers so strong as to become the reasonable subject of alarm. This purpose the committee carried out faithfully and persistently to the end of their report. Having, by the basest infidelity to truth and fairness, by the grossest suppressions and perversions, thrown the whole weight of the failure of the Peninsular Campaign upon McClellan, they proceeded at the close to fix, with curious spite, the fault of Burnside's defeated demonstration against Frederickburg on General Franklin. What temporary political effect they seek to achieve in this last and crowning act of injustice against a brave and faithful soldier—what private griefs may have impelled them to it—it is difficult to divine. In the abandonment of candor and truth, and the reckless pursuit of partisan purposes, they seem to have run mad with an insatiable eagerness to destroy and proscribely every General not entirely proscribely to their uses. McClellan, Porter, and Franklin have followed each other to the block, successive martyrs to the unquiet apprehensions of their self-constituted enemies. The official privilege of falsehood, which the committee have used so freely in their report, can avail them nothing in the end. Developments, heretofore shrouded in the suppressed history of

the times, are slowly effecting their ultimate conviction and discomfiture; these will supersede in the memory of mankind the passionate perversions of partisan malignity, and descend to posterity, the truthful records of the day. The statement of General Franklin is among them; it furnishes to the candid observer of the great struggle express truths of historical interest and value; it puts the aspersions of the officious demagogues, so wantonly bent on the destruction of his military fame and honor, to the severe test of truth; it convicts them of foul and ungenerous falsehood.

On the night before the contemplated assault on the rebel works at Fredericksburg, on the 12th of December, Gen. Franklin, it appears, had strongly urged a plan of attack, beginning in force of at least 30,000 men from his position on the left of the army, then across the Rappahannock, early in the succeeding day. This plan Burnside gave Franklin to understand should be followed, with the assurance that the necessary orders should be sent him before midnight that time might be given for a proper disposition of his forces for the attack. Notwithstanding this, nothing transpired until between seven and eight o'clock on the following morning, when Gen. Hardie, of Burnside's staff, reached Franklin with an order "to keep his whole command in position," sending out a division on his left to take and occupy a point known as the "heights near Capt. Hamilton's," closing with the command "to keep his whole force in readiness to move as soon as the fog lifted." This order General Franklin and his corps commanders, as well as Gen. Hardie himself, construed and acted upon with perfect unanimity. At nine o'clock Meade's division, posted on the left of Franklin's corps, advanced to the attack indicated in the order. Of this advance Burnside was immediately informed by telegram from Hardie. The advance continued, as appears by the various advices from the field sent to Burnside, up to 12 o'clock, when the telegram from Hardie at that hour announced "Gen. Meade's line advancing in the line you prescribed this morning." The fighting was kept up hotly on the left until some progress, telegrams from Hardie indicated every quarter of an hour with what a result, until a quarter past two in the afternoon, when an order from Burnside arrived, as follows: "Your instructions this morning are so far modified as to require an advance on the heights directly in front of Hamilton's; to which Hardie immediately replied, 'Franklin will do his best—new troops gone in.' Three quarters of an hour later Hardie sends word that "troops in front are engaged; I fear it may be too late;" and an hour later, "the enemy in force left and front—too late for an advance either to the left or front."

It appears from Burnside's testimony before the committee, quoted in Gen. Franklin's statement, that he changed the plan of Franklin to which he had signified his approval on the night previous to the attack, (the 12th of December,) which readily accounts for the delay in sending the promised orders and the modification they had undergone before the receipt of them by the corps commander. When asked in substance what duty he expected Franklin to perform, he replied that he expected him to carry the point (the heights near Hamilton's) at the extreme left, which, he says, "I thought would shake their (the enemy's) forces to such an extent that the position in front could be easily stormed and carried." When asked to what he attributed Franklin's failure, he replied simply, "To the great strength of the position and the accumulation of the enemy's forces there." When asked how much of his whole force was engaged in the general attack, after testifying to the good conduct universally of the men and officers, he said all of them were under fire, and "every man was put in column that could be got in."

The friendly relations between the corps commander and the commanding general appear, from the statement of General Franklin, to have been, both before and after the disaster, of the most cordial and confidential character. Burnside is said by Franklin to have assured him, in so many words, that he was "the only man who had held up his hands," and to have indicated his intention to recommend Franklin as his successor in command. The testimony of Gen. Hardie was not allowed to be taken at all, and the whole investigation was conducted as a secret inquisition, the witnesses testifying in utter ignorance of the concealed purpose of their inquirers. In the face of facts like these, the conclusion of the committee cannot stand a moment in the mind of any one rational enough to form a judgment for himself, or fair enough to wish to be just in his decision. A more pusillanimous and ungrateful attack on the fair fame of a faithful public servant than this by the War Committee on Gen. Franklin, it is hard to conceive. The brief authority which confers the privilege of such attacks upon the kind of men who composed this inquisition, and renders such contributions as they have made to the history of this war surely sadly, wrongfully bestowed. It is our intention to review at length, at some future day, in the light of the facts now made public, the whole of the War Committee's report; the melancholy commentary it offers on the meanness and partiality of the men who compose it is as depressing as the indignity of the work they endeavored to perform is unworthy of the high positions they presume to occupy in public confidence. The intimate relation of their labors to the sinister aims and motives of the administration makes an exposure of their falsehood and malice of much importance to the people.

ADDRESS OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM.—The newspapers publish the following address issued by Mr. Vallandigham to the Democracy of Ohio before the commencement of his trial.—It defines his political position at the present crisis: To the Democracy of Ohio: I am here in the military battle for no other offense than my political opinions, and the defense of them, and of the rights of the people, and of your constitutional liberties. Speeches made in the hearing of thousands of you in denunciation of the usurpations of power, infractions of the constitution and laws and of military despotism were the sole cause of my arrest and imprisonment. I am a Democrat, for Constitution, for law, for the Union, for liberty—this is my only "crime."

ists and traitors, I am here in bonds to-day; but "Time, at last, sets all things even!" Meanwhile, Democrats of Ohio, of the Northwest, of the United States, be firm, be true to your principles, to the Constitution, to the Union, and all will yet be well. As for myself, I adhere to every principle, and will make good, through imprisonment and life itself, every pledge and declaration which I have ever made, uttered or maintained from the beginning. To you, to the people, to time, I again appeal.—Stand firm! Falter not an instant! C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

MORMON COMPLICATIONS.—The Mormons are playing a big game of bluff on Gov. Harding. As we anticipated, Brigham Young is too shrewd to engage in military operations against the Federal authorities, and relies on other and perhaps more effectual means to accomplish his purposes and maintain his ascendancy. Every device of slyly ingenuity is resorted to for the purpose of harassing the Governor and defeating the operations of the Federal law. The latest and most notable expedient is the action of the grand jury in presenting his Excellency as a "dangerous man" and a nuisance. They present him as an "unsafe bridge over a dangerous stream, and as a pestiferous cesspool, breeding disease and death." This is decidedly cool, to say the least of it. The real motives of the charge, however, are betrayed in the statement that he withheld the "Royal Sanction" from appropriation bills, without assigning any cause, and thus thwarted legislation; and also converted justice into a mockery by extending the Executive clemency to convicted criminals.

The charge that the Governor withheld his signature to appropriation bills is simply untrue. The fact is, the Mormon Legislature refused to print the Governor's message, denied him copies of the journals of the House, and even forged his name to a bill that was hurriedly recorded by the Secretary of the Territory as having passed. Upon this Governor Harding with his own hand corrected the record, and adopted means to prevent the recurrence of similar acts. With respect to the appropriation bill which was vetoed, it contained, among other glaring items, a grant of \$35,000 to Brigham Young and his nephew for bogus improvements in the territory. The Governor gave good reasons for his conduct, but these were never suffered to appear before the Mormon public. As for the charge respecting the abuse of the pardoning power, it arose from the fact that Gov. Harding refused to permit the civil power to be used as a means of religious persecution. A short time since, it will be remembered, seventy-six persons were convicted in Judge McKinney's court, whose chief crime was that, under the guidance of a crazy zealot named Morris, they threw off allegiance to Brigham Young, and were found guilty by a doleful Mormon jury of trumped-up charges. Gov. Harding, of course, had no alternative but to shield these victims of religious persecution. An amusing instance of the peculiarities of Mormon doctrine and statecraft was the effort resorted to at the outset of Gov. Harding's career to obtain an ascendancy over him and entail his feeling in their behalf. With a sublime faith in the divinity of erinoline, the Mormon elders invoked its aid as an unfailing specific. When he first arrived in the territory it was announced that the "hand of the Lord" was with him, and painted and scented erinoline, dressed to kill, lay laid him at every step.— Presents of fruit and flowers poured in upon him, and old salts trained young and beautiful ones of the feminine gender "to put a hook in his nose." To the credit of our excellent and vigorous Governor, the trick failed, and other tactics have since been adopted to counteract his authority. The latest of which culminates in the presentment of the grand jury.—N. Y. Sun.

A FOREIGN VIEW OF LOYAL LEAGUES.—The truth of the classic statement, that it is sometimes good and wholesome to learn of an enemy, is illustrated in the following comments of the New York correspondent of the London Times on the Union Square Loyal League meeting, which he describes in the columns of that journal:

If the pains and interests engendered and fostered by this cruel and illogical war had not blinded the eyes of Americans to the dangers to which their liberties are exposed by its continuance, they might have seen by the multiplicity of banners and placards bearing the words "Unconditional Loyalty," how low they have fallen from their once high estate. That free people, justly jealous of their liberty, should allow such banners to be flaunted in their faces without indignantly tearing them down, or that they should accept the doctrine of "unconditional loyalty" without scornful repudiation of the political slavery and degradation implied, shows how much real freedom and independence of mind the war has already destroyed. Unconditional loyalty is more than the Russians give to their Czar, or the Turks to their Sultan, and has never been yielded to King or Government by any people speaking the English language since the days of Henry VIII. Is it not a disgrace to the court and the country, that a doctrine should first be heard of in the English language in a republic founded by Englishmen? And should it not lead modern Americans to inquire whether it really had its origin among men of British blood and lineage, or whether it is due to the Celtic, Teutonic, or other alien races that have adopted the English language without adopting the English liberty of thought that should accompany it? What ever may be the reason, it is not creditable that a doctrine so long ago buried and forgotten in civilized Europe should be exhumed in America, under the leadership of fanatics upon the one hand, and of selfish traders making unholy fortunes out of the war, upon the other. The fact remains, however, that the liberty of the Americans is rapidly slipping out of their grasp; and while they avow a sentiment so slavish, not to a King or Emperor claiming to rule by Divine right, but to a fetish of their own making, such as Mr. Lincoln, it is scarcely surprising that military men should be ready to take them at their word, and to prepare means for their final subjugation and reduction to that state of thralldom to which they would subject their brothers of the South.

Potter County. A meeting of the Democratic Central Committee for the county of Potter was held at the office of F. W. Knox, Esq., in the borough of Condersport, on Saturday, May 9, 1863—called for the purpose of appointing Senatorial and Representative delegates to the Democratic Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 17th day of June next. The meeting was organized by calling F. W. Knox, Esq., to the chair, and appointing Samuel Haven, Esq., Secretary. After consultation, the meeting proceeded to ballot for delegates. Whereupon, the Hon. T. Ives was declared duly appointed to represent the Senatorial district, subject to the concurrence of the Democracy of the other counties in the said Senatorial District; and Miles White, Esq., was declared duly appointed delegate for the Representative district. Resolved, That in case of the inability of either of the delegates to attend the Convention, they have the power to appoint substitutes. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the several Democratic papers in this Senatorial and Representative district, and in the Patriot and Union, published in Harrisburg. The meeting then adjourned. (Signed by the officers.) A convention of the Ring-glass manufacturers of the United States is to be held in Pittsburg some time in June.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Governor Morton, of Indiana, has asked the Secretary of War to order the confinement of 800 of the rebel prisoners now in our hands, that they may be held as hostages for the exchange and return of the 400 Alabamians belonging to Col. Straight's 51st Indiana regiment, who were not paroled with the other troops recently captured, but sent to Richmond, and denounced as renegade Alabamians. Rebel Commissioner Robert Old came down on the flag of truce to Newport News, on Monday, and reported that five thousand Union prisoners were now at Richmond waiting to be exchanged, and that five thousand more will be there in a few days. These were all taken, according to the rebel commissioner, at the late battle of Fredericksburg. Transports have been sent for them.

The Washington Star says that it has every reason to believe that there is no truth in the story that General Halleck designs taking the field in person in the next movement of the Army of the Potomac. The Democratic General Committee at Albany has called a meeting of citizens for Saturday to express indignation at the arrest and sentence of Vallandigham, and to protest against their consummation. The marshal for the District of Columbia has seized the real and personal estate of Charles S. Wallach, in Washington, under the confiscation act. The property is supposed to be worth \$80,000. From intercepted rebel letters, intended for citizens of Norfolk, it has been ascertained that the secesh intend making a raid with their new Merrimac between the middle of June and the 1st of July.

The "Dry Tortugas," the place to which Mr. Vallandigham is said to be assigned, is a large fortification now in course of construction off the coast of Florida, near Key West, and all persons thus sentenced are forced to labor on the works, without discrimination as to former rank or station. A number of soldiers are now there under sentence of one and two years, for various acts of insubordination.

The N. Y. Herald of yesterday has the following: We have some important news from the South. Gen. Grant had a severe action on Wednesday last, at Clinton, ten miles from Jackson, on the railroad, with a rebel force under General Bowen. The fight lasted all day, and the rebels were defeated. Reports are said to have reached Gen. Grant that large reinforcements of rebels are coming up from Mobile and Charleston to protect Vicksburg and Jackson, and that he (Grant) has accordingly fallen back to the river to await further support.

The stories circulated by the rebel authorities at Jackson, Miss., that our forces were beaten, after a severe battle of four hours' duration, on the 4th inst., on the Big Black river, prove to be entirely without foundation. A telegraphic dispatch from General Grant, dated the 6th, two days later than the reported fight, was received in Washington yesterday, and it makes no mention whatever of any battle at Anderson's ferry on the 4th inst.

A skirmish between a party of sixty mounted rebels and a detachment of Union troops occurred on Tuesday between Franklin and Woodburn, Ky., on the railroad, in which the former were routed and driven back, our forces still pursuing them at last accounts on that night.

The rebels in front of Murfreesboro', Tenn., continue to exhibit symptoms of activity which keep the army of General Rosecrans on the qui vive. The cavalry of the enemy is constantly changing its position. The rebel Generals Morgan and Wheeler are said to be at Liberty and Alexandria, with a force of 5,000 cavalry, and are supposed to be meditating an attack on Nashville.

Rumors prevailed on the streets yesterday to the effect that General Longstreet fought a battle with General Keyes, at West Point, Va., in which the latter had been beaten. It was said that ex-Governor Morgan was the recipient of a telegram to that effect, but we believe there is no truth whatever in the statement.

With regard to the case of the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, recently on trial by court martial at Cincinnati, on a charge of using "treasonable" language at a public meeting, at which two military officers, disguised as civilians, reported his speech, and testified against him, a report was circulated and published in a Washington paper that the decision of the court condemned him to two years' imprisonment and hard labor at the Dry Tortugas, off the coast of Florida. Now, as the proceedings of a court martial are necessarily secret, until promulgated by the commanding general who orders the trial, and as all the members of the court are solemnly sworn not to reveal any portion of what transpires, and inasmuch as General Burnside has neither approved nor disapproved of the finding of the court up to this time, it is difficult to imagine how the vote of the majority or the minority of the court, as stated, could be made known. It is fair, therefore, to conclude that the story is premature, to say the least of it.

We have some interesting news from Gen. Foster's command at Newbern, N. C., to the 7th inst. The nine months soldiers are about to return home, but many of them have accepted a furlough of thirty days, and are willing to re-enlist after that time, provided they are again permitted to serve with Gen. Foster. The General highly compliments them on their bravery while under his command.

The rebels, it is said, refuse to receive the disloyal citizens sent outside our lines, unless they can give a guarantee of their ability to maintain themselves. By telegraph yesterday: New York, May 14.—Advices from Puebla via Havana to 21st ultimo, state that the French were repulsed on the 13th in an attack on the Convents of San Augustine, Comora and Merced. On the 14th a battle occurred at Alexio between part of Comonfort's and the French, in which both parties claim success. Reports received from Vera Cruz state that the French were driven from San Xavier and the hill of San Juan to their former position at Amalucan. The French account disagrees with this, and reports the capture of the Church of Comorn. There is little change in the situation since the 1st of April. General O'Heran, with 1,500 Mexican cavalry, had made a sortie from Puebla to attack a French supply train on the road from Orizaba, and several expeditions had been sent to annihilate the guerrillas, but they were all unsuccessful. The French in Vera Cruz had great fears that a million of dollars, with a large amount of ammunition about to leave for Puebla, would not arrive. Gen. Comonfort had been reinforced by 7,000 men from the city of Mexico.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Gentlemen arriving from the army last night, who certainly speak advisedly, say there are no indications of a movement to the South side of the river by our army. CLEVELAND, May 14.—Graham & Co.'s tub and nail factory, in the Old Exchange Hotel building, has been burned to-day. The loss is between \$20,000 and \$40,000, and was insured at \$17,000 in the eastern companies.

New York, May 14.—The steamer Plantagenet has arrived with Jamaica dates of the 5th and Port au Prince of the 7th. Gen. Segros attempted a rising against the Haytian Government. He was arrested, and the affair squelched in four hours. The Express says, "It understands General McClellan last week sent a request to the President, either to accept his resignation or give him active service. Rumor says that the resignation was not accepted, but the reply was accompanied by an intimation that his active services will be required at an early day."

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The rebel prisoners still remaining here in custody are, under proper regulations, permitted to be supplied with whatever may contribute to their personal comfort. The censorship over telegraphic messages, instead of becoming relaxed, has, if possible, become more stringent. Thousands of discharged volunteers—their term of service having expired—passed through to Baltimore, homeward bound, on Tuesday, and regiments, yesterday and to-day, returning from the Army of the Potomac, paraded our streets.

The men generally appear to be in a healthy condition, and many of them, by their own statements, say their bodily condition has been strengthened by their two years' or nine months' service. Their power of physical endurance has been put to the test by carrying about fifty pounds weight—musket, rations, ammunition, blanket, etc., while on the march previous to the late battle. In addition to the seizure, under the Confiscation act, of the real and personal property of Dr. Cornelius Boyle, and of Charles S. Wallach, of this city, orders have been given to the occupant of Dr. Garnett's house and others, to pay no rent to any of the agents acting for the rebel absentees.

John Orcutt Carpenter, of Kentucky, who was convicted of treason, has been pardoned by the President. The exercise of the executive clemency has been procured through the intervention of his friends, on the ground that he has repented of his crime, voluntarily abandoned the service of the rebels, and returned to allegiance, to live at peace as a law abiding citizen.

The Navy Department has received information that the steamship Cherokee was captured off Charleston, while endeavoring to run the blockade. CINCINNATI, May 14.—A dispatch to the Commercial, dated Somerset, Ky., May 13th, says no doubt exists that the enemy is in force across the Cumberland. Morgan, with the commands of Wheeler and Forrest, is at Monticello. All conversation between pickets has been stopped, and affairs wear a stirring aspect.

The Chattanooga Rebel says Van Dorn was shot in the street by Dr. Peters. It refuses to give particulars but regards the act justifiable. Peters is wealthy and was formerly State Senator from Hardin county. CINCINNATI, May 14.—A dispatch to the Commercial, dated Somerset, Ky., May 13th, says no doubt exists that the enemy is in force across the Cumberland. Morgan, with the commands of Wheeler and Forrest, is at Monticello. All conversation between pickets has been stopped, and affairs wear a stirring aspect.

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New Advertisements.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the estate of DANIEL S. KIRKPATRICK, late of Jefferson township, Dauphin county, Pa., having been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to render immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against said estate are requested to make them known without delay to JONAS SWENFERT, Executor. my15-law6w* Jefferson town, Dauphin Co., Pa.

A BOOK THAT EVERY PIANO PLAYER SHOULD HAVE. THE WELCOME GUEST. A choice collection (224 large quart pages) of Music arranged for the Piano, consisting of the most popular Rondos, Transcriptions, Nocturns, Marches and Quicksteps, Waltzes, Polkas, Schottisches, Mazurkas, Galops, Redows, Operatic Airs, Quadrilles, Cotillions, Minuets, &c., comprising about Two Hundred Pieces of Music, which, in sheet form, would cost not less than \$50. Price, in boards, \$2; cloth, \$2.25; cloth, gilt, \$3. Sent per mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. HENRY TOLMAN & CO., Publishers, may16-cod2t 221 Washington Street, Boston.

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS AND MODEL SHOW! Under the direct management of Mrs. CHAS. WARNER, Formerly

MRS. DAN RICE. SPECIAL CARD. ONE DAY AND NIGHT MORE IN HARRISBURG.

This Friday, May 15, 1863, At 9 o'clock and 7 1-2 p. m.

AN ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME WILL BE OFFERED, BRINGING ALL THE TALENT OF THIS COLOSSAL INSTITUTION INTO REQUISITION.

PARTICULAR NOTICE. Owing to Circumstances the MODEL SHOW Will not Visit

LEBANON, As advertised, but will POSITIVELY OPEN

in READING ON SATURDAY MAY SIXTEENTH. REMEMBER

THE GRAND CRIVAL TO-DAY AND NIGHT IN HARRISBURG! PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, May 14th, 1863. WHEREAS, It is the duty of every citizen to lend his aid to the preservation of the public peace; and whereas, the unlimited and indiscriminate sale of intoxicating liquors to a large population must inevitably lead to serious disorders and breaches of the peace; therefore, it is hereby enjoined on all tavern keepers and retail dealers, within the limits of the City of Harrisburg, to close their bars and to discontinue the sale of all intoxicating beverages, including lager beer, at six o'clock p. m. of every day in the week until further notice. A. L. ROUMFORTH, Mayor.

TAVERN LICENSE.—Notice is hereby given that SAMUEL W. ROBERTS has filed his petition to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county for Tavern License, and the same will be presented to the said Court on the 20th day of May, instant. J. C. YOUNG, Clerk of Sessions. my14-34t

WANTED.—\$75 A MONTH! I want to hire Agents in every county at \$75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address, S. MADSON, Alfred, Maine. m5-18m

WANTED.—\$60 A MONTH! We want Agents at \$60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Barbicuts, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address, S. MADSON, Alfred, Maine. m5-18m SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The American Annual Cyclopaedia and Register of Important Events of 1862, to be published by D. Appleton & Co., will be ready for delivery 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, and a complete and minute history of the struggles of the great armies and the many battles, illustrated with maps of the country and plans of the battles taken from official copies; debates of Congress, Commerce, &c.; the progress of foreign nations, the developments in science, the progress of literature, mechanical inventions and improvements, religious statistics of the world, and biographical sketches of eminent persons deceased in 1862. The contents to be arranged in alphabetical order, accompanied with a complete and complete index. An active, intelligent man wanted in every county to canvass for the work. Circulars and subscription book furnished on application. Address, D. APPLETON & CO., 23 NASSAU ST., N. Y. HARRISBURG, Pa. Only sent for the counties of Dauphin and Cumberland, and general agent for Pennsylvania. my15-2*

HAMS!!! 20,000 lbs. Composed of the following Brands just received: NEWBOLD'S—Celebrated. NEW JERSEY—Select. EVANS & SWIFT'S—Superior. MICHENER'S EXCELSIOR—Canvassed. MICHENER'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. ROBERT SNODGRASS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office with Hon. David Mumma, Jr., Third street, above Market, Harrisburg, Pa. N. B.—Pension, Bounty and Military claims of all kinds presented and collected. Refer to Hon. John C. Kneel, David Mumma, Jr., and B. A. Lamberton. my14-4w*

DIED. On Wednesday, the 13th, after a severe illness, Mrs. SARAH B., widow of the late M'Nair Willson, aged 72 years. Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the residence of John Thill, Walnut street below Fifth. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."