COMPANY E. Private Henry Knoepp, killed. George Hellinger, slightly wounded. Sergeant Lewis Kline, severely wounded. COMPANY F. Private John H. Stevenson, killed. Corporal Jerry Walker, slightly wounded. James Weston, do Private J. L. Barens, do Wm. Lewis, do Wm. M. Booth, do Wm. Goslin, do Mesach Mulligan, do Francis Linder, severely wounded. Edward Frampton, do COMPANY G. Private John Rose, slightly wounded. 1st Serg't. John M'Kinley, severely wounded. COMPANY H. Private Wm. F. Wagner, slightly wounded. COMPANY T. Private Daniel Finnegan, killed. Martin Nailor, do Corporal James Johnson, do John Pero, slightly wounded. Private James Hughes, do John Roth, Henry Creamer, do Wn. Hutchings, db James Cusick, do Corporal Robert White, severely wounded. Private Wm. Spetty, do Wm. Brodrick, COMPANY K. Private Daniel O'Neil, killed. Thomas Cord, slightly wounded. Ferdinand Deitz, severely wounded.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 16 1863.

Che Patriot & Anion.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND USION unless accompanied with the name of the author

W. W. KINGSBURY, ESQ., of Towands, is a duly authorized agent to collect accounts and receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper. NOVENBER 22, 1862.

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#### TO THE PUBLIC.

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#### Gen. Burnside's Decline and Fall-His Statement and the Arrest of Mr. Vallandigham.

Gen, Ambrose E. Burnside is a respectable. well-meaning man, whose generosity is quite equal to his good sense. When Pope was defeated at Bull Run, he was dismissed without sympathy, to carry into retirement the just reproaches of his countrymen; when M'Dowell lost the first event of the war, the people did not censure him ; when M'Clellan failed on the Peninsula, the soldiers kept faith in him, and the majority of the people sustained and ac- | overthrow of the Confederate armies. What-

cles of war and the Constitution. The latter instrument declares that the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated-that no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation-that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law-that in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury-shall be informed of themselves and cause of the accusation, and be confronted with the witnesses against himthat no person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or neval forces, nor shall any person be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law-that the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be BY JURY; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall

have been committed. The indictment of Mr. Vallandigham recites nothing which can be called, in the language of Gen. Burnside's "Order No. 38," either traitorous or sympathetic with the rebels. The court martial has failed to convict him on court with a scatter-brained pronunciamento as much out of place as the General appears to be out of his head. The only law which can guarantee the arrest of a peaceful citizen on any charge must accord to the process recited above, and neither Burnside's ignorance or presumption can supercede it. We sincerely regret the folly to which he has exposed himself; and we trust his fall from grace may be sufficient warning to other military men ambitious of distinction in the service of their conntry.

### Considerations of the True Policy in this

National Crisis. "I am glad to know that it (Chancellorsville,) is not a defeat. \* \* `Gen. Hooker l merely fell back to remedy an accident, which if neglected might have ended in his irretrievable ruin. \* \* For the cause of liberty his cavalry raid was a blessing. The slaves saw them with joy—dearer joy for the panic that was created among their masters. \* \* Wherever the soldier of the Republic goes, slavery becomes demoralized \* \* \* We must make this war one of fanaticism-we should add to love of country hatred of its enemies."---Forney's Correspondence.

Pitt, in his celebrated reply to Walpole, spoke of a certain class who were ignorant in spite of experience. It verily seems that amongst those who control the affairs of this nation, blunders, errors and disasters teach no lessons. The people ponder over these things with profound and mournful earnestness, but the public authorities seem to beas if by some terrible fatality-incapable of profiting by the mistakes or the misfortunes they commit and suffer. There is no sort of question, that this war can only be successfully prosecuted by a wise and exclusive attention to the military requisites of success. Whatever conduces to render the army most efficient in men, officers and materiel, promotes the one great object at stake, the credited his genius and exploits; when ever military judgment and forethought the men at Washington who control our yast resources, bestow upon the single object of foiling by strategy, numbers, and hostile appliances -the acknowledged sagacity and courage of the Confederate leaders contributes to the same end. These things are patent to the whole people. An important victory is understood. It conquers pro tanto an honorable peace. It measurably crushes rebellion. It restores domestic confidence and strengthens the national reputation abroad. It is a capital step in in the right direction. But on the other hand, the persistent commission of palpable blunders, the amazing want of honesty, in estimating correctly the character and results of battles, the uniform habit of glossing and veneering over defeats, and the dissipation of the public strength and wealth in the pursuit of political hobbies, disheartens, and indeed offends the thinking masses of our nation .---Is it manly, sensible or fair, after the keen disappointment which our last failure in Virginia has caused the people, to be insulting both their judgment and their prejudices by this senseless talk about the joy which a few negroes feel over their contemplated freedom, or to be shrieking out, "We mnst make this a war of fanaticism ?" The people wish it to be a war of judgment. They of the people; history is already beginning to don't wish to be stimulated by the ravings of demagogues, who mistake the promptings of their bad hearts for the dictates of wisdom.estimate of Gen. Burnside that latterly he | The stimulus that is needed is the stimulus of success, won by sagacity, valor, and devotion have stepped aside from the path he might to the cause. Will the present administration have pursued with so much credit, to wander | ever realize this fact, or will it steadily follow the dangerous paths which have brought us now to the very verge of ruin ? Let it learn a lesson from the late career of Gen. Banks .---Court hearing the case of Mr. Vallandigham | That officer, by a wise solution of the negro at Cincinnati, Gen. Burnside professes to ex- question, incurred the anger of the radical wing of the Republican party; they denounced the famous "Order No. 38" and the late arrest him. He has achieved, by fine management and brilliant courage, several solid victories in his department. \* The denunciation has ceased. Without regard to party, Banks has won the confidence of the nation ; so it will ever be. If, however, the public anthorities will not abandon frivolous, humanitarian schemes, will not discard unsafe counsellors, will not confide in their ablest officers, nor in the people, let us just prepare for a lingering and profitless war, until better and sounder men take the helm, and wield our gigantic means so as so crush the rebellion, and restore the Union. - Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No one of them has condemned the disgraceful act, although we are glad to say that many of the party denounce it as it deserves. - Exchange.

HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

# GEN. BURNSIDE'S STATEMENT TO THE COURT.

## HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OBIO, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 11, 1863.

To the Honovable the Circuit Court of the United States, within and for the Southern District of Ohio: The undersigned, commanding the Department of the Ohio, having received notice from the Clerk of said Court that an application for the allowance of a writ of habeas corpus will be made this morning before your honors, on behalf of Clement L. Vallandigham, now a prisoner in my custody, asks leave to submit to the Court the following

#### STATEMENT.

If I were to indulge in wholesale criticisms of the policy of the Government, it would demoralize the army under my command, and every friend of his country would call me a traitor. If the officers or soldiers were to indulge in such criticisms, it would weaken the army to the extent of their influence; and if this criticism were universal in the army, it would cause it to be broken to pieces, the Government to be divided, our homes to be invaded, and anarchy to reign. My duty to my Government forbids me to indulge in such criticisms : officers and soldiers are not allowed to so indulge, and this course will be sustained by all honest men.

Now, I will go further. We are in a state the evidence against him; and Gen. Burnside, | of civil war. One of the States of this deafter his unwarrantable arrest, comes into partment is at this moment invaded, and three others have been threatened. I command the department, and it is my duty to my country and to this army to keep it in the best possible condition; to see that it is fed, clad, armed, and, as far as possible, to see that it is encouraged. If it is my duty and the duty of the troops to avoid saying anything that would weaken the army, by preventing a single recruit from joining the ranks, by bringing the laws of Congress into disrepute, or by causing dissatisfaction in the ranks, it is equally the duty of every citizen in the department to avoid the same evil. If it is my duty to prevent the propagation of this evil in the army, or in a portion of my department, it is equally my duty in all portions of it; and it is my duty to use all the force in my power to stop it.

If I were to find a man from the enemy's country, distributing in my camp speeches of their public men that tended to demoralize the troops or to destroy their confidence in the constituted authorities of the government, I would have him tried and hung if found guilty, and all the rules of modern warfare would sustain me. Why should the speeches from our own public men be allowed?

The press and public men, in a great emer-gency like the present, should avoid the use of party epithets and bitter invectives, and discourage the organization of secret political societies, which are always undignified and disgraceful to a free people, but now are abso-lutely wrong and injurious; they create dissensions and discord, which just now amount to treason. The simple names "Patriot" and "Traitor" are comprehensive enough.

As I before said, we are in a state of civil war, and an emergency is upon us which requires the operations of some power that moves more quickly than the civil.

There never was a war carried on success fully without the exercise of that power.

It is said that the speeches which are con demned were made in the presence of large bodies of citizens, who, if they thought them wrong, would have then and there condemned them. That is no argument. These citizens do not realize the effect upon the army of our country, who are its defenders. They have never been in the field; never faced the enemies of their country; never undergone the privations of our soldiers in the field; and, besides, they have been in the habit of hearing heir n men sneak and as thing, of approving of what they say ; therefore the greater responsibility rests upon the public men and the public press, and it beooves them to be careful what they say .--They must not use license, and plead that they are exercising liberty. In this department it cannot be done. I shall use all the power I have to break down such license, and I am sure I will be sustained in this course by all honest men. At all events, I will have the consciousness before God of having done my duty to my country, and when I am swerved from the performance of that duty by any pressure, public or private, or by any prejudice, I will no longer be a man or a patriot. I again assert that every power I possess on earth, or that is given me from above, will be used in defence of my government, on all occasions, at all times, and all places within this department. There is no party-no community-no State government-no State legislabody-no corporation, or body of men tive that have the power to inaugurate a war policy that has the validity of law and power, but the constituted authorities of the Government of the United States; and I am determined to support their policy. If the people do not approve that policy, they can change the constitutional authorities of that government, at the proper time and by the proper method. Let them freely discuss the policy in a proper tone; but my duty requires me to stop license and in-temperate discussion, which tend to weaken the authority of the government and army; while the latter is in the presence of the enemy, it is cowardly so to weaken it. This license could not be used in our camps-the man would be torn in pieces who would attempt it. There is no fear of the people losing their libesties ; we all know that to be the cry of the demagogues, and none but the ignorant will listen to it; all intelligent men know that our people are too far advanced in the scale of religion, civilization, education, and freedom, to allow any power on earth to interfere with their liberties ; but this same advancement in these great characteristics of our people, teaches them to make all necessary sacrifices for their country, when an emergency requires. They will support the constituted authorities of the government, whether they agree with them or not. Indeed, the army itself is a part of the people, and so thoroughly educated in the love of civil liberty, which is the best guarantee for the permanence of our Republican institutions, that it would itself be the first to oppose any attempt to continue the exercise of military authority after the establishment of peace by the overthrow of the rebellion. No man on earth can lead our citizen soldiery to the establishment of a military despotism, and no man living would have the folly to attempt it. To do so would be to seal his own doom. On this point there can be no ground for apprehension on the part of the people. It is said we can have peace if we lay down our arms. All sensible men know this to be untrue. Were it so, ought we to be so cowardly as to lay them down until the authority of the Government is acknowledged ? I beg to call upon the fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, sons, daughters, relatives, friends and neighbors of the soldiers in the field to aid me in stopping this license and intemperate discussion, which is discouraging our armies, weakening the hands of the Government, and thereby strengthening the enemy. If we use our honest efforts God will bless us with a glorious peace and a united country. Men of every shade of opinion have the same vital interest in the suppression of this rebellion; for, should we fail in the task, the dread horrors of 'a ruined and distracted nation will fall alike on all, whether patriots or traitors. These are, substantially, my reasons for issuing "General Order No. 38;" my reasons for the determination to enforce it, and also my reasons for the arrest of Hon. C. L. Val. as they are totally in violation of the arti- of papers of the same persuasion in this State. | landigham for a supposed violation of that or- | and special services be held.

der, for which he has been tried. The result of that trial is now in my hands. In enforcing this order, I can be unanimously sustained by the people, and I can be

opposed by factious, bad men. In the former event quietness will prevail, in the latter event the responsibility and retribution will attach to the men who resist the authority and the neighborhood that allow it.

All of which is respectfully submitted. A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj. Gen. command'g Dep't of the Ohio.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The case of Mr. Vallandigham is said to be settled by the President disapproving the sentence of the Court, which was ratified by Gen. Burnside, and changing it from two years' imprisonment at Tortugas to banishment from the Northern States.

Something fuller from Gen. Grant's army, by way of Cairo, than we have received directly by telegraph :

Congressman Washburne left the extreme front on Friday. From him we learn that Grant's advance was then within fifteen miles of Edward's Station, which was eighteen miles east of Vicksburg.

Two divisions of Sherman's corps had reached Grand Gulf. M'Arthur was crossing. The army was in excellent condition.

On Thursday last the army was eighteen miles from Grand Gulf, encamped near Big Black river. We have not yet got possession of any part of the railroad between Vicksburg and Jackson. There is probably no truth in the reported battle at Clinton. Grant is receiving heavy reinforcements. A new overland road for troops and trains has been made from Young's Point to the river below. It is only eight miles long, and greatly expedites forwarding of men and supplies.

Ten negro regiments have been formed. Gen. Thomas, who has arrived from Memphis, thinks ten more will be formed.

The New York Herald has the foilowing summary of foreign news by the steamship America :

The case of the alleged privateer Alexan dria was set down among the first for trial in the Court of Exchequer, Westminster, London. before a special jury. It was reported that a Union agent, versed in maratime law, would be despatched to London to assist Mr. Adams with his advice towards an early settlemeni of all cases arising between the two countries in consequence of seizures or searches at sea.

The London Times cautions the British public who sympathize with the Union not to favor the establishment of a precedent for the search of neutral vessels at sea, which may be ultimately used to "harass" English commerce in all parts of the world. The London Times adds that if American writers or speakers are to be trusted, England will have to call "all the weapons she may possess" into play before long.

By telegroph yesterday :

NEW YORK, May 15.-General M'Clellan says the statement that he has tendered his resignation is false.

The steamer Arago, from Port Royal on the 12th, arrived this morning. Among her passengers are Gen. Terry, Col. Comfort, Lt. Col. Green, Lt. Col. Mann, Major Cowen, Major Brown, and a large number of Captains and Lieutenants.

WASHINGTON, May 15.-The Marshal of the District of Columbia has seized the real and personal estates of the following named individuals : C. W. C. Dunnington, Dr. Cornelius Berlie, Dr. Garnett, son-in-law of Gov. Wise, Major C. S. Wallach, Lawyer Ratcliffe, Francis Hanna, Com. Forrest, Wm. Shields, Edward M. Clark, Martin L. Smith, Samuel Lee and several others. In addition to these there is

### GREAT DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT KUTZTOWN.

In answer to the call of many Democrats of Kutztown, Maxatawny and Greenwitch, the Democrats of this vicinity met on Saturday last, at Kutztown, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

Dr. Charles Wanner called the meeting to order, and on motion of David Fister, Esq., David Kutz, Esq., of Maxatawny, was unanimously called to the chair. The meeting was then organized as follows:

President, David Kutz; Vice Presidents, Jno. Fister, John Kohler, Samuel Kutz, John L. Fisher, Jacob Hottenstein, Henry Wagonhurst, Solomon Fischer, Benjamin Mirkil, John G. Schofer, Jonathan Lescher, John Dressler, D. Schlenker, Sol. Leipelsberger, Egidius Butz, and William Meitzler.

Secretaries, Dr. Charles Wanner, William Bernhard, Esq., Louis Hottenstein, Joshua Miller.

On motion of Charles W. Essex, Esq., Dr. Charles Wanner read the following resolutions which were unanimously agreed to.

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The glorious Constitution and the ights, liberty and peace for which our forefathers have fought and bled seven long years are now in danger by the malicious and unjust rebellion of the Sonth on one side. and by the negro-abolition fanaticism of many of our northern citizens on the other; and whereas he present administration is wholly incapable to conduct our government successfully through this difficult and dangerous crisis, and to restore the Union and the Constitution to their former grandeur throughout the length and breadth of this once happy and peaceful country, and because the administration is not capable of restoring harmony, and not possessed of the good will and the spirit of conciliation necessary for the welfare of the North and the South ; and whereas, the Democratic party has for more than sixty years executed the laws in peace to the satisfaction of both sections of the Union; and whereas, we know that if this war had been honestly, energetically and skillfully carried on, with a view to the reestablishment of the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, peace and reunion might have been had in ninety days :

Resolved, That it is the duty of all honest patricts and Constitution-loving citizens to disapprove the policy of the administration now in power.

Resolved, That peace and Union can only be brought about by the election of Union-loving Democrats to the offices now held by Abolitionists and Republicans.

Resolved, That it is our duty to rise in our might, and to organize clubs in every township, with a view to support the Democratic nominee for the office of Governor at the next election, and to fill other State and county offices with honest and true Democrats. Resolved, That the Kutztown Geist der Zeit

Spirit of the Times, ) represents the true principles of the Democratic party, and deserves the support of every Democrat, and all necessary information in regard to the organization of the Democratic clubs, may be found in that paper.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic papers of the county, in the Philadelphia Age, Patriot

and Union, and Pittsburg Post. Patriotic speeches were delivered by James Bechtel, Esq., Messrs. Hollenstein, Dr. Chas. Wanner and Rudolph Kittheuse. The thanks of the meeting were voted to David Foster, Esq., Chairman.

### OBITUARY. ·

Died on Wednesday, the 13th inst. at the residence of his mother, in Wysox, Bredford county, Pa.. Lieut. JAMES MADISON MILLER, of Gen. Knipe's staff, in the 28th year of his age.

He was the second son of the late Hon. Jesse Miller, of this city. On the breaking out of the Southern rebelion he promptly volunteered his services to aid in sustaining the Constitution and laws of the Union, and was elected Adjutant of the gallant Forty-ninth regiment of Pennsylvania. He distinguished himself in several battles, under Gen. M'Clellan, on the Penisula. His naturally frail constitution, however, received its death shock in the terrible exposure suffered by our troops in the region of the Chickahominy, from which every effort of subsequent care and kindness could not rescue it. Spared in many of the severest engagements of the war, he was yet pursued by a more insidious and relentless enemy in the form of consumption, of which

## Photographs.

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\$1.84. **RAILWAY TIMEKEEPERS, for Army** Specu-lation.—The Army and ravy Gazeite. of Philadel-phia, in its February number, says :—"This importa-tion of the HUBBARD BROS. of New York, fills a long-felt want, being a handsome and serviceable Watch at an extremely low figure." Superior in style and finish." Decidedly the most taking novellies out! Should retail at prices from \$20 to \$500 acch. Gazeh. Gazeh. Gazeh. Decidedly the most taking novelties out! Should retail at prices from \$20 to \$00 each. Good invitation of both gold and silver, with fancy colored hands and beautifut dials, with superior regulated movement. Seld only by the case of six of assorted designs. Engraved and superior electro-plated with gold, and silver-plated, per case of six, FORTY-EIGHT DOLLARS, (\$48.) By mail, postage, \$1.65 per case. MAGIC TIME OBSERVERS, the Perfection of Mechanism !--BEING & HUNTING AND OFEN \$40E, or LADY'S OR GENTLEMAN'S WATCH COMBINED, WITH FA-TENT SELF-WINDING IMPROVEMENT.--The New York II-lustrated News, the leading pictorial paper of the Uni-

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East Cor, Nassau and John streets, ap29 d3m New York.

## **QPECIAL NOTICE.**

to th

The American Annual Cyclopædia and Register of Important Events of 1862, to be published by D. Apple-

Important Events of 1862, to be published by D. Apple-tou & 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 ef-forts 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 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 fereign lite pani

Burnside fought and failed at Fredericksburg, the nation felt an extreme compassion for the discomfited commander and the brave men who fell with his misfortune. Pope was condemned for his offensive vanity, and the boastful promises which he failed to make good ; M'Dowell was left to take refuge in the fickle fortune of war; M'Clellan was rightly believed to have been impeded by the interference of his domestic foes; and Burnside was generously permitted repose in the spparent modesty and kindness of his nature.

It has sometimes happened, however, that good men are driven by force of circumstances to do foolish things, and it has been frequently suspected of Gen. Burnside that his subsequent career in the West has been, since his defeat in the East, but the melancholy reflex of a perturbed spirit and an intellect disordered by the rush and pressure of events. Certainly no General of the war could have more easily sustained himself in the respectful affections of the people, by a consistent course of soldierly conduct, than he, and it is pitiable to see him at length departing from the old line of duty in which he had achieved so much.

The acts, the characters, the military capacity of the principal Generals of the War are now becoming fixed in the settled convictions pronounce upon them with scrutiny and intelligence; and it is a serious misfortune for its should have so far provoked its censure as to in the maze of politics, and lose himself in the irrelevant topics of political discussion.

In the recent "Statement" submitted to the plain the reasons which actuated the issue of of Mr. V. at Dayton. The order in question has the following passage:

"The habit of declaring sympathy for the enemy will no longer be tolerated in this department. Persons committing such offenses will at once be arrested, with a view to being tried as above stated, or sent beyond our lines, into the lines of their friends. It must be distinctly understood that treason, expressed or implied, will not be tolerated in this department. All officers and soldiers are strictly charged with the execution of this order."

Gen. Burnside proceeds accordingly in his statement to explain why, under the terms of the order above quoted, he found it necessary to seize the person of Mr. Vallandigham. He argues the extension of his jurisdiction over citizen and soldier alike throughout his department, and presumes to sit in judgment upon the kind of political discussion to be allowed therein. He endeavors to show that the people ought to be made to submit to the same restrictions upon political discussions as the soldiers in his command, and constitutes him self the arbiter between the "license" and the "proper tone" those discussions should as same. The tangled genufications of his manifesto transcend in their declarations all that we have heretofore heard from military politicians. His confused utterances are as in

## Democratic State Committee, it says :

"We had supposed the order a forgery, but it appears to be genuine. The committee hold the President responsible for it, as it appears on its face to be authorized by him, but we believe it will turn out to be one of the 'inspirations' of the war office. The New Hampshire Democrats have a right to be indignant over it, more especially as they had to meet many soldiers at the polls, sent home to vote and electioneer against them. Neither the dismission of Lieutenant Edgerly nor the offensive language in which it is ordered admit of any justification or apology."

This language from a leading Republican consistent with the spirit of his own order | journal is in honorable contrast with the tone

other valuable rebel property to be attached in this city. .

General Carrington, U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, is rapidly maturing legal proceedings against the property of all persons who have left their homes and joined the socalled Southern Confederacy. He expects to have nearly all completed by the 1st Monday in June next, the return day fixed by the order of the Court. He is acting under the orders of the Attorney-General of the U.S., issued several months ago. There has been no unnecessary delay. Much difficulty exists in obtaining proof on which to base legal proceed-

ings. The army has been paid mainly to the 1st of

March last. Some of the paymasters were paying off the troops during the time Gen. Hooker was on the South side of the Rappahannock, and, during the progress of the battle, had to gather up their funds for safer positions.

Genmal Hooker was in Washington yesterday on official business.

CAIRO, May 14 .- The troops all the way from Memphis to Young's Point are moving to reinforce General Grant. Judge Kellogg, who left General Grant's headquarters on Thursday, says that the reported fight at Clinton is untrue. General Grant will endeavor to cut the railroad between Vicksburg and Jackson, and a battle is expected in the vicinity of Black River Bridge. The Jackson rebel Appeal says that Bowen's loss at the Bayou Pierre was about 1,000 rebels killed and wounded left on the field. General Tracy, Lt. Col. Pettis, and Maj. Tuckerman were killed, and Colonel Garnet and Major Hurley severely wounded. The Vicksburg correspondent of the Appeal takes a gloomly view of matters, and says Grant's movements deceive both the people and military. A dispatch from Richmond says that railroad communication has been re-established between Richmond and Fredericksburg. LATER-WASHINGTON, May 15 .- The Star of

this evening says a dispatch was this forenoon received here from Gen. Grant, dated the 8th inst., which shows that the Cairo dispatch of the 13th, and the Jackson (Miss.) dispatch of the 6th, were positively untrue-the former having represented that he had beaten Bowen's army on the 6th inst., and the latter that Bowen's army had repulsed him on the 4th.

In this dispatch from Gen. Grant, of the 8th inst., he expresses satisfaction with the appearance of matters in his vicinity, and states that Port Hudson is undoubtedly evacuated, except by a small garrison and their heavy artillery.

LOUISVILLE, May 14.-A considerable number of rebel cavalry have crossed the Cumberland river, near Burkesville, Ky., with the design of advancing into the interior of the State. It is reported that a large portion of Joe. Johnson's army has been detached and sent to East Tennessee, with a view to invading the State by way of Cumberland Gap.

NEW YORK, May 15 .- The New York Historical Society will celebrate on Wednesday the 200th birth day of William Bradford, who introduced printing into the American Colonies. The tomb erected to his memory will be restored by the Trinity Church corporation, he died. His demise was affectionately watched and softened as far as possible, not only by all the members of his own family, but also by many of the numerous friends whom his kindly and genial nature, and frank and manly bearing had wou for him; and who, with all who knew him, will sincerely mourn his early death.

# New Advertisements. **F**. WATSON,

MASTIC WORKER

### PRACTICAL CEMENTER. Is prepared to Cement the exterior of Buildings with the New York Improved

Water-Proof Mastic Cement. This Material is different from all other Cements. It forms a solid, durable adhesiveness to any surface, imperishable by the action of water or frost. Every good building should be coated with this Cement; it is a perfect preserver to the walls, and makes a beautiful, fine finish, equal to Eastern brown sandstone, or any color desired. olor desired.

Color desired. Among others for whom I have applied the Mastic Gement, I refer to the following gentlemen : J. Bissell, residence, Penn street, Pittsburg, finished five years. FJ. H. Shoenberger, residence, Lawrenceville, finished

James M'Candlass, residence, Allegheny City, finished

Calvin Adams, residence, Third street, finished four

A. Hoeveler, residence, Lawrenceville, finished four

ears. J. D. M'Cord, Penn street, finished four years. Hon. Thomas Irwin, Diamond street, finished four St Charles Hotel and Girard House, finished five

rears. Kittanning Court House and Bank, for Barr & Moser, Architects, Pittsburg, finished five years. Orders received at the office of R. M'Bldowney, Paint

Shop, 20 Seventh street, or please address

may16-tf	P. O. Box 13.6. Pittsburg, Pa.

XECUTOR'S NOTICE.—-Letters A Testamentary upon the estate of DANIEL S. KIEFFER, late of Jefferson township, Dauphin county, dec'd, 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 sgainst said estate are requested to make them known without delay to JONAS SWEIGARD, Executor, myl5-law6w\* Jefferson tow'p, Dauphin co., Pa.

A BOUN HILE PLAYER should have. THE WELCOME GUEST. BOOK THAT EVERY PIANO

A choice collection (224 large quarto pages) of Music arranged for the Piano, consisting of the most popular Rondos, Transcrip'ions, Nocturnes, Marches and Quick-steps, Waltzes, Polkas, Schottishes, Mazurkas, Galops, Redowas, Operatic Airs, Quadrilles, Cotillions, Dances, &c., computing about, Twe Hundred Pieces of Music, which, in 'sheet form, would cost not less than \$50. Price, in boards, \$2; cloth, \$225; cloth, gilt, \$3. Sent per mall, post paid, on receipt of the price. HENRY, TOLMAN & CO., Publishers, may15-eod2t 291 Washington street, Boston.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

DROCLAMATION.

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 no A. L. ROUMFORT, Mayor.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.-30,000 Ibs prime Ham and 30,000 lbs. Bacon Shoulder, for sale cheep, by [m6-d2w\*] EBY & KUNKEL.

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NE NEL FLUCE COMMERCIAL ELASTIC PEN :-This highly celebrated Pen will not corrode in the Ink. Its elasticity and durability are astoniahing. It writes like a Gold Pen. The Penman will find by trying these n The reaman with how by signing area recommendation is not over estimated. E. S. GEBMAN. Sole Agent for this City. my12-d2w\* DOTATOES .- 1,500 bushels of Potatoes of various kinds for sale by m6-d2w\* EBY & KUNKEL THE NATIONAL ALMANAC AND ANNUAL RECORD for 1863, for sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE. CONDENSED MILK !-Just received and for sale by WM. DOCK ir. & CO. WM. DOCK jr., & CO. WALLPAPER, BORDERS, &c., &c., sold yet at last year's prices, without any advance At SCHEFFER'S BUOKSTORE. DRIED PEACHES-PARED AND UNPARED-just received by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

HAMS, DRIED BEEF, BOLOGNA BAUSAGES, TONGUES, & c., for sale low, by WM. DOCK, JR., & f.

ADIES! YOU KNOW WERE YOU A can get fine Note Paper, Envelopes, Visifing an Wedding Cards? At SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

FOR RENT-Two desirable OFFICE sorner of Market Square and Market street. Apply at als office separate

**HERMETICALLY SEALED** Peaches, Tomatoes, Lobster, Salmon, Oyrters, Spiced Oysters, for sale by WM. DOCK, jr., & CO.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR !-FIRST IN THE MARKET !- For sale by WM. DOOK Ja., & CO..

The Springfield Republican don't like the action of its administration in relation to Lieut. Edgerly. Alluding to the late address of the