MONDAY MORNING, MAY 18 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND Union unless accompanied with the name of the

W. W. KINGSBURY, Esq., of Towarda, is a duly anthorized agent to collect accounts and receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper. NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PATRIOT AND UNION and all its business operations will hereafter be conducted exclugively by O. BARRETT and T. G. POMEROY. under the firm of O. BARRETT & Co., the connection of H. F. M'Reynolds with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst. NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

Abolition Justice. Gen. Burnside sent a military spy fifty miles into the country to catch Vallandigham talking treason, arrested him in his own house at dead of night with a military squad in a loyal State, dragged him without warrant before a military court, denied him the benefit of the civil laws in a peaceful and law-abiding community, found him not guilty on the evidence, and sentenced him to two years exile on the Dry Tortugas. The President approved but modified the finding of the drum-head tribunal, to banishment from the country-a punishment without precedent, unknown to the laws of the land, and never heretofore in the history of a free people applied to an innocent and unconvicted man. Such is Abolition justice.

The Tribune of the 16th says:

We believe and hold, moreover, that the President has always had power to accept the submission of any revolted State to the Union, and (with the consent of the Senate) to remit any penalties of confiscation or other disability which it has incurred by the rebellion. What he will see fit to do in any supposable case, we have never inquired, and do not pretend to know; but we do insist-for we hold it imperatively necessary that Domocrats who may be drafted shall understand and believe-that he is not enslaved by his proclamation of freedom, but is to-day, ever has been and ever will be, at perfect liberty to accept the submission of the revolted States on whatever terms shall be deemed by him consistent with the integrity, the perpetuity and the honor of the United States

The Tribune has evidently come to the conclusion that the emancipation policy is a dead failure, that the "nine hundred thousand" are not to be had, and niggerism in general is liable to a sickly decline. Greeley's sagacity is equal to his cowardice. So they go. Abolitionism is past praying for in the affections of the people; in twelve months it will be effectually played out.

"Hoxor, as we understand, imperatively requires our government to guarantee liberty and protection to every person who shall, because of the proclamation of freedom, have come over to us from the enemy, and served, er tried to serve, the National cause; but we do not feel that we are under equal obligation to those slaves who (most reluctantly, we doubt not,) serve the rebel batteries at Vicksburg, Port Hudson, &c .- their masters watching them from places of safety in the rear, ready to shoot down any one who shall flinch. We trust the progress and event of the war will secure liberty to all; but we think the obligation to these is not the same as the others."-Tri-

What will Wendell Phillips and Garrison and Miss Dickinson, Susan B. Anthony and the Free-lovers and the Amalgamationists say to that? The dodge is worthy of the Tribune. But when John Minor Botts, an unflinching Virginia Unionist, worth all the Greelevs and Sumners and Chandlers since the flood, lately demanded his slaves, who had escaped into our lines, from the government, on the plea of his own loyalty, he got nothing for his pains. So the rebel niggers are to be saved, and the Union niggers are set free. The fighting rebel will keep his niggers, and the loyal Unionist makes himself a martyr. Where will Abolition logic find itself next?

WE think that just now, in all its departments, civil and military, the administration is its own worst enemy. Mr. Lincoln well observed in his message at the opening of the last ression of the 37th Congress that this administration could not avoid making history. How lamentable a fact it is that in all the volumes of history which it has made there is scarcely a page that does not condemn it to infamy. Had the war been wisely conducted we are satisfied that it might by this time have been brought to a successful conclusion, the authority of the Constitution re-established and the Union restored. As it is, we cannot see that we are much farther advanced than we were two years ago, and the sacrifice of blood and treasure must go on until our rulers learn wisdom or the whole country is exhausted and ruined. Would to God that in "making history" we had an administration of statesmen and patriots who would be careful to make it of those after the tidings now saddening the such a character as to reflect honor upon the nation. As it is, the mountebanks and jugglers at the head of affairs are playing a dirty little game of party politics, and the history they make is not such as the country can take pride in. It would be refreshing to see them make one movement in the right direction, one patriotic effort to restore the old order of things If we could see this we should not regret any sacrifice that might be required. We know that now the war cannot be stopped, that it must go on, and our only anxiety is to see it rigorously and wisely conducted, to see our gallant soldiers well led-to see them conducted to dictories instead of defeats—to victories that , will be substantial in their results, and bring about at some day not very remote a peace in which the whole people can rejoice—a peace that will be at once honorable and lasting, binding the whole country together once more in Union, sprity and prosperity.

The Abolitionists boast that the slaves, if employed in our armies, "will fight like tigers." We had better have soldiers that will fight like men.

Vallandigham's Arrest...The Spirit of the Public Press.

The arrest and trial, by court martial, of Mr. Vallandigham, continue to attract more than an ordinary share of popular attention in the Northern, Eastern, and Northwestern States.— The principal journals to the eastward, Republican as well as Democratic, with one solitary exception-the New York Times-have spoken freely on the subject, in deprecation of the course adopted by General Burnside. The New York World, the Express, Herald, Tribune, Post, and Journal of Commerce, all unite in regarding his action in the matter as wrong in principle and dangerous in practice. The New York Post, in an article attributed to the pen of the senior editor, Mr. Bryant, whilst acknowledging the response of General Burnside to the writ of habeas corpus to be "patriotic in spirit and decided in its expressions of loyalty," thinks that it expresses "dangerous fallacies which ought to be exposed." The Post doubts whether the operation of martial law can be extended beyond the limits of the field of active military operation, or that it embraces civilians within its scope. "When," says the Post, "domestic turbulence and riot prevent the exercise of the ordinary jurisdiction; when the presence of contending armies drives out the inhabitants : when the behests of law are set at naught by an entire district, there is occasion for the strong hand of military power. But in other social conditions the appeal to it is unnecessary, and, in all probability, hurtful." The Post asserts that Mr. Vallandigham has neither committed an overt act of treason, nor resisted the laws; that "no governments and no authorities are to be held as above criticism, or even denunciation," and that there is no other way of correcting their faults or restraining their tyrannies "than by open and bold discussion." The question is then pertinently asked-"If Vallandigham's peace nonsense is treasonable, may not Greeley's be equally so? If he cannot arraign the conduct of the war, can Mr. Schalk, who has written a book on strategy which is the severest arraignment of it yet printed? If he may not question the propriety of Burnside's orders, may the Evening Post, or a thousand other journals, venture to hint a doubt of the superhuman abilities of General Halleck?" In brief, the Post disapproves of any infringement of the liberty of speech or of the press, and regards the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, not only as unconstitutional, but as setting a dangerous precedent.

.The Post, however, seems to forget if this measure is wrong, as that journal assumes it to be, the precedent was set long since, although no protesting voice was heard till now. The Boston Courier, in discussing the subject, boldly says that Mr. Vallandigham "has been unlawfully arrested, and has been put on trial before an unlawful commission :" that the charges against him "are of no consequence, considering that the whole proceeding is illegal, violent, and of a character which, if submitted to, lays civil liberty a murdered victim in the dust. The people," adds the Courier, "are fully conscious of their own strength, and cannot be trampled under foot. But they respect law and love order, and desire nothing but the right which belongs to them to.express their political opinions by speech and by untrammelled action at the ballot box." The New York Tribune, whilst treating the matter of the arrest in a spirit which is intended to be jocose, but which is nothing but a muddle of impertinence, remarks, nevertheless, in a semi-lucid interval, that "our Federal and State Constitutions do not recognize perverse opinions and unpatriotic speeches as grounds of infliction," and "we don't exactly see how Mr. V. is to be lawfully punished for making a bad speech."

"The Finest Army on the Planet." "The finest army on the planet" has recrossed the Rappahannock, and holds the enemy at bay from its entrenchments. Hooker's eulogy did not say too much-that was "the finest army on the planet" which crossed in pride and strength the memorable river which has now twice proven the Rubicon of our hopes. There were veterans in that army who had fought the good fight on many bloodstained fields, who marched many a weary mile of the Peninsula and gallantiy, inch by inch, crept onward to the rebel citadel undaunted by hardship or defeat, who shed their blood in the valley of the Shenandoah, and hurled their impetuous might upon the strongholds of Fredericksburg. There were regiments of fighting men whose banners had borne alike the inscription of many a victory and repulse up to the dread hour of the last and fiercest struggle of them all. There were men to whom the pomp and pageantry of war was new, and every emotion fresh and strange. It was a great army, finely chosen and equipped, with horse and foot and all the enginery of death -a hundred and fifty thousand souls who crossed that river in their strength, to do battle in the desperate encounter. But the fate of war had predestined their defeat, and all the hosts that splendid army marshalled to the field of blood have been baffled and discomfited; the tide of battle has flowed back and left alone the carnage of ten thousand lives to tell the

"None linger now upon the plain, Save those who ne'er shall fight again." Well may we say, All has been lost but honor. It is wise to think on words like heart of the nation. Let that reflection rest, as well it may, in all our minds, when we deplore the evil fortune which has made us mourn the day of our disaster .--While we cherish the memory of their brave deeds, let us remember only how "the finest army on the planet," in losing much, lost all but honor; let us hope, as well, the day is not far distant when, inspired by the genius which | at Pulaski. can lead it back to the long career of former victories, we may forget the sad reflections which press upon us now.

Hon. John J. Crittendon has been re-nominated for Congress. He made a speech in Frankfort a few days since, in which he said he was still for the prosecution of the war, notwithstanding the obnoxious acts concerning confiscation, emancipation, and negro soldiers. He was for its prosecution without an armistice and regardless of foreign intervention, till the rebellion is crushed.

He that has no resources of mind is more to be pitied than he who is in want of necessaries for the body; and to be obliged to beg our daily happiness from others, bespeaks a more lamentable poverty than that of him who begs his daily bread .- Colton.

DR. KEYSTONE'S CONVERSATIONS-No. 5.

On last Sunday evening I dropped into the Doctor's room, and found him engaged in a little game of " seven up," with a certain loyal Deacon, whose ancestors took a prominent part in the war of the Revolution, having been purchased by King George to slaughter our forefathers at the moderate sum of sixpence a day to each man. The Deacon is naturally proud of the military achievements of his grand-parents; and although destitute of taste for the profession of arms, imitates those worthy persons by selling himself cheap and plundering, vigorously wherever he gets & chance. As I entered I observed that a little ill-feeling had sprung up between the Doctor and the Deacon. The former was loudly accusing the latter of cheating, a charge which the Deacon repelled with a stentorian voice and inimitable hardihood of expression. The Deacon urged that in these times, when the Government was engaged in the effort to put down a gigantic and hell-born rebellion, dissensions among loyal men should be avoided, inasmuch as they weakened the cause and rejoiced the Copperheads. "Sir," said the Doctor, sternly gazing into miserable visage of his friend, who looked very much as his Hessian grandfather might have done emerging from some hencoop after a fruitless feel after rebel eggs. Sir, that kind of stuff may do for the newspapers, but it won't go down with me. If you want to steal, sir, steal from the Government, put your fingers into the public purse, sir, youv'e had them there often enough to know the road, but don't come plundering me, sir. Shell out that greenback without any delay. I'm willing to see cheating when it is fairly done. I'll help to cheat soldiers, and their wives and brats, to cheat the treasury, or do any other kind of legitimate cheating, but I won't cheat my own cronies, at 'seven-up,' and I'd have you know I won't stand being cheated either.

The Deacon with slow and reluctant hand, drew from his bosom three sheets of postage stamps, and handing them to the Doctor, asked him to accept them as a gift, and make friends. The venerable man having ascertained the value of the stamps to be nine dollars, stretched out his hand and gave his friend a cordial shake. "But you're robbing yourself," said the Doctor, after the first emotions of gratitude had subsided. "Oh! not bad," rejoined the Deacon with a knowing wink, and crafty smile, "they're Legislative." "Ha," said the Doctor growing facetious as he buttoned the stamps in his timeworn pocket-book, "they're State affairs, hey? Bagged 'em, did you ? "Well Hesh," continued the sage, (Hesh being an endearing diminutive having playful allusion to the Deacon's forefathers,) "well Hesh, a man that steals adhesive stamps may be said to be coming a sort of gum game on the State, mayn't he? Hey?" The Doctor gave a hearty laugh after this flash of of wit, although the Deacon looked somewhat glum and unappreciative. The two friends then took a heavy pull at the jug, and contin-

The Doctor seemed soothed by this refreshment and took another drink. It was now waxing late, and I bade the two loyelists a good night. As I descended the stairs, I heard | left La Grange on April 16th and burned the a loud altercation rising in the Doctor's room, and paused for a moment to listen. Finding | depot and two heavily laden freight and comthat it was only a little miff between the friends growing out of the fact that the Doctor having missed his pocket book, had accused the Deacon of purloining it, I went on my way rejoi-

HARRISBURG, May 16, 1868.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

READING, May 16 .- About 4 o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the foundry and scale works of Moore & De Hart, situated on Cherry alley below Fourth street, the flames extending to and consuming four small dwellings and several frame stables. The sparks from the latter fell on the roofs of dwellings on Washington street, and set fire to and totally burnt out five more dwellings, with a great part of their contents. It was feared at one time that our city would suffer to a great extent, owing to the high wind which was prevailing at the time. The loss amounted to about \$50,000.

Washington, May 16.—There is no truth in the alleged threatening movement of Mosby's rebel cavalry in Loudoun county, Virginia. They number but 150 men, and no raid on the Baltimore and Ohio, or any other railroad, is probable or indeed possible.

The fact that both officers and men, to a considerable number. daily arrive from the Preble at Pensacola, April 27th. She took Rappahannock and proceed to their homes on leaves of absence, is regarded as an additional indication that the army will not immediately make a movement against the enemy. Gen. Hooker's purposes and the designs of the Government in connection with the war, so far as the Army of the Potomac is concerned, are, in the absence of facts, mere matters of conjecture. Hence there is no reliance to be placed in rumors concerning them.

corpus applied for in the Vallandigham case has been refused. The following items of news have been cul-

CINCINNATI, May 16 .- The writ of habeas

led from rebel sources: CHATTANOOGA, May 12.—There is nothing

stirring in front. TULLAHOMA, May 12.—Scouts from the front to day report the removal of the enemy's heavy baggage and tents to the rear of Nashville. CHATTANOOGA, May 11.—All is quiet in front

and there is no prospect of a battle. Andrew Johnson is commissioned as a Major-General of the Yankee army, with authority o organize a force of 5,000 Tennesseeans and 10,000 niggers. Bob Johnson, son of Andy, was cleared by Louder & Sons.

has been promoted to a Brigadier. Ex-Governor Neal S. Brown has come through the lines from Nashville, and is now

Point, Va., on the 13th, who are throwing up entrenchments across the point from the Mattapony to the Pamunky river. JACKSON, MISS., May 11.—One thousand of Grant's cavalry entered and burned Crystal Springs, on the New Orleans railroad, to-day

at 12 o'clock. [Cystal Springs is a station twenty-five miles

Gen. Osterhaus is at Cayuga, with one hundred and fifty cavalry and six or seven regiments of infantry.

The enemy are being reinforced at Willow

The enemy's fleet above the city is increas-

New York, May 16 .- A Matamoras letter of April 28th, says: "It is understood that the schooners Gen. Pinckney and West Florida are fitting out as privateers at Brazos, and only waiting crews. Gen. Magruder has been at Brownsville for some weeks. The citizens of that place gave him a splendid ball."

By telegraph yesterday: NEW YORK, May 17 .- Steamer George Washington, from New Orleans, with dates to the 10th, arrived at noon. Among her passengers is Col. Jones H. French.

An Opelousas letter of the 5th states that information had been received from Grand Gulf and the gunboat fleet under Admiral Porter, with the details of the capture of Grand Gulf and Port Gibson by Gen. Osterhaus.

When the latter was nearing Port Gibson, he was met by hundrds of families fleeing from the interior to escape the raid of the Illinois cavalry, under Gen. Grierson, and the prevalent opicion among the secosh was that Port Gibson was the safest place in that region.

The damage done by our cavalry raid is irreparable. It was rumored at Opelousas that Port Hudson was evacuated.

Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Hill, editor of the Era, had been placed under arrest for having allowed a questionable article to be published in that paper. John E. Hayes and T. P. Tracy, of the Era, have been expelled from New Orleans for writing and publishing the same ar-

Quite an excitement occurred on the evening of the 7th at the opera, occasioned by the audience demanding that the national airs should be played, but nothing serious resulted.

Gen. Sherman has ordered that all places shall hereafter submit their programme to the provost marshal prior to the performance, and suggesting that the National airs be played.

The Era of the 10th mentions a rumor that Port Hudson was bombarded by our fleet on the night of the 8th and all day on the 9th.-Col. Grierson had arrived at New Orleans, and been presented by the Unionists with a magnifiicent charger.

'Admiral Farragut arrived at New Orleans on the afternoon of Saturday, the 9th, from Brashear city. The Admiral and his officers left the flagship on Red river. They bring important intelligence that Alexandria was captured on the 6th by Admiral Porter and a portion of Farragut's fleet. Prior to the capture of Alexandria Fort Redussey, on the Red river, was demolished, after a fight, and a rebel gunboat was also captured.

The advauce cavalry of Brig. Gen. Dwight dashed into the place, thus forming a junction with Admiral Farragut's and General Banks'

Opelousas dates of the 6th state that our army was then on the march. Gen. Dwight's brigade was then supposed to be in Alexandria, and Gens. Emory, Weitzel and Grover were close behind with their forces.

A Baton Rouge letter of the 2d of May, states that Col. Grierson's force, the Sixth and Seventh Illinois cavalry and battery, numbering some 900 men, followed by several hundred negroes, rode into that city on that day. They rebel stores and rebel denot at Okolona, the missary trains, and an ordnance train at Newton, on the Charleston and Vicksburg railroad.

The ordnance train contained 3,000 leaded shells for the Vicksburg batteries, which exploded. From Newton they followed the railroad to Meridian, burning all the bridges; thence south on the Mobile and Ohio railroad to Enterprise, where they destroyed the rebel ordnance works; then back to Newton, and burned all the bridges from thence to Jackson. including the great bridge over Pearl river, and near Jackson tore up ten miles of track; thence they followed the Jackson and New Orleans railroad south to the Louisiana line.

A rebel force of 5,000 at Clinton was evaded by making a circuit around them, our forces destroying their camp equippage, stores, &c., capturing 300 prisoners. While crossing a branch of the Amite river, Lieut. Col. Blackburn was severely wounded, and left in the hands of the enemy. They crossed the Amite river on the morning of the 1st, eleven miles from Baton Rouge, captured a rebel cavalry picket of 16 men and horses, burned Captain Wetherbee's house, captured his horses, and then rode into Baton Rouge, looking rough but in good condition. Every railroad in Mississippi has been cut by them. They have supplied themselves with fresh horses on the route, and brought in over 300 contrabands on horses, and nearly all of the latter also leading horses.

The Era of the 9th gives the particulars of the burning of the United States sloop of war fire accidentally, from an open light being carried into the store room. All hands were saved. The Preble after burning a number of hours blew up with a terrific explosion.

The United States gunboat Kanawha had captured two schooners and drove another ashore in Perdido Inlet. All were blockade runners, and one, named The Engle, had made five or six successful trips.

Washington, May 17 .- It is reported to day that every available soldier now on detailed service in and around Washington, Baltimore, and on all railroads in Virginia and Maryland, will be forwarded to Hooker's command, and their places supplied by Pennsylvania militia, which it is said have been tendered by Goy. Curtin.

New York, May 17 .- The steamer Corsica, from Havana on the 9th and Nassau on the 12th, has arrived.

The Nassau papers contain nothing new. The following British neutral blockade run-ners cleared: May 7th, the Brittania and Emma; May 8th, the pet and Norseman; May 9th, the Autonica, Victory, Calypso, and Banshee; all for some Southern port, by the secesh firm of Adderly & Co., except the Brittania, which

DESIGNS OF THE RADICALS .- PEACE WITH THE SOUTH—REVOLUTION AT THE NORTH.—By The Richmond Inquirer says that five or six a telegraphic dispatch from Washington which transports landed Federal troops at West we published yesterday, we learn that a clique of Philadelphia politicians calling themselves "Loyal Leaguers," but better deserving the epithet of Royal Leaguers, headed by Morton M'Michael and Mayor Gilpin, had arrived at Washington, and that Senators Wade and Chandler and Mr. Forney are their invited guests. The object of the visit and the caucus is to organize forces for the breaking up all south of Jackson.]

Jackson, May 16.—The enemy are fortifying tile to the Republican party and for the suppression of every sentiment that is not in strict pression of every sentiment that it is not in strict pression of every sentiment that it is not in strict pression of every sentiment that it is not in strict pression of every sentiment that it is not in strict pression of every sentiment that it is not in strict pression of every sentiment that it is not in strict pression of every sent accordance with the ideas of the radicals. The new movement is to begin in Philadelphia; but it is to be soon extended to other cities and localities. It is evident that the design of the Abolitionists is to create an insurrection in the Springs and Rocky Springs from the river. North, in order to obtain an excuse for making Gen. Grant will probably advance east and not peace with the South. With the generals and the means they are employing they are unable !

to put down the Southern rebellion, which was produced by the anti-slavery question, as was stated a few days ago by George Downing, the negro oysterman, at the Abolition convention in this city, and tacitly admitted by Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Greeley and all the leaders present. And now they propose to foment another rebellion at the North by the suppression of free speech. But, let them beware, lest, like Frankenstein, they raise another monster which they cannot quell .- New York

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD. — WITH corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you must be sick all over. It may burst out in Pimplee, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Cancer or Canverous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, Supplits or Veneral Diseases, Liver Complaints and Heart Diseases.

Try Ater's Sarsaparilla, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

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AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Harseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, and it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues.— The world knows them.

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sia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Piles, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms, and in Short for all the purposes of a purgative Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes for \$1.

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BOSTON, July 7th, 1860. ER. Tobias :- We have used for the past year you Horse Liniment for lameness, kicks, bruises, colic and cuts, and in every instance found it the best article 1 ever tried in this circus company. Please send six dozen. as it is the only liniment we use now. We have 108 horses, some very valuable, and do not want to leave HYATT FROST,

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may16-tf
P. O. Box 13:6. Pittsburg, Pa. TXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the estate of DANIEL S. (IEFFER, late of Jefferson township, Dauphin county, ec'd, having been granted by the Register of said

dec'd, having been granted by the Register of said 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 against said estate are requested to make them known without delay to

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LEVERS, in good running order, and warranted accurate timepiaces. This is an entire new pattern, made expressly for American Army and Navy sale. They are manufactured in a very handsome manner, with English croven mark, certifying their genuineness; all in all, they are a most desirable Watch. Frank Leslie's Illustrated News of Feb. 21st, '63, says:—"Hubbard's Time-efferes are becoming proverbial for their reliability and accurary. They are particularly valuable for officers in the army, and travelers." The price is Seventy-two Dollars (572) per case of six, being about one-third the cost of ordinary English Levers, while they will readily retail for a larger price. Postage, per case, \$1.54.

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RAILWAY TIMEKEEPERS, for Army Speculation.—The Army and rary Gazette. of Philadelphia, in its February number, says:—"This importation 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 novelties out! Should retail at prices from \$20 to \$50 each. Good imitation of both gold and silver, with fance colored hands and bequited. at prices from \$20 to \$30 each. Good imilation of both gold and silver, with fancy colored hands and beautifut dials, with superior regulated movement. Sold 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, (\$43.) By mail, postage, \$1.65 per case.

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MAGIC TIME OBSERVERS, the Perfection of Mechanism!—Being a Hunting and Open Face, or Lady's or Gentleman's Watch Combined, with Pattern Self-Winding Improvement.—The New York Illustrated News, the leading pictorial paper of the United States, in its issue of Jan. 10th, 1863, on page 147, voluntarily says:—"We have been shown a most pleasing novelty, of which the Hubbard Bros., of New York, are the sole importers. It is called the Magic Time Observer, and is a Hunting and Open Face Watch combined. One of the prettiest, most convenient, and decidedly the best and cheapest timepiece for general and reliable use ever offered. It has within it and connections cidedly the best and chespest timepiece for general and reliable use ever offered. It has within it and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key entirely unneccessary. The cases of this Watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being fine 10 carat gold. It has the improved ruby action lever movement, and is warranted an accurate timepiece." Price, superbly engraved, per case of half dozen, \$204. Sample Watches, in neat morocco boxes, for those proposing to buy at wholesale, \$35. If sent by mail the postage is 30 cents. Retails at \$100 and upwards.

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RICHARDSON & Co. Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct. ers. ap20 eow-d&w For sale by all Dealers.

DROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, May 14th, 1863.

WHEREAS, It is the duty of every citizen to end 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. CPECIAL NOTICE.

The American Annual Cyclopætia 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, an accurate and minute history of the struggles of the great armies and the many batties, illustrated with maps of the country and plans of the buttles taken from official copies; debates of Congress, Commerce, &c.; the progress of fereign 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 most extensive and complete index. An active, intelligent man wanted in every county to canvass for the work. Circulars and subscription book active, intelligent man wanted in every county to car-vass for the work. Circulars and subscription book furnished on application. Address J. F. STRASBAUGH,

Only agent for the counties of Dauphin and Cumber-land, and general agent for Pennsylvania. myl1-2w

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NEWBOLD'S-Celebrated. NEW JERSEY-Select.

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WM. DOCK, jr., & CO. NE PLUS ULTRA.—Anti-Corrosive SCHOOL and COMMERCIAL ELASTIC PEN!—This highly celebrated Pen will not corrode in the Ink. Its elasticity and durability are astonishing. It writes like a Gold Pen. The Penman will find by trying these Pens that the recommendation is not over estimated.

Every Ham sold will be guaranteed as represen-

E. S. GERMAN, Sole Agent for this City. POTATOES.—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. WALLPAPER, BORDERS, &c., &c., &c., at sold yet at last year's prices, without any gavance. At SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

DRIED PEACHES—PARED AND UNPARED—just received by 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 prosecuted and collected.

Refer to Hons. John C. Kunkel, David Mumma, jr., and R. A. Lamberton.

myll-d&wöm TAVERN LICENSE.—Notice is hereby

given that SAMUEL W. ROBERTS has filed his peti-tion to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county for tavern license, and that the same will be presented to the said Court on the 20th day of May, instant,

J. C. YOUNG,

my14-3td Clerk of Sessions myl4-3td

BAOKS."—DAN BRYANT'S new comic Song.
Price 30 cents, just received and for sale by WARD, at
his Music store, Third street. Call and get a 20py
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