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

The Philadelphia Evening Journal of Saturday says that eleven of the Democratic delegates from that city are instructed for Mr. Witte, and adds: "From all we can learn of the facts, Mr. W. will receive seventeen votes from this county." This statement differs greatly from some others we have seen—but being given "as a matter of fact" we publish it as such on the authority we have named.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for April, contains the following articles: "Austrian Constitutionalism;" "The Reformation Arrested;" "The Resources of India;" "The Jews of Western Europe;" "Lady Morgan;" "Truth versus Edification;" "The Antiquity of Man;" "Contemporary Literature." Republished by Leonard Scott & Co., 89 Walker street, New York.

Col. Allabach.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, who writes from the Army of the Potomac, under date of May 12, and as a member of the army, says of Col. Allabach:

To-morrow, or next morning, Colonel Allabach's regiment, the 181st Pennsylvania, will leave us. The Colonel has been acting brigadier since the departure of Gen. Briggs, and the Second brigade has, ever since, been styled "Allabach's." He is a good officer, and, with the best wishes of his brethren in arms, who hope to meet him soon, wearing the insignia he so well deserves.

We trust the Colonel may soon wear "the insignia he so well deserves," if it is his intention to go back into the service. Every soldier who knows him speaks well of him, and we have no doubt that, as a full brigadier, he would confer honor on the service. He is, we believe, a soldier by education as well as inclination, and in every military position he has filled, in the Mexican and present war, has acquitted himself as to command the respect and confidence of his superiors and subordinates.

We have also heard Col. Jennings highly spoken of as a brave soldier and good officer, and should he return to service should be gratified to see him rise.

There are many other Pennsylvania officers, undoubtedly, who deserve well of their country, and also many brave men, and we shall be happy to name them at any time they may be brought to our notice.

What We Should Like.

We should like to see the President, his Cabinet advisers, and his advisers of all sorts, act honestly toward the country. Having now entered upon the third year of the war against rebellion, we should be pleased to see them put forth to this people a manifesto giving in the plain, unvarnished language of truth the actual condition of public affairs, telling us precisely what is our financial situation, and what prospect there is of putting down the rebellion; whether the war is likely to close successfully in one, two or three years, and whether, when it does close, it will leave us as we were before it began, a united, free, prosperous and happy people. We must presume that they have facts in their possession which would enable them to do this, if they thought proper—and, in our judgment, nothing would have a greater tendency to relieve the public mind and unite public sentiment. For God's sake, in this terrible crisis let them deal fairly and truthfully with us. If they mean honestly to restore the Constitution as the fundamental law and the Union as it was, let them tell us so in an official form; and if, on the contrary, they mean to change the character of the government, let them be equally candid and explicit. The nation wants to know from those in authority what is to be its fate.

PORTRAIT OF A CONTRACTOR.—Greely's fancy sketch, of true portrait rather, of a swindling Government contractor, is a fine piece of humor, and if it were not too sorrowfully true, might well excite "unextinguishable laughter."

"If we had the artist's hand and eye necessary for the purpose and equal to it, we should like to model a contractor of the cormorant species; and to lecture upon this lay-figure through the tax-paying cities and hamlets of the North." The face should be of brass moulded from guns long since burst; the heart of iron made from bits of unmerciful mortars; the paunch should be stuffed with rusty pork and mouldy bread; but the feet should be of pure treasury gold; around the shoulders we would drape a piece of canvass out from a discarded tent; upon the legs we would put a pair of shoddy inexpressibles; in the hand we would place a pistol dangerous only to the user; while shoes with paper soles should guard the golden feet;—the whole to be placed for the admiration of a tax-ridden community, upon a chair constructed from the timber of some condemned transport, bought for a great price by T. Barnum, Esq., the great patriarch of showmen, if that figure would not draw at twenty-five cents, with reserved seats at fifty."

DOWNWARD STEPS TO DESPOTISM.—The New York World concludes an article on this subject as follows: "It is usual to say that a bold bad man usurps power; but such is not the truth. Every people has precisely the institutions it deserves, and, to judge from the Philadelphia Press and the New York Times, the institutions of Austria are more congenial to many than the liberty which has been our fond boast. That in the heat of debate a man should sometimes say or do a foolish thing must be expected, and may be excused; but that a newspaper, edited by a man of position and ability, and circulated among intelligent men, should view not only without horror, but with satisfaction, the arrest and deportation of a man for an expression of opinion at a public meeting, is the strongest evidence of the decay of that public virtue and that spirit of liberty without which Democracy is a dream."

The Gubernatorial Question.

In a little less than one month from this time the delegates of the Democratic party will meet in State Convention in this city and place before the people a candidate for the office of Governor to succeed the present incumbent. We wish to treat this question truthfully and seriously, because it is of the greatest consequence that no misstep should be made, by which the possibility of defeat might be incurred.

With scarcely an exception we think our numerous readers will agree that in this great contest now being waged between the party favoring the views of the national administration and the Democratic party we have truthfully stated the issues and freely and fearlessly taken our share of responsibility in meeting them.

We mean to do so now with our own party in reference to the course proper to be pursued by the Convention soon to assemble authorized to nominate a candidate for Governor, and we claim at least credit for good intention in what we shall say.

We have heretofore held, when writing on this subject, that it was imperative on the party, under the extraordinary circumstances existing, to select for its standard-bearer the very best man it could get—and this opinion we still adhere to. We have said, and we repeat it now, that we want a candidate not only reliable in his political principles, but of sound moral character, unconnected with cliques and corruptionists, and of mental calibre equal to the crisis in which he will be called upon to act.

No one who falls short in either of these qualifications should, in our judgment, be selected, if such a selection can be avoided.

But it may happen that we shall be compelled to choose eventually among candidates neither of whom will come up fully to the standard proposed.

In that event we must make the best choice possible, and should, we think, take him who, of all others presented, has in his favor the weight of moral character and inflexible political principles.

We have said before, and we reiterate it, that with a candidate whose moral character will require defense from the moment of his nomination to the close of the campaign, success will be far from certain. He will be a drag upon the party instead of an assistance to it, and perhaps if elected might prove a greater permanent disadvantage than even defeat itself could entail. The same observations will hold good in regard to his political integrity. That is another point upon which he must be sound; for no candidate deficient in moral character, or a trimmer or trader in politics, ought under any circumstances, and especially under present circumstances, to be thought of as a candidate for the first or any other office in the Commonwealth.

There is no reason that we can think of why Pennsylvania should not have, as her next Governor, a man of the character, in many respects at least, of Horatio Seymour, of New York, or Gov. Parker of New Jersey. There should be a pride among us to approximate, if we cannot reach, that standard—and, our word for it, if the experiment should be once successfully tried, the people of this State would never have reason to regret it.

We trust that in offering these reflections we may not be considered officious by any of our numerous readers. Earnest we desire to be thought, for earnest we are, and we should esteem it the greatest glory of our life if we could so far influence the Democratic State Council soon to assemble as to insure to the party a candidate upon whom it could cordially unite, whom it would be a satisfaction to honor, and who would prove, in turn, an honor to the old Commonwealth, and to this glorious but sorely tried nation, that stands so greatly in need of the talents and services of its most eminent citizens to rescue it from impending perils.

We trust that wisdom may rule the decision of the Convention, and that the candidate of its choice may not only be worthy of success, but achieve it.

Gov. SEYMOUR'S LETTER TO THE VALLANDIGHAM MEETING.—ALBANY, May 17.—The following is the letter of Governor Seymour to the Vallandigham meeting last night:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, May 16. I cannot attend the meeting at the Capitol this evening, but I wish to state my opinion in regard to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. It is an act which has brought dishonor upon our country. It is full of danger to our persons and our homes. It bears upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice. Acting upon the evidence of detailed informers, shrinking from the light of day, in the darkness of night, armed men violated the house of an American citizen and furiously bore him away to military trial, conducted without those safeguards known to the proceedings of our judicial tribunals. The transaction involved a series of offenses against our most sacred rights. It interfered with the freedom of speech; it molested our rights to be secure in our homes against unreasonable searches and seizures; it pronounced sentences without trial, save one which was a mockery, which insulted as well as wronged. The perpetrators now seek to impose punishment, not for an offense against law but for the disregard of an invalid order, put forth in the utter disregard of the principles of civil liberty. If this proceeding is approved by the government, and sustained by the people, it is not merely a step toward revolution—it is revolution; it will not only lead to military despotism—it establishes military despotism. In this aspect it must be accepted, or it is in this aspect rejected. If it is upheld, our liberties are overthrown, the safety of our persons, security of our property will hereafter depend upon the arbitrary will of such military rulers as may be placed over us, while our constitutional guarantees will be broken down.

Even now the Governors and courts of some of the great Western States have sunk into insignificance before the despotic powers claimed and exercised by military men who have been sent into their borders. It is a fearful thing to increase the danger which now overhangs us by treating the law, the judiciary, and the State authorities with contempt. The people of this country now wait with the deepest anxiety the decisions of the administration upon these acts. Having given it a generous support in the conduct of the war, we pause to see what kind of government it is for which we are asked to pour out our blood and our treasures. The action of the administration will determine in the minds of more than one-half of the people of the loyal States whether this war is waged to put down rebellion at the South or to destroy free institutions at the North. We look for its decision with the most solemn solicitude. (Signed) HORATIO SEYMOUR. The resolutions adopted point to the devotion shown by the Democrats during two years

of civil war, and express a determination to devote their energies to the cause of the Union; denounce the assumption of military power in the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham; assert the right of free discussion. They say that in the election of Mr. Seymour the people condemned the system of arbitrary arrests, and call upon the President to restore Mr. Vallandigham to liberty. They direct a copy of the resolutions to be sent to the President, with the assurance of the desire of the meeting to support the government in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion.

THE DEMOCRACY TO BE PUT DOWN.—A Western paper says:

In consequence of Gen. Hascall's military order, and the fact that no sort of fair play is to be allowed in the coming municipal election of Indianapolis, Ind., the Democrats there have withdrawn all their candidates, even for the schools. Not a Democrat will consent to be a candidate. Every Republican candidate, even down as low as for the dog pound, will therefore be elected.

But in those places where the Democracy are not likely to surrender their rights so tamely, and suffer the elections to go against them by default, military force is to be employed to suppress them, as will be seen by the following bit of intelligence:

A large party of leading Union Leaguers of Philadelphia, headed by Morton M' Michael and Ex-Mayor Gilpin, arrived here to-day.—Senators Wade and Chandler and Col. Forsney are their guests. It is supposed that steps are to be initiated whereby home forces shall be organized under government auspices to repress disloyal demonstrations and organizations in the North. Philadelphia has already moved in this matter.—Washington Correspondence of New York Herald, 14th inst.

Confirmatory of all this, the Harrisburg Telegraph, another seditious, Jacobinical press, thus helps to foment the impending civil war in the North:

We sincerely hope that the example of the loyal men in Philadelphia, will be emulated by the people all over the Commonwealth and by every loyal State in the Union. Let it be plainly understood, that the organization is practically intended to put down treason in the loyal States. If it is not to pursue and shoot a traitor in the rebellion, it is also right to visit the same punishment on the same devils in the loyal States. Let us organize, then, everywhere. Let us show to the government that it will be sustained and strengthened. Let us prove, too, to traitors that they will be resisted and put down.

Well, if the conservative people of the North—the Democracy—are to be driven to arms in defence of their constitutional liberties, let the strife come, and the sooner the better.—Sunday Mercury.

DEMOCRATIC OFFICERS TO BE CLEARED OUT. The War Department recently dismissed Liding, Edgerly from the army for voting and aiding other, to vote for the Democratic ticket in that State. That reason alone was alleged by Adjutant General Thomas, whose loyalty he has now probably protected against question. The act of this high officer has not been disavowed. It is, therefore, to be taken as indicating the policy of the administration.

But not merely Lieutenants and captains of Democratic principles are to be kicked out of the army. Generals themselves, of that faith, are to be deposed. The Tribune pronounces the edict. The question of competency or incompetency is not now to decide the matter. It is not generalship or want of it which will determine rank and place, or expulsion therefrom. None but Abolitionists to lead the soldiers will be the new cry.

"It takes time—it has taken too much time—to get the baton out of the hands of these military Copperheads; but the needed reform will be effected, and the result will be Victory, Union, and Peace."—Tribune.

Wendell Phillips, at the Cooper Institute, had, as usual, sounded the note to which, with more or less delay, the Republican party have always marched:

"From never succeeded until the Long Parliament, although every man that believed in the House of Lords, and left nothing but Democrats behind. We shall never succeed until we slough off everything that believes in the past, and bring to the front everything that believes there is but one purpose—that is, to save the Union on the basis of liberty." (Cheers.)

To this he added the prayer that we might have defeat and disaster till Abolition generals and an Abolition policy led the soldiers and guided the war:

"God grant us so many reverses that the government may learn its duty; God grant us that the war may never end till it leaves us on the solid granite of impartial liberty and justice." (Cheers.)

Vallandigham is court-martialed. Phillips runs loose.—N. Y. World.

GEN. HOOKER'S ORDER.—HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP near FAIRMOUNT, VA., May 12, 1863.—General Order No. 50.—The Major General Commanding desires to express to the troops leaving this army, by reason of the expiration of their term of service, his appreciation of their efforts and devotion.

The record of their deeds, while it will prove a proud recollection in future days, will live in history, and in the memory of their comrades who still continue to serve the country and its cause in the honorable and glorious profession of arms.

The Major General Commanding directs that copies of this order be furnished to each regiment that has left or is about to leave the army, and he desires that the same be promulgated to the troops, with his best wishes for their welfare.

May the same spirit which prompted them to respond to the call of duty and honor remain forever in their hearts, and be transmitted, as a proud legacy, to their descendants.

By command of Major General HOOKER.

S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adj. Gen.

THE 132d PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.—The 132d regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers have left the Army of the Potomac for their homes, their time having expired. Before leaving, Gen. Couch made the following neat speech at his headquarters. Gen. Couch said:

"My friends, fellow-soldiers, brothers, and companions in arms: I came here to bid you good-by. In doing so I feel sorry that you are going; and yet I am glad that so many of you, through the providence of God, are spared to this moment. You have figured in three battles prominently, and have conducted yourselves nobly and gloriously in each of them, and none of you need hereafter be ashamed to say you once belonged to the 132d Pennsylvania Regiment. Your record is pure—you have conducted yourselves throughout your entire term of service gallantly. My heart is too full for words."

Soldiers, brothers, and comrades in arms: Good-by—good-by—good-by. God bless you and be with you.

A New York correspondent of the Boston Transcript, speaking of the wealthy classes of that city, says: "I am credibly told that one of the rich ones recently, on being required to give an account of his personal property for taxation, gave a note to his wife for \$500,000, and then swore he was worth only \$50,000 personal, and owing \$500,000."

QUESTION FOR LOYAL LEAGUES.—If it takes one oath to make an Abolitionist loyal to the government, how many oaths would it take to bring his patriotism up to a volunteer and fighting pitch?

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The rebels in front of General Hooker's position are throwing up new and formidable earthworks along the line of hills to the left and in the rear of Fredericksburg. They are evidently preparing to resist a second advance of our army.

A party of United States cavalry having been captured at Charlestown, Va., on Friday night by a body of rebels, Gen. Schenck sent out a force of Gen. Milroy's command to intercept the rebels. They were overtaken at Piedmont station and recaptured by Milroy's troops, together with forty of the rebels.

The steamer City of New York, with dates to the 6th and 7th from Liverpool and Queens-town, four days later, has arrived. The American question has been receiving the further consideration of our Minister, Mr. Adams. A deputation of the Trades Unionists, introduced by Mr. Bright, had waited upon him to present the address recently adopted at a public meeting of that body, sympathizing with the North and applauding President Lincoln for his emancipation policy.

Mr. Adams made a reply, recognizing their right to present such address, as, no doubt, they saw in the present war an attempt on the part of the South to establish a government on the destruction of the rights of labor.

The tone of the provincial journals was more moderate, and a general desire for the preservation of peace between the two countries was more freely expressed.

The communications interchanged by the leading powers of Europe on the Polish question were published, and excited much interest. They do not appear to be regarded as all satisfactory in the present phase of affairs.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 16.—The meeting to protest against the arbitrary arrest and sentence of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham was held at the Capitol to-night. Strong speeches were made by Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Hon. Francis Kernan, John Murphy, Esq., of Buffalo, and others. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham as an unwarrantable assumption of military power.

A letter was then read from Governor Seymour, characterizing the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham as "an act which has brought dishonor upon our country, which is full of danger to our persons and our homes, and which bears upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice."

An attempt was made to disturb the meeting, but it failed, and the police succeeded in making several arrests.

SECOND DISPATCH.—ALBANY, May 16.—There was some disturbance at the Vallandigham indignation meeting to-night.

During the day a feeling of opposition to the object of the meeting among some of the returned soldiers was clearly manifest, and soon after the organization of the meeting this evening, evidences of dissatisfaction were shown among the soldiers present. The speakers were interrupted by their noisy demonstration, and finally they made a rush for the stage.

Great excitement prevailed for a short time, and the proceedings were brought to a standstill. The chairs on the stage were broken into pieces and thrown in the crowd, and for a few minutes it seemed as if the soldiers would gain possession of the stage and drive the civilians off.

The soldiers were in small force, however, and finally retired, when order was once more restored and the proceedings resumed, although not without occasional interruptions. Eventually quiet was fully restored, and the meeting carried on peacefully.

The President has made the following changes in appointments for this State, under the Enrolling act:

Eighth District.—Captain P. S. Kupp, provost marshal; Jacob C. Hoff, commissioner; Dr. P. E. Bertelette, surgeon.

Tenth District.—Dr. James S. Carpenter, surgeon; vice Halberstadt, appointment cancelled.

Twelfth District.—Captain S. A. Bradford, provost marshal, vice Kothum, declined.

Fourteenth District.—Dr. S. L. Charlton, surgeon, vice Lotz, declined.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 15th instant says:

Fighting is going on in Mississippi. The enemy advanced yesterday, one thousand strong, upon Raymond, where General Gregg had forty-one hundred infantry and a few cavalry.

Skinning commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning. The enemy was continually reinforced till 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when we opened the battle heavily with musketry.

Knowing that the enemy was heavily reinforced and ready to engage us with their full force, we retired through Raymond, making a stand at Mississippi Spring, where we have reinforcements.

Colonel McGavock, of the Tenth Tennessee, was killed.

The firing to-day was heavy and continuous toward Jackson.

CAIRO, May 17.—The Memphis Bulletin, says: "We learn through secession sources that General Grant's advance on the 11th was at Raymond, Mississippi, ten miles from the railroad and twenty-five miles from Jackson."

A Mobile telegram, May 14, says Jackson, Mississippi, is occupied by the Federals. We fought them all day, but could not hold the city.

By telegraph yesterday afternoon: MILWAUKEE, May 18.—The official canvass for Chief Justice, gives Dixon, Rep., 2,800 majority over Cothren, Dem. [This, we suppose, includes the soldiers' vote, which was heavy and a good deal one-sided.]

"By the steamer city of New York we have some additional foreign news.

The Journal de St. Petersburg, of May 6th, publishes texts of notes addressed by the Swedish, Spanish and Italian Cabinets to the Russian Government on the Polish question, together with the replies of Prince Gortschakoff. The Swedish Cabinet trusts that the humane and generous principles of the Emperor's issued words of clemency and oblivion, with the perspective regime of wise liberty, would completely restore order. The Spanish note bitterly regrets the impatience of the Poles and their not waiting for a continuation of the system of concession already accorded by the Emperor. Having acquired experience that moderation pacifies more usefully than severity, the Queen asks pardon and indulgence for the Poles. The reply of Prince Gortschakoff thanks the Queen. The note of the Turin Cabinet is couched in most amiable terms, and hopes that the Russian Court will see in the date of its communication a proof of the desire

of Italy always to entertain the most sincere relations with Russia. Prince Gortschakoff states in reply that the Emperor has received the amicable assurances of the Italian government with pleasure. As to the wishes it expressed in favor of Poland, the Prince observes that the Italian government cannot be ignorant that a revolution imposes a difficult task on governments. The Emperor, however, seeks to establish a lasting peace.

CRACOW, May 6.—According to the news from Lithuania 4,000 Baskonian and Disunionists, armed by the Russian government, are desolating Livonia with fire and sword. Shocking details are received of their atrocities.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The steamer Conway, from Port Royal, reports that she was off Charleston on the 14th inst., and heard heavy firing from 2 o'clock until five p. m. in the harbor. It was supposed that our iron clads were attacking the batteries on Morris Island.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—It is believed that C. L. Vallandigham left this city last night involuntarily. Rumor assigns him to Fort Warren.

Brigadier General Hasoall, commanding in Indiana, has been relieved.

MEMPHIS, May 14.—There have been no arrivals from below for four days, and no rumors from that direction even by Grapevine.

Parties from Little Rock direct mention reports there that Kirby Smith and Dick Taylor had lately fought Banks near Alexandria, La., but give no particulars.

Reports have reached this city from Arkansas that Marmaduke last Saturday or Sunday had a fight with the Federal force on Crowley's Ridge, near St. Francis River, Arkansas, forty miles west of Memphis. The rebel reports claim a victory for Marmaduke.

HARD ON THE LEAGUERS.—Parson Brownlow, in a letter to an Abolition league meeting at Chicago, used the following plain language: "You citizens at Chicago call yourselves loyal; you glory in your loyalty, you proclaim it upon the streets, and herald it in your press, and declare it from every platform; but it costs nothing to be loyal here in Chicago, so far away from danger. Loyalty leads to the field."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST! LOST!—Taken from Herr's L Hotel, on Saturday last, a Leather Hand Book, containing papers, &c., of no value to any but the owner, who will return it, near Second, on Thursday, June 21, 1863, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. for a President, six Directors, and a Secretary and Treasurer to the following gentlemen: W. J. Bissell, residence, Penn street, finished five years. J. H. Shoemaker, residence, Lawrenceville, finished five years. James M'Callister, residence, Allegheny City, finished five years. Calvin Adams, residence, Third street, finished four years. A. Hoeveler, residence, Lawrenceville, finished four years. J. D. McCard, Penn street, finished four years. Hon. Thomas Irwin, Diamond street, finished four years. Charles Hotel and Girard House, finished five years. Bittersburg, finished five years. Orders received at the office of W. J. WATSON, Paint Shop, 20 Seventh street, or please address: P. O. Box 13, Pittsburg, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Testamentary on the estate of DANIEL S. KEEFER, late of Jefferson township, Dauphin county, Pa., deceased, having been granted by the Orphans' Court 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 SWETGARD, Executor. my15-16w

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—30,000 lbs. prime Ham and 20,000 lbs. Bacon & KUNDEL, for sale cheap, by [ms 42w] EBY & KUNDEL.

PROCLAMATION. MAYOR'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, Pa., 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 branches 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. ROUMFORD, Mayor.

SPECIAL NOTICE. The American Annual Cyclopaedia and Register of Important Events of 1863, to be published by D. Appleton & Co., will be ready for delivery in June. The very favor, the success of the volumes 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 battles, illustrated with maps of the progress of the war, the progress of 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, and compiled with most extensive and complete index. An intelligent man wanted in every county to canvass for the work. Circulate and subscription book furnished on application. Address J. F. STRAUBACH, Harrisburg, Pa. Only agent for the counties of Dauphin and Cumberland, and general agent for Penn. My11-2w

WANTED.—\$75 A MONTH! I want to hire Agents every county \$75 month expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Binding Machines. Address, S. MADISON, my12-24w

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THE ANNUAL ALMANAC AND RECORD FOR 1863, by S. MADISON, my12-24w

WAL' PAPER, BO' DEFE, & CO., sold just at last year's price, without any advance. At ROHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

DRID' PEACHE.—PARED AND UNPARED—just received by W. M. DOOK, JR., & CO.

Photographs.

BURKHART & ROBBINS, (FORMERLY BURKHART AND STRINE.) IMPROVED SKELETON PHOTOGRAPH AND AMBROTYPE GALLERY, North Third street, opposite the "Patriot and Union," Office, Harrisburg, Pa. BURKHART & ROBBINS have fitted up a splendid new Gallery in the Adams building, on Third street, where they are prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHS, CARTES DE VISITE AND AMBROTTYPES. In all the improved styles. Particular attention given to CARD PHOTOGRAPHY. Also, a complete assortment of GILT FRAMES, which they will sell at very low prices. Call and examine specimens. Cartes de Visite..... \$2 50 per dozen. Vignettes..... \$2 50 per dozen. Whole size Photographs in frames from \$2 to \$5 a piece. my6-dtm BURKHART & ROBBINS, Photographers.

Medical.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY, FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, BRUISES, NEURALGIA, JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS & WOUNDS, PILES, HEMORRHOIDS, ALL RHEUMATISM AND ALL NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great Natural Bone Setter. Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is known all over the United States. Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is the author of "Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is a certain cure for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Burns & Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is truly a "band in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is for sale by all Druggists, Price 25 cents. RICHARDSON & Co., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

HUBBARD BROS., IMPORTERS OF WATCHES, NEW YORK.

Have the pleasure of announcing to their numerous friends and patrons in the Army, that they are prepared to fill orders for all kinds of watches, and are now more than ever, prepared to furnish watches at a very low price. Watches are forwarded as registered, and who upon ourselves all risks of transportation, and give a safe delivery to the customer.

Improved Solid Sterling Silver IN ENGLISH LEVER'S, 1863, running order, and warranted accurate timepiece. This is an entirely new pattern, made expressly for American Army and Navy. They are manufactured in a very handsome manner, with English cases, and are very reliable; all in all, they are a most desirable watch. Frank Leslie's Illustrated News of the 21st, '63, says: "HUBBARD'S TIME-PIECES are becoming proverbial for their reliability and accuracy. They are the best watches for officers in the army and travelers." The price is two dollars (\$2) per case of six, being about one-third the cost of the English Levers, while they will readily run for a large price. Catalogue, per case, \$1 84.