The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 21 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

W. W. KINGSBURY, Esq., of Towanda, is a duly authorized agent to collect accounts and receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston, are our Agents for the PATRIOT AND UNION in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates*.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial*, an administration paper, in reference to a recent speech of Wendell Phillips, says:

"We conclude that the East wind is no longer wholesome for Phillips. The Gulf breeze is needed as a restorative of reason. There is an airy asylum at the Dry Tortugas, the virtue of which might prove efficacious in a case of such malignity."

Commenting on the *Commercial's* remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* observes:

"We disagree with the principle of regulating free speech, but *if it is law*, we should like it to apply to other people besides Democrats."

The *Plain Dealer* is right—free speech should not be restrained in a Republican government—it is the vital principle of liberty; when it is suppressed, or "regulated," as the term is, liberty dies. But we notice this fact: the administration that is brave enough to attempt to suppress the free speech of Democrats is too cowardly to interfere against Wendell Phillips and other avowed traitorous Abolitionists.

Limits of Discussion.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, in some remarks on the disposition of the administration to permit the utmost limits to discussion so far as the Abolitionists are concerned, and restrict them only in reference to Democrats, sensibly observes:

"Have we come to this, the *Democracy are to be practically disfranchised* in this country. If they are, we have simply to remark that they deserve to be. When men tamely submit to be curtailed of the vital privileges of freemen they should put on their brass collars and not pretend to be freemen. There is a conservative element in the Republican party which is as vitally interested in meeting these assaults upon American liberty as we are—that is the *Gironde* element. If we fall, it falls likewise. Its Jacobin confederates will throttle it, if they succeed in throttling us. We both warn and implore that body of our fellow-citizens to utter its protest against these odious discriminations, alike foreign to the spirit of our institutions and the prosperous development of the country."

A Chance for Lincoln.

Has our respectable President ever turned a leaf in the study of human nature? Has he ever looked over the volumes that have been written recording the history of rulers and the rise and fall of empires? If he has not, we commend the task to him now. Late as it is, it may be of advantage. In the course of a six months' patient study he will discover that no prince or president ever permanently succeeded who sat himself up in opposition to the will and interests of the people over whom it was his fortune or destiny to rule. Having discovered this fact, which he should regard as very important, he will only have to catechize himself slightly to learn that he has, from the beginning, either intentionally or unintentionally, set the public will and interest at defiance, and has been ruling this people with a rod of iron instead of a wand of down. This truth discovered, he will learn by a little more patient inquiry that his only chance of escape from infamy consists in an immediate renunciation of his arbitrary policy and the introduction of a new system based upon constitutional principles and public opinion.

The Case of C. L. Vallandigham.

If the administration permit this man, Vallandigham, to be conveyed to Fort Warren and imprisoned there, for a long or short term, under the authority of the military court by whom he was tried, convicted and sentenced, they will be guilty of a wrong against the personal freedom of every citizen, which can never be forgiven to them or their descendants. They will—by tactitly, or otherwise, permitting that military court to carry out its sentence against a citizen not amenable to their jurisdiction, and guilty of no crime against the law—have committed a crime against liberty that no citizen, worthy of the name, can overlook, and which must, sooner or later, involve them all in irretrievable ruin.

What! are we, American citizens, to be seized at the pleasure of every military district despot—seized in defiance of the fundamental and statute laws—seized at the hour of midnight, by armed men, carried before an armed military court, constituted in defiance of the civil law, tried and convicted of imaginary offenses, and sentenced to imprisonment, exile, or death?

Is this to be so, and no voice raised against it?

Forbid it Heaven! Forbid it men of America, if ye yet are men!

What cravens must we be! what cowards, dastards, to witness so gross an infraction of our liberties, without raising our voices in earnest and solemn protest against the act?

An act which, if patiently tolerated, consigns us all to an eternity of infamy which none could earn who were not created to be slaves.

Think of it, fellow-citizens! Look at the enormity of the act.

A citizen of Ohio, one who stood, like Saul among the prophets, a head and shoulders taller than his fellows, one who had been honored by his fellow-citizens, and occupied a place in the National Government only lower than the President himself, is seized by a mere military officer—a man of little or no significance—and consigned to a military prison for an indefinite term, when the record of the court shows that he had been guilty of no offence known to the civil law.

That ancient philosopher and law-giver was wise, indeed, when he said that that was the best form of government, where an injustice committed against the meanest citizen was considered an injury to the whole people.

What are we, then, who have been educated in the law of liberty—what are we, whose instincts should, at least, be all of freedom, if we forbear to express our disapprobation of this military usurpation, and hold the civil administration of the country responsible for its actual fulfilment?

A fellow-citizen of the United States has been wrongfully seized, tried, convicted and sentenced by a military court, having no legal jurisdiction of the case, and, we are told by telegraph, is now on his way to Fort Warren, to suffer the imprisonment to which he was sentenced.

Fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, mark what we say, and mark it well—if this thing is endured—if this gross outrage upon civil liberty is permitted, without your solemn protest and earnest remonstrance, you nor we are longer fit to call ourselves citizens of a free country.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD ELECTION FRAUDS.—Our court reports yesterday told the story of the result of the trial of the dishonest election officers in the Twenty-fourth ward, who gave a certificate of election to a candidate who was not elected, and this enabled him to secure a seat in City Council, and, in fact, defeated the will of the entire community in the selection of important departments of the city government. The offending officers were yesterday sentenced to fine and imprisonment, and the law under which they were elected disfranchises them for a period of seven years. This punishment, although severe, is well merited. The false certificate was not given them by mistake or misapprehension; the returns plainly showed that Mr. Isaac Leech was *not* elected; but these men, with a full knowledge of the fraud they were committing, impudently handed over to Leech the paper he was not entitled to. Leech, at the time, acknowledged the bold fraud, and declared that he would not be made a party to it by using the false paper; *but when the ten days had elapsed within which it was necessary to contest his right, he claimed and obtained a seat in Common Council, upon the paper which he knew to be fraudulent*, and for forging which the guilty election officers have been deprived of their citizenship and sent to the cell of a prison.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

If the facts stated here are correct, the men convicted deserve the punishment to which they were consigned—and, if Mr. Leech would take our advice, he would immediately resign and retire from a situation to which he has no legal claim. We have preached honesty in politics, and we mean it. If any of our own political brethren offend they shall not escape censure from us. No man should receive public countenance who commits either a moral or political fraud, until he shows sincere symptoms of repentence.

GENERAL HALLECK'S PLAN.

The New York *World* thinks Gen. Halleck planned the late battles in Virginia. It says:

We assume at the start that the campaign was marked out in Washington before it was undertaken, from the fact that it embraced a co-operative movement on the part of the forces not under General Hooker's control; indeed, it is clear, from what has taken place, that Halleck and not Hooker has been the General-in-Chief in this movement against the rebel capital. His visit to General Peck, at Suffolk, and General Keyes, at Fortress Monroe, previous to the opening of the campaign, shows that he personally attended to the general movement, and arranged, as far as possible, its details in advance. General Halleck's plan embraced four separate movements; one by General Hooker, west of Fredericksburg, to flank that position and menace the road to Gordonsville; another by General Sedgwick south of Fredericksburg to menace the direct road to Richmond; a third by General Keyes or Dix to threaten the rebel capital itself, and a fourth by General Stoneman to destroy the railroads and bridges between Lee's army and Richmond. General Halleck seems to have reasoned that Lee would not dare mass all his forces on the Rappahannock, and leave Richmond undefended; and that if he did the destruction of the railroads in his rear and the cutting off of his communication would allow General Keyes to occupy the rebel capital while General Hooker was fighting him on the Rappahannock. The movements of the right and left wings of the Union army were clearly based upon the theory that Lee would not fight, but retreat to avert the consequences of a dash upon Richmond by Gen. Keyes.

Hence General Hooker, when he crossed, did not even attempt to provoke a fight, but quietly entrenched himself near the Gordonsville road, satisfied that all Lee would dare do would be to make a feigned attact, under cover of which he would attempt to escape.—Then the two wings of the Union army were to advance in pursuit. But here is where the plan miscarried. Lee may not have known what was going on behind him, or of the danger of Richmond; or, if he did, was confident of his ability to defeat Hooker's army, and save Richmond afterwards. So, with a celerity and boldness that has had no parallel in this war, he first crippled Hooker, using his whole army to do it. This was on Saturday and Sunday; and then, on Monday, drove our left wing, under Sedgwick, back across the river, with great loss. On Tuesday, amid the storm, he commenced his retreat, and a sufficient force must have reached Richmond by Thursday or Friday at furthest to preserve it against any army at the disposal of General Keyes.—The latter could not have moved toward Richmond before Friday, as he was waiting for reinforcements at White House on Wednesday. The failure to capture Richmond, therefore, was a miscalculation as to time. Had Gen. Keyes' force been at West Point on Monday he could easily have taken it with 20,000 men, as the cavalry reconnoissance on that day proves the city to have been without a force to defend it. Not only could Richmond have been taken, but held, as the capture of Fort Darling would have placed that city at the mercy of a gunboat.

STARTLING TELEGRAPH.—Saturday night's dispatches convey the alarming intelligence that our army lost, in *killed and wounded*, more than 22,000 men!! in the late battles on the Rappahannock, besides prisoners, 24 pieces of artillery, and large quantities of ammunition, and that a *large* majority of general officers desire a new commander.

So the truth begins slowly to percolate through the official rock, and the people begin by calm degress to realize the magnitude of the disaster they have suffered by trusting to hired horse-jockeys like Wilkes, and mercenary Pharisees like Forney,

Let us now at last take warning, put Gen. M'Clellan at the head of the army which idolizes him, restore Fitz John Porter, discard the Abolition Jacobins, and turn our attention away from the Chicago platform to the Constitution of the United States, and the salvation of the Union.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

ANOTHER JACKSON RAID.—This afternoon a newsboy, in the absence of exciting news wherewith to stimulate purchasers, went through the street crying out, "'Nother raid by Stonewall Jackson!" An excited gentleman stopped him with "I thought Jackson was dead!" "Well, so he is; but his ghost is makin' this 'ere raid."—*Washington Republican.*

THE PARTISANS OF ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

It is noticeable that the only papers which defend the Arrest of Vallandigham, are the mock "Conservative" journals in the interest of Wm. H. Seward. The radical presses, while they are violent and vituperative in all their allusions to the party arrested, and are coarse in their denunciations of Democrats, yet protest against this kidnapping trick of surprising men in their beds, and trying and punishing them under the military code.

The revival of the system of arrests is an experiment of Seward and Stanton, who desire to see how far they can try the public patience and forbearance. Last fall, they lost the great Central States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio, upon this very question. The voice of the people rebuked them, and they have ever since resented it. They are now trying to see how far they can defy it.

The "conservatism" which the Secretary of State patented, was always of a spurious character. It does not improve by use. It was but one of the many false pretences upon which he and his clique have, from time to time, prolonged a vicious political existence. We are not sorry to see the bubble burst, and if the impostors are ended with the imposture, so much the better.

This system of government repression of discussion begins to operate in other ways than upon Democrats. We notice that a meeting called in St. Louis, to recommend the removal of Halleck, was forbidden by the military commander of the district, Gen. Davidson, or rather he allowed the meeting, but forbid the discussion of this topic.

His order, a gem in its way, embodied this injunction in these words:

"I have to say that so much of the object of your meeting as refers to recommending 'to the President the dismissal of Major-General Halleck from the chief command of the army,' is disapproved by me, as the military commander of this city and district, and must be discarded from your discussions on that day."

The meeting, however, refused to heed this Military Censorship. Indeed it openly defied it. One of the speakers, Casper Butts, a German, said:

"The American nation has a great humanitarian object to carry out. Who will do it?—The people. Dwarfs sit at the helm of the vessel. A giant propels the engines. The giant is the people—and this giant will speak to-day. [Cheers.] Come what may, the people will maintain free speech. [Cheers.] I do not come to abuse any man—but I will speak against the system which ruins us. If the President endangers the safety of the Commonwealth by listening to bad advice, it is the duty of the people to speak—to speak and act.

"The time for words has passed, we will have to act; and if the people raises its arms may the guilty parties dread its anger. (Continued cheering.) I do not speak revolution, I speak for the right of free speech. (Cheers.) There is one man—(*Halleck.*—Continued cries, *down with Halleck.*) Have you not the right of free speech? (Yes! down with Halleck!) It is your duty—(we will do it)—to express your sentiments against Halleck. He is the Mephistopheles who misleads Lincoln. Why should we not solemnly express here at St. Louis, that H. W. Halleck, the present Commander-in-Chief, does not enjoy the confidence of the people. (Continued cheering.) It is easy to prosecute good men, but the people have the sense of justice, the people are with Fremont, Butler and Sigel. (Cheering, loud and continued.) If the people speak, they must be heard. Our undivided country first and everything else next, and in maintaining this we will speak freely. Two years ago this day, the Germans have shown what they can do with their fists; to-day they raise their voice and it must be heard. The Camp Jackson affair foreshadowed the great events that have followed. Poland, after sixty years of oppression, rises again; the United States will not sink after a struggle of two years."

The system of governmental repression and military censorship over discussion will not long count Democrats alone as its victims, nor Democrats alone as its vigorous opponents. The men at Washington who are reviving the system of arbitrary arrests, had better note the fact.—*Albany Argus.*

GRIERSON'S OPINION OF THE SOUTH.—At one of the ovations given at New Orleans to the heroes of the late cavalry raid, Colonels Grierson and Prince, a correspondent gives the following remarks from both officers. Grierson said: "In passing through the Confederacy, I have had a good opportunity to form a correct opinion of its strength. That strength has been over-estimated. They have neither the armies nor the resources we have given them credit for, and we have been greatly decieved in regard to the means and power of the rebels. Passing through their country, (and the passage was not a very difficult one,) I found thousands of good Union men, who are ready and anxious to return to their allegiance the moment they can do so with safety to themselves and families. They will rally around the old flag by scores whenever our army advances. I could have brought away a thousand with me, who were anxious to come—men whom I found fugitives from their homes, hid in the swamps and forests, where they are hunted like wild beasts by the rebel conscription officers with bloodhounds. Having visited them in their own homes, I have founded my belief upon what I heard and saw there, that the day is not far distant when we shall witness the downfall of the rebellion."

Col. Prince followed, in his usually forcible manner. In alluding to a remark which fell from Mr. Day, respecting the united interests of the North-west and South-west, he said, with great emphasis; "We have come from the West to your assistance, to put down treason. And in like manner we will always come to your relief, when necessary, it matters not who may be the foe—foreign or domestic.—When the Mississippi is closed by hands hostile to the National Government, we of the West will open it with our hearts' blood, if needful. Yes, you may always count upon us. Come as we may, but we *will come*. We of Illinois have always looked upon the Mississippi, the great Father of Waters, as our father, and the people of the North-west, together with those of the South-west, *must* have it for their great highway of free communication with each other.

A good anecdote is told of a Federal officer who had been largely engaged in cotton speculations. Falling sick, and becoming half delirious from fever, the chaplain, fearing he might die, was urging him to repentance and a preparation for Heaven. "Dear General," he said, "you will perhaps receive your marching orders soon, and you shou'd have your armor on, ready to obey the order." Turning over with a sigh, the General responded; "I am always ready to act when the orders come, but how much *cotton* can I get there?"

THE Richmond papers publish among their killed and wounded, Lieutenant General Jackson, dead; Brigadier General Thomas, killed; General A. P. Hill, wounded; Brigadier General Paxton, killed; Brigadier General M'Gowan, wounded; Brigadier General Heth, wounded; Brigadier General Nichols, wounded and leg amputated; Brigadier General Hope, wounded. Every staff officer of A. P. Hill was either killed, wounded or captured. Half of Jackson's staff shared the same fate.

Life must be pretty fast in some of our cities, if we are to judge by the following item from a contemporary: We feel bound to deny that one of our lawyars put on his door, "gone to bury my wife; be back in half an hour." But candor compels us to say that one of our lumbering merchants, the last sickness of his wife occurring in the busiest season, was only able to get in in time for the second prayer at her funeral.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Gen. Grant, under date of May 11, telegraphed to Gen. Halleck as follows:

My force will be this evening as far advanced along Fourteen Mile creek, the left near Black river, and extending in a line nearly east and west, as they can get without bringing on a general engagement. I shall communicate with Grand Gulf no more, unless it becomes necessary to send a train with a heavy escort. You may not hear from me again for several days.

Gen. Grant also telegraphed Gen. Halleck, from Raymond, Miss., on the 14th instant, as follows:

M'Pherson took this place on the 12th inst., after a brisk fight of more than two hours.—Our loss was fifty-one killed and one hundred and eighty wounded. The enemy's loss was seventy five killed, (buried by us,) and one hundred and eighty-six prisoners captured, besides the wounded. M'Pherson is now at Clinton. General Sherman is on the direct Jackson road, and Gen. M'Clernand is bringing up the rear.

I will attack the State Capital to-day.

The following is a telegram from General Hurlbut, dated Memphis, and received here to-day.

General Grant has taken Jackson. The Capitol is burned. From five to ten thousand mounted men are concentrated near Okolona, threatening an advance in the direction of the Memphis railroad. A citizen just up from Jackson reports that *the enemy abandoned Vicksburg on Sunday*, marching on the ridge northeast to Livingston, which is twenty miles northwest of Jackson.

MURFREESBORO', TENN., May 18.—It is said that Gen. Bragg has received reinforcements of three brigades; but it is also asserted that the same troops had gone to the aid of Vicksburg. The forces alluded to are the brigades of General Churchill, just exchanged; General Gist's, from Charleston, and General Walker, from Savannah. [General Walker was defeated by Grant at Mississippi Springs.] Certain it is that all their troops passed West on or about May 12.

MURFREESBORO', May 19.—It is suspected that General Bragg's late demonstration on our immediate front was to cover a movement of a part of his forces to reinforce Vicksburg.—Nothing, however, is positively known as to the actual withdrawal of troops from General Bragg.

The three brigades reported as reinforcing Vicksburg under General Joe Johnson are probably those of Churchill, Gist and Walker, noticed as moving west about the 10th.

Colonel Dodge, from Tuscumbia, says there is but little doubt of reinforcements for General Pemberton from Georgia and Charleston.

General Hurlbut telegraphs that he learns from rebel sources that General Grant has burned the State House of Mississippi. The dispatch is so worded that it leaves us in doubt whether the city of Jackson, or only the State House, is destroyed.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 19.—With the exception of eleven small regiments, under General Morgan, on the south side of the Cumberland river, headquarters here discredit all the reports of rebel forces attempting the invasion of Kentucky, and think the dispatches from Mount Vernon, Somerset and elsewhere come from rebel sources, and designed to prevent the Federal forces from reinforcing Rosecrans, or invading East Tennessee.

The following is a report of the killed and wounded in the Pennsylvania 166th, near Black Water, May 15, 1863: Francis Crook, killed; Philip Hoover, killed; —— Phillips, killed; George Shoneitz, wounded in hand; Moses Hess, wounded in hand; Martin Kerr, wounded in leg; Lewis Ranhouser, wounded in hand; Henry Willey, wounded in ankle.

The following general orders, as they embrace two distinguished Pennsylvania cavalry regiments, will be read with interest:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 10, 1863.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27.

The general commanding takes this occasion to commend the conduct of the 2d brigade and Martin's 6th independent New York battery, in the late engagement near Chancellorville.

The distinguished gallantry of the 8th Pennsylvania regiment in charging the head of the enemy's column, advancing on the 11th corps, on the evening of the 2d inst.; the heroism of the 6th New York regiment in cutting its way back to our lines through treble its force of the enemy's cavalry, on the 1st inst., and the coolness displayed by the 17th Pennsylvania regiment in rallying fugitives, and supporting the batteries (including Martin's) which repulsed the enemy's attack under Jackson, on the evening of the 2d inst., have excited the highest admiration.

These noble feats of arms recall the glorious days of Middletown, Boonsboro, Antietam, Martinsburg, Upperville, Barber's, and Amosville, where the 1st brigade shared with us the triumphs of victory, and they will now, while exulting in this success, join in sorrow for the brave who have fallen.

The gallant McVicar, the generous, chivalric Keenan, with one hundred and fifty killed and wounded from your small numbers, attest to the terrible earnestness that animated the midnight conflict of the 2d of May.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier General Commanding.

By telegraph yesterday afternoon:

From Newbern we have intelligence to the 17th. The troops were in excellent health, and Gen. Foster was completing his fortifications.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—The following dispatch was received here to-day:

WINCHESTER, VA., May 20.—*To Maj. Gen. Schenck:* My cavalry had a skirmish with the rebel cavalry to-day six miles from here. We killed six and captured seven of them, including a Captain and a Lieutenant. There were no casualties on our side. My cavalry are still in pursuit.

(Signed,) R. H. MILROY, Maj. Gen.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—Vallandigham was last evening placed on board a gunboat now anchored off the levee. His transfer to the boat was very quiet and attracted no crowd. Those who saw Lim say he looked sober, sad and much broken down. He certainly goes to Fort Warren; by what route I cannot say.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The following has been received at the Navy Department:

FLAG SHIP GENERAL PRICE,
BELOW WILMINGTON, May 14, 1863.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived off the mouth of the Red river on the morning of the 4th, and on the 5th took possession of Fort De Russey, about 8 miles from its mouth. On the evening of the 6th I took possession of the city of Alexandria, without opposition.

Gen. Banks arrived at Alexandria on the evening of the 7th, and I turned the city over to him. (Signed). DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear Admiral Commanding.

The United States bark Roebuck captured, on the 2d inst., whilst attempting to run the blockade at St. Andrew's Bay, Fla., the British schooner Emma Amelia, of 85 tons, loaded with wine, flour, &c.

THE POLISH SCYTHEMEN.—A letter from Cracow thus describes the dreaded scythemen of the Polish Army:

I believe the soldiers of Russia have the credit of being able to stand a bayonet charge as well or better than those of any other nation except one, which need not be particularized for the benefit of English readers. But at close quarters the Russian shrinks from the Polish scythe as from death itself; and whenever it has been found possible to get the Kossanieri—in however small a number—within something like reach of the enemy, the latter has turned and fled. This, after all, is not to be wondered at. The Russian soldier, who is only a Russian peasant, shaven, shorn and half choked in a tight military suit, is a creature of habit; he had learned that to be skewered on a bayonet is the sort of thing he has to expect, and to which the men in his regiment have, in a collective sense, long been accustomed. But to be slashed in the face by people who turn their reaping-hooks into sabres, and their scythes into two edged swords, is more than he ever bargained for, and he won't stand it

On the other hand, the scythemen are said to have become quite unmanageable when they were exposed for any length of time to the fire of the Russians, to which they were, of course, unable to reply. Accordingly, as a general rule, they have been kept out of sight, either in ambush or behind ordinary infantry, until the moment arrived for them to rush forward and strike terror into the ranks of the Muscovites. All the victories gained by the insurgents under the command of Langiewicz, (and I can't think of an instance in which they were really beaten,) have been decided by the scythemen, or the Zouaves, or the scythemen and Zouaves in combination, and generally the scythemen alone. At Skala, Langiewicz not only led the scythemen in person, but himself carried a scythe, which he took up at the last moment before giving the order to charge.

New Advertisements.

TO ARCHITECTS.—The South Ward School Board will pay a premium of Thirty Dollars for a plan and specifications for a two-story Brick School House, to be erected on their lot on Fourth street The above amount will be paid for the plan and specifications adopted. All necessary information will be given by calling on the committee Plans to be furnished by the 1st of June. JACOB HOUSER, President.
HENRY SHELLENBERGER, Secretary.—my21-dtd

A GOOD COOK WANTED, to whom good wages will be given. Inquire at D. WAGNER'S, Second Ward House, corner of Second and Chesnut. may20-3t*

FIRST PICNIC OF THE SINGING ASSOCIATION "EINTRACHT," IN HAEHNLER'S WOODS, ON MONDAY, MAY 25, 1863.
The Association has made all arrangements necessary to insure their friends and the public in general a pleasant time.
Omnibuses will run every hour from L. Kœnig's residence in Chestnut street.
Admission 25 cents.
☞ No improper characters will be allowed to enter the ground. A. HANEL,
my20 5t Secretary.

T. F. WATSON,
MASTIC WORKER AND
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.
Among others for whom I have applied the Mastic Cement, I refer to the following gentlemen:
J. Bissell, residence, Penn street, Pittsburg, finished five years.
J. H. Shoonberger, residence, Lawrenceville, finished five years.
James M'Candlass, residence, Allegheny City, finished five years.
Calvin Adams, residence, Third street, finished four years.
A. Hoeveler, residence, Lawrenceville, finished four years.
J. D. M'Cord, Penn street, finished four years.
Hon. Thomas Irwin, Diamond street, finished four years.
St Charles Hotel and Girard House, finished five years.
Kittanning Court House and Bank, for Barr & Moser, Architects, Pittsburg, finished five years.
Orders received at the office of R M'Eldowney, Paint Shop, 20 Seventh street, or please address
T. F WATSON,
may16-tf P. O. Box 1336, Pittsburg, Pa.

PROCLAMATION.

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The American Annual Cyclopædia 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 battles, illustrated with maps of the country and plans of the battles taken from official copies; debates of Congress, Commerce, &c; the progress of foreign nations, the developments in science, the progress of literature, mechanical inventions and improvements, religious statistics of the world, and biographical sketches of eminent persons deceased in 1862. The contents to be arranged in alphabetical order, accompanied with a most extensive and complete index An active, intelligent man wanted in every county to canvass for the work. Circulars and subscription book furnished on application. Address
J. F. STRASBAUGH,
Harrisburg, Pa.,
Only agent for the counties of Dauphin and Cumberland, and general agent for Pennsylvania. my11-2w

WANTED.—$75 A MONTH! I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address, S. MADISON,
m5-d3m Alfred, Maine.

WANTED.—$60 A MONTH! We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our *Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners*, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent *free*. Address,
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FIVE-TWENTY UNITED STATES LOAN;—Cameron, Colder, Eby & Co. are subscription agents to dispose of these bonds, who will sell them at par in sums to suit purchasers.
The interest on these bonds is six per cent., and will be paid in Gold.
Harrisburg, April 17.

CONDENSED MILK.—Just received and for sale by WM DOCK jr., & CO.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—30,000 lbs prime Ham and 30,000 lbs. Bacon Shoulder, for sale cheap, by [26 d2w*] EBY & KUNKEL.

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150 BUSHELS PRIME APPLES just received and for sale (very low) by WM DOCK, jr., & CO

THE NATIONAL ALMANAC AND ANNUAL RECORD for 1863, for sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber this day, on the estate of his late wife, Charlotte E Roberts, late of the city of Harrisburg, dec'd, all persons having claims against the estate of the said dec'd will please make them known to the subscriber at his residence in Market Square, in said city. A. ROBERTS.
May 18, 1863—my14-d1aw6w*

Photographs.

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Improved Solid Sterling Silver Im ENGLISH LEVERS, in good running order, and warranted accurate timepieces. This is an entire new pattern, made expressly for American Army and Navy sale They are manufactured in a very handsome manner *with English crown 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 TIMEKEEPERS are becoming proverbial for their reliability and accuracy. They are particularly valuable for officers in the army, and travelers." The price is SEVENTY-TWO DOLLARS ($72) 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 84.
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