The Patriot & Union.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 22 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Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.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*.

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM.

PURPOSES OF THE WAR.

Congress, by a vote nearly unanimous, passed the following resolution, which expresses the voice of the Nation and is the true standard of Loyalty:

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; *that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.*"

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 Administration Organ.

Let us for a moment divert our attention from the smaller fry and direct it intently to the official organ, the Washington *Chronicle*, edited by that prince of scoundrels, John W. Forney.

The leading article of that paper, of May 20, 1863, will be the subject of our present discourse.

It is headed "Another Copperhead Fizzle," and the object of the article is to disparage the Vallandigham meeting, held in New York on the evening of the 18th inst.

The article opens in this way:

"The arrest of Vallandigham by General Burnside has caused some disturbance in the minds of a few over-nice men of lawyer-like notions, who cannot endure anything that is not backed by a precedent. The secession sympathizers of the North have taken the opportunity to make another concerted attempt to alarm the sensibilities of the people and scare them into the belief that President Lincoln is waging this war not for the purpose of conquering the South—which, by the way, they have always heretofore objected to—but of trampling on the liberties of the North. The most considerable of these maifestations, and in fact the only public assemblage, was the Vallandigham meeting in New York city, night before last. A crowd of several hundred boys and men came together in Union Square, and by the aid of music several hundred citizens were stopped on their way home."

These are the representations of the drunken and debauched wretch who speaks officially for the Washington administration.

The political salvation of this man Forney depends upon the disruption of this government and the establishment of a central despotism, controlled by the heartless villains who now employ him to do their traitorous and dirty work.

We, who have known him long—known him, we may say, from his infancy—know him to be an abandoned, profligate politician, devoid of principle, and utterly unworthy of credit or respect. He is the enemy of everything that is virtuous—the advocate of everything that is base. We need no confirmatory evidence of this beyond his "Consuelo" letter. That portrays the man as he is, and none but the equally abandoned will associate with, or recognize him as one worthy of regard or esteem.

This miserable wretch is now trying his best to overturn the present system of republican government, and establish a despotism in its stead over the people.

As we said before, his political salvation requires it—the scoundrel must be "My Lord Forney," or nothing—he must rise with the fall of his country, or fall into insignificance, beggary and all the concomitants of the lowest estate with its rise. If the country is saved, this villain is lost—if it is ruined, his fortunes may rise from the dust and ashes of its fall.

To show the spirit of this kennel cur's lucubrations we quote the concluding paragraph:

"If nervous and timid men are inclined to draw dark auguries from the fact that such atrocious sentiments as emanated from this meeting are entertained and permitted in the North, they may gain some consolation from looking at the other side of the picture. Remember the two other great occasions when Union Square has been hallowed by the presence of a loyal, devoted and earnest throng of patriotic men. Remember the enthusiasm of those meetings, the fervor, the dignity, the moral and political standing of the speakers, and the thrill of emotion with which the whole loyal North responded to their sentiments; and then look at this beggarly array of Five Points rowdies and newsboys, consider the discreet absence of the ablest of the Democratic leaders, the profanity and violence of those who did speak, and the dead silence with which the hoots and yells of the drunken assemblage fall upon the ear of the nation We have no fears from those who are weak enough or silly enough to set themselves up as the defenders of the traitor Vallandigham, and we have no fear of this administration being condemned by the people for an act which, though it is denounced as tyrannical and despotic, excites only interest enough to raise one political meeting through the length and breadth of the land, and that in New York city. As to the justice and propriety of the arrest of Vallandigham, it needs no approval. It stands on its own basis of common sense. Vallandigham was a traitor. He was working in his feeble way against the country and in favor of the rebellion. Not only he, but all such as he, who follow in his footsteps, ought to be disposed of in the same summary manner."

These times require stout, brave hearts. We trust there are at this day but few "nervous and timid men" left. We all brace ourselves to meet the issues of the day as they are begotten, and if "summary" punishment for freedom of speech is to be the order, we shall soon discover whether we have or have not among us men brave and patriotic enough to paralyze the hands of all such vile advocates of despotism, all such heartless opposers of our free system of government as this abandoned wretch, John W. Forney.

Disintegration.

There are two important contingencies involved in the progress of events in this country which it would be well for the people to consider—the possibility of disunion and its apparently necessary consequent—disintegration. Whenever disunion results from the present policy of the National administration—for we solemnly believe, if persevered in, it must follow the reckless course the administration is pursuing—nothing can stay the force of the example of one division in the country in bringing about others as well. The ablest statesman of our time, in the ablest State paper yet given to the people during the existence of our present national struggle, has foreshadowed the idea of several separations in our national domain, arising from the preponderance of representation in the Eastern over the Middle and more wealthy and populous States. A certain Ohio Congressman has forcibly told us how, through the operation of the tariff, the East is making money out of the war and the West being continually impoverished. Added to these, there are other agencies at work in the minds of the people, and other considerations which, in the event of a separation North and South, will appeal powerfully to the self-interest of several States and sections of the country which the policy of the administration has alienated in sympathy from the common cause of the Union, and brought hopelessly to feel its own domestic lawlessness and oppression. Political sentiment East is radically diverse from that of many of the Western and Middle States. The geography of trade and internal comity lies with the far West toward the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific. An immense public debt, represented in the promissory paper of the General Government, to be paid out of the pockets, unequally, of an impoverished, hopeless and dispirited people, could be most readily repudiated by a separation, which would naturally begin in the West, and be followed in time by the sundering of the political association of the Middle and the East. The hope of reunion now maintains the public credit. The extra demand for labor which the war creates engages temporarily an extra amount of capital. This capital is furnished by the issues of the Government, sustained by taxation and in part paid back to the people in the wages of their work. Consumption continues to keep pace with the extra demands upon and the extra supplies of labor. A peace upon the basis of separation North and South would break down at once the confidence of hope, destroy the consumption which the war has made, cheapen labor by throwing it out of employment, and take away, thus, the main sources of public revenue. The national credit thus once destroyed the existence of the Union in half becomes intolerable. On the other hand, the war prolonged into another decade, were that possible, would snap the excessive tension of public excitement and flood the country with representative values which all the recuperative energies of our national wealth could not redeem. Between the possibility of disunion, peace and perpetual war the nation would be in the very throes of uncertainty and doubt. Probably the only solution left would be a general disintegration and a re-association of congenial States and interests.

Already turbulent murmurs from the West are ominous of the passions which are at work among the people. Proscription and lawlessness by the government are bearing the bitter fruits of popular madness and tumult. The after calm of peace might give to discontent the steady purpose of separation. Persistence in the mad career of oppression and the rule of force, may bring on open resistance and revolt. If the signs of the times are mute in their warnings to the administration, if its temerity is equal to the actual experiment of despotism, disruption may only be a question of a few months more.

Through all the threatenings of the future, the refuge which remains to the people must be mainly in the State laws administered for their protection. Wise and calm men should be chosen to execute the laws—honest and fearless men to defend and maintain the rights of the people. The moral of the present is deeply instructive for the future. No calamity can be equal to oppression either of power or of want which makes resistance necessary, but the degradation the people's honesty and earnestness may suffer by the ill-chosen executives of their sovereign will.

The 130th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, to which the three companies from this place are attached, passed through town on Friday last, on their way to Harrisburg, to be mustered out of service. The companies from this place will meet with a becoming reception from their fellow citizens on their return to their homes. The *Republican* had the impudence to recommend that these gallant soldiers be received by the Union League, thus making it a political demonstration, in order to manufacture capital for their rotten Abolition cause. But the true Union men of all parties took the matter into their hands, and we are pleased to state that the reception will be one in which men of all parties can unite in giving our brave soldiers a hearty welcome home. Persons who can go so far as to make a political question in receiving our veteran troops from the battle field, are certainly well calculated to represent the Abolition party.—*York, Pa., Press.*

Seven thousand three hundred of our men have been delivered to Colonel Ludlow, and have arrived at camp Parole, Annapolis. What becomes of those statements that we had not lost over 10,000 men in all? Recollect the telegraph putting our killed and wounded at 22,000, and now add the list of prisoners delivered *up to this time*, and you get an idea of the management of the Horse Jockey's pet General.

Mr. Frank Moore, of the "Rebellion Record," will fail to complete his history of the times if he denies a place to Forney's leader on the conviction of Vallandigham. It is so abject in its baseness, it lies so superfluously, misrepresents with such wantonness, and so wriggles in its servility, as to deserve a place among the master-pieces of hired mendacity and purchased partisanship.—*World.*

The weak-headed fools, or the servile tracklers to power, who indorse the arrest and imprisonment of Vallandigham will find an adequate measure of their infinite baseness in the words of that profound and eminent jurist, Edward Livingston: "There can be no abuse of animadversion on public measures. It must be unrestrained or it is no right."—*World.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CINCINNATI, May 20—We have intelligence here that Gen. Grant, after destroying the State House and rebel stores in Jackson, Miss., evacuated the place. We have no particulars later than Gen. Grant's own dispatches give.—A rumor is prevalent at Murfreesboro' that Gen. Bragg is cautiously withdrawing a portion of his troops from our front and sending them to Jackson, Miss. From Shelbyville it is reported that three brigades had left there and were afterwards seen at Chattanooga. It is possible they went to Knoxville rather than Jackson. There is no doubt that there is commotion in Bragg's army and that several divisions are moving.

MURFREESBORO', TENN., May 18.—There must have been a first class battle at Jackson when it was taken by Grant's forces. A letter from there, of the 9th of May, says troops were then pouring in from all quarters for defense. Forces had arrived there from North Carolina, Charleston, and Port Hudson. Jackson was then being hastily fortified, and was already filled with intrenchments and pickets. Indications are that the Union arms have gained at Jackson glory and an important victory.

MURFREESBORO', TENN., May 19.—A deserter from the First Alabama regiment was brought in to Gen. Stanley to-day. He reports that the rebel forces lately at Shelbyville and Tullahoma have been withdrawn. He did not know their destination, but heard officers say they were going to retake Jackson.

Several Union ladies came into our lines tonight from Shelbyville. They say there are very few rebel troops between here and Shelbyville. They state positively that Gen. Johnson carried away three brigades with him to reinforce Gen. Pemberton.

They also say that Gen. Grant either evacuated or was driven from Jackson. He burned the public buildings and warehouses, and destroyed the railroad.

Col. Potters, an escaped prisoner, reports that Gen. Grant is strongly posted, with his flanks resting on Black river and Bayou Pierre, and if worsted he can retreat upon Grand Gulf.

The Mobile *Register* thinks that Gen. Grant is in a trap. If he stays longer where he is, defeat and ruin await him. It also says Gen. Johnson has men enough there and going there to defeat him. It even does not despair of raising the confederate flag in New Orleans.

All the rebel papers boast of the preparations to overwhelm Gen. Grant, and says Gen. Bragg prays for Gen. Rosecrans to advance.

CAIRO, May 20.—Col Clayton, of the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, with his own regiment and detachments of three others, made a reconnoissance a few days since from Helena toward Little Rock, destroyed 200,000 bushels of corn, several buildings containing commissary stores, a number of grist mills near Colton Plant.—After sending his infantry back, he encountered two rebel brigades under Carter, had a severe skirmish, and escaped by swimming the Larysguille river, with a loss of two killed and eleven wounded. The rebel loss was 55 killed and a large number wounded.

Gen. Price is said to have left Little Rock on the 11th in the direction of Wittsburg.

Col. Hatch made a raid from Corinth last Wednesday into Alabama, bringing back 400 prisoners and 600 horses. He encountered Chalmers near Tallahatchie, but escaped unharmed.

The same day Major Burke, with 300 men, made a dash from Germantown, within a few miles of Holly Springs, had a skirmish with the rebel Faulkner, in which he lost 5 killed and 11 wounded; the rebel loss must have been much larger. We took a few prisoners and lost none.

The steamer Continental, from below, brings news that the rebels evacuated Warrenton after destroying the batteries.

The gunboat Cricket, from Young's Point, with government dispatches from Admiral Porter, has arrived. Several iron clads were stationed at various points in Red river. The rebels have a raft above Alexandria for the purpose of protecting their cotton boats, several of which are reported above.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—Eleven of Morgan's cavalry came into our lines the other day and voluntarily surrendered.

Reports from Cumberland Gap report an increase of the rebel force there and at the other gaps, whether to prevent our advance into East Tennessee or preliminary to an invasion of Kentucky, is a matter of speculation.

MURFREESBORO', May 20.—The Chattanooga *Rebel* complains that many money getters in the confederacy invariably besiege Yankee prisoners with offers of two for one for their green-backs.

Georgia papers are full of reports of the splendid condition of the crops.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* speculates on Gen. Burnside's anticipated movement on East Tennessee, and thinks the mountain will prove an insuperable barrier to his advance.

A Knoxville paper of the 16th inst., mentions the advance of ten federal regiments on Cumberland Gap.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 19.—The expedition sent from Suffolk under command of Colonel Foster, has succeeded in its mission, and the damage done to the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad has been repaired. Our casualities in the skirmishes of the last two or three days are insignificant.

The steamship S. R. Spaulding sailed for Newbern this afternoon, Among her passengers are Brig. Gen. Briggs and lady.

STAFFORD COURT HOUSE, May 20.—Captain Newcomb, of Carl Schurz's staff, on Monday, made four important captures, three of rebel soldiers, and the other a citizen who has been giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Two of the soldiers were within our lines and were supplied with passes. They were dressed in civilian clothes, and, it seems, have been frequently passing in and out of our lines through the winter with information for the rebel commanders. One was found at the house of an old man named Calvert, and his gray uniform was afterwards discovered. At the same house was also found a considerable quantity of clothing, blankets, &c., a key and several cans of powder, and a large tin box of gun caps. Calvert was of course arrested.

By the arrest of these and other parties it is believed that a regular chain of communication through our lines to the rebels has been broken up.

By telegraph yesterday afternoon:

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The following was received to-day at headquarters:

JACKSON, MISS, May 15, 1863, via. MEMPHIS, May 20.—To Major General Halleck, General in-Chief:—This place fell into our hands yesterday, after a fight of about three hours. Joe Johnson was in command. The enemy retreated north, evidently with the design of joining the Vicksburg forces.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen.

A letter from St. Thomas, May 4th says: "On the 30th of April the U. S. steamer Vanderbilt arrived in Portland, and, after a few hours delay, started for Martinique, where, it is reported, the U. S. steamers Alabama and Oneida have the 'Alabama,' *alias* 290, blockaded in an outer bay. The Admiral declares that, if he finds her there, he will sink her let the consequences be what they may."

NEW YORK, May 21.—The steamer Union, from the coast of Texas via Key West, on 15th inst., arrived this morning. She has en board fifty prisoners and a number of discharged seamen. The Union captured the English blockade running schooner Lunette, with a valuable cargo. The Union comes here to repair her forward engine, which was broken down. She also brings, as passengers, a number of naval officers.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Information continues to be received in this city that a very extensive trade is still carried on at Matamoras and other ports on the Rio Grande for the benefit of the rebels. Some time ago an officer of the government in that quarter mentioned the fact that the papers of suspicious vessels had been examined, but they all appeared in proper form, and issued from Mexican custom houses. He, therefore, could take no action in the premises. There is no doubt that much contraband trade is carried on under false pretences, the vessels of various European nations participating in the traffic on the Rio Grande. The trade is so extensive that our vessels can do but little to prevent it.

CASE OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Governor Seymour's letter, published yesterday, is a manly and bold expression of the sentiment which pervades the entire community, including all classes and kinds of men, excepting only a few who, by having become slaves to passion and resentment, seem unable to reason calmly or judge correctly. The power of the military organization of the United States is well defined, both by statutes and by Constitution, for the Constitution is the supreme law over soldier and civilian, over President and people. Nor was it necessary that any such apparent collision between the absolutism of military law and the rights of freemen should occur. It was a grave, a terrible error of General Burnside, if he is personally responsible for it; of the administration, if they indeed directed it at the outset. It has been conducted, too, in a manner most offensive to the entire spirit of our institutions, even in the immediate conduct of the court martial which tried Mr. Vallandigham.

A most curious and arbitrary distinction was drawn by the Judge Advocate, and sustained by the Court, between portions of Mr. Vallandigham's speech, by objecting to testimony relating to "political matters," and yet convicting him for uttering sentiments purely political, and in no sense more or less so than the excluded matters. In fact, the court martial seems to have erected this curious standard of law, that a man who makes a speech discussing the policy of the war, is making only a political speech so long as he sustains Abolition views; and something more than a political—in short, an offensive military speech—when he opposes Abolition views. Soldiers are, of course, not educated judges, and when courts martial attempt to try men for "express or implied treason," they make curious work of it. Starting with violation of law and right, they necessarily end in foolish and dangerous proceedings.

There is, however, a way for the administration to turn all this to good account, if they so desire. It is useless to disguise the fact that there is a universal expression of opinion against the course which has been pursued. The doctrine of "sustaining the government," which loyal leagues teach, unconditionally, has met a sudden trial, and has been wounded in the house of its supporters. The radical newspapers disapprove this act of the Government, with one or two unimportant exceptions. The loyal leagues will not hold meetings and adopt resolutions to sustain it. The friends of the administration are lukewarm even in discussing it. A rank and total repudiation of the whole thing should at once be made. Delays are dangerous.

It will not do for the President to listen to the demagogues in Washington, who, for motives of personal or political enmity, desire to injure their opponent in Ohio. These men are the advisers of evil always. Beyond question there are many among these men who desire the destruction of the Union. They are avowed enemies of our national structure, professed friends of some new form of government, which they imagine, but cannot describe. Would that the President understood these men aright! instead of permitting their pernicious and deadly counsels to have influence over his views, we trust that he will see, in the course which has been pursued with Mr. Vallandigham, the greatest blow at civil liberty and American rights which has been struck since the war began, and at once repudiate all responsibility for it. Such a course would rally to his support all the true men in America, would electrify the people with new hope of the triumph of free and constitutional principles over rebellion, and do much to dissipate that cloud of gloomy apprehension which leads men to fear now that, even if we succeed in crushing armed rebellion, we shall not have succeeded in sustaining liberty in the land of Washington.

Governor Seymour's letter strikes a chord in every American heart, and the response is universal. He speaks well, both as to time and as to what he says.

FIGURES DO NOT LIE.—The *Tribune* says Lee's army, at the time Hooker crossed to give him battle, only counted 50 000 men. The *Times* says Hooker's army at the same time numbered 159,300 men. It thus appears that with more than three times Lee's army Hooker was unable to whip him in the first fight, and unable to do it with twice and a half his number of men after he got his reinforcements.

According to the statements of the *Tribune* and *Times*, Hooker's loss in killed and wounded, in the several battles, amounted to only 17.000 to 18,000, which, with the prisoners captured by the enemy, numbering five or six thousand more, would make the total loss from 23.000 to 24,000. Lee, it is stated by the same authorities, lost more than Hooker did, or about 30,000 men—exceeding half his original force. He could not have been reinforced by more than 10,000 to 15,000 men. That would leave his whole force after his losses—including the loss of General Jackson, who was a host in himself—from 30.000 to 40 000 men. Before this small force Hooker retreated with an army which, after all his losses, still numbered 136 000 men, or about four to one of the enemy. So much for the generalship and fighting qualities of the new Napoleon.—*Herald.*

OFFICE OF THE HARRISBURG COTTON COMPANY, HARRISBURG, Pa., May 18th 1863.—An election will be held at the office of the undersigned, on Walnut street, near Second, on Thursday, June 11 1863 between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. for a President, six Directors, and a Secretary and Treasurer to serve for the ensuing year.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Secretary and Treasurer.
may19-9t&3t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.—WITH corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you must be sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, 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 Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases*, such as *Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints and Heart Diseases* Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, 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.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS—for *Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Piles, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms*, and in short for all the purposes of a purgative medicine.

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THE MILLIONS VISITING NEW YORK For 30 years, have always found

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Made and applied within a square of the same spot. Nothing but their

UNEQUALLED PERFECTION

Has given them their WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION, and made them take the place of all other preparations. The Dye produces any shade desired in ten minutes.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price $1, $1 50 and $3 per box, according to size.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative

Is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss and great vitality to the Hair.

Price 50 cents, $1 and $2 per bottle, according to size. a7-d&w1m

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES.—A reverend gentlemen having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment, without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. jan20-3m

New Advertisements.

THE HARMONIC SOCIETY have appointed to meet this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock, in the lecture room of the Presbyterian church, Market square, to practice for the forthcoming concert. A full attendance is earnestly requested.
GEO. W. PARSONS, Secretary.

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 Chestnut. may20-3t*

FIRST PICNIC OF THE SINGING ASSOCIATION

"EINTRACHT,"

IN HAEHNLEN'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. Koenig's residence in Chestnut street.

Admission 25 cents.

☞ No improper characters will be allowed to enter the ground. A. HANEL, Secretary.
my20 5t

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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. Shoenberger, 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.

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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 1356. 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

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