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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 dissolution of the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings 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 with a view to overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the attributes, 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. McREYNOLDS with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst. NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

Abolitionism in the Government. Under this caption an old patron sends us the following:—"A brother of old John Brown has been appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington. The thief Helper had been previously rewarded with the consulship to Buenos Ayres."

"Nobody Hurt." An exchange collects the following data: It is estimated that from the commencement of the war 58,874 Federals have been killed, 117,029 wounded, 74,218 made prisoners, and 250,000 died from disease and wounds; that 50,593 Confederates have been killed, 119,615 wounded, 52,160 made prisoners, and 250,000 died from disease and wounds.

This of course does not include the loss in any of the late battles, the last massacre at Fredericksburg or the recent fights on the Mississippi. What says Chandler to the "blood-letting" so far?

FORNEY'S Chronicle says of the banishment of Vallandigham:

"There is a poetic justice in transporting this wolf in sheep's clothing to the society of those whose cause he has so persistently advocated. The Southern Confederacy will probably treat him with the contempt he deserves." The Richmond Enquirer, March 5th, Jeff. Davis's organ, as Forney's Chronicle is Lincoln's, expressed a wish that Vallandigham should be locked up for a troublesome customer. Forney is right when he says the Southern Confederacy has no fancy for Vallandigham. It is entirely consistent to call his banishment to Dixie a case of "poetic" justice—it was hatched in the bosom of brain of Seward, and has no warrant in the laws.

Optimism of Seward. Blackwood is very amusing on Mr. Seward. A wicked writer strings together the following extracts from his dispatches: "On February 19, 1862, he writes to Mr. Adams: 'I was just about instructing you how to answer the querulous complaints in Parliament which you have anticipated, the chief of which is the assumed incompetency of government to suppress the insurrection. But a very shrewd observer, a loyal and, at present, exiled Virginian, fell in at the moment and expressed to me the opinion that the end of the war is in sight; that there will be a short and rapid series of successes over a disheartened conspiracy, and then all will be over.'"

"March 15: 'The financial and moral, as well as the physical elements of the insurrection seem to be rapidly approaching exhaustion.'"

"On the 25th of March it seems impossible to the sanguine Secretary that the organization of the insurgents can be longer maintained."

"On the 15th of April he tells Mr. Dayton: 'A few days will probably complete the opening of the Mississippi river and restore to the country that national outlet of the great granary of America which disunion in its madness has temporarily attempted to obstruct, in violation not more of political laws than of the ordinances of nature.'"

"22d April: 'We have reason to expect Savannah to come into our possession within the next ten days.'"

"5th May: 'We shall have peace and union in a very few months, let France and Great Britain do what they may.'"

"On the 10th of May he wrote: 'Less than a year will witness the dissolution of all the armies; the iron-clad navy will readily in our hands; taxes will immediately decrease; and new States will be coming into the Confederacy, bringing rich contributions to the relief and comfort of mankind.'"

"On June 2d: 'The war in the Mississippi Valley may be deemed virtually ended.'"

"On the 10th of July he says: 'The reduction of Vicksburg, the possession of Chattanooga and the capture of Richmond would close the civil war with complete success. All these three enterprises are going forward. The two former will, we think, be effected within the next ten days.'"

Add to this Seward's memorable "ninety days" peace prophecy, and Greeley's promise of nine hundred thousand emancipated recruits, and Gov. Andrew's unrealized black army project, and Hooker's promised annihilation of Lee; and we shall see how often "Hope has told a flattering tale."

READING THE SIGNS.—Henry J. Raymond, editor of the New York Times, (Abolition,) in a recent speech, said:

We are about played out as a party. We played the "Maine law," a good enough Morgan for the time being—but it was played out, and so Abolitionism is played out. It may last Lincoln's time out—but if we hold out till then, there is not one of us living that will ever get into public life again. Weed is wisely getting out of the scrape. Greeley is fool enough to hang on. The only hope there is for any of us is to keep on the war until the Union is so thoroughly split up that it can never be got together again. A revolution with the South on any terms is death to all this generation. But, as my rate the taxes, which the people have not been able to feel; the debt and the conscription, not yet begun, but to come, will damn every man concerned in loyally them.

Vicksburg. The stronghold which so long successfully resisted the slowly constructed fleets and armaments of the upper Mississippi, and baffled all the patience of engineering skill, whose possession we have coveted and fought so faithfully to obtain, has fallen! The "rebel Gibraltar" is ours; we hold the key to the great river and the gulf! For the moment, there is no thought but of rejoicing—no feeling of admiration for the triumphant prowess of our brave troops and their commander.—The veterans of the West have toiled and won a victory full of praise to the achievements of our arms, full of honor and import for the future. The most despondent will stop and listen for the moment and be lost in admiration for the steady courage of the men and the splendid energy of their commander, which has broken so signally in the hot savannahs of the Southwest the vaunted prestige of the rebel arms. Unhindered by courteous intrigues and official cowardice, the progress of the Western Chieflain presents a stirring picture of successive triumphs. The coveted citadel of Southern strength, a month since the source of our discomfiture, is now the possession of his victorious advances. Sentiment, so long inspired by tidings of defeat, will look forward again with new hopes. Confidence in the power and progress of our arms will break once more its doubtful thralldom. The warlike will be lost one moment in admiration; the next may turn again to sickly apprehension and distrust. The first feeling of rejoicing again gives place to serious reflection and reserve. We know too well the men who have won the victory can not control its ultimate results. The palm of their exploits is fixed forever, but the fruits of all their toil and valor may render only the bitter experience of endangered liberty. Those whose business has been heretofore to complicate the trying issues of the great struggle, to thwart the progress of our arms and strip the war of all its justice, humanity and glory, are fit to take a vile advantage of the honest zeal the people feel in the rewarded triumphs of the field. Should they prove only capable of turning all achievements of our troops, in which we cannot help rejoice, to the malignant purposes of tyranny and proscription—should the grand results which reflect such honor on the brave men who have gone forth to battle in the right be devoted to the outrage of our domestic liberties, all the blood which has been poured out in such profusion upon the thirsty Academics of the South will be made only the price of despotism—the battles which might have secured an honorable peace, and given to a nation weary of slaughter the sweet success of lasting amity, will only add to the despair which threatens the sacrifice of liberty or light the fires of anarchy and future war.

An hour like the present is suspicious to unite the hearts of all who, now estranged, embraced with boundless eagerness the cause of the Constitution and the Union in the hope, which now seems vain, that the war would maintain for both a future unimpaired. Let the laws be honored and observed at home, let mercy and temperance soften and dissuade the angry councils of the misguided in the South; and a firm and equal way may restore in time the Union and its blessings. But the visitations of ungenerous wrath will break only a hasty vengeance on the shelterless and innocent; the war which engenders only hatred and injustice may bring a suken and enforced submission; but it can never restore a permanent and salutary peace. If all we gain by our successes is to be turned to the account of a projected despotism; if all our blood and treasure is to be spent and wasted in wild experiments of wrong and usurpation, even the enthusiasm of present triumphs will not allay the smouldering spirit of discontent, which will sink to a degraded apathy and submission or wake to rage and effectual resistance in the future.

The Feeling in the West. The New York World says it is impossible to read the Ohio and Indiana newspapers without coming to the conclusion that a storm is gathering in the West full of the direst portents to our country's peace. We submit the following extracts from the last Columbus (Ohio) Crisis that has reached us, and beg of our Republican friends to weigh calmly their terrible import:

"The eastern papers come loaded with denunciations of the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. Our friends East must not suppose that because very little is said in Ohio, that there is no feeling on the subject. The feeling is far beyond the audible expression of the people. Under no circumstances did we ever witness the same state of public mind. It pervades every part and portion of the State. Scarcely a word passes between the Democrats and the Republicans—they pass as total strangers."

And Again: "So intense is the feeling in the State, that few feel like saying anything on the subject. There is a death like feeling in every heart, which is smothered under the mere inquiry of 'What has been done with Mr. Vallandigham?' and such like inquiries. Would to God that the authorities were fully sensible of the great blunder they have made; if of the slumbering volcano underneath. Who counsels—who advises them? Surely not the men of sense—of patriotism, nor lovers of order and of safety. We pray for peace, for law, and for order, but we fear that our prayers are but mockeries. If trouble comes let it rest on the shoulders of those who would have it so."

The report of the proceedings at the late Indiana Democratic State Convention, the deliberations of which were held with a military force in the hall and soldiers patrolling the streets, tells its own story of the strides of military power in a free and loyal State, and the suppressed fury with which it is regarded by the people.

LETTER FROM GEN. CASS.—The following letter was addressed by Gen. Cass to a meeting of the Democrats of Washington co., held on Monday evening:

PITTSBURG, May 15, 1863. Messrs. Gibson, Braden, Brady, and Hart, Committee—Gents:—I have received your very flattering invitation to be present and address a mass meeting of the Democracy of Washington county on the 18th instant. I would with pleasure accept your invitation to meet you in council on that day, were I not under an engagement which cannot possibly be postponed, to be in the State of Ohio on the day of your meeting.

I have come to look with almost as much solicitude upon the action of the Democratic party in its primary meetings as for the result of the conflict at arms; for the reason that it is now clear to me that the perpetuity of our present form of government rests on the patriotism, intelligence, forbearance and consistent course of action by the Democratic party. The Jacobins and radicals who are the leading

spirits of the political party in power seem as intent on destroying our civil rights as in whipping the rebels into submission. It is our duty to insist on the preservation intact of the form of government established in 1787, and that the territorial limits of the nation shall never be diminished. To attain this end we must see that the government is not allowed to fall to pieces. We must hold the executive agents of the government to their duty, until we can, by means of the ballot-box, put in their stead those who will administer the government as it was framed by their ancestors. Very truly yours, G. W. CASS.

NEWS OF THE DAY. BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING TO MILITARY OFFICERS. WASHINGTON, May 25—8 p. m.—The order from the War Department withholding the pay of Captains until their ordnance accounts were settled has been revoked.

THE FALL OF VICKSBURG. WASHINGTON, May 25.—Up to noon to-day there has been no official confirmation of the reported fall of Vicksburg received here. FROM THE MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON. WASHINGTON, May 25.—The following has been received at the Navy Department: CAIRO, ILL., May 25, 1863. Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.—The following dispatch has just been received from A. M. Pennock, Fleet Captain in the Mississippi squadron: FLAG SHIP BRACK HAWK, HAINES BLUFF, Yazoo River, May 26. To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.—On the morning of the 15th I came over to Yazoo river, to be ready to cooperate with Gen. Grant, leaving two of the iron-clads at Red River, one at Grand Gulf, one at Carthage, three at Warren and two in the Yazoo, which left me a small force, still I disposed them to the best advantage.

On the 18th, at noon, firing was heard in the rear of Vicksburg, which assured me that Gen. Grant was approaching the city. The cannonading kept up furiously for some time, when, by the aid of a glass, I discovered a company of our artillery advancing, taking a position, and driving the rebels before them. I immediately said that Gen. Sherman's division had come in to the left of Snyder's Bluff, and that the rebels at that place had been cut off from the forces in the city. I dispatched the DeKalb, Lieut. Commanding Walker; the Choctaw, Lieut. Commanding Ramsey; and the Romeo, Petrel and Forest Rose, all under command of Lieut. Commanding Broeze, up the Yazoo, to open communication in that way with Grant and Sherman. I succeeded so far and so well that in three hours I received letters from Gen. Grant, Sherman and Steele, informing me of their vast success, and asking me to send up provisions, which was at once done.

In the meantime Lieut. Commanding Walker, in the DeKalb, pushed on to Haines Bluff, which the enemy commenced evacuating the day before, and a party remained in hopes of taking away or destroying a large amount of ammunition on hand. When they saw the gunboats they ran and left everything in good order—guns, fort, tents and equipage of all kinds—which fell into our hands. As soon as the capture of Haines Bluff and fourteen forts was reported to me, I shoved up the gunboats from below Vicksburg to fire at the hill batteries, which fire was kept up for two or three hours.

At midnight they moved up to the town and opened on it for about an hour, and continued at intervals during the night to annoy the garrison. On the 18th I placed six mortars in position, with orders to fire night and day as rapidly as they could. The works at Haines Bluff were very formidable. There are 14 of the heaviest kind of mounted 8 and 10-inch and 7 1/2 inch rifled guns, with ammunition enough for a long siege. As the gun carriages might again fall into the hands of the enemy, I had them burnt, blow up the magazines and destroyed the works generally. I burnt up the occupants, which were permanently and remarkably well constructed, looking as if the rebels intended to stay for some time.

The works and encampments covered many acres of ground, and the fortifications and rifle pits proper of Haines Bluff extend both a mile and a quarter. Such a net-work of defenses I never saw. The rebels were a year constructing them, and all were rendered useless in an hour. As soon as I got through with the destruction of the magazines and other works, I started Com. Walker up the Yazoo, with sufficient force to destroy all the enemy's property in that direction, with orders to proceed as far as Yazoo city. There the rebels have a navy yard and store houses.

In the meantime Gen. Grant has closely invested Vicksburg, and has possession of the best commanding points. In a very short time a general assault will be made, when I hope to announce that Vicksburg has fallen, after a series of the most brilliant successes that ever attended an army.

There has never been a case during the war where the rebels have been so successfully beaten at all points, and the patience and endurance shown by our army and navy for so many months is about to be rewarded. It is a mere question of a few hours, and then, with the exception of Fort Hudson, which will follow Vicksburg, the Mississippi will be open its entire length. (Signed) D. D. PORTER, A. G. Rear Admiral Comdg.

THE GLORIOUS VICTORY OF BAKER'S CREEK. CINCINNATI, May 25.—Special dispatches from General Grant's army have been received here, containing full accounts of the battles recently fought in Mississippi. They represent them as a series of bloody engagements, in which our soldiers have immortalized themselves.

The correspondent of the Commercial, in a letter dated "On the battle field at Baker's creek, May 16," says: "The Federal army under Gen. Grant has won another glorious victory. A furious battle, lasting for nearly five hours, resulted in the defeat of the enemy at all points, with a loss of 3,000 killed and wounded, and the capture of nine complete batteries of heavy rifled cannon, besides large quantities of small arms and camp equipage."

"Our success was signal and complete. Early on the morning of the 16th instant, Gen. McClernand's corps was put in motion. Gen. Hovey's division advanced across the open field at the foot of Champion Hill, and at 11 o'clock commenced the fight. "The hill was covered with timber, and flanked on both sides by ravines and gullies, and in many places covered with an almost impenetrable growth of scrubby bushes. "The rebels opened with a heavy fire from a four-gun battery and from sharpshooters stationed in the woods. Here the battle raged terribly from 11 o'clock till 3 in the afternoon. "Gen. Hovey's division carried the heights in gallant style. Making a dash on the first battery they captured it. The rebel dead lay thick in the vicinity of the guns. Gun carriages and caissons were broken and overturned, while knapsacks, blankets, small arms and other debris attested the struggle for the ground. At this juncture, the rebels being reinforced, Gen. Hovey was slowly driven back; but a brigade from General Quimby was ordered to his support and the ground was speedily recaptured, and the rebels finally repulsed.

"At the commencement of the engagement Logan's division marched past the brow of the hill, forming in line of battle on the right

of Gen. Hovey, and advanced in gallant style, sweeping everything before them to the edge of the wood. "In front of Logan the battle was of the most desperate character imaginable; the rattle of musketry was incessant and continuous, in which the reports were so blended that a single discharge was rarely heard. "Logan captured two batteries, a large portion of the prisoners, small arms, &c."

BY THE MAILS. IRON-CLADS FOR THE CONFEDERATES.

A London correspondent of the New York Herald, in a letter dated the 9th inst., says: "I have just learned, from a most undoubted and authentic source, that two powerful iron-clad war steamers, of the highest speed and efficiency, have lately sailed for the coast of China, there to operate against American shipping. These vessels are powerful, swift and heavily armed, and the writer anticipates that they will inflict very heavy losses on our commerce. This naval movement of the rebels had been planned from the beginning of the war, and it is said that it has been undertaken just now in consequence of Confederate agencies to direct the work having been formed in Shanghai, Calcutta, Singapore and other cities of the Eastern coast in communication with a large number of sympathizers and abettors.

REBEL INVASION OF KENTUCKY. A Cincinnati dispatch, dated May 23, says: A Louisville dispatch says that the rebels are certainly preparing for the invasion of Kentucky, and that the forward movement will be made about the 1st of June.

On the 25th instant a party of them made a dash on the Memphis branch of the Nashville road, and burned the extensive textile work at Hampton, twelve miles from Clarksville. The only rebel forces in Kentucky are roving bodies of guerrillas; but the rebels are certainly preparing for an invasion in June. Morgan has left his command at Monticello and gone to Sparta, Tennessee. Pegram's forces are still between the Cumberland and Monticello. There has been some picket skirmishing along the river, but no important action.

HONORS TO GEN. McLELLAN. ALBANY, N. Y., May 23.—Gen. McClellan arrived in this city at noon to-day, as the guest of Hon. Erastus Corning and Hon. J. M. Le Pruyn. During the afternoon he called on Governor Seymour, at the Capitol, who extended to him a most cordial and hearty welcome.

The General returned to New York to-night the steamer Hendrick Hudson being detained until 10 o'clock to enable him to do so. He was escorted to the boat by the fire department of Albany and by from 3,000 to 4,000 citizens bearing lighted torches. He was loudly cheered along the route. On his arrival at the boat a salute of 100 guns was fired, and as the boat left the dock the immense throng greeted him with thundering cheers.

CONDITION OF LEE'S ARMY. A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes from Falmouth, Va., on the 21st, as follows: Some deserters who came in yesterday say the rebel army is in excellent condition, and that a movement is on foot either to cross the river and give us battle near this point or else cross at Kelly's Ford and Rappahannock Station, driving in the forces in that direction toward Washington, and in this way compelling Lee to fight a general operation. They state that Lee is perfectly confident of being able to crush the Army of the Potomac in its present condition, as he believes our losses in the late engagement together with the large number of troops who have returned home, has reduced our force one-half, and that he can easily drive the remainder into the defenses around Washington or destroy and capture it entire.

CASE OF HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM. The following petition is circulating in Columbus and other parts of the State: "The undersigned, citizens of Franklin county, respectfully represent that the most sacred rights of citizens are guaranteed by the Constitution of our fathers. It has been violated by the arbitrary arrest of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham. We therefore demand of the President of the United States his immediate and unconditional release."

REAR ADMIRAL FORT. It is stated that Rear Admiral Foote has entirely recovered from the wounds received at Fort Donelson. He laid aside his crutches about three weeks since, and has offered his services to the Secretary of the Navy, ready for a command at sea, and anxious to again take an active part in the war. He is now, as he has been since his partial recovery, at the head of the important Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting for the Navy, in Washington.

RETALENTION. The Richmond Sentinel of the 16th, says: "It is reported that the Confederate authorities have determined to detail one Federal captain and one lieutenant, with a view of retaliating in kind for the hanging of two Confederate officers in the West, by order of General Burnside."

WASHINGTON AND JACKSON—"COPPERHEADS." Every man who speaks out for the Constitution as it is, and in opposition to all violations of it, is denounced by the Abolition, negro-worshipping Leaguers as a "Copperhead." Be it so. The white man of the present day, whatever name the Leaguers may apply to him, has the satisfaction of knowing that his principles are those of the great and good Washington and Jackson, who, if they were now living, would be assailed by the woolly-headed traitors as "Copperheads," "rebels," "sympathizers with treason," &c., simply for advocating the constitutional government.

Washington, in his farewell address, which was subsequently endorsed by Jackson, said to the American people: "Indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties that now link together the various parts."

Democrats have always lived up to this—Northern Abolitionists who now rule the country to its ruin spurned such counsel, and for years devoted themselves to alienate the North from the South, and to excite the two sections into open antagonism. Again, Washington's address says: "The Constitution which at any time exists (ill changed by an explicit and authentic act of the people is sacredly obligatory upon all. "Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretenses."

"The spirit of encroachment tends to consummate the powers of all departments in one, and thus create, whatever the form of government, a REAL DESPOTISM." "The Democrats have ever lived up to this advice and they plant themselves upon it as a sure foundation in this hour of trial. Again, Washington's address further warns the people: "Let there be no change by usurpation; for though this in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free government is destroyed."

Democrats have time and again proclaimed that the tendency of Abolition rule was to the destruction of free government. Now, if the Democrats who occur fully with these views, so pointedly repudiating and condemning the "powers that be," and their unconstitutional doings, are "Copperheads," of course Washington and Jackson were "Copperheads," and the Leaguers would so denigrate them if they saw upon the earth.

The conclusion which unprejudiced, sober-minded, thinking citizens, who desire to have

the good old Union as it was, with all the States at peace and in harmony, must arrive at, from all this, is that the Democrats—the Washington and Jackson "Copperheads," and not the sectional, Abolition, negro-worshipping Leaguers—are the men by whom the country may be saved, and the good old times of the fathers again be restored. Honor—all honor—therefore to the "Copperheads," the white men of the Washington and Jackson stripe.—Jeffersonian.

AN EXCELLENT NOTION.—We find the following excellent article in the Detroit Free Press:

"SECRET SOCIETIES.—We frequently hear of prominent Republicans who boast that their party has an organization in the free States by which they expect to enforce the conscription, and to single out Democrats for the political vengeance of the administration. They undoubtedly speak the truth. There is a secret society devoted to Abolitionism instead of the Union; to the administration instead of the Government; whose office is to play spy and informer, and whose purpose is to carry the next Presidential election. We frankly confess that we view this organization with alarm. Any secret political society is an evil in a free country. It originates either in the crimes of the Government or in the crimes of the administration. Men who belong to it are either deprived of free speech and action by their rulers, and so are obliged to exercise their rights in secret, or are intent upon schemes so wicked and treasonable, that they dare not meet the face of day.

"It will not be pretended that the Abolitionists of this country are afraid of the administration, or are attempting to conceal any thing from them. Unhappy for the Republic, they have a license and power which are untrustworthy—nay, which are encouraged and fortified by the administration. As a matter of fact their secret societies are administration societies, invented and sustained to aid the reign of proscription which the administration have imposed upon the country. It exhibits the spectacle of the authorities of the country employing a sort of mobelism, in the place of the ordinary agencies of the law, and their giving to private associations a power and consequence which in time will be irresistible. In the French Revolution such societies became the power of the State. They governed the government.

"But our principal objection to these organizations, when blows are dealt in the dark, men must be prepared for every sudden onset. We would not counsel other secret societies, but we earnestly advise Democrats everywhere to maintain their local organizations. A means of prompt expression of opinion is an actual necessity of the times. At this crisis the weapons of liberty should be burnished continually. No man knows what designs against his person or freedom the secret societies may entertain. It is well that they should feel the corrective of a vigilant opposition."

PROSCRIPTION IN INDIANA.—We have received this morning a copy of the South Bend Forum, Indiana. The editor was notified by that consummate ass, Haswell, to discontinue his paper or bow the knee to Baal. The editor prefers to discontinue rather than sell his soul at the bidding of such a poor wretch as Haswell (or Rascal). He therefore closes up his newspaper with a manly editorial, from which we extract:

"We will not now accept personally disparaging conditions upon which any man, under color of authority, may insolently propose to grant his gracious permission to us to pursue our lawful calling. And, therefore, because our home affairs require our attention, because we do not court the distinction of an arbitrary military arrest and trial, at a heavy, bootless expense to the general treasury, and because we do not want the martyrdom that might come from the finding of a solemn drum-head court, we accept the alternative of the *magister dixit* of Brig. Gen. Haswell, if we may be allowed to do so, and without further attention from headquarters, and without further respect to further orders."

It is gratifying to know that President Lincoln has become so disgusted with Haswell that he has removed him from command. Indiana will be as famous for itinerant military stragglers as Kansas was for Governors.

OUR GENERALS.—The New York Independent says: "Generals do not thrive under the drip of the Capitol. At thirty-six hours' distance from Washington armies and generals succumb. At twenty hours' they just hold their own; but within six hours' they are as dead as a field of wheat under the shadow of upas-trees."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. RECRUITS WANTED for the 47th Regiment P. V., Col. T. H. GOOD, now stationed at Key West, Florida. Apply to Capt. W. W. GREY, Second at, opposite Presbyterian church.

RESOLUTION.—Resolved, That the penalty of ten dollars imposed by the third section of an ordinance prohibiting nuisances and for other purposes, passed March 13th, A. D. 1861, be so amended as to make the sum of the fine discretionary with the Mayor, not to exceed five dollars. W. O. HICKOK, President Common Council. Passed May 23, 1863. Attest—DAVID HARRIS, Clerk. Approved May 25, 1863. A. L. ROUMFORD, Mayor.

THE TREASURER'S STATEMENT of the Harrisburg Cemetery Association, from the 22d day of May, 1862, to the 16th day of May, 1863: DR. A. K. FARNESTOCK, Treasurer—To balance on hand May 2d, 1862... \$106 66 To cash from sale of lots, digging graves, and interest in investments..... 3,621 10

CR. Paid election officers..... \$8 00 whitewashing fences..... 16 74 for carpenters..... 95 00 repairing sops..... 7 00 cloverseed..... 2 25 coal for two years..... 14 00 alderman's fees..... 7 20 making fence, &c..... 18 70 printing and advertising accounts..... 21 20 refunded for surrendered ground..... 12 50 invested in U. S. bonds..... 2,000 00 Wm. Putt, keeper, salary..... \$300 00 Jno. Putt, laborer..... 287 00 A. W. Putt, do..... 18 50 Jno. Powers, do..... 285 25

Balance in treasury..... 621 32 621,32

CEMETERY NOTICE. The lot holders in the Harrisburg Cemetery are hereby notified that an election for President and five Managers of the Association for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, on Monday, the first day of June, between the hours of 2 o'clock and 5 o'clock p. m. J. A. WEIR, Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR—FIRST IN THE MARKET.—For sale by WM. DOCK JR., & CO.

FIRST PICNIC OF THE SINGING ASSOCIATION. "EINTRACHT," IN HARBENEX'S WOODS, ON MONDAY, JUNE 1, 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. Konig's residence in Chestnut street. Admission 25 cents. No improper characters will be allowed to enter the grounds. A. H. REED, Secretary.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE. In pursuance of the last will and testament of JOHN SEALE, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale on Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1863, At the Court House, in the city of Harrisburg, at two o'clock p. m., a valuable TRACT OF LAND, situate in the city of Harrisburg, on the Jonesboro road, adjoining property of John Shop, William Allison, de la Harle estate, it being the property of John Seale, deceased; containing Twenty-one Acres, more or less. Erected thereon is a good two-story

BRICK FRAME HOUSE AND BARN, Other out-buildings; good water and a thriving young APPLE ORCHARD, containing about 100 trees. Sale to commence at two o'clock, as above stated, when the terms and conditions of sale will be made known by the undersigned. J. S. MADISON, my25-dts Administrator de bonis non, C. T. A.

T. F. WATSON, MASTIC WORKER AND PRACTICAL CEMENTER.

Water-Proof Mastic Cement. This material is different from all other cements. It forms a solid, durable adhesive 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. H. Bissell, residence, Penn street, Pittsburg, finished five years. J. H. Roenberger, residence, Lawrenceville, finished five years. J. M. Candless, residence, Allegheny City, finished five years. Calvin Adams, residence, Third street, finished four years. J. H. Roenberger, residence, Lawrenceville, finished four years. J. D. McCord, Penn street, finished four years. Hon. Thomas Irwin, Diamond street, finished four years. St. Charles Hotel and Girard House, finished five years. Kittington Court House and Bank, for Barr & Moser, Architects, Pittsburg, finished five years. Orders received at the office of R. M. FIDELITY, Paint Shop, 20 Seventh street, or please to T. F. WATSON, may16-tf P. O. Box 1832, Pittsburg, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICE. The American Annual Cyclopaedia and Register of Important Events for 1863, 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 issue a special effort 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, a concise and accurate history of the struggles of the great armies and the many battles, illustrated with maps of the country and of the battles taken from the most accurate and reliable sources of Congress, Commerce, &c.; the progress of foreign nations, the developments in science, the progress of literature, music and the arts, a complete and accurate 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 full and complete index. It is an active, intelligent man wanted in every county to canvass for the work. Circulars and subscription book furnished on application. J. F. STUBBSBAUGH, Harrisburg, Pa., and general agent for Pennsylvania. my12-w

HAMS!!! 20,000 lbs. Composed of the following Brands just received: NEWBOLD'S—Celebrated. NEW JERSEY—Select. EVANS & SWIFT'S—Superior. MICHENER'S EXCELSIOR—Canvassed. MICHENER'S EXCELSIOR—Not canvassed. IRON CITY—Canvassed. IRON CITY—Not canvassed. PLAIN HAMS—Strictly prime. ORDINARY HAMS—Very good. Every Ham sold will be guaranteed as represented. WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

WANTED.—\$75 A MONTH! I want to hire Agents in every county at \$75 a month expenses paid. I sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machine. Address: Alfred, Maine.

WANTED.—\$60 A MONTH! We want Agents at \$60 a month expenses paid, to sell our Celebrated Pencils, Oriental Pencils, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address: J. S. MADISON, my25-dts SEAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

TO ARCHITECTS.—The South Ward School Room will be a uniform of Thirty Dollars for a plan and specification 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 HOUSE, President. HENRY FIDELITY, Secretary—my21-dts

ROBERT SNODGRASS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office with Hon. David Mumma, Jr., Third street, above Market, Harrisburg, Pa. N. B.—Patrons, Bounty and Military claims of all kinds prosecuted and collected. Refer to Hons. John C. Kunkel, David Mumma, Jr., and R. A. Lamberton. my11-d-wm

HOW ARE YOU GREENBACKS?—DAN BRYANT'S new comic Song. Price 30 cents, just received and for sale by WARD, at Music store, Third street. Call and get a copy early.

DRIED PEACHES—PARED AND UNPARED—just received by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber, in his 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