

They then agreed they would not destroy the office if we would give a favorable notice of their return. I assured them that we would by all means give them a favorable notice, and that it was already prepared for publication. They then returned to the portico of the office, and were shouted to by citizens and told that now was the time—it must be done, that the citizens were wiser than they, and they had plenty of backing. They again entered the office, said the citizens wanted it done, and they commenced the work of destruction, by upsetting cases and throwing them into the street. I remained in the office until every thing was thrown into the street except the press. Under my writing table was a large box containing rare and valuable selections of a private library. As they came to it I protested against its destruction, telling them that it was private property that had nothing to do with the printing office. They declared that made no difference, and their imprecations grew louder and fiercer. As they were dragging the press to the door I retired through the back passage and secured a case of valuable papers—took a position in an adjoining building to look down upon a crowd of outlaws rioting over the spoils and appropriating whatever was valuable to their own private uses.

A Republican sheriff was appealed to for protection, but said he had no authority and refused to interfere. The marshal looked on with gratification, and in the evening pronounced an approval of the act. The Democracy will assemble on Friday, the 29th inst., to adopt measures for the restoration of the paper.

Very respectfully,
ALBERT OWEN,
Editor of the Monitor.

The Patriot & Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 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Communications will not be published in the Patriot and Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.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. PATTENBELL & CO.,
No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston.
Are 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.

It is wonderful how some people become enslaved by their theories.—Washington Chronicle.

Yes, and Forney is not an exception—nor is the administration, whose organ he is. But it is less wonderful that they should become enslaved by their theories, than that they should undertake to enslave others to them, which is the case with Forney and those whom he now serves. It would matter very little to the people how much Mr. Lincoln and his supporters are enslaved by their new-fangled Abolition ideas and theories; but it greatly concerns the people to find that every means of persuasion and power, artifice and tyranny, are being used to enslave them to those ideas and theories.

The Sentence Upon Vallandigham.

The N. Y. Sun says: "If this sentence is carried out, it will be in defiance of the opinions of the great mass of the American people. No government in Europe would dare to resist so strong an expression of public sentiment, as the proceedings against Mr. Vallandigham have thus far elicited. We cannot believe that the President and the administration can be so criminally indifferent to the signs of the times. The Union can survive the assaults of all the armed and disarmed Vallandighams of the South and North, but it cannot long exist without free speech and trial by jury."

What Will They Do With It?

Supposing the accounts which we have from Gen. Grant's department to be true—that a great victory has been achieved and the immense rebel army collected for the defence of Vicksburg been either captured or demoralized—the first question that suggests itself to our mind in reference to the success obtained is, "What will the administration do with it?" They will use it either wisely or unwisely—either for weal or for woe. Which will it be? To judge them by their antecedents, we have every reason to fear that it will be unwisely used, for certainly no administration could have shown less statesmanship or less true patriotism than that of Mr. Lincoln.

But let us hope—it is all we may—that, in the providence of God, they may be influenced to the adoption of a sounder policy than that which they have been so foolishly and so wickedly pursuing.

A proper use of this great victory—moderation and wisdom in this hour of triumph, may be attended with the happiest results—may, before long, restore peace, and with it the re-establishment of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union.

But a blind persistence in the policy of absolute subjugation—an adherence to the mad design of abolishing slavery or disrupting the Union in the attempt, can only end in accomplishing the latter, and so bringing ruin upon this whole people.

If the men who now are at the head of this nation, instead of wisely and patriotically improving the occasion offered by the brilliant success of carrying out their scheme of subjugation and emancipation—shall only harden their hearts and go blindly onward in the course they have marked out—there can be but one result—destruction of the government and ruin to themselves in common with others; for they would be the veriest madmen to suppose that in the downfall of millions they alone would be spared.

If all wisdom has not departed from them—if they are not utterly forsaken of Heaven and given over to destruction, they will seize the moment of victory to hold out the olive branch, to disavow their sectional policy, and invite a return of the people of the revolted States to full membership in the Union as it was under the Constitution as it is.

Any other policy than this will turn the fruits of victory to ashes on our lips, and destroy every hope of a happy issue to the war; for a people like the people of the South cannot

be subjugated—and if they could, they would be no longer of us, nor would the government be that which the blood and wisdom of our fathers gave us.

We confess that we have lost all confidence in this administration—in its wisdom and in its good intentions; but we may be somewhat mistaken—we earnestly pray that we are—for on the realization of that hope, as we said before, depends the fate of the nation.

Vallandigham—The Sentence Executed.

We have to-day further tidings from Vallandigham. The sentence of the President is by this time probably put in execution—the fate for a time of the illustrious martyr, who has been the shining mark of executive oppression, is settled by the ostracism of a tyrannical edict passed with all the seeming sanctity of authority. Unconvicted, in defiance of his protest and the solemn assertion of his loyalty, in utter disregard of facts which prove his innocence of charges brought in the very wantonness of lawlessness against him, in spite of all his claims to the citizenship and the protection of a sovereign State, he has been coolly kidnapped and carried into exile by those who recognize and obey the professed administrators of the law. The first flush of feeling which the reception of the news of his arrest and subsequent condemnation produced, was one of unbridled anger and indignation. The liberty of the nation had been insulted, the sacred immunity of person, which has descended to us in the dearest traditions of our history, was felt to have been ruthlessly violated and set at naught. Public meetings were at once called to resent the act; the conservative press and many journals of opposite proclivities vainly pronounced the seizure unwarrantable, impolitic and dangerous. The calm conclusion which must now rest in the minds of all right-thinking men will decide how great is the enormity, how ominous must be the tendency of the outrage. To the late meeting at Albany, which took place before the delivery and execution of the final sentence, Gov. Seymour wrote:

"It is an act which has brought dishonor upon our country; it is full of danger to our persons and our homes; it bears upon it front a serious violation of law and of justice. Acting upon the evidence of detailed informers, shrinking from the light of day in the darkness of night, armed men violated the home of an American citizen, and furiously bore him away to a military trial conducted without those safeguards known in the proceedings of our judicial tribunals. The transaction involved a series of offenses against our most sacred rights. It interfered with the freedom of speech; it violated our rights to be secure in our homes against unreasonable searches and seizures; it imposed a sentence without a trial save one which was a mockery which insulted as well as wronged. The perpetrators may seek to impose punishment, not for an offense against law, but for a disregard of an invalid order, put forth in an utter disregard of the principles of civil liberty. The military upstart and his presumption, were thus deliberately judged by the safest and soundest statesmen of our time. Of the official endorsement of the government with an equal sagacity he said:

"If this proceeding is approved by the government and sanctioned by the people, it is not merely a step towards revolution, it is revolution; it will not only lead to military despotism, it establishes military despotism. In this aspect it must be accepted, or in this aspect it must be rejected. If it is upheld our liberties are overthrown. The safety of our persons, the security of our property, will hereafter depend upon the arbitrary will of such military rulers as may be placed over us while our constitutional guarantees will be broken down."

The proceedings of the drum-head tribunal have been approved by the government—whether they will be endorsed by the people remains to be seen. A precedent is established for the future which will meet with effectual resistance or be the beginning of a reign of terror. The passionate outburst of popular feeling has subsided for the moment; but should temerity begot confidence and lead to other experiments upon public peace, the present calm may only prelude the coming storm. The observations which follow in the succeeding extract from another portion of this memorable letter, will press themselves upon the consideration of every thoughtful and reflective mind:

"It is a fearful thing to increase the danger which now overhangs us by threatening the law, the judiciary and the authorities of States with contempt. The people of this country now await with the deepest anxiety the decision of the administration upon the acts. Having given it a generous support in the conduct of the war, we now pause to see what kind of government it is for which we are asked to pour out our blood and our treasures. The action of the administration will determine in the minds of more than one-half of the people of the loyal States, whether this war is waged to put down rebellion at the South, or to destroy free institutions at the North."

The reproaches of this paragraph and its warnings are deeply significant and earnest. They come from one who speaks the oracles of a great State. We have carried heretofore certain speculations caused by the moving incidents of the great crisis now upon us to what may have been imagined a high pitch of possibility. We have done so not from a desire to alarm or for display; and it will be seen we are not alone in our apprehensions. We steadily assert, should acts like the outrage upon Mr. Vallandigham continue to meet the sanction of the men in power, recourse must be had hereafter in open resistance or submission—in the precipitation of such calamities as will rend the country in twain or in the silent reign of an imperious and despotic sway—the revolution which we had begun in the honorable defense of the integrity and unity of the nation may lead to a dissolution of its parts and terminate the era of self-government.

Another Outrage on Free Speech.

The accounts we give from our correspondents and the western journals of the scenes attending the late meeting of the Indiana Democratic State Convention at Indianapolis will be read with emotions of profound alarm and indignation by all fair-minded Republicans as well as Democrats. The malicious proceedings of Haswell, the military satrap in that district, were clearly intended to provoke a collision with a peaceful assemblage so as to give him an excuse for some new outrage, but his intent was happily thwarted by the forbearance of the Democrats in attendance. Haswell planted cannon in the street and placed soldiers in the hall to overawe the delegates; he closed the liquor shops to citizens but left them

open to gangs of drunken soldiers, who were permitted to go about grossly insulting unoffending people, so as to create, if possible, a general row. With rare self-control the Democrats in attendance bore the insults without resenting them on the spot. Foiled in this attempt, Haswell next resorted to the ingenious plan of stopping the railroad trains as the assemblage was dispersing and robbing the passengers of their pistols. Even this outrage failed to bring about the general scene of massacre he had evidently been instructed to inaugurate.

It seems almost certain, from the course the military authorities are pursuing in the West, that it is their deliberate intention to provoke an outbreak, so as to give the President an excuse for declaring martial law and setting aside the civil power in all the States of the North. That theory alone will account for outrages such as those perpetrated by Burnside and Haswell.—World.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

VALLANDIGHAM SENT SOUTH.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Tribune's Matreeseboro' dispatch says that Mr. Vallandigham declared himself to be loyal to the United States, and that his escort were taking him a prisoner to the Confederate authorities. The correspondent deems it probable that the enemy would refuse to receive him. He was given to understand by General Rosecrans that should he arrange to return to our lines, the President's order to carry the original sentence into effect would be executed.

LATER—VALLANDIGHAM IN THE REBEL LINES.

LOUISVILLE, May 26.—A special to the Journal from Murfreesboro', May 24th, midnight, says: Vallandigham arrived and was sent to the rebel lines this morning. The rebel pickets at first refused to receive him. Finally the colonel commanding the pickets assented to his reception, when Vallandigham thus addressed the guards, asking the attention of the Federal officers: "I am a citizen of Ohio, U. S. of America, and sent within your lines against my will. I hope you will receive me as your prisoner." He was then promised to be sent to the rebel authorities at Shellyville at the earliest convenience.

*NO SOUTHERN SYMPATHY FOR VALLANDIGHAM.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 23d puts no faith in the speakers at the Vallandigham meeting in New York, and says that Governor Seymour and Hunt are no better than Sumner or Chase, nay, not so good, not even as good as Burnside. The Enquirer has no sympathy with Vallandigham, and says he ought to be sent beyond our lines.

OUR TROOPS MOVING.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The New York Times has a letter from Alexandria, Louisiana, stating that our troops are moving up the river towards the enemy. Four transports had arrived at New Orleans with troops from General Hunter's department, and others were coming.

THE REBEL STRENGTH.

The New York World's correspondent, just released from Richmond, states that he passed through the rebel Confederacy, [probably on his way in from the Southwest, where he was captured,] and estimates the strength of the rebel army at 300,000, half of whom are in Middle Tennessee and Virginia.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Gentlemen arriving here from the Rappahannock uniformly report that nothing of importance is transpiring in the army. Many of the line and staff officers have gone North, and there is no indication of any immediate movement. A gentleman reports that while a regiment of troops were being paid off recently a smuggler came into camp and found ready sale for his whiskey at three dollars a pint. The officer in command, on discovering the illicit trade, confiscated the prohibited stock on hand, and drove the trader away. Many of the camps have been changed to more healthy localities. The wounded are well cared for, and nothing conducive to their comfort is withheld. The commissary department must be in good hands, as there are no complaints of the character and sufficiency of food.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Navy Department received this morning, from Newport News, a dispatch stating that the Richmond Dispatch of the 25th; has the following:

Mobile, May 23.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register from Jackson, Mississippi, yesterday, says heavy firing was heard in the direction of Vicksburg this morning. It is reported and believed in official circles that the enemy assaulted the works at Vicksburg on Monday and were repulsed. Snyder's Bluff has been evacuated. The Courier reports that Yazoo City was captured by the Federals, and the navy yard burned by our troops. An officer reports that Gen. Grant has been whipped back. The enemy have made three desperate assaults on Vicksburg, and each time been repulsed. Semi-official information has been received of the capture of Helena, Arkansas, by Gen. Price. A letter from Jackson, dated the 19th, says, Gen. Johnson this morning threw from 10,000 to 12,000 men over the Big Bluff to Vicksburg. An official dispatch from Gen. Johnson dated the 2d, says an official, who left Vicksburg on Tuesday, reports that an assault near the Yazoo road, on Pemberton's entrenchments, had been repulsed.

(Signed) S. P. LEE, A. R. Admiral.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. HURLBURT.
WASHINGTON, May 26.—The following has been received at headquarters of the army: MEMPHIS, TENN., 11 30 a. m., May 25th, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. Halleck, General-in-Chief: The Luminary is just up from Vicksburg. No official dispatches are brought by her. Lyford, the ordnance officer, writes under date of 22d, 9 a. m.: "Our loss is not very heavy for the position we have gained. They make a firm resistance. I think we shall have the place to-morrow. We completely encircled the town, and our men to-night have their colors planted on the enemy's works, and are lying on the exterior slope. The gun and mortar boats are in front of the town working away. Our captures thus far are about 6,000 prisoners and 74 pieces of artillery, some of which have been destroyed. Gen. Grant is in good spirits. If we take Vicksburg we shall take about 15,000 prisoners, with Pemberton & Co. Signed, S. C. LYFORD." S. A. HULLBURN, Maj. Gen.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—An enthusiastic Polish sympathy meeting was held on Friday evening last at the Music Hall. It was presided over by the newly elected Mayor. The addresses were delivered by Rev. Starr King and other distinguished speakers. A State committee was appointed to solicit funds in aid of the revolutionists. It is estimated that there are 5,000 Poles in California.

LATEST FROM VICKSBURG.

NEW YORK, May 26.

A special dispatch to the Post from Washington says: It is understood that the government has received an official dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated the 22d, confirming all the previous accounts of the success of our troops, and speaking of the capture of Vicksburg as certain.

It is reported to-day that the rebel pickets on the Rappahannock admitted that Vicksburg had been captured.

RETALIATION BY THE REBELS.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—A special dispatch to the Post from Washington, says:

"Some six hundred officers and privates arrived at Annapolis yesterday from Richmond. They report that Captain M'Kea, of the 14th Kentucky cavalry, and Lieutenant Conn, of the 1st Virginia cavalry, will be long by the rebels, in retaliation for the execution of two spies by Gen. Burnside. This information is known to be trustworthy.

Mr. Holburn, the correspondent of the New York World, was released on condition that he would make certain representations to our Government regarding the measures of retaliation about to be adopted by the rebels. The Tribune correspondents, Messrs. Richardson and Brown are retained in Libby prison.

FOREIGN NEWS.

HALIFAX, May 26.—The Asia sailed for Boston at four o'clock this morning. Her latest advices are as follows: The financial feature of the week is the establishment of a company here to act in correspondence with the Credit Mobilier at Madrid, Turin, and Amsterdam, and also with Messrs. Heringer & Co., Fould, Mallet, Marsand and other prominent bankers of Paris. The business of the company here is independent in its action, but closely allied with the association named above. The company comprises some of the leading firms of London, such as Frederick Heath & Co., Farquhar, and Goschen Heath & Co., Nisbete & Sons, Geo. Peabody & Co., Robert Benson & Co., and Stern Brothers. Such names command the entire confidence of the community.

The U. S. steam sloop Wyoming struck a rock in Swatow Harbor and was damaged to the amount of \$25,000.

BY THE MAILS.

NO CONFIRMATION YET.

The latest intelligence we have by mail in relation to the condition of things at Vicksburg is comprised in the following dispatches: CAIRO, May 25—10 p. m.—No boats from below had arrived at Memphis up to 9 o'clock to-night. All the boats at Milliken's Bend have been sent up the Yazoo for the purpose, doubtless, of meeting any possible contingency. It may, therefore, be twenty-four hours before we have any definite news. The last positive dispatches come to-day by the Polar Star, which left the mouth of the Yazoo at one o'clock on Thursday. The battle was still raging with the land forces in the rear; Porter's mortar boats below and mortar boats above engaged.

It is believed that a large number of women and children still remain in Vicksburg.

CHICAGO, May 25, 1863.—A special dispatch from Cairo says:

Dates from below to the morning of the 22d are received. The bombardment of the enemy's upper works was continued by the mortar fleet. Persons who saw the operations through a glass say they are satisfied that Grant has captured a battery on Walnut Hill. A furious cannonading is going on all around.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1863.—Gen. Dix telegraphed from Fortress Monroe to-night that a flag of truce boat is expected to-morrow, and that a deserter who came into Suffolk to-day from Franklin said that Vicksburg had been taken. "If so," the General added, "we shall know to-morrow with certainty. It may be mere rumor."

The following, procured from a high official source, is the very latest from Vicksburg, dated Memphis, 10.30 this morning, and which was received here to-night:—

The telegram is from Gen. Hurlburt. He encloses a statement from an ordnance officer, showing the condition of affairs at 9 o'clock on Friday night. The city was not at that time taken, great advantages, however, had been gained. The impressing making that we would take the city the next day. We at the time completely commanded the town. Our men and their colors planted on the enemy's works, and were lying on the extreme slope.

Our captures were about 6,000 prisoners and 74 pieces of artillery, some of which had been destroyed. The position of our troops was, some within a mile and others a mile and a half of the Court House. Gen. Grant is represented to be in good spirits and confident of more brilliant troops at Vicksburg, who will doubtless be made prisoners in the event of the capture of the town.

The dispatch further says that the mortar and gunboats were in front of Vicksburg, hard at work.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—Ferguson's and Chalmers' guerrillas have been operating near Memphis, and last week were within a mile of the city. They captured a few pickets and mules, and wounded two or three men. A skirmish took place near Fort Donelson last week, in which the rebels were routed. We brought in seven thousand pounds of bacon after the affair. Our loss was one lieutenant and two privates wounded. All is quiet in Murfreesboro' and in Southern Kentucky. No rebels are north of the Cumberland. Humphrey Marshall has been arrested and sent to Richmond on charges of disloyalty and treason to the rebel Confederacy. Marshall is said to be at heart a Union man. If so, he has a queer way of showing it.

MURFRESBORO', May 25.—The indications are that large bodies of rebel cavalry are going southward, and that Breckinridge's force has fallen back, and there are now no rebel troops between Murfreesboro' and Manchester. The rebels assert that Grant has been beaten, but give no particulars.

THE WAR IN KANAWHA COUNTY.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—The Gazette has intelligence from Charleston, Va., to the effect that our pickets on the road between Raleigh and Fayetteville were surrounded and attacked on the 17th. All but one escaped. Skirmishing continued till the 19th, when our pickets were all driven in. They then attacked our forces under Col. White. The fight lasted till the following day, when the enemy fell back. It is believed to have a final cover operations elsewhere. We had one killed and nine wounded.

The rebels under the command of Gen. Goelia, Imboden and Ecker, were at Lewisburg with a force lately operating on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

SETTLEMENT OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The fugitive slave Hall, whose case has excited so much interest in the community, and about whose custody a conflict existed between the civil and military authorities, was to-day enlisted in the army, thus escaping further pursuit by his owner. RICHMOND, MO., BACKED BY GUERRILLAS—DEFEAT OF UNION TROOPS, &c.

St. Louis, May 25, 1863.—A band of guerrillas captured the town of Richmond, Clay county, last Tuesday night, after a short fight,

in which Capt. Sessions and Lieut. Shinn, of the twenty-first Missouri regiment, were killed. The remainder of the federal force was taken prisoner. Lieut. Gravenston was shot by the guerrillas after surrendering, and it is feared the other prisoners were also murdered. The town was robbed of everything that could be carried away.

The same band plundered the town of Plattsburg, Clinton county, on Thursday night, and robbed the Court House of \$11,000 belonging to the State.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.
Breadstuffs unchanged. Very little shipping demand for flour; transactions for export 500 bbls at \$5 87 1/2 for superfine, and \$5 75 @ 25 for extra family; sales of fancy at \$7 10 @ 9. Rye flour unchanged; sales at \$5 25. Corn meal lower; 100 bbls Penna. sold at \$4 per bbl. Wheat firm; 5,000 bus red sold at \$1 58 @ 1 60, and white at \$1 70 @ 1 80. Rye less active and lower; sales of Penna. at \$1 08. Corn dull; sales of 1,600 bus yellow at \$7c. Oats steady; sales of 5,000 bus State at \$2 @ 73c. Nothing doing in barley or malt. Cloverseed scarce at \$5 75. Nothing doing in timothy or flax seed. Whisky dull; sales of Ohio at 44 1/2 @ 45c.

NEW YORK, May 26.
Cotton is dull and heavy at 60 cents. Flour declining; sales of 9,000 barrels, at \$5 10 @ 5 30 for State, \$5 10 @ 6 30 for Ohio, and \$6 35 @ 6 50 for Southern. Wheat declining, and nominal at 1 02 1/2 cents lower. Corn dull, and 1 1/2 cents lower; sales of 50,000 bushels, at 72 1/2 cents for sound, and 64 @ 71 cents for unsound. Provisions dull and unchanged.—Whisky dull at 43 1/2 @ 44c.
Gold 143 1/2; Treasury 7 3-10 107 1/2. Gold has sold as low as 141 to-day.

BALTIMORE, May 26.
Flour is nominal. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn declined to 1c. Whisky sells at 43c for Ohio. Coffee dull; Rio, 30 1/2 @ 31 1/2.

New Advertisements.

GRAND CONCERT
BY THE
HARMONIC SOCIETY,
ON FRIDAY EVENING,
IN THE COURT HOUSE,
The celebrated Cantata of
THE HAYMAKERS,
Will be given under the direction of Mr. SILAS WARD.

The entire proceeds of the Concert will be given to the UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES. For sale at the Book, Music and Drug Stores.

RECRUITS WANTED for the 47th Regt. Me. V. Col. R. H. GOOD, now stationed at Key West, Florida. Apply to
Lieut. W. W. GIBBY,
Second at, opposite Presbyterian church.

THE TREASURER'S STATEMENT of the receipts and expenditures of the Harrisburg Cemetery Association, from the 2d day of May, 1862, to the 16th day of May, 1863:

DR.
A. K. FAHNESTOCK, 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
\$3,727 76

CR.
Paid election officers..... \$3 00
whitening fences..... 18 74
for carpet..... 38 00
repairing..... 2 00
cloverseed..... 2 25
alderman's fees..... 14 00
coal for the year..... 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
Jao. Putt, laborer..... 237 00
A. W. Putt, do..... 18 50
Jno. Powers, do..... 235 25
840 75

John A. Wier, secretary, 25 00
A. K. Fahnestock, Treasurer..... 50 00
Superintendent..... 50 00
125 00
Balance in treasury..... 621 82 621,82

A. K. FAHNESTOCK, Treasurer.

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.

T. F. WATSON,

MASTIC WORKER

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, adhesive mass to any surface, impervious by the action of water, and of great durability. It is used for the repair of old buildings, and for the construction of new ones. It is a perfect preserver of the walls, and saves 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'Callister, residence, Allegheny City, finished five years.
G. Adams, residence, Third street, finished four years.
A. Hoeverler, residence, Lawrenceville, finished four years.
J. D. McOord, Penn street, finished four years.
Hon. Thomas Irwin, Diamond street, finished four years.
St. Charles Hotel and Girard House, finished five years.

Estimating Court House and Bank, for Barr & Moser, Architects, Pittsburg, finished five years.
Orders received at the office of R. M'Elroy, Paint Shop, 20 Seventh street, or please address
T. F. WATSON,
my 16-63 P. O. Box 1836, Pittsburg, Pa.

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 Machine. Address, S. MADISON, my 16-63

WANTED.—\$60 A MONTH!

We want Agents at \$60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Family, Green, Burner, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address, my 16-63

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. FIRST PUBLISHED, Secretary—my 16-63

FIRST PUBLISHED OF THE SINGING ASSOCIATION

"EINTRACHT,"

IN HARBINER'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.

Admission 25 cents.
No improper characters will be allowed to enter the grounds.
A. HANEL, Secretary.

HAVANA ORANGES.—Just received

WM. DOOR, Jr., & CO.

NOT A RUM DRINK!

A highly Concentrated Vegetable Extract.
A PURE TONIC THAT WILL RELIEVE THE AFFLICTED AND NOT MAKE DRUNKARDS.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WILL EFFECTUALLY AND MOST CERTAINLY CURE ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM