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Four lines or less constitute half a square. Ten lines or more than four, constitute a square.

Business Cards.

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DR. C. WICHELO, SURGEON AND Oculist, RESIDENCE THIRD NEAR NORTH STREET. He is now fully prepared to attend promptly to the duties of a profession in all its branches.

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SILAS WARD, NO. 11, NORTH THIRD ST., HARRISBURG.

STEINWAY'S PIANOS, MELODIONS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Drums, Accordions, STRINGS, SHEET AND BOOK MUSIC, &c., &c.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, ALBUMS, Large Piles and Manila Mirrors, Squares and Oval Frames of every description made to order. Repairing done.

JOHN W. GLOVER, MERCHANT TAILOR! Has just received from New York, an assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which he offers to his customers and the public at MODERATE PRICES.

W. HARRY WILLIAMS, CLAIM AGENT, 402 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SMITH & EWING, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, THIRD STREET, HARRISBURG. Practice in the several Courts of Dauphin county. Collectives made promptly.

J. COOK, Merchant Tailor, at CHESTNUT STREET, Second and Front. Has just returned from the city with an assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTINGS.

DENTISTRY, B. N. GILDEA, D. D. S., NO. 119 MARKET STREET, KEY & KUNKEL'S BUILDING, UP STAIRS.

RELIGIOUS BOOK STORE, TRACT AND SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPOSITORY, E. S. GERMAN, 14 SOUTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE OBERMUTZ.

JOHN G. W. MARTIN, FASHIONABLE CARD WRITER, HERR'S HOTEL, HARRISBURG, PA.

UNION HOTEL, Ridge Avenue, corner of Broad street, HARRISBURG, PA.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD. This pleasant and commodious Hotel has been recently re-fitted.

THEO. F. SCHEFFER, BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTER, NO. 18 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & CO. HAVE AGAIN OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL! AT THE MECHANICS' FAIR, BOSTON, HELD THE PRECEDING WEEK, OVER SIXTY COMPETITORS!

MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in all sized packages—new, and each package guaranteed. Just received, and for sale by WM. DOOK, JR., & CO.

SELF SEALING FRUIT JARS! Best and Cheapest in the market! Call and examine them. WM. DOOK, JR., & CO.

WAR! WAR!—BRADY, No. 62 Market street, below Third, has received a large assortment of Swords, Sabres and Balis, which he will sell very low.

ADVICE! YOU KNOW WHERE YOU WEDDING CARDS? AT SOEHRER'S BOOKSTORE.

Patriot Union

VOL. 5.—NO. 238. HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Miscellaneous. PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, War Claims and Claims for Indemnity.

STEWART, STEVENS, CLARK & CO., Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law, and Solicitors for all kinds of Military Claims, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1862. Their charges will be ten dollars for officers and five dollars for privates, for each Pension or Bounty and Back Pay obtained, and ten per cent. on amount of Claims for Military Supplies or Claims for Indemnity.

JACKSON & CO'S SHOE STORE, NO. 209 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA.

MURINGER'S PATENT BEEF TEA, A solid, concentrated extract of the finest Beef, containing all the nourishing and delicious soup. Highly approved by a number of eminent Physicians.

CHARTER OAK FAMILY FLOUR! UNEQUALLED BY ANY IN THE U. STATES! AND SUPERIOR TO ANY FANCY BRANDS OFFERED IN PENNSYLVANIA!

A BOOK FOR THE TIMES! American Annual Cyclopaedia and Register of Important Events for the Year 1861. In 1 vol. 8vo. over 750 pages. Cloth, \$3.50.

PHILADELPHIA, MANUFACTURERS, CARBOYS, DEMIJOONS, WINE, PORTER, MINERAL WATER, PICKLE AND PRESERVE BOTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

JAPANESE TEA—A choice lot of this celebrated Tea just received. It is of the first cargo ever imported, and is much superior to the Chinese Tea in quality, strength and fragrance.

3,000 BUSHELS York State Potatoes, of different kinds, 1,400 Bushels York State Apples, a choice lot of York State Butter.

PHOTOGRAPHS. BURKHART & ROBBINS (FORMERLY BURKHART AND STRICK.) IMPROVED SKY-LIGHT PHOTOGRAPH AND AMBROTYPE GALLERY.

Medical. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK, BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

HUBBARD BROS., IMPORTERS OF WATCHES, NEW YORK. Have the pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and patrons in the Army, that they are prepared to fill orders and transmit parcels by MAIL, with the utmost care and promptitude.

MAGIC TIME OBSERVERS, The Perfection of Mechanism!—Being a HURDING AND OPEN RACE, OR LAMP-WINDING IMPROVEMENT.—The New York Illustrated News, the leading pictorial paper of the United States, in its issue of Jan. 10th, 1859, of page 147, has published the following notice: "We have been showing a most pleasing novelty of which the HUBBARD BROS., of New York, are the sole importers. It is called the Magic Time Observer, and it is a light and Open Face Watch combined. One of the prettiest, most convenient, and decidedly the best and cheapest timepiece for general and reliable use ever offered."

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Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, The great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Is for sale by all Druggists, Physicians, and Dealers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, RICHARDSON & CO., No. 100 N. 2nd St., PHILADELPHIA.

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ties of this most curious subject that what has been discovered is simply what might have been presumed, or, as we may almost say, what had been predicted beforehand.

He says that, as to the sources of the Nile, he never found any man—either Egyptian, or Libyan, or Greek—who professed to know where they lay. The stream, he states, had been tracked a long way beyond the confines of Egypt, but it was a stream still, and the country above was such a torrid desert that nobody knew anything about it.

A good deal of our curiosity on this subject has probably come by inheritance. It was natural that the ancient Egyptians should take an interest in the source of a stream which was nothing less than life to them. It was natural enough that the inhabitants of other countries should borrow this story from Egypt as they borrowed many more, and when a question has really been raised and has not been answered for thousands of years, the inquiry assumes a character of importance.

A problem propounded in the earliest ages of man may reasonably be deemed a great problem in the present generation, and we are entitled to take a pride in the achievement of our countrymen which has solved the question so very long insoluble. But we do not see that anything turns upon it. We know it seems, by actual survey, that the source of the Nile cannot be south of a certain line. We have also reason to believe that a certain great lake, three hundred miles long and four thousand feet above the level of the sea, is the true reservoir of this mysterious river. But, when these facts are accepted, they do not, as far as we can discern, conduct us to any further conclusions or affect in any practical way the knowledge which we possess before.

There is, however, a prospect opened of another kind. Dr. Beke assures us that the whole eastern side of the basin of the Nile is surfeited with gold, and he considers that gold, which has peopled California and Australia, will some day attract a modern population to the "Mountains of the Moon." Then the source of the Nile will be mysterious no longer. "Diggings" will open up this land of fable, and the country Englishmen have been the first to reveal which be the common property of every adventurer. At any rate we are gradually penetrating into the secrets of African geography. If there be anything to be found, we shall find it. It concerns us to leave no accessible country unexplored, for the simple reason that until it is explored we cannot tell what it may do for us.

Discovery terminates speculation, even when it does nothing else, and appears the loss of time on conjecture and interference. If the intelligence transmitted by telegraph should prove to be as decisive as is presumed, we shall have accomplished a feat which was too arduous for Egyptian kings in the plenitude of their power. Of such an exploit we may well be proud, and it will be a source of satisfaction as well as credit to us that we have removed from the region of obscurity and doubt a question which had been fixed in that position for more ages than we can count.

AN ENGLISH OFFICER'S OPINION. Here is something in the Mrs. Trollope and Martin Chuzzlewit vein. We like to read English opinions of us—they are so true and striking, so bold and original—"over the left"—that we cannot help being pleased with them. Hear what an English officer, who visited our army—out West, we take it—gives, in the Cornhill Magazine, as part of his experience among the Federal soldiers:

The cut-pickets were at no great distance from the town, and beyond them the country was said to be infested by guerrillas. I paid a visit to a brigadier general, and was by him taken to see a regiment inspected. They drilled uncommonly well, and were a smart, active set of men, but the mode of conducting the inspection amused me immensely. I called on the general, a fine soldier-like man, and we mounted our horses and galloped to the ground. On parade we found a Missouri regiment square, standing easy. So the general rode up to them and said, "Here's Col. — come all the way from London to see you, because he heard you are such a d-d set of rascals."

When the men heard this they hallooed, "A speech! a speech!" but the general answered, "You don't suppose you fellows are worth a speech." The drill then proceeded, and uncommonly well the men moved. After about half an hour the regiment was again formed into square; and the general coming up to me, said, "Now's your time to give them a speech." I was, as the Americans say, "slightly stumped" at this request, but tried to do my best, and flattered myself I had got through it rather well. At the end of it, however, the general came up to me and said consolingly, "Well, I never knew a soldier worth a d-n who could make a speech." Upon which we cantered off, the general turning round, as he was going, to say, "Mind, boys, you don't steal no pigs this evening." "No, no, general," was the reply, in full chorus.

I fear there was some need of this caution, for the pigs had suffered much from this regiment. As we rode home we met two soldiers on foot, and they were talking of the general's speech. The general turning to admire them, said, "Ah, boys, you've had too much to drink." "Guess we have, general," was the ready answer. "Certainly the whole method of conducting the inspection was slightly different to what we are accustomed to in Europe, but I believe the general to be a good soldier, and very brave in action. There are many things consequent on the state of things in America, and the rough organization of the volunteer force, which strikes a European officer as rather odd. I remember some months previously to have been walking through a Federal camp late in the evening. I was stopped by a sentry, and asked for the countersign. "I said I had not got it. "Well," said the

sentry, "then you can't go by; it's Col. S—'s order." I accordingly halted whilst the sentry called for the countersign of the guard. By way of saying something, I asked him, "Who is Col. S—?" "Well, sir," said he, "he's the d—est fool in the whole army, and I was a thundering ass to enlist under him; he keeps me a turn-piking of roads from morning till night, and whenever I see Gen. McClellan, I'll tell him." Having thus given his opinion of his commanding officer, he proceeded to call the corporal of the guard, but as no one answered, he guessed he had better call the officer; still no one came, so he finally guessed I had better go past, which I did accordingly.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT CHAMBERSBURG. The following account of the late Democratic meeting at Chambersburg, on the 30th ultimo, taken from the Chambersburg Valley Spirit, was inadvertently omitted in our Saturday's issue. The report it furnishes of the proceedings which took place on the occasion aforesaid, puts them in quite a different light before the public from that which the wanton perversions of the Abolition local prints in that section, and the organ of that party here, have tried to give them—it does simple justice to the sentiments there spoken, and shows how willfully they have been misrepresented by the reckless animadversions of the papers in question:

A large and very enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic Club was held in Franklin Hall, on Saturday evening last. The attendance was larger than on any previous occasion, and the hall was much better filled than we have seen it at any of the "League" meetings. The meeting seemed to be composed of many of the best and most reliable men in and around Chambersburg. Truly there seems to be a spirit abroad among the Democracy which looks very encouraging for the future.

Captain Samuel K. M'Keon, and John R. Orr, Esq., acted as President and Secretary. D. F. Nead, Esq., from the committee appointed to secure a permanent place of meeting, reported that arrangements had been made to procure the Franklin Hall on the nights of our regular meetings. H. C. Keyser, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, reported a series of articles for the government of the club, which were unanimously adopted.

Wm. Kennedy, Esq., then introduced to the audience the Hon. Wm. H. Miller, of Harrisburg, who proceeded to deliver a bold and masterly address. He appeared there to speak because he had been invited, also because it was a duty and a pleasure, but mainly because he had right to be there and address his fellow citizens. This great and noble freedom of speech, once held inviolate, was now tampered with. It had been struck down in the case of Vallandigham. His illegal arrest, trial, conviction and banishment, brought the danger of the hour home to every man. The speaker or any of his audience might be arrested at any hour of the day or night, and carried away from friends and home, and never know the cause of his arrest or be confronted with his accusers.

Whatever might be his opinion of Vallandigham, he felt it to be his duty to denounce his persecutors in the strongest language. The doctrine of the topic uppermost in the mind of every good citizen—and he must consequently criticize the administration of Mr. Lincoln. This new doctrine that "the administration of the government" was never heard of during the administrations of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, or the whole line of Presidents down to Mr. Lincoln. The parties who uphold it were the same who were most bitter in their denunciations of Mr. Buchanan. They never dreamed, then, that it was "treason" to criticize the policy of that administration. The doctrine was false, and he for one would not respect it.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, BY O. BARRETT & CO. THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be served to subscribers residing in the Borough for TEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mail subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNO. DOLLAR PER ANNO, invariably in advance. Ten copies to one address, 1/10th dollar.

Consent with this establishment is an extensive JOB OF PRINTING, containing a variety of plain and fancy types, as well as any establishment in the interior of the State; for which the patronage of the public is solicited.

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The speaker then took the position that the people had the same right to require their servants, the rulers, to abide by the fundamental laws of the land, as the rulers had to expect them to obey the laws. He then showed in what instances the party in power had transgressed the plain provisions of the Constitution. He then took up Mr. Lincoln's inaugural, alluded to the pledges he had made to the people, and showed in how many cases those pledges had been violated. He believed Mr. Lincoln was honest when he took the solemn oath to support the Constitution, and when he made those pledges, but, as he himself admits, he was driven from his conservative position by the "pressure" of the radicals. The speaker then took up the declarations of Stevens, Fingham, Lovejoy and other leading Republicans, as demonstrated that the policy of the party in power does not look to a restoration of the Union, and yet these men assumed to call Democrats "traitors" and "sympathizers with treason." He would point to the history of the country. The record proved the Democratic party to be the best and the only Union party in the country. Were they restored to power they would soon unravel the tangled web.

We regret to announce that, during a portion of Mr. Miller's speech, several "Union Leaguers" and a dozen boys, whom they seemed to have in charge, endeavored to interrupt the meeting by hissing. They were rather summarily dealt with, however, and left the hall on a double quick. The hissing was most effectually stopped for one evening at least.

Hon. George W. Brewer next addressed the meeting, in a few brief but telling remarks, which brought forth round after round of applause from the audience. Our limited space forbids a synopsis of his speech, at present; but we hope to hear from Mr. Brewer more at length, at an early day.

A HARD CASE.—We observe that the United States marshal of this district has seized, with a view to confiscation, the stock in the Charleston and Boston steamship line belonging to Hon. J. P. King, of Augusta, and Messrs. Caldwell, Will, Farrar, Taft, Howland and others, of Charleston. It seems to us rather hard, should a decree of confiscation be entered against this property, when the owners are shut up in the Southern Confederacy and cannot defend it. We do not doubt their being able to prove, if permitted, that they are not disloyal. It is only lately that it appeared in the Richmond papers that the country house of Hon. John P. King, near Augusta, Ga., was mobbed and burned on account of his adherence to the Union. It is hard if on neither side can such a man find protection. We hope that proceedings in these cases will not be pressed.—Boston Courier, (Rep.)

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield Republican speaking of the Vallandigham affair thinks "there is no use for a Congress hereafter, for our Generals violate at will the laws passed by Congress. As a further, and they will have contributions upon the people, and then Congress will be relieved of the trouble of passing tax bills."