Patriot and Union.

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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 ANNUM.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION is published at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, invariably in advance. Ten copies to one address, *fifteen dollars*.

Connected with this establishment is an extensive JOB OFFICE, containing a variety of plain and fancy type, unequalled by any establishment in the interior of the State, for which the patronage of the public is solicited

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one month	3 00	one month	6 00
three months	5 00	three months	10 00
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☞ Business notices inserted in the LOCAL COLUMN, or before marriages and deaths, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. To merchants and others advertising by the year, liberal terms will be offered.

☞ The number of insertions must be designated on the advertisement.

☞ Marriages and Deaths will be inserted at the same rates as regular advertisements.

Business Cards.

ROBERT SNODGRASS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with Hon. David Mumma, jr., Third street, above Market, Harrisburg, Pa.

N. B.—Pension, Bounty and Military claims of all kinds prosecuted and collected.

Refer to Hons John C. Kunkel, David Mumma, jr., and R. A. Lamberton. myl1-d&w6m

WM. H. MILLER,
AND
R. E. FERGUSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OFFICE IN
SHOEMAKER'S BUILDINGS
SECOND STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT and MARKET SQUARE,
ap29-d&w Nearly opposite the Buehler House.

THOS. C. MACDOWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MILITARY CLAIM AND PATENT AGENT.
Office in Burke's Row, Third street, (Up Stairs.)

Having formed a connection with parties in Washington City, who are reliable business men, any business connected with any of the Departments will meet with immediate and careful attention. m6-y

DR. C. WEICHEL,
SURGEON AND OCULIST,
RESIDENCE THIRD NEAR NORTH STREET.

He is now fully prepared to attend promptly to the duties of profession in all its branches.

A LONG AND VERY SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL EXPERIENCE justifies him in promising full and ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call, be the disease Chronic or any other nature. m18-d&wly

TAILORING.
GEO. A. KLUGH.
The subscriber is ready at NO. 94, MARKET ST., four doors below Fourth street, to make
MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING
In any desired style, and with skill and promptness. Persons wishing cutting done can have it done at the shortest notice ap27-dly

CHARLES F. VOLLMER,
UPHOLSTERER,
Chestnut street, four doors above Second,
(OPPOSITE WASHINGTON HOSE HOUSE,)

Is prepared to furnish to order, in the very best style of workmanship, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Window Curtains, Lounges, and all other articles of Furniture in his line, on short notice and moderate terms. Having experience in the business, he feels warranted in asking a share of public patronage, confident of his ability to give satisfaction. jan17-dtf

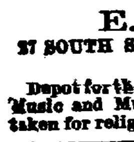
SILAS WARD.
NO. 11, NORTH THIRD ST., HARRISBURG.
STEINWAY'S PIANOS,
MELODEONS, VIOLINS, GUITARS,
Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Drums, Accordeons,
STRINGS, SHEET AND BOOK MUSIC, &c., &c.,
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, ALBUMS,
Large Pier and Mantle Mirrors, Square and Oval Frames of every description made to order. Reguilding done
Agency for Howe's Sewing Machines.
☞ Sheet Music sent by Mail. oct1-l

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
nov22) *MODERATE PRICES.* dtf

W. HARRY WILLIAMS,
CLAIM AGENT,
402 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
General Claims for Soldiers promptly collected, State Claims adjusted, &c., &c. mar20-dlm

SMITH & EWING,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
THIRD STREET, Harrisburg,
Practice in the several Courts of Dauphin county. Collections made promptly.
A. C. SMITH,
J. B. EWING.

J. COOK, Merchant Tailor,
27 CHESNUT ST., between Second and Front,
Has just returned from the city with an assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Which will be sold at moderate prices and made up to order; and, also, an assortment of READY MADE Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. nov21-lyd

DENTISTRY.

B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.,
NO. 119 *MARKET STREET,*
EBY & KUNKEL'S BUILDING, UP STAIRS.
jan8-tf

RELIGIOUS BOOK STORE,
TRACT AND SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPOSITORY,
E. S. GERMAN,
27 SOUTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT,
HARRISBURG, PA.
Depot for the sale of Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Music and Musical Instruments. Also, subscriptions taken for religious publications. no30-dy

JOHN G. W. MARTIN,
FASHIONABLE
CARD WRITER,
HERR'S HOTEL, HARRISBURG, PA.
All manner of *VISITING, WEDDING AND BUSINESS CARDS* executed in the most artistic styles and most reasonable terms. dec14-dtf

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

The undersigned informs the public that he has recently renovated and refitted his well-known "Union Hotel" on Ridge avenue, near the Round House, and is prepared to accommodate citizens, strangers and travelers in the best style, at moderate rates.

His table will be supplied with the best the markets afford, and at his bar will be found superior brands of liquors and malt beverages. The very best accommodations for railroaders employed at the shops in this vicinity. [al4 dtf] HENRY BOSTGEN.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
BALTIMORE, MD.

This pleasant and commodious Hotel has been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished. It is pleasantly situated on North-West corner of Howard and Franklin streets, a few doors west of the Northern Central Railway Depot. Every attention paid to the comfort of his guests. G. LEISENRING, Proprietor,
jel2-tf (Late of Selins Grove, Pa.)

THEO. F. SCHEFFER,
BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTER,
NO. 18 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG.
☞ Particular attention paid to printing, ruling and binding of Railroad Blanks, Manifests, Insurance Policies, Checks, Bill-Heads, &c.
Wedding, Visiting and Business Cards printed at very low prices and in the best style. jan21

MESSRS. CHICKERING & CO.
HAVE AGAIN OBTAINED THE
GOLD MEDAL!
AT THE
MECHANICS' FAIR, BOSTON,
HELD THE PRECEDING WEEK,
OVER SIXTY COMPETITORS!
Wareroom for the CHICKERING PIANOS, at Harrisburg, at 92 Market street.
oc23-tf W. KNOCHE'S MUSIC STORE.

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.

This firm, having a thorough knowledge of the Pension Business, and being familiar with the practice in all the Departments of Government, believe that they can afford greater facilities to Pension, Bounty, and other Claimants, for the prompt and successful accomplishment of business entrusted to them, than any other firm in Washington. They desire to secure such an amount of this business as will enable them to execute the business for each claimant *very cheaply*, and on the basis of *their pay contingent upon their success in each case.* For this purpose they will secure the services of Law Firms in each prominent locality throughout the States where such business may be had, furnish such with all the necessary blank forms of application and evidence, requisite printed pamphlet instructions, and circulars for distribution in their vicinity, with associates names inserted, and upon the due execution of the papers and transmission of the same to them by their local associates, they will promptly perform the business here.

☞ 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.*

☞ Soldiers enlisted since the 1st of March, 1861, in any kind of service, Military or Naval, who are disabled by disease or wounds, are entitled to Pensions. All soldiers who serve for two years, or during the war, should it sooner close, will be entitled to $100 Bounty. Widows of soldiers who die or are killed, are entitled to Pensions, and the $100 Bounty. If there be no widow, then the minor children. And if no minor children, then the father, mother, sisters or brothers are entitled as above to the $100 Bounty and Back Pay.

JOSEPH B. STEWART,
HESTOR L. STEVENS,
EDWARD CLARK,
OSCAR A. STEVENS,
WILLIS E. GAYLORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1862.

☞ Apply at our office, or to our Associate at
HARRISBURG, PA.—JOHN A. BIGLER, Attorney and Counsellor.
PITTSBURG, PA.—ARTHURS & RIDDELL, Attorneys-at-Law.
POTTSVILLE, PA.—WM. R. SMITH, Attorney and Counsellor.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—J. G. MINNICHILD, 46 Alwood street, WM M. SMITH, Attorney and Counsellor.
WASHINGTON, PA.—BOYD CRUMBINCE, Attorney and Counsellor.
jy31-dly

JACKSON & CO.'S
SHOE STORE,
NO. 90½ MARKET STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.,
Where they intend to devote their entire time to the manufacture of
BOOTS AND SHOES
all kinds and varieties, in the neatest and most fashionable styles, and at satisfactory prices.

Their stock will consist, in part, of *Gentlemen's Fine Calf and Patent Leather Boots and Shoes,* latest styles, *Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters,* and other Shoes in great variety; and in fact everything connected with the Shoe business.

CUSTOMER WORK will be particularly attended to, and in all cases will satisfaction be warranted. *Lasts fitted up by one of the best makers in the country.*

The long practical experience of the undersigned, and their thorough knowledge of the business will, they trust, be sufficient guarantee to the public that they will do them justice, and furnish them an article that will recommend itself for utility, cheapness and durability. [jan9] JACKSON & CO.

MURINGER'S PATENT BEEF TEA,
a solid, concentrated extract of
BEEF AND VEGETABLES,
Convertible immediately into a nourishing and delicious soup. *Highly approved by a number of eminent Physicians.*

This admirable article condensed into a compact form, all the substantial and nutritive properties of a large bulk of meat and vegetables. The readiness with which it dissolves into a rich and palatable Soup, which would require hours of preparation according to the usual method, is an advantage in many situations of life, too obvious to need urging. Its highly nourishing qualities combined with its delicacy, renders it invaluable for the sick; while for those in health, it is a perfect substitute for fresh meat and vegetables. It will keep good in any climate.

It is peculiarly well adapted FOR TRAVELERS, by land or sea, who can thus avoid those accidental deprivations of a comfortable meal, to which they are so liable.

FOR INVALIDS, whose capricious appetite can thus be satisfied in a moment.

FOR SPORTSMEN and EXCURSIONISTS, to whom, both its compactness and easy preparation will recommend it. For sale by
sep24-tf WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

CHARTER OAK
FAMILY FLOUR!
UNEXCELLED BY ANY IN THE U. STATES!
AND SUPERIOR TO ANY
FANCY BRANDS
OFFERED IN PENNSYLVANIA!
IT IS MADE OF
CHOICE MISSOURI WHITE WHEAT.
☞ Delivered any place in the city *free of charge. Terms cash on delivery.*
jy30 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

MUSIC STORE!
NO. 93 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA.
SHEET MUSIC, PIANOS,
MELODEONS, GUITARS,
VIOLINS, BANJO STRINGS,
Of every description.
DRUMS, FIFES, FLUTES, ACCORDEONS, etc., at the lowest CITY PRICES, at
W. KNOCHE'S MUSIC STORE,
No. 93 MARKET STREET.

THE BEST FAMILY SEWING
MACHINE IS
WHEELER & WILSON'S.
NEW OFFICE, Market Square, next to Colder's Office.
☞ Call and see them in operation.

A general assortment of machinery and needles constantly on hand.

MISS MARGARET HINEY
Will exhibit and sell them, and also do all kinds of machine sewing on these machines in the best manner. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
ap13-6m

DYOTTVILLE GLASS WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURE
CARBOYS, DEMIJOHNS,
WINE, PORTER, MINERAL WATER, PICKLE AND
PRESERVE BOTTLES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
H. B. & G. W. BENNERS,
oc19-dly 27 South Front street, Philadelphia.

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 Teas in quality, strength and fragrance, and is also entirely free of adulteration, coloring or mixture of any kind.

It is the natural leaf of the Japanese Tea Plant.
For sale by WM. DOCK, jr., & Co.

3,000 BUSHELS York State Potatoes, of different kinds,
1,400 Bushels York State Apples,
A choice lot of York State Butter.
Also, a superior lot of Catawba Grapes, and 80 bushels Shellbarks, just received and for sale low by
H. W. SIBLE & CO,
dec1-dtf No. 106 Market street.

MACKEREL!
MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in all sized packages—new, and *each package warranted.* Just received, and for sale low by WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

SELF SEALING FRUIT JARS!—Best and Cheapest in the markets! Call and examine them.
jy31 WM. DOCK, JR., &

Medical.

★ ★ ★

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

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, RHEUMATIC DISORDERS of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of *HEADACHE* in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE, arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a *radical* cure.

QUINSY and SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS and SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, *CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, and INSECT BITES and STINGS*

EVERY HORSE OWNER
should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases to which all horses are liable and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

Over four hundred voluntary testimonials to the wonderful curative properties of this Liniment have been received within the last two years and many of them from persons in the highest ranks of life.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
For sale by all dealers. ap11eow-d&w

HUBBARD BROS.,
IMPORTERS OF WATCHES,
NEW YORK,

Have the pleasure of 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. Watches so forwarded are *registered;* we take upon ourselves all risks of transportation, and guarantee a safe delivery.

Improved Solid Sterling Silver Im ENGLISH LEVERS, in good running order, and warranted accurate timepieces. This is an entire new pattern, made expressly for American Army and Navy sale. They are manufactured in a very handsome manner *with English crown mark, certifying their genuineness;* all in all, they are a most desirable Watch. *Frank Leslie's Illustrated News* of Feb. 21st, '63, says:—"HUBBARD'S TIMEKEEPERS are becoming proverbial for their reliability and accuracy. They are particularly valuable for officers in the army, and travelers." The price is SEVENTY-TWO DOLLARS ($72) per case of six, being about *one-third* the cost of ordinary English Levers, while they will readily retail for a larger price. Postage, per case, $1 84.

RAILWAY TIMEKEEPERS, for Army Speculation.—*The Army and Navy Gazette* of Philadelphia, in its February number, says:—"This importation of the HUBBARD BROS., of New York, fills a long-felt want, being a handsome and serviceable Watch at an extremely low figure." *Superior in style and finish! Decidedly the most taking novelties out!* Should retail at prices from $20 to $50 each. *Good imitation of both gold and silver, with fancy colored hands and beautiful dials, with superior regulated movement.* Sold only by the case of six assorted designs. Engraved and superior electro-plated with gold, and silver-plated, per case of six, FORTY-EIGHT DOLLARS, ($48.) By mail, postage, $1.65 per case.

MAGIC TIME OBSERVERS, the Perfection of Mechanism!—BEING A HUNTING AND OPEN FACE, OR LADY'S OR GENTLEMAN'S WATCH COMBINED, WITH PATENT SELF-WINDING IMPROVEMENT.—The *New York Illustrated News*, the leading pictorial paper of the United States in its issue of Jan. 10th, 1863, on page 147, voluntarily says:—"We have been shown a most pleasing novelty, of which the HUBBARD BROS., of New York, are the sole importers. It is called the *Magic Time Observer*, and is a Hunting 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. It has within it and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key entirely unnecessary. The cases of this Watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being fine 16 carat gold. It has the improved ruby action lever movement, and is warranted an accurate timepiece." Price, superbly engraved, per case of half dozen, $204. Sample Watches, in neat morocco boxes, for those proposing to buy at wholesale, $35. If sent by mail the postage is 36 cents. Retails at $100 and upwards.

☞ We have no agents or circulars. Buyers must deal with us direct, ordering from this advertisement. *Terms Cash in advance.* Remittances may be made in United States money, or draft payable to our order in this city. If you wish goods sent by mail, enclose the amount of the postage with your order. Write your address in full. *Registered Letters only at our risk.*

Address HUBBARD BROS., IMPORTERS,
East Cor. Nassau and John streets,
ap29 d3m New York

HAMS!!!!!
20,000 lbs. Composed of the following Brands just received:
NEWBOLD'S—Celebrated.
NEW JERSEY—Select.
EVANS & SWIFT'S—Superior.
MICHINER'S EXCELSIOR—Canvassed.
MICHINER'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.

LADIES! YOU KNOW WERE YOU can get fine Note Paper, Envelopes, Visiting and Wedding Cards? At SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE

SUPERIOR STOCK OF LIQUORS.—WM. DOCK, JR., & CO., are now able to offer to their customers and the public at large, a stock of the purest liquors ever imported into this market, comprising in part the following varieties:
WHISKY—IRISH, SCOTCH, OLD BOURBON.
WINE—PORT, SHERRY, OLD MADEIRA.
OTARD, DUPEY & CO. PALE BRANDY.
JAMICA SPIRITS.
PRIME NEW ENGLAND RUM.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
These liquors can all be warranted; and in addition to these, Dock & Co. have on hand a large variety of Wines, Whisky and Brandy, to which they invite the particular attention of the public.

NOTIONS.—Quite a variety of useful and entertaining articles—cheap—at
SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

FRENCH MUSTARD, ENGLISH and Domestic Pickles, (by the dozen or hundred,) Superior Salad Oil, Ketchup, Sauces and condiments of every description, for sale by
my25 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO

The Patriot & Union.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 12 1863.

THE WOOD PEACE MOVEMENT.

[From the Journal of Commerce]

The gentlemen who have endeavored to organize a party, or who think that they can sustain such an organization on what they call the peace platform, make an error which is plain to those who have watched the course of popular opinion and feeling in a nation like ours. This error is not in advocating peace, or in professing to be devoted to the attainment of that most desirable result, but it is in not presenting a practical and definite plan of peace for public discussion and approval. In the absence of any such plan, the field is open for any other organization to come forward with a definite plan, acceptable to the popular mind, and thus render worse than vain, in effect ridiculous, the position of men who cried "peace, peace," merely to catch the ear and win votes for political effect, without offering any method of adjustment of difficulties, or of closing the war.

For, be it observed, we are not now in the position we were in two years ago. A vastly different question is presented to the nation from that which was offered before the opening of hostilities. "Shall we begin a war?" is one question; "Shall we stop a war?" is a totally different question. However we might regard it as madness to commence a war, it is nevertheless plain that the very error of commencing it and leading a nation into its complications may so place matters, so jeopardize the very existence of the nation, as to compel the men who were opposed to its commencement to be very cautious in regard to its sudden and precipitate close. For to bring a war to an end requires greater skill, greater wisdom, more accomplished statesmanship, than to commence a war. Any ruler, any set of men in power can plunge a nation into war, but it is not every ruler or every cabinet that can close a war once begun, and save even the life or the fragments of a nationality.

Passing from these general truths to the immediate condition of our own country, it is abundantly evident that however ardent are our desires for peace, however taking may seem to be the sound of that delightful word, we can only obtain peace and safety for the nation by some practical method which will commend itself to the mind of the people. And here, we are persuaded, will be found the grand distinction between the policy of the present administration and the policy which a portion of the people demand. The administration policy proposes to attain peace by conquering the rebellion, and absolutely exterminating it, so that nothing shall be left of it. They propose to re-possess the property of the United States, re-establish the courts of the United States, enforce the laws of the United States in every inch of Southern territory by force of arms.—They steadfastly refuse to negotiate with the rebel enemy, or to hold any other communication with them than is made necessary, in the way of exchanges, &c., by the exigencies of a state of war. This plan of war, which may be said to include the entire policy of the administration, the proclamation of freedom, the confiscation acts, the arming of negroes, &c., &c., looks to no other possible peace than that which is to be attained by the absolute submission of the enemy to the power of the government. That peace is visible, if at all, in a future, over many battle fields yet to be fought. Its attainment demands a united, unwavering, unquestioning support of the war, of the administration, of all its measures, by the entire people of the North. Should there be a decided difference or division among the people of the North in the support of this war policy, its success is postponed indefinitely.

It cannot be denied that a very large part of the people of the North—fully one-half, probably more than one-half—have no confidence in the success of this policy under any circumstances. Aside from all questions of willingness to lay down the Constitution and abandon the laws for the purpose of carrying it forward, the Democrats of the North, and many of the Republicans, do not believe that this policy will result in compelling submission; and in addition to these, immense numbers regard the demand of a sacrifice of personal judgment and liberty, a surrender of constitutional immunities, and the practical conferring of military dictatorship on the head of the army, as altogether too great a sacrifice for the uncertain result hoped and promised. Still, these persons, be they more or less, desire peace and the restoration of the power of the Union and Constitution over every inch of the United States. They desire the same end, the same peace which the administration proffers the hope to obtain. Wherein, then, do they differ from the administration party?

The men who propose to organize a peace party on the vague notion of crying "Peace, peace," mistake greatly, if they suppose that these hundreds of thousands who are opposed to the war policy of the administration are opposed to it because it is a *policy for war*, in opposition to a *policy for peace.* They are opposed to it because they think it a war policy which does not promise to conquer a peace.—They regard it, therefore, as deficient in one of the grand characteristics of a successful war policy, that it holds open no end of war, no peace to the nation, except by absolute conquest, occupation and submission of the disaffected States and parts of States, a result which they do not believe it will attain. In plain words, they think the war policy ought to have attached to it a plan of peace by negotiation, always open, always practicable, which would invite and encourage disunion and disagreement in the councils of the enemy, and lead to the formation of a peace or negotiation party in the Southern States.

We are now endeavoring to state the actual condition of the public mind, and we respectfully beg the reader not to pause here to charge us with favoring either of these views of policy. We design simply to state the facts, as seen from our point of vision. Nor will any intelligent man, with means of understanding the public mind, dispute the statement that the grave point of difference between the supporters of the administration and the opponents is this, that the one party are opposed to any "negotiation with rebels in arms," while the others are of opinion that the war cannot be carried on successfully unless negotiations be offered at all times, and entered upon whenever the enemy are willing, or with parts of them, whenever their supporters are divided.

Mark distinctly, however, that this idea of peace by negotiation does not involve "stopping the war" to offer terms of peace. On the contrary, it involves strengthening the arm of the government, increasing the armies, nerving every portion of the national body to the work. The reason that some few men are willing to talk of peace at any price is only because they are hopeless of any peace as the result of the war under present policy. The opposition idea, which we have outlined, involves a totally different plan of war. For it includes the idea of prosecuting the war so as to induce men to yield, as well as to force them to yield. It necessarily requires a total change of policy in regard to confiscations, proclamations of freedom, and the like, so that the men who now support rebellion shall be led to see it to their interest, instead of their disadvantage, to withdraw that support and come back to their duty, so that submission to law, instead of appearing to be an absolute sacrifice of everything, shall appear to be a means of safety and security for person and property. So that, in short, temptations may be offered to a party in the South to regard the Union and the Constitution as preferable to that miserable choice they have made of disunion, especially when the government, as it then would, offered them peace with the one hand, and perfect peace, with property and political rights unimpaired, while with the other hand, strengthened by the vast conservative masses of the North, it wielded a weapon of war such as would be irresistible.

But the "peace platform" of the men who have recently met in New York does not include any such possibility as this, and therefore it is deficient in what must be supplied to a party movement expected to command popular respect and votes. If then any party shall, this summer, place itself before the people on the simple ground that the policy of war, for the sake of absolute and final conquest is not the correct policy, but that the old American plan of talking with the dissatisfied, negotiating, substituting words for cannon balls whenever they are willing to talk, ought to be a part of the war policy, then such a party will, unquestionably, touch the precise spot in the hearts of men who are opposed to the administration; and the "peace party," whose words are mere words, without practical force, will be forgotten. If, on such an occasion, the peace party should declare itself in favor of absolute peace by the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy, then it would at once fall into the embrace of the Abolitionists, who are the original Northern disunionists, and who would joyfully work with them to secure a consummation so long and so devoutly wished for.

We have given more prominence to the peace movement than it is entitled to, using it as the text for a statement of public affairs and general opinions. It has already passed into the first shades of obscurity. The grand decisions of the coming elections will not be affected by any such premature movements in the hands of politicians justly suspected of personal interest in the proceedings they control. If we were to-day entering on a Presidential election, the division of the people would not be on the question of carrying forward the war or stopping the war. The only men who would advocate stopping the war would be the original disunionists, and such politicians as might foolishly think they would make a little personal and local notoriety by advocating peace in vague terms. But the question would be as to the method of obtaining peace by the war; namely, whether it could be attained by the present policy of absolute conquest, closing our ears to "compromise with traitors," and yielding personal liberty, freedom of the press, the right of judgment and discussion, the control of States over their militia, in short, all the reserved powers of the people, to the exigencies of such a policy; or whether it could be better attained by a return to a strictly constitutional policy of war, vigorous, stern and strong, accompanied always by the free offer of negotiation and parley whenever the enemy would enter into it, and by the holding out of every possible inducement which might draw Southern men to favor the Union cause, and to create a Southern party in favor of peace and Union.

And if a Democratic President were elected to-day, and were to commence his term of office to-morrow, he would not dream of "stopping the war" by any sudden order, or by yielding anywhere one inch of territory to the enemy. He would, on the contrary, strengthen his military arm, accumulate his resources of cannon and powder and ships, and then, exhibiting to the enemy the strength of the loyal people of the North, undivided by any unconstitutional proceedings, or by any demands for the sacrifice of the immunities of freemen, he would offer the old Union, with all its blessings, as the inevitable future of the country, either by the prosecution of the war, if the rebellion should accept that alternative, or by negotiation whenever they chose that. If any one imagines that he would sound a retreat, call back our armies from Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and other Southern States, permit the enemy to overrun gallant old Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and whatever other States they might choose to lay unholy hands upon—in short, say "Let there be peace," and go about the folly of trying to make it by "stopping the war," we can only say that such an imagination places a Democratic President considerably lower in the scale of common sense than one is ever likely to be found. He might as well decline the election at once, for if he thus inaugurated his administration, he would not have a country to preside over seven days afterwards.

We have endeavored to enlighten some men, of both political parties, on the real differences which to-day separate the two bodies in the North, known as Administration men and the Opposition. There are exceptions in both parties to the views we have given. But in the main the line is correctly drawn.

If the administration pursues the present policy, not heeding the views of the opposition, misconceiving its numbers and its patriotic sincerity, no one can tell what may be the position of that opposition a few months hence. For since, as we have before stated, there is a vast difference between the question "Shall we begin a war?" and the question "Shall we stop a war?" So also there is a vast difference in the question "How shall we obtain peace?" to-day, and the same question next month or next year. To-day we can see the possibility, if a wise policy were adopted, of peace and union as the result of the war, but if evil counsels prevail in the nation it may be that a year hence the despairing cry of the leading radical journal in this city for "the best attainable peace" may be echoed by many followers.

GEORGIA VALOR.—A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from the battle-field of Champion Hills, says:

The rebels, who, on this occasion, were commanded by General Pemberton in person, fought with the most reckless gallantry. They were mainly composed of Georgians, and were it not that their efforts were expended in the cause of treason, Georgia would have reason to remember with lasting pride the day upon which her sons fought and died at Champion Hills. One entire regiment, posted in support of a series of batteries on the crest, refused to retreat when Hovey came upon them, and were to a man killed, wounded or captured. Five-sixths of the regiment were killed where they stood, refusing the boon of life at the expense of being taken prisoners.

IT is stated that there are yet over 60,000 deserters from the army, who have not heeded the President's proclamation to return to their duty.

THE WOMEN OF VICKSBURG.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes from Grant's army, on the authority of Federal prisoners who were taken to Vicksburg and released:

The women and children all remain in town, although ordered at various times to leave. On the day our men left, a morning report showed the sad fact that, up to that time, 119 of these unfortunates had been killed by our shells, among whom is the wife of Gen. Pemberton. The women of Vicksburg are either brave beyond ordinary mortals, or desperate in the extreme. The shells search every part of the town, and yet the children play as usual upon the streets, and the women seek no protection, but boldly promenade the public thoroughfares and attend to their household duties. In a house close to the jail our men saw several ladies, who sat in groups on the piazza, moved leisurely about the house, and at times made the air melodious with voices and piano.

What quality is this shown by these women? Is it heroism, desperation, or what? Death is all about them—it hisses through the air, crashes through their edifices, smites down their innocent children and themselves, and yet they unconcernedly sit, sing, chat and laugh through it all—through a combination of horrors that would almost make a coward of the bravest man who ever drew a sword. These things seem incredible; but they are true, for our prisoners unite in vouching for the fact, all phases of which they themselves heard and witnessed.

While in the jail our men received a messenger from our fleet in the shape of a 200-pound shell that made itself a capacious entrance through the roof. Passing down, it carried away nearly the entire floor of the room in which it entered, and then exploded in the hall below. Wonderfully enough it hurt no one, although several were in the very room; it did no further damage than to open an irregular and extended skylight in the roof, blow out all the glass in the building, and knock down enough brick, mortar and old iron to keep busy two colored gentlemen with wheelbarrows a day and a half in removing the accumulated rubbish.

Almost every building in the town bears the mark of shells, some of which have fallen from the mortar fleet, and others from the Parrott batteries in the rear. Our men passed one house through which a 13-inch shell had dropped from roof to basement—a group of ladies sat on the balcony, and servants were engaged in wheeling the shattered fragments out of the building.

THE Dry Tortugas, properly called Fort Jefferson, is situated in the waters skirting the coast of Florida. "Dry" it is called, but it stands upon one of an archipelago of sand banks miles away from any main land, and is, in all its bearings, very wet. Fort Jefferson is on one of the Tortugas group, which covers a nautical area of about twelve miles, and lies in the Gulf in latitude 24 40 and longitude 82 50. The islands are mere sand heaps, covered, however, with beautiful shells, and surrounded by reefs of white coral. This is a great resort for sea turtles. The Fort is deserted... grounds are beautifully laid out, and contain a commendable display of flower beds and other natural decorations. There are an abundance of trees, promiscuously among which are the red oak and alianthus. The mosquitoes trouble the latter only to die. But the most attractive tree here is that which bears the cocoa nut. These trees are sprinkled in squads throughout the grounds, and are as grateful to the eye as they are useful for shade. A long coarse grass carpets the sand very acceptably indeed. This is the paradise of forts—as elegant as it is strong and useful.

One of the members of the 1st Kansas regiment, a sergeant, died in the hospital at Lake Providence, La., some few weeks ago. After death his comrades discovered that their companion, by the side of whom they had marched and fought for almost two years, was a woman. She was of rather more than average size for a woman, with rather strongly marked features, so that, with the aid of man's attire, she had quite a masculine look. She was in the battle of Springfield, where General Lyon was killed, and fought in a dozen battles and skirmishes. She always sustained an excellent reputation, both as a man and a soldier, was brave as a lion in battle, and never flinched from any duty or hardships that fell to her lot. She must have been very shrewd to have lived in the regiment so long and preserved her secret so well.

A soldier writes to the Springfield *Republican*:—"Of all the fine delusions with which history feeds you, none are more unceremoniously shattered by experience than that of war. This one is holy, the forces are immense, the battles bloody—yet in the front and centre of an invading army, within speaking distance of the enemy, the war-pictures of earlier years seem as far off as they did in boyhood. We are filled with the same feelings and impressions and impulses that we had in private life. Your brass don't delight you, if you have to scour it; your big boots don't please you, if you've got a blister. Say what you will about enthusiasm and pride and all that, a soldier marches out to dress-parade very much as he used to march out to the barn-yard to milk. He's the same man."

FERNANDO WOOD.—Ex-Mayor Wood has published the following card:

To the Editor of the New York World: It is not true as stated that while in Washington last week I denied to the President that my late speeches in New York had been correctly reported. On the contrary, I repeated in my interview with him the substance of them as delivered here; nor is it true that at Baltimore I was insulted by approbrious language by New York soldiers, or by any other soldiers so far as I know and believe. New York soldiers are *gentlemen, not blackguards.* I make this statement in justice to the reporters of this city, who daguerreotyped the speeches referred to with wonderful accuracy, and to the soldiers of New York, who have always treated me with respectful courtesy. FERNANDO WOOD.

YOUNG AMERICA.—A lad, after asking his father if he might enlist as a drummer boy, was told that he was not old enough. "Pooh," said Young America, "Bill Jones has listed." "Well," said the father, "Bill is eighteen years of age, and you are only twelve." "I should like to know what that's got to do with it," replied the lad; "if he is older than I be, I've licked him three times, and can do it again and not half try. Now mayn't I go?"

ALTHOUGH the New Hampshire Senate consists of three Democrats and eight Republicans, the regular Republican nominee (Hon. Isaac W. Smith) for President, was defeated, and Hon. Onslow Stearns, of Concord, was chosen, the Democrats uniting with the dissenting Republicans.

The enrollment under the conscription law is in progress in York county.