Patriot & Union.

VOL. 5.—NO. 285. HARRISBURG, PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

Half sq., one day	$0 30	One sq., one day	$0 60
" one week	1 20	" one week	2 00
" one month	3 00	" one month	6 00
" three months	5 00	" three months	10 00
" six months	8 00	" six months	15 00
" one year	12 00	" one year	20 00

☞ 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.

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. oct1-1

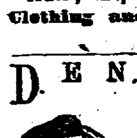
JOHN W. GLOVER,
MERCHANT TAILOR!
Has just received from New York, an assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
which he offers to his customers and the public at
nov22) *MODERATE PRICES.* dtf

W. HARRY WILLIAMS,
CLAIM AGENT,
402 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
General Claims for Soldiers promptly collected, State Claims adjusted &c., &c. mar20-d1m

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.
nov21-1yd

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,
je12-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

ROBERT SNODGRASS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office North Third street, third door 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. my11-d&w6m

WM. H. MILLER,
AND
R. E. FERGUSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE IN
SHOEMAKER'S BUILDINGS
SECOND STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT and MARKET SQUARE,
ap-29w&d Nearly opposite the Buehler House.

THOS. C. MacDOWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MILITARY CLAIM AND PATENT AGENT.
Office in the Exchange, Walnut st., (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

MILITARY CLAIMS AND PENSIONS.
The undersigned have entered into an association for the collection of Military Claims and the securing of Pensions for wounded and disabled soldiers.
Muster-in and Muster-out Rolls, officers' Pay Rolls, Ordnance and Clothing returns, and all papers pertaining to the military service will be made out properly and expeditiously.
Office in the Exchange Buildings, Walnut between Second and Third streets, near Omit's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa. THOS C MACDOWELL,
je25 dtf THOMAS A. MAGUIRE.

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.

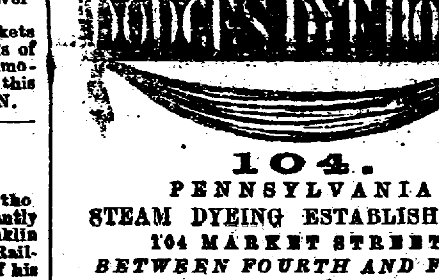
Over four hundred voluntary testimonials to the wonderful curative properties of this Liniment have been received within the last two years, and many of them from persons in the highest ranks of life.

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

Dyeing.

ALL WORK PROMISED IN ONE WEEK!



104.
PENNSYLVANIA
STEAM DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
104 MARKET STREET,
BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH,
HARRISBURG, PA.
Where every description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments, Piece Goods, &c., are Dyed, Cleansed, and finished in the best manner and at the shortest notice.
no9-d&wly DODGE & CO., Proprietors.

T. F. WATSON,
MASTIC WORKER
AND
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, durable adhesiveness to any surface, imperishable by the action of water or frost. Every good building should be coated with this Cement; it is a perfect preserver to the walls, and makes a beautiful, fine finish, equal to Eastern brown sandstone, or any color desired.

Among others for whom I have applied the Mastic Cement, I refer to the following gentlemen:

J. Bissell, residence, Penn street, Pittsburg, finished five years.
J. H. Shoenberger, residence, Lawrenceville, finished five years.
James M'Candless, residence, Allegheny City, finished five years.
Calvin Adams, residence, Third street, finished four years.
A. Hoeveler, residence, Lawrenceville, finished four years.
J. D. M'Cord, Penn street, finished four years.
Hon. Thomas Irwin, Diamond street, finished four years.
St Charles Hotel and Girard House, finished five years.
Kittanning Court House and Bank, for Barr & Moser, Architects, Pittsburg, finished five years.
Orders received at the office of R. M'Eldowney, Paint Shop, 20 Seventh street, or please address
T. F. WATSON,
may16-tf P. O. Box 13.6. Pittsburg, Pa.

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.

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.

WEBSTER'S ARMY AND NAVY
POCKET DICTIONARY.
Just received and for sale at
SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

BLACKING!!—MASON'S "CHALLENGE BLACKING."—100 GROSS, assorted size, just received and for sale, *wholesale and retail.*
4an1 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

WINDOW SHADES of linen, gilt-bordered; and PAPER BLINDS of an endless variety of designs and ornaments; also, CURTAIN FIXTURES and TASSELS at very low prices. Call at
Scheffer's Bookstore.

THE
Weekly "Patriot & Union,"
THE CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED IN PENNSYLVANIA!
AND
THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC PAPER PUBLISHED AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT!
FORTY-FOUR COLUMNS OF READING MATTER EACH WEEK!
AT THE LOW PRICE OF ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS!
WHEN
SUBSCRIBED FOR IN CLUBS OF NOT LESS THAN TEN COPIES TO ONE ADDRESS!

We have been compelled to raise the club subscription price to one dollar and fifty cents in order to save ourselves from actual loss. Paper has risen, including taxes, about twenty-five per cent., and is still rising; and when we tell our Democratic friends, candidly, that we can no longer afford to sell the Weekly PATRIOT AND UNION at one dollar a year, and must add fifty cents or stop the publication, we trust they will appreciate our position, and, instead of withdrawing their subscriptions, go to work with a will to increase our list in every county in the State. We have endeavored, and shall continue our efforts, to make the paper useful as a party organ, and welcome as a news messenger to every family. We flatter ourselves that it has not been without some influence in producing the glorious revolution in the politics of the State achieved at the late election; and if fearlessness in the discharge of duty, fidelity to the principles of the party, and an anxious desire to promote its interests, with some experience and a moderate degree of ability, can be made serviceable hereafter, the Weekly PATRIOT AND UNION will not be less useful to the party or less welcome to the family circle in the future than it has been in the past. We confidently look for increased encouragement in this great enterprise, and appeal to every influential Democrat in the State to lend us his aid in running our subscription list up to twenty or thirty thousand. The expense to each individual is trifling, the benefit to the party may be great. Believing that the Democracy of the State feel the necessity of sustaining a fearless central organ, we make this appeal to them for assistance with the fullest confidence of success.

The same reasons which induce us to raise the price of the Weekly, operate in regard to the Daily paper, the price of which is also increased. The additional cost to each subscriber will be but trifling; and, while we cannot persuade ourselves that the change necessarily made will result in any diminution of our daily circulation, yet, were we certain that such would be the consequence, we should still be compelled to make it, or suffer a ruinous loss. Under these circumstances we must throw ourselves upon the generosity, or, rather, the justice of the public, and abide their verdict, whatever it may be.

The period for which many of our subscribers have paid for their paper being on the eve of expiring, we take the liberty of issuing this notice, reminding them of the same, in order that they may

RENEW THEIR CLUBS.

We shall also take it as an especial favor if our present subscribers will urge upon their neighbors the fact that the PATRIOT AND UNION is the only Democratic paper printed in Harrisburg, and considering the large amount of reading matter, embracing all the current news of the day, and

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES

From everywhere up to the moment the paper goes to press, political, miscellaneous, general and local news market reports, is decidedly the

CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN THE STATE!

There is scarcely a village or town in the State in which a club cannot be raised if the proper exertion be made, and surely there are few places in which one or more energetic men cannot be found who are in favor of the dissemination of sound Democratic doctrines, who would be willing to make the effort to raise a club.

DEMOCRATS OF THE INTERIOR!

Let us hear from you. The existing war, and the approaching sessions of Congress and the State Legislature, are invested with unusual interest, and every man should have the news.

TERMS.

DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION.

Single copy for one year, in advance..............$5 00
Single copy during the session of the Legislature.. 2 00
City subscribers ten cents per week.
Copies supplied to agents at the rate of $1 50 per hundred.

WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION,
Published every Thursday.

Single copy one year, in advance..................$2 00
Ten copies to one address..........................15 00

Subscriptions may commence at any time. PAY ALWAYS IN ADVANCE. We are obliged to make this imperative. *In every instance cash must accompany subscription.* Any person sending us a club of twenty subscribers to the Weekly will be entitled to a copy for his services. The price, even at the advanced rate is so low that we cannot offer greater inducements than this. Additions may be made at any time to a club of subscribers by remitting one dollar and fifty cents for each additional name. It is not necessary to send us the names of those constituting a club, as we cannot undertake to address each paper to club subscribers separately. Specimen copies of the Weekly will be sent to all who desire it.

O. BARRETT & CO., Harrisburg, Pa.

N. B.—The following law, passed by Congress in 1860, defines the duty of Postmasters in relation to the delivery of newspapers to club subscribers:

(*See Little, Brown & Co.'s edition of the Laws of* 1860, *page* 38, *chapter* 131, *section* 1.)

"Provided, however, that where packages of new papers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address, and the names of the club subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners."

To enable the Postmaster to comply with this regulation, it will be necessary that he be furnished with the list of names composing the club, and paid a quarter's (or year's) postage in advance. The uniform courtesy of Postmasters, affords the assurance that they will cheerfully accommodate club subscribers, and the latter should take care that the postage, which is but a trifle in each case, be paid in advance. Send on the clubs.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
LITHOGRAPHS.
Formerly retailed at from $3 to $5, are now offered at 50 and 75 cents, and $1 and $1 50—published by the Art Union, and formerly retailed by them.
Splendid Photographic Album Pictures of all distinguished men and Generals of the army, at only 10 cts.
For sale at SCHEFFER'S Bookstore,
18 Market street, Harrisburg.

BASKETS!
LADIES TRAVELING,
MARKET,
SCHOOL,
PAPER,
KNIFE,
CLOTHES,
ROUND,
CHILDREN'S,
CAKE,
For sale low, by
je12 WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

WHITE BRANDY!!!—FOR PRESERVING PURPOSES.—A very superior article, (*strictly pure,*) just received and for sale by
july1 WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR!—FIRST IN THE MARKET!—For sale by
jy12 WM DOCK JR., & CO.

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.

SKY-LIGHT GALLERY.—The rooms, on the corner of Market square and Market street, opposite the Jones House, occupied as a Gallery for Daguerreotype, Photograph and Ambrotype purposes, are FOR RENT from the 9th of September next.
Apply to JOHN WYETH.
jy16-dlaw3w

The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1863.

DAY AND NIGHT.

When early morning lifted her sweet head
From o'er the hill tops blushing rosy red,
While through the eternal portal of the day
The sun resplendent flung his cheering ray;
And 'neath the forests' green enamell'd shade
The golden beams with quivering lustre played,
Sweet scented violets from their slumbers woke
And bird's soft carol the deep silence broke.

Then midst the downy and balm-breathing grove,
Beside me wandered forth my bright-eyed love,
Round her soft limbs the clustering branches twine,
To kiss her cheek bends the pink eglantine;
The yellow primroses embrace her feet,
And low toned winds, all filled with odors sweet,
Breathe round enamored through the shadowy dell,
Gathering fresh sweetness from my Bonnybell.

Yet dearer still when ruddy daylight fades
Before the silent and swift footed shades,
Which dark-eyed Night, decked in her starry crown,
Brings in her train to chase the sunbeams down,
Then 'neath the darkness close embraced to stray
And whisper sweetly happy hours away.
In day or night thus found I dearer charms,
As day or night thus brought her to my arms.

Oh days too blissful, skies so softly blue,
Oh nights of loving, how I long for you!
How when day's glories Eastern hills adorn,
Pant I for her who made my spirit's morn.
And when the sleepless warders of the night
Look down upon us girt in armor bright,
How do I sigh for her, alas in vain,
And sleep in tears to wake in tears again.

GLOVES, AND ALL ABOUT THEM.

[CONCLUDED.]

In 1002 the bishops of Paderbord and Moncaro were put in possession of their sees by receiving a glove as the sign thereof. But the custom gradually became a mere fee to the land stewards or bailiffs on entering into possession of one's land: passing from this symbolic to a money payment called glove money, which then became an ordinary fee to all servants—glove money, for a pair of gloves presented or service rendered. This has been spoken of before.

This manner of payment, too, is the archaic and original meaning of the white gloves given away at weddings; they were fees given to the bridesmaids and bridegroom's men for services rendered. The Belgic custom at weddings is odd. The priest asks the bridegroom for a ring and a pair of gloves; red gloves, if they can be had; with three bits of silver money inside them.

Putting the gloves into the bridegroom's right hand, he joins this with the right hand of the bride, and then, dexterously loosening them, he leaves the gloves in the bride's grasp; as a symbol, doubtless, that she is taken possession of, bought and paid for and conquered like any other vassal. We used to do strange things with gloves at weddings. In 1785, a certain surgeon and apothecary was married in the town of Wrexham; and the eye-witness, who tells the anecdote, says: 'I saw at the doors of his own and neighbors' houses, throughout the street where he lived, large boughs and parts of trees that had been cut down and fixed there, filled with white paper cut in the shape of woman's gloves, and of white ribbons." Whether any special blessing on the feminine part of the population was expected to follow, remains untold. A pleasant custom, too; was that of giving gloves full of money at weddings: one of the few obsolete which it would be an advantage to revive.

But gloves are also used as symbols of quarrel as well as of possession; and to throw down the gauntlet has always meant to challenge, to assume the right to defend both in chivalrous times, and before and after. Even we have still the champion in our coronations, with his well-trained steed, and the beautiful manor of Scrivelsby, held on the easy condition that he shall ride into Westminster Hall—the riding out again, backing, is not quite so pleasant—challenge the assembled universe to dispute the title of the throne, and fling down a gage on the floor; which, in process of time, one of the royal footmen perhaps, or perhaps a beadle, or one of the household brigade, will pick up, and return to the special Dymoke performing. Who does not know that beautiful story of Bernard Gilpin, when he went into the church of the quarrelsome, and saw the gloves hung up as a general challenge to all comers who would care to take an ill-conditioned fellow's insult on their shoulders?

The sexton would not for the life of him touch the gloves; but Bernard Gilpin, taking a long pole, lifted them off their hook, and took both them and the quarrel on himself; drawing them forth during the sermon and rating the parish soundly for harboring such evil thoughts and suffering such unchristian practices to abound. Yet it was a very common thing in chivalrous times to hang up the gauntlet in the church; when woe to him who touched it or took it down! Nothing less than a quarrel a outrance for a cause as silly as the mode of defending it was barbarous. The last challenge by means of a glove was in Queen Elizabeth's time, in the year 1751, on the occasion of a dispute concerning some lands in Kent; when a trial by single combat was demanded—the disputants meeting in court, where one drew his glove and threw it down, and the other picked it up with the point of his sword. For the honor of humanity and common sense the stupid fools were not let to fight; and the rightful ownership of the Kentish lands was settled some other way.

Sometimes a glove was used as the symbol of protection, not of quarrel and insult: and even to this day it is hung out in some towns during fair times, in remembrance of the time when it was a sign that all who gathered there were safe from those annoying things called duns, and need be under no apprehension of sudden seizure by living shoulder knots, more startling than pleasing. 'Hoisting the glove' is still practised at Exeter, during the Lammas Fair. It is a glove of immense size, which is stuffed and carried through the city, hoisted on the top of a long pole all beflowered and beribboned attended by music, the beadles, and the nobility, then hung out of a window at the Guindhall as a sign that the fair has begun, and when it is taken in, the fair is ended. At the Free Mart of Portsmouth, a glove was hung out of the window during fair time, and while it hung no one was arrested. So at Macclesfield, Cheshire, Newport, Isle Liverpool, on the fair days of the 25th of July, and 2d of November.

At Barnstable, too, a large glove decked with dahlias, is hung out from the window of the Quay Hall, the oldest building of the city, and while it hangs the fair is going on, and when it is withdrawn the fair is at an end; and at Chester, so famous for its gloves, they do the same thing. The glove, in all these instances, meaning the symbol of protection.—Was it protection or possession that the Romans symbolized by their standard of the winged hand of power? And which did the kings of Ulster mean by their device of the hand upon their shields and banners? What is the secret reading of the baronet's bloody hand? What of the red hand of the North American Indians, which they regard so superstitiously? A symbol yet more superstitiously regarded in Mexico, where the red hand daubed on the monuments of Yucatan and Guatemala is believed to have all sorts of hidden power. In Lycia, too, on the tombs there, an open hand is a frequent emblem; and the turks and Moors regard it as a preservative against the evil eye, provided it be open enough.

To wear a glove in one's hat or cap meant one of these things, said the old writers: "as a favor of a mistress, the memorial of a friend, and as a mark to be challenged by an enemy." As a favor of a mistress it was always a popular donation. When Queen Elizabeth, that rampant old coquette, gave her dropped glove to the Earl of Cumberland who picked it up, that benighted individual set it round with diamonds and stuck it in his hat as the greatest, and highest, and richest, and royalest favor man could show; and Shakespeare, and the other dramatists of his date speak of gloves worn in the cap as ordinary evidence of a lady's favor and a knight's deserving.

In Troilus and Cresida, Troilus gives the lady a sleeve and she gives him a glove, and Helen is made to swear by Venus's glove, which we should not, in our days, think quite sufficiently true to the local color of Olympus; besides many other passages where gloves are spoken of as favors, as well as for an oath; "by gloves," occurring as often as by Jove or by George.

* * * *

There was a very pretty invention of old times, called Draw-Gloves, pretty, that is, in its consequences, for no one knows exactly what draw-gloves means, or how it was played. Halliwell, in his dictionary, calls it talking with the fingers, but it was scarcely that; and others make it out to have been a kind of mora, but it was scarcely that either; whatever it was, however, the mode of playing and the results of the game were gracious and enticing; according to rich and winey Herrick's exposition in the Pleasant Grove of New Francies, when he says:

> At Draw-Gloves we'll play,
> And preethee let's lay
> A wager, and let it be this:
> Who first to the summe
> Of twenty doth come
> Shall have for his winning a kiss.

Was this the origin of "winning gloves," by kissing in the sleep? In the absence of all knowledge on the subject, one guess is as good as another, and draw-gloves may have been a delicious bit of feigning with its full completion in this. There was a pleasant custom too connected with the new moon, and gloves, and kissing that deserves a word. In some country places it was—perhaps is—the custom for a number of young people to assemble together to watch for the new moon, when whoever saw it first gave his or her neighbor a kiss, and got a pair of gloves as the reward.

The perfection of a modern glove is its smoothness and elasticity, its unexceptionable fit, the delicacy and uniformity of its tint, and a sewing that shall be at once fine and strong; while anything like embroidery or adventitious ornament, or mixture of colors, or incongruous materials does not count as the best taste in these modern days of luxury and utility combined. But in olden times gloves were exceedingly costly. That story of Cœur de Lion being discovered on his fateful journey by the jeweled gloves which hung at his page's girdle, shows how magnificently they were sometimes adorned; while even the Holy Mother Church did not disdain the use of these mundane vanities for her reverend hands, the gloves of all the prelates of England being bedecked with precious stones as parts of ordinary prelatical pomp and useful glory.

In the beginning of the ninth century they were even legislated on; and in the time of Louis le Debonnaire the Council of Aix ordered all godly monks to wear sheepskin gloves only. The embroidered glove was purely episcopal, like the ring and sandals; and when some abbots in France presumed to wear them, the Council of Poitiers sharply reproved them for insolence and encroachment. Later, we find them more universal, and by no means so ruinously expensive, though still costly enough considering the comparative value of money; witness the bill of moneys spent for Peter Martyr and Bernadino Ochin, when they came over here to delight the souls of the Reformers by their godly zeal, where we find 9s. 3d. for Bernadino's "hatt and glovys," 13s. for "a payre of furred glovys for P. Martyr," 11, 11s. 3d. for "a peticote, glovys and night-cap for Julius," and 1s. for "one payre of glovys for them."

In Henry the Eighth's times, the churchwardens of Kingston-upon-Thames paid threepence for "two payre of glovys for Bobyn Hood and Mayde Maryan," the morris-dancers employed by the parish. Which was pretty well of the parish, and showed a decent spirit.

Gloves, too, were used in witchcraft, as when Joan and Philip Flower stroked the cat Rutter's back with Lord Henry's gloves, saying "Mount Rutter and fly;" and Rutter mewed but did not fly, though Lord Henry fell sick unto death. Then there is the story of the lady who threw her glove into the arena where the lion stood to test the worth of her lover's vows, and who received as her reward the glove flung scornfully back into her face, with the applause of king and court to the daring and disenchanted lover. This is a story which has given two of our poets occasion for very lovely, if differing fencies—Leigh Hunt siding with the lover and King Francis, and branding the lady with the shame of heartless coquetry and most unworthy pride; Browning taking, perhaps, the nobler view, and maintaining it to have been a mere test of truth and sincerity, which failed in the application—to the bringing forth of a higher joy. Then there is the monkish legend of Saint Gudule, the patroness of Brussels, who flourished, as the date books say, in the beginning of the eighth century, and who one day came praying in the church with naked feet; praying with such fervor and with feet so naked, that a charitable priest put his gloves under them for shoes to protect them from chilblains and the damp of the stones.

But Saint Gudule kicked the gloves away, and went on with her prayers, while the gloves hung suspended in the air for upwards of an hour, to the great marveling of the beholders, and the testimony, by a miracle, of the Saint's true character beneath her cowl. There is another older world story about gloves, in the adventures of Asa Thor, on his way to Jotenhiem; and how, on his way thither, he, and Loke, and the swift young Thialfi who had sucked the marrow of the goat's leg-bone, so that the beast went lame for the rest of his natural days—unnatural, rather—how they all got lost in a forest, and slept in a spacious hall, with a smaller chamber branching off. Which hall they found afterwards was nothing but the giant's Skrymir's glove, with the thumb, where they had taken refuge from the wind, for the smaller chamber. Then there were Thor's iron gloves, without which he dared not attempt to grasp his mighty hammer, Mjolnir—gloves which we may presume to have been a species of celestial knuckle dusters, as knuckle-dusters are our nineteenth century version of the cesti which the old Roman wrestlers and gladiators wore.

Indeed, iron gloves or gauntlets—those pieces of armor which came in between the dagger and the rerebrace, before the first and after the last—were in use long before the peaceful glove—"glof," the Angle-Saxons called it, and which were made at first unfingered, like modern babies' mits, and the gloves of all rude peoples everywhere. Were they the gauntlets or the gloves which were taken from a recreant knight when his spurs were hacked off and his sword broken, and his knightly shield reversed, in token of his having forfeited all claim to honor and chivalrous bearings? When the Earl of Carlisle was impeached in the second Edward's reign, and condemned to die as a traitor, for holding treasonable correspondence with the Scots, "his spurs were cut off with a hatchet, and his shoes and gloves were taken off;" gloves or gauntlets? The old annalists are seldom correct, accuracy being an intellectual virtue of quite modern parentage.

There were some curious niceties about entering into the presence of royalty with or without gloves. "This week the Lord Coke, with his gloves on, touched and kissed the king's hand, but whether to be confirmed a councillor, or cashiered, I cannot yet learn," said a letter in the Court and Times of Charles I., published in 1625. It would seem more decorous to enter the presence gloved; but perhaps there were good reasons why not; something akin to those which made it advisable to see the hands of a judge at court, and those of a visitor to a training stable just before running day.

In Burke's Vicissitudes there is a very curious story of a glover nobleman. William Maclellan, sixth Lord Kirkcubright, who was utterly ruined, retaining nothing of his earldom save the right to the name, and so became a glover for his daily bread. He used to stand in the lobby of the Edinburg Assembly Rooms, in the old town, selling gloves, which were then wanted in greater profusion than now, it being the etiquette to wear a new pair for each dance. But the glove seller was a lord nevertheless, and an earl in his own right and by his father's; and, more than this, he was the ancestor of that General across the Atlantic who was to have crushed the Southern Confederacy in ninety days—but did'nt do it somehow.

The son of the glover-earl became a colonel, and, eventually won the recognition of his condition from Parliament, May the 3d, 1773. And there is the epigram—or what would it be called in the scientific poetry books?—passing between the lady and her aged lover, one Mr. Page, when he sent her a glove with this distich pinned to it:

> If from Glove you take the letter G,
> Then Glove is Love, which I do send to thee.

And she answered him saucily with,

> And if from Page you take the letter P,
> Then Page is Age, and that won't do for me;

to the eternal confusion of the ancient Philander, indignant at ridicule. Then there are Woodstock and its dusty, powdery, sheepskin gloves, its traditions of Fair Rosamond, and its present practical skill in letter work; and the chicken gloves of Limerick, not now to be had, packed up in a walnut shell, fastened with fairy ribbon, and sold for five shillings the pair; and the pocket gloves of a few years back, which had a pocket in the palm, which opened when the hand was closed, and shut when the hand was opened; convenient enough for timid ladies who carry their omnibus sixpence in the palm of their hand slipped up inside the glove, but of no great reputation among the public in general, and dying out in a stifled asphyxiated kind of way.

And there are the "slipskins" of Switzerland—the skins of your kids prematurely brought into the world by some unholy practices of the goatherds, and which, marvellously smooth and fine, go to make every fine lady's *very fine* gloves. And there are all the old petitions and remonstrances addressed to Parliament against laying on duties here, and taking off duties there, with the inevitable cry of "gloves are so many and gloves are so poor," as the reason for unsound political economy and faulty legislation.

And there are the board of trade statistics, showing what number of the made article we import, and where we get our best glove leather from; with many other curious and interesting particulars, too long to be fully detailed. But the history of gloves and glove-making is, like all things whatever in human life and society—a very interesting matter when looked into and thoroughly traced from source to outfall; a thoroughness to which this mere surface sketch has no pretension.

IT MIGHT STIMULATE DESERTION.—The Washington, Pa., *Review* says:

"We are told that it is not right for the people to hold Democratic meetings to denounce the administration or the war, because some person present *might have a son or brother in the army, and might write to that son or brother,* in consequence of the effect of what he had heard upon his own mind, to *desert,* and the son or brother *might desert* in consequence of that *letter!* In that was the meeting would produce evil influence upon the army! This is like the girl who burst out crying because she had been thinking that she might get married, and might have a baby, and that baby might fall upon the stove and burn itself up."

LOSS OF REBEL GENERALS.—In the late battle of Gettysburg, and in the cavalry fights subsequent to it, seventeen rebel general officers were placed *hors du combat,* as follows:—Gens. Barksdale, Garnett, Armistead and Pettigrew are killed; Gens. Archer and Robinson were captured; Gens. Kemper and Trimble were wounded and captured; Gens. Hood, Pender, Heth, Anderson, Semmes, Jenkins, Scales, Hampton and Jones were all wounded. Of the five cavalry brigadiers whom Pleasonton first fought at Beverly Ford, but one remains in the field—Fitzhugh Lee, nephew of the General. Robinson and W. F. H. Lee are in our hands, and Jones and Hampton are wounded.

TROUBLE IN BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.—On Saturday a meeting was held in Hackensack, at which a series of resolutions were unanimously adopted, denouncing the Conscription act as "unjust, unconstitutional and slavish in its provision," and that they will throw themselves upon the Courts for "protection against the wrongs and outrages which the government seeks to inflict," and failing redress there, they intend to "resist with all the means that God has placed in our power, any attempted infringement of our rights and privileges as freemen in a free country, determined at all hazards to maintain their freedom." A copy of the enrollment was also demanded of the enrolling officer, which was refused, and the meeting adjourned.

THE BLACKS CONTENDING FOR EQUALITY.—In a recent address by Fred. Douglas to a Philadelphia colored mass meeting, he told them distinctly what negro military organization meant. Said he:

"Remember that the musket means liberty —the United States musket, with its bayonet of steel, is better than all the parchment guarantees of citizenship. In your hands that musket means liberty, *equality,* FRATERNITY."

This is now, apparently, the main, if not the sole, object of the war.