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No. 11, North Third St., Harrisburg.
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MELODIONS, VIOLINS, GUITARS,
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JOHN W. GLOVER,
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Has just received from New York, an assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS,

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W. R. DOCK, JR., & CO.
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WEBSTER'S ARMY AND NAVY
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BLANKING!!—MANON'S "CHALLENGE"
BLANKING—100 Gross assorted size, just received

WINDOW SHADES of linen, gilt
fringed, and other styles of curtains

Patriot Union

VOL. 5.—NO. 286. HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE
Weekly "Patriot & Union,"
THE CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED IN PENNSYLVANIA!

DR. SWEET'S
INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA,
LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS,

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

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The Patriot & Union.
MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1863.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE TEAS OF CHINA.

We observe in many of our cotemporary journals of the northern States, a notice in regard to a "Tea Plant," said to have been recently discovered in Pennsylvania.

More inspiring, by far, than drafts from the bowl," could be had for the plucking, upon our hillsides—was one well worthy of careful ascertainment; and we have been looking for the report of some of our eminent naturalists in the premises.

Our own humble stock of knowledge upon this subject, we offer with diffidence, although far from being a stranger to the uses of the plant to which public attention has lately been directed.

It is the Ceanothus Americana, of Botanists. The generic name is from Theophrastus—the Greek *keanothos*—keo, to prick, and another, above, or at the extremity. There are several varieties of the plant—one, (the Asiaticus), is a native of Japan, and probably of China; although we must confess we thought one statement which we saw, in regard to the recognition of it in our wilds, by a native Chinese, looked rather apocryphal.

It certainly is neither of the varieties of the Chinese *Thea*, or, (as it is usually written), *Tea*. It does not even belong to the same order of plants, as defined by Botanists; nor is there, except in respect to the taste, much resemblance. Whether its medicinal properties are in any considerable degree the same, remains yet to be determined.

The Chinese *Tea* is a narcotic plant, on which account the natives of China refrain from its use, until it is divested from this property, by keeping it at least twelve months. Whether the American *Ceanothus* has this quality, we are unable to decide; although the writer of this employs it at his table as a beverage, almost daily.

The flavor of a decoction of the leaves so nearly resembles the Black Teas of China and Japan that very few persons would discover the difference in ordinary use. To our apprehension, the American *Ceanothus* is a wholesome tonic. The leaves masticated have an astringent taste, and are slightly mucilaginous.

This plant was extensively used during the period of the American Revolution; and at that time was sometimes called the "American Tea"—"Liberty Tea"; but more usually, "New Jersey Tea"—being then very common in the pine regions of that State. It is indigenous in the pine regions of all New England, Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Carolinas; and we apprehend the use of it has greatly increased in the South since the commencement of the rebellion. It was used medicinally, the same as *lobelia*, by the Six Nations of Indians; and from them the native Canadians learned also to employ it in syphilitic disorders. The early settlers of northern Pennsylvania, especially in the Connecticut townships, used very little of any tea plant for many years, except that and *Saxifraga*—the *Salvia officinalis* of science. The properties of this latter common tenant of our gardens are far from being appreciated as they should be; and our excellent housewives, who sometimes employ it in cheese, and in meats simply as a seasoning, are seldom aware that it is one of the most powerful resistants of animal putrefaction in the whole range of vegetable economy. As a tonic also, it is much used even among the Chinese; who, like physicians, are very circumspect in taking their own native medicine—the black and green teas of commerce.

The *Ceanothus Americana* was first introduced into England for its beauty as a flowering shrub in 1718; and was then placed in Bishop Compton's garden at Fulham. Later, according to Miller, it was lost in that country, and he re-introduced it from America. It is now common in English gardens of the higher class. We observed it a year or two since in the Royal Gardens at Kew, near London, growing and flowering beautifully. Senator Bucklew, of this State, who has a cultivated taste in plants, as well as good judgment in affairs of government, once called our attention to the *Ceanothus* in his collection—he having been attracted by its ornamental features—to inquire into its qualities and position in botanical science.

In botany, it is a genus of the order Monogynia, belonging to the pentandria class of plants, and in the natural method ranking under the 43d order, *Dumosa*. There are five petals, pouched and arched. The fruit is a small brown trilocular, trispermous berry. The stem is woody, with a pale brown bark or covering, and sends out branches from the bottom; these from a green, gradually assume a reddish color. The leaves are oval, serrated and pointed, about two and a half inches long, proportionably broad, and have three nerves running lengthwise. They grow irregularly on the stalk, and not (as sometimes described) opposite by pairs. The flowers are white, usually growing in a cluster at the end of each stalk, giving a beautiful appearance to the whole shrub, which is generally found from three to four feet in height, flowering from July until October. The former month is deemed the best one in which to gather the leaves for use as a beverage. We have neglected heretofore to mention that the whole plant, roots inclusive, furnishes a neat dye (even for wool) of a nankia cinnamon color.

It may be propagated from the seed, of which it is very fruitful; but it requires a light, generous soil, and judging from its habits of growth in pine woods, we suppose it should have a sheltered position. No one need be surprised, if competent naturalists should take

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

SUNDAYS EXCEPTED

BY O. BARRETT & CO

The DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be served to subscribers residing in the Borough of Harrisburg, payable to the Carrier. Mail subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, invariably in advance. Ten copies for one dollar, *gratis*.

A POLITICAL ARMAGEDDON.

To our sister cities in the West, and to all the people on the banks of the Mississippi and its tributaries, we say, in fraternal kindness—and to our national enemies, at home and abroad, we say, in sternest defiance—OF MANY, WE ARE ONE!—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*.

There is a ring about this sentiment which touches the right chord. The time rapidly approaches which is to test our dispositions and capacities as a people—our propensities to live together in bonds of unity and concord, or to separate, to preserve, not merely the integrity of our soil, but the purity of our laws and institutions inviolate.

There are foreshadowings of evil as well as good striking the political horizon. When the South has been compelled to abandon this unequal contest, and the authority of our government is fairly restored over all parts of the country, there will be at least two conflicting elements, one of which will not talk or act with "fraternal kindness." These two elements will struggle for political ascendancy, and upon the issue of the struggle our future career as a great, united and prosperous people will depend. One of these elements will be satisfied with nothing short of making the negro population of the South politically equal with the white population both North and South. This element is headed by Salmon P. Chase, and exerts a vast degree of influence in moulding and directing the fortunes of the war. It is responsible for the delays and disasters of the contest, and openly glories in the fact that they have contributed to the furtherance of the sweeping revolutions intended.

The other element is anxious to make us really one people, upon the basis of common laws, ties and interests. It is eminently conservative, humane, liberal and patriotic. It is animated chiefly by love of country and an earnest desire to see the nation on a better footing as free, happy and powerful Democracy. This element includes men of all parties, though we are proud to say it is formally represented in the organization of the Democratic party.

When the practical issues brought to the surface by the collision of these antagonisms, are summed up, they will be found to be about as follows:

Have the people or the States any political rights during war? Is the Constitution obligatory during war? Shall free discussion be allowed in this country? Shall the negroes be freed and have the full political franchise of the whites? The Chase element will take the negative of the first three interrogatories and the affirmative of the last. The Democratic element will affirm the rights brought in question by the first three inquiries, and will sternly oppose the revolution involved in the last. Upon these propositions the real battles of this country are to be fought. If the Democracy is defeated—which we do not contemplate—our system of government will be changed. We will have a republic in form and in name for a few years, but the spirit of republican institutions will be trampled under foot. If the Democracy succeeds—as we hope and believe—the foundation of a new system, alike genial to the people and the States, and strong enough for all practical uses without being oppressive. Let us put ourselves in proper trim to fight this good fight, so that our children will have a free government to live under, and not an imperialism like Austria or France.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

THE FUNERAL OF JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.—A correspondent of Frankfort, Ky., gives the particulars of the obsequies of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, on Wednesday, the 29th. In testimony of respect to the deceased, all business was suspended and the people seemed to have but one subject upon which to converse, that of the death of Crittenden. At the late residence of the deceased, where the body lay in its plain rosewood casket, men and women were constantly passing in to take a last look at the features of the deceased, which bore an expression apparently of pain. The visitors to the house were many, including the numerous relatives, friends and personal acquaintances of the dead, and many of those who, with him, had exercised a control over the affairs of the nation. At 10 o'clock the body was taken to the Presbyterian church, where every seat was already filled with people to hear the funeral services. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hayes and Rev. Mr. John T. Hendricks. The latter pronounced an eloquent discourse, extolling the virtues and noble character of the deceased. At the close of the service proceeded to the cemetery, where the body was deposited in the family vault. As the procession marched along the streets the bands played mournful dirges, the bells tolled, guns were fired, and the entire population crowded the pavements looking on in silent sorrow.

On the 27th the Governor of Kentucky issued an order requesting that on the day of the funeral all places of business and all public offices in Frankfort be closed from 10 a. m. until 5 p. m. We quote the following: "When a great man dies, a nation mourns." Such an event has occurred in our midst, in the death of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, Kentucky's longest tried statesman in her public life. As the great and noble character to the fame of the nation, and has pre-eminently advanced the glory and honor of Kentucky. It is fit and proper that all testimonials of respect and affection should be paid his remains by all in authority, as well as by private citizens."

"DON'T UNCHAIN THE TIGER"—A poster with the above caption has appeared for some days past on all the public places and dead walls of the city. We fear the warning comes too late. The tiger has been already unchained. It was let loose when the old landmarks of the law and Constitution were departed from in the prosecution of the war. From that hour, as prophesied by far-seeing statesmen like Mr. Seward, the South became unbridled and the North divided. The tiger was unchained when Greeley's prayer of the "Twenty Millions" was granted, and the President replied to the voice of the people as expressed in the full elections by adopting the rational programme. He began his ravings when fanatic and partisans obtained a preponderating influence in the administration of public affairs. The people then became alienated and divided, volunteering ceased, and conscription was the necessary result. Bloody graves fierce animosities, jarring sects, secret leagues, foreign insults, wars of races and religion, internal strife and the abolition weakness follows the track of the abolition tiger. He can only be named by the bellows box. The silent fall of millions of slips of paper, inscribed with the names of true men, and legally designated by fraud, can also chain up the tiger!—*New York Sun*.

"Give the devil his due." "Certainly," says a contemporary; "but it is better to have no dealings with the devil, and there will be nothing due him."

1876, Loyalists or Loyal to King George, or Tories

1877, Nova Scotia Cow Boys and Tories

1878, Convention Monarchists

1879, Black Cockadeers

1880, Anti-Jeffersonian Improvement men

1881, British Bank men

1882, Peace and Submission Men

1883, Blue Lights

1884, Hartford Conventionists

1885, Washington Society Men

1886, No Party Men

1887, Federalists

1888, National Republicans

1889, Anti-Masonic Men

1890, Independent Democratic Whigs

1891, Abolitionists

1892, Long-Coin Hard-Cider-Democratic Republican-Abolition Whigs

1893, Native American Whigs

1894, Coon Party, or Anti-Annexation Whigs

1895, The Whig Party

1896, Mexican Whig Party

1897, Anti-Mexican Whig Party

1898, Rough and Ready Party

1899, Clay Whig Party

1900, No Party Whigs

1901, Know Nothings

1902, Native Americans

1903, Freepromoters or Abolitionists and Know Nothings

1904, Black Republicans

1905, Opposition and People's Party

1906, Wide Awake, Cap and Cape party

1907, NO PARTY

1908, Union-League-No Party-Emancipation-High-Taxation-Centralization-Confiscation-Negro-Egalitarian-Usurpation-Abolition Administration Party

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