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

Business Cards.

SILAS WARD. NO. 11, NORTH THIRD ST., HARRISBURG. STEINWAY'S PIANOS, MELODIONS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, Banjos, Flutes, Drums, Accordions, STRAINERS, SHEET AND BOOK MUSIC, ETC.

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

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

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

J. COOK, Merchant Tailor, 27 CHESTNUT ST., between Second and Front, Has just returned from the city with an assortment of CLOTHS, CASIMERES 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.

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

RELIGIOUS BOOK STORE, TRACT AND SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPOSITORY, E. S. GERMAN, 27 SOUTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE CHESTNUT, HARRISBURG, PA.

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 style and most reasonable terms.

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 receive moderate citizens, at anglers and travel.

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 east of the Northern Railroad Station.

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

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 presented and collected.

W. M. H. MILLER, W. E. FERGUSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, OFFICE IN SHOEMAKER'S BUILDINGS SECOND STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND MARKET SQUARE, sp-29-4d Nearly opposite the Bushler House.

THOS. C. MADDOWELL, 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, was a reliable business man, all business connected with any of the Departments will meet with immediate and careful attention.

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

TAILORING. GEO. A. RUGG, four doors below Fourth Street, MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING. In any desired style, and with skill and promptness. Persons wishing cutting done can have it done at the shortest notice.

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

MILITARY CLAIMS AND PENSIONS. The undersigned has entered into an association for the collection of the claims and the securing of Pensions for wounded and disabled soldiers.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. 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!

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

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. FOR NEURALGIA. It will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing, but a single trial will convince you of its power to do it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. FOR BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS and SCALDS. It is the best remedy for all these affections, and its use is recommended by all the medical authorities.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. FOR ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE HEAD AND NECK. It will relieve the most severe cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

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!

AND THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC PAPER PUBLISHED AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT!

AT THE LOW PRICE OF ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS!

WHEN SUBSCRIBED FOR IN CLUBS OF NOT LESS THAN TEN COPIES TO ONE ADDRESS!

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the most pure and best materials, and is of a penetrating and penetrating nature, 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.

FOR NEURALGIA. It will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing, but a single trial will convince you of its power to do it.

FOR BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS and SCALDS. It is the best remedy for all these affections, and its use is recommended by all the medical authorities.

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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 a 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 CERANTHUS AMERICANA, of Botanists. The generic name is from Theophrastus—the Greek *kanthos*—ho, to prick, and *anthos*, 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.

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.

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.

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, pointed and arched. The fruit is a small brown trilocular, triperisperm berry.

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

up the subject and properly experiment upon and examine this plant, to find it placed ultimately among the most useful in the American Flora; and perhaps, even what many claim for it, an admirable substitute for the teas of China.

What may be the soluble constituents of this American plant can only be determined by such an analysis. Those of the Chinese teas consist of gum, grape sugar, a large portion of tannin, a volatile oil, and a peculiar or nitrogenized principle called *theine*; which is a weak alkaloid, and the same precisely that is found in coffee, called chemically, *caffeine*.

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 or in a state of anarchy; 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."

When the Dutch East India Company first introduced the China teas into Europe, they were sold at prices ranging from thirty to fifty dollars each pound; this was in 1657. Twenty years later, the English East India Company commenced their importations at the rate of a \$500 venture for the first year.

It is interesting to mark the progress of its use: In 1657 Thomas Garway advertised to sell at his place in London, (a public house), "an infusion of tea, made according to the direction of the most knowing Eastern merchants and travelers."

Another anecdote "in point," as the lawyers say, and our tea-table gossip shall terminate for this sitting: The late Dr. R., of S., (in his early days an intimate friend of Dennie, and a contributor to the Port Folio,) related to us an adventure of his own, in the "tea line," which transpired in one of the interior counties of Pennsylvania.

THE OPPOSITION.—It is amusing as well as interesting to recall the names by which the opposition to the Democratic party have been known since the Revolution. Here is a list, but we do not pretend to say that all the different parties that have attempted the overthrow of Democracy since the formation of our Government are named therein: for like the color, platforms, and pretensions of the persons themselves, they are innumerable.

In 1776, Loyalists or Loyal to King George, or Tories
In 1778, Loyal Tories.
In 1780, Nova Scotia Cow Boys and Tories.
In 1786, Convention Monarchists.
In 1789, Black Cockeaters.
In 1808, Anti-Jeffersonian Improvement men.
In 1811, British Bank men.
In 1812, Peace and Submission Men.
In 1813, Blue Lights.
In 1814, Hartford Conventionists.
In 1816, Washington Society Men.
In 1818, No Party Men.
In 1819, Federalists.
In 1820, Federal R-publicans.
In 1826, National Republicans.
In 1828, Anti-Masons.
In 1834, Anti-Masonic Men.
In 1836, Conservatives.
In 1837, Independent Democratic Whigs.
In 1838, Abolitionists.
In 1839, Long-Coin Hard-Cider-Democratic Republican-Abolition Whigs.
In 1843, Native American Whigs.
In 1844, Coon Party, or Anti-Annexation Whigs.
In 1845, The Whig Party.
In 1846, Mexican Whig Party.
In 1847, Anti-Mexican Whig Party.
In 1848, Rough and Ready Party.
In 1850, Clay Whig Party.
In 1852, Sooth Whigs.
In 1854, Know Nothings.
In 1855, Native Americans.
In 1856, Freemonters or Abolitionists and Know Nothings.
In 1857, Black Republicans.
In 1859, Opposition and People's Party.
In 1860, Wide Awake, Cap and Cape party.
In 1862, NO PARTY.
In 1863, Union-League-No Party-Emancipation-High-Taxation-Centralization-Confiscation-Negro-Egalitarian-Usurpation-Abolition Administration Party.

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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.

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!

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 or in a state of anarchy; to preserve, not merely the integrity of our soil, but the purity of our laws and institutions inviolate.

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