Patriot & Union.

VOL. 5.—NO. 287. HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY AUGUST 4 1863 PRICE TWO CENTS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

Half sq., one day	$0 30	One sq., one day	$0 60
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" 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.

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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-J

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,

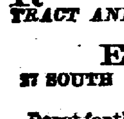
Practice in the several Courts of Dauphin county. Collections made promptly. A. C. SMITH, J. B. EWING.

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. [a14 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 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, 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

MENS 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 Building, Walnut between Second and Third streets, near Omitt's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa. THOS C MACDOWELL, je26-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 issues, 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.

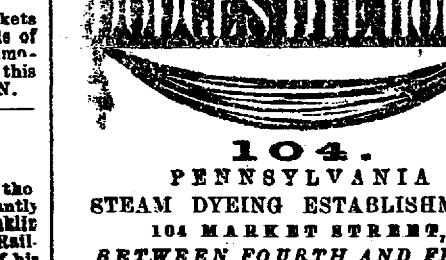
To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by all dealers. ap1leow-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. ao8-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, oc28-tf W. KNOCHE'S MUSIC STORE

LADIES! YOU KNOW WHERE 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.* dec1 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 supscription 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 jel2 WM DOCK, Jr., & Co

WHITE BRANDY!!!—FOR PRESERVING PURPOSES.—A very superior article, (*strictly pure,*) just received and for sale by uly1 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. jy18-dlaw3w

The Patriot & Union.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1863.

HEALTH.

We make further extracts this week from Dr. Lewis's recent interesting work on consumption:

HOW CENTENARIANS LIVE.

Galen, one of the most distinguished of the ancient physicians, lived one hundred and forty years, and composed between seven hundred and eight hundred essays on medical and philosophical subjects; and he was always, after the age of twenty-eight, extremely sparing in the quantity of his food. The Cardinal de Salis, Archbishop of Seville, who lived one hundred and ten years, was invariably sparing in his diet. One Lawrence, an Englishman, by temperance and labor, lived one hundred and forty years; and one Kentigein, called St. Mungah, who never tasted spirit or wine, and slept on the ground, and labored hard, died at the age of one hundred and eighty five. Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, who died at the age of one hundred and sixty-nine, was a poor fisherman as long as he could follow his pursuit, and ultimately he became a beggar, living uniformly on the coarsest and most sparing diet. Old Parre, already famous, who died at the age of one hundred and fifty-three, was a farmer of extremely abstemious habits, his diet being solely milk, cheese, coarse bread, small-beer and whey. At the age of one hundred and twenty, he married a second wife, by whom he had a child. But being taken to the court by the Earl of Arundel, as a great curiosity, in his one hundred and fifty-second year, he very soon died, as the physician decidedly testified after dissection, in consequence of a change from a parsimonious to a plentiful diet. Henry Francisco, another famous case, lived to about one hundred and forty in this country, and was, except for a certain period, when he became attached to ardent spirit, "remarkably abstemious, eating but little, and abstaining almost entirely from animal food," his favorite articles being tea, bread and butter and baked apples. A Mr. Ephraim Pratt, of Shutesbury, Massachusetts, who died at the age of one hundred and seventeen years, lived very much upon milk, and that in small quantity; and his son, Michael Pratt, attained to the age of one hundred and three years, by similar means. Indeed great longevity has occurred in no instance with which I am acquainted where the individual was not a pattern of abstemiousness in diet.—*Great eaters never live long.* A voracious appetite is a sign of disease, or of a strong tendency to disease; and not a sign of health, as is generally supposed. Ill health as infallibly follows the indulgence of such an appetite, as any other effect its legitimate cause.

QUANTITY OF FOOD.

I have referred to the several rules which various eminent authors have given to regulate the quantity of our food. And I have, I trust, with becoming deference, given my objections to them all. I shall now submit my own rule. It is this: Before you take the first mouthful, place upon your plate all you are to eat, and eat but twice a day! This rule accomplishes all that the practice of weighing our food does, for soon the eye can determine, with all needed accuracy, the quantity, and without the display of a pair of scales. It is better than the rule of Dr. Johnson and others, which I have given, viz: watching while you are eating, for the first indications of having enough; for, as I have shown, it is almost impossible for a dyspeptic, with his morbid appetite, to watch, or halt when he does discover that the food fails to give the intense gratification of the first moment. This is the great difficulty—to use calm judgment and moral firmness in the midst of the absorbing pleasures of a delicious meal. I am free to confess, I have rarely done it, and I think I may without harsh judgment say, I do not know half a dozen persons who can.

WASTE IN RICH FOOD.

Few spectacles are more painful than the struggle often seen among the poor to keep their table supplied with the "best in the market." Foregoing books, periodicals, a good house, good clothes, the healthful luxury of a summer trip, etc., they devote everything to supplying their table. They are ashamed to be seen eating plain, cheap food; not ashamed to live in a poor house, to wear insufficient clothing, to have no library, to have no pew in church, to have nothing, and be nothing, if only their table is well supplied. I declare it is a low, vulgar ambition—pride on the lowest plain of life.

EATING WHEN SICK.

It is the custom among a certain class of people, when a member of the family falls sick, to begin at once to ask, "Now, what can you eat?" Every one has heard the old story of the man who always ate eighteen apple dumplings when he was sick. On one occasion, when engaged upon the eighteenth, his little son said, "Pa, give me a piece?" "No, no! my son," replied the father; "go away, Pa's sick." When a young man, who has surfeited, in season and out of season, until exhausted nature gives way, and a fever is coming on, the good busy mother is in trouble. She anxiously inquires, "Now, John, what can you eat? You must eat something! People can't live without food!" Then come toast, tea, etc. The stomach is *exhausted* and no more needs stimulus or food than a jaded horse needs the whip! What is needed is rest—complete rest. Nine-tenths of the acute diseases might be prevented by a few days' starvation, when the first indications appear. I don't mean *complete* abstinence in every case, but perhaps a piece of coarse bread, with cold water for drink. If such a policy were generally adopted, what ruin would overtake the medical profession!

DIET FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Whatever opinions may be entertained with reference to the use of a flesh diet for mankind in general, I think there can be no serious argument in respect to the diet of consumptives. For them, a substantial, nutritious, unstimulating diet—which means one with little or no animal food—is best. I know the fashion of the hour—it is porter, beef, and whisky. I might hesitate in pronouncing against this stimulating practice, and in favor of an opposite policy, if I were not aware that the ablest writers on the treatment of consumption, on both sides of the ocean, have strongly advocated, on behalf of consumptives, a plain, unstimulating diet.

HOW TO PREVENT COLDS.

Those who have consumptive taint should protect themselves against colds. The most effective means in securing this protection is bathing and friction. While the surface has a vigorous circulation, colds are impossible. The cold bath, with the use of rough towels, flesh-brushes and hair gloves, contributes most effectually to the maintenance of such a circulation. Avoidance of hot drinks is another important preventive measure. The usual draughts of coffee and tea produce much susceptibility to colds. Consumptives should, for this reason, use cold drinks. Sleeping and sitting in well ventilated rooms is another most important prophylactic means. Furnace-heated and unventilated houses create a liability to colds, to say nothing of the direct influence of the vitiated air. Many colds are taken through the feet. A frequent cold water foot bath, with sharp friction and slapping the hands, can scarcely be overrated. Stamping the feet, or, if so circumstanced that the noise is objectionable, standing on one foot and kicking with the other, in many directions, in the air, greatly improves the circulation.

MARYLAND—FREAKS OF GENERAL SCHENCK—MILITARY TAX—ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

If those who are clamorous for martial law would read a few chapters in the history of Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Maryland while under military control, we think it would have a tendency to cool their ardor for steel and gunpowder governments. Here is a chapter of Maryland history, which will be found interesting, and well worth pondering until something newer and more serious turns up:

From the Constitutional Union.

Maryland is no longer an independent State, governed by laws of its own enactment, and administered by officers selected by its people. It did, indeed, elect about a year and a half ago a Governor in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. His name we do not remember. He has, either from cowardice or treachery, shrunk so completely from all interference with the management of the affairs of the government, and yielded so silently and complacently to the usurpations of General Schenck, that we doubt whether one half the people of Maryland are better acquainted with the name of the Governor than ourselves. In truth, it is not worth knowing.

Maryland, in fact, is an appanage of Mr. Lincoln's royalty, and is governed by a Lord Lieutenant, clothed with unlimited power to steal or imprison, as inclination may prompt. He is skilled in all the arts of marauding—the insinuating, the polite, and the violent. We remember his first essay made public. His controversy with Commodore Aulick is no doubt familiar to our readers.

The hero of Vienna has devised a new plan to replenish his exhausted funds. Upon his own authority, without any remonstrance from the Governor of the State, he has imposed a tax of three thousand dollars on a district in Harford county, and ordered its immediate payment, from each family so mulcted, under penalty of imprisonment, into the hands of one of his minions.

But he is not satisfied with these exhibitions of his financial skill; he is equally anxious to demonstrate his military energy. A captain in the confederate army, killed at Gettysburg, had been buried by the Federal troops, subsequently exhumed, brought to Baltimore, and deposited in the vault of the Greenmount Cemetery. By permission of General Schenck, the friends of the deceased were authorized to witness the removal of the remains of the Confederate captain from the vault to the family lot, provided there was no display. There was none. But scarcely had the sad ceremonies been completed, when a military force appeared and arrested a large number of mourners. The only allegation made to vindicate this tyrannical outrage was, that the deceased had been arrayed in a full suit of Confederate uniform before interment. The superintendent of the Cemetery affirmed that the corpse had not been touched since it had been deposited in the vault. No argument is necessary to impress the horror of this outrage on the minds of a Christian people.

We append an account of this shocking and barbarous proceeding, taken from General Schenck's organ, the Baltimore *American:*

ARRESTS AT GREENMOUNT CEMETERY.—Some excitement prevailed yesterday at the Greenmount Cemetery, in consequence of the arrest of a number of persons by order of the military authorities, upon the charge of attending the funeral of a rebel officer, and making some display on the occasion. The facts of the case are as follows: Shortly after the breaking out of the rebellion a young man named Wm. D. Brown, well known in South Baltimore as a shipbuilder, left here, went South, and, enlisting in the rebel army, received a Captain's commission. In the recent battle near Gettysburg he received a mortal wound, and was buried by the Federal soldiers. At the instance of his mother, the remains were exhumed and brought to this city and deposited in the public vault of the cemetery. As it was designed to have the body buried in the lot of the family, Mr Charles R Coleman, cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, and a relative of the deceased, called on General Schenck, and was assured that no interference would be made, providing that the proceedings were conducted without display.

Accordingly, the relatives and friends of the deceased assembled at the cemetery, (public notice having been given in the newspapers,) and attended the interment, the Rev. Henry Slicer officiating. Soon as the exercises terminated several military officers appeared and arrested eighteen of the party. They were conducted in carriages to the headquarters of General Tyler, in the Gilmor House, and there remained until about 9 o'clock, when Colonel Cheseborough, of the staff of General Schenck, appeared and released the whole party upon their promise to appear at General Schenck's headquarters this morning at 9 o'clock. * *

There were many persons at the funeral, including a number of ladies, but they were not arrested. Of the parties arrested it should be stated that at least three-fourths are unconditional Union men, and developed their love of country even on the 19th of April, when some of our military officers were sharpening their weapons to drive back the defenders of the nation's capital.

The *Sun* states the additional facts, that Mr. Brown, the father of the deceased, said that he had called on the military authorities and was told that there would be no objections to the funeral, and the body might be buried anywhere; that information had reached Col Don. Piatt, Chief of Maj. Gen. Schenck's staff, that the body of Captain Brown had been dressed in a new confederate uniform for burial, and upon that information the arrest of the parties was ordered; but the superintendent of the cemetery declared that since the body was deposited in the vault it had not been touched.

The *Gazette* says that the services in the chapel were confined strictly to those for the burial of the dead; that no eulogistic discourse was spoken; and that the body was clothed in the suit which the deceased wore on the field of battle.

DEFYING THE GOVERNMENT.—In Philadelphia, the other day, Alderman James E. Wood was arrested for treason, the specific charge against him being that he had said he would resist the draft, and defied any one to take him as a conscript. The vigilant officer who made the arrest was somewhat mortified on discovering that his prisoner had suddenly lost one of his legs—a wooden one.

How many young ladies will reach from London to Brighton, it being fifty miles?

Fifty, for a miss is as good as a mile.

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.

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CLIPPINGS FROM EXCHANGES.

THE CONSCRIPTION.—The Newburyport *Herald* (Abolition paper) is responsible for the following treasonable language:

"Whether the conscription law as it now stands is constitutional or not, we don't undertake to decide. If it be not, never should a man be drawn under it; for our first duty is to adhere strictly to the Constitution and the laws. 'Military necessity,' to our minds, is treason—another form of treason, but no better than that set on foot by Jeff Davis in the South, or the leaders of the riot in New York, be they who they may."

FEARFUL.—The Newburyport *Herald*, in alluding to the large per cent. of exemptions granted by the enrolling officers, says;

"One of two things is true—there is either much perjury, or we are the most sickly people that ever had an existence. If it be true that the young men from 20 to 45 are so diseased and debilitated as is reported, what is to be the physical condition of the next generation, of which they are to be the fathers?—This a more fearful thought than even the rebellion itself."

AN IRISHMAN IN TROUBLE.—During the draft in the Fourteenth Ward, Philadelphia, a few days ago, an incident occurred that gave rise to much merriment. In the crowd there stood a pale-faced Irishman, with his hands crossed and arms behind his back. He gazed intently as each name was drawn from the wheel of destiny. He had not been heard to speak a word to anybody. Presently he appeared to be operated upon by some unseen galvanic battery. During his spasm he exclaimed in an F sharp tone:

"Wherl it round! wherl it round! rouse it will ye!" shouted the man. He was evidently full of dread suspense.

"What's the matter with you?" said the Provost Marshal.

"Oh, be jabers, turn it round a dozen of times, for that man you drawed last is my next door neighbor!"

At this point the universal laugh came in.

EPITAPHS.—The following epitaphs are to be found in a graveyard at Baton Rouge, La.:

"Here lies buried in this tomb,
A constant sufferer from salt rheume,
Which finally in truth did pass,
To spotted erysipelas,
A husband brave, a father true,
Here he lies and so must you."

On another stone: "Here lies the body of David Jones. His last words were: I die a Christian and a Democrat."

THE NEW CORPS COMMANDERS.—A correspondent of the Baltimore *American* says:

As a matter of reference, I subjoin a list of the corps commanders of the Army of the Potomac:

First Corps—Major General Newton, *vice* Reynolds, killed.

Second Corps—Brigadier General Hays, probably temporarily, in place of General Hancock, wounded.

Third Corps—Major General Birney.

Fifth Corps—Major General Sykes

Sixth Corps—Major General Sedgwick.

Eleventh Corps—Major General Howard.

Twelfth Corps—Major General Slocum.

——Corps—Major General French.

The insignia of the corps, which officers and men wear on their caps, is as follows: First Corps, a circle; Second, a trefoil; Third, a diamond or lozenge; Fifth, a Maltese cross; Sixth, a plain cross; Eleventh, a crescent; Twelfth, a star.

THE DEAD M'COOKS—SINGULAR.—The death of Major Daniel M'Cook, of Ohio, furnishes some melancholy coincidences in the history of his family in connection with the war. His youngest son, Charles, was killed at the first battle of Bull Run, on the 21st day of July, 1861; his son, Colonel Robert M'Cook, was killed on the 21st day of July, 1862, and the father was himself killed by Morgan's band, in Ohio, on the 21st day of July, 1863.

A SOUND OPINION.—"Bunsby," of the Utica *Herald*, after much cogitation, thus profoundly expresses an opinion about the army of the Potomac and its commander:

"Provided Meade has force enough, and is himself equal to the emergencey, he must have his antagonist at a disadvantage."

A SLAP AT WIDOWS.—It is proposed to pass in Massachusetts a statute of limitation against the early marriage of army widows. Several who have gone off in new bonds of wedlock are perplexed by hearing that their patriot husbands "still live!"

WHAT two animals had the least luggage in the ark?

The fox and the cock, for they only had a brush and comb between them.

GEN. GRANT.—A gentleman who called upon Gen. Grant, while in front of Vicksburg, inquired why he did not take the city. The reply was: "I am afraid if I do they will place me in command of the Army of the Potomac, and that is certain death to any man."

WHAT SOLDIERS' "SNACKS" ARE MADE OF.—The Petersburg (Va) *Express*, of Saturday, has the following paragraph, which will cause a weak feeling in the stomach of soldiers who have taken "snacks" in that town:

"The negro women (two in number) who served cooked dog meat to the soldiers near this city, a day or two since, were caught, and a whipping of thirty-nine lashes administered to each. The dish was served in the shape of a Brunswick stew, in which dog and pork meat were promiscuously mixed, and dealt out to purchasers at the rate of one dollar a snack. Though a singular taste was observed about the meat, the discovery that any portion of it was canine was not made until a considerable part of the stew had been eaten. An examination of the bones was then made, when they were found to be veritable dog bones. We are glad to know that a swift and just punishment was visited upon the women who perpetrated this infamous deception."

GENERAL GRANT'S POLITICAL STATUS.—The Galena (Ill) *Advertiser* settles the vexed question as to General Grant's political status.—While in the army he never voted, but after he settled in Galena he declared himself a Democrat, and voted in 1860 for Stephen A. Douglas for President.

Mr. Lincoln, speaking of applicants for military appointments, says he "has more pegs than he has holes to put them in." It would probably be as well for the cause of the Union if some of his "pegs" were put into holes in the ground.—*Prentice.*

GOOD.—An exchange comes to us with a notice that "Truth" is crowded out of this issue. This is almost as bad as the up country editor, who said, "For the evil effects of intoxicating drink see our inside."

SPUNKY.—A lady on separating from her husband changed her religion, being determined, she said, to avoid his company in this world and the next.