Business notices inserted in the LOCAL COLUMN, or before marriages and deaths, THE CHAYS PER LIER for the hearting. To merchants and others advertising y the year, liberal terms will be offered.

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

he advertisement.

IJ Marriages and Deaths will be inserted at the same
sees 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. 1 Sheet Music sent by Mail.

TOHN 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 dtf MODERATE PRICES.

HARRY WILLIAMS, CLAIM AGENT.

402 WALNUT STREET.

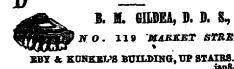
PHILADELPHIA.

General Claims for Soldiers prouptly collected, State
Claims adjusted, &c., &c. mar20-dlm

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

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 t order; and, also, an assortment of READY MADE Clething and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

ENTISTRY.



B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S., NO. 119 MARKET STREET,

DELIGIOUS BOOK STORE,

TRACT AND SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPOSITORY, E. S. GERMAN. IT SOUTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT,

MARRISBURG, PA.

Depot for the sale of Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views,
Music and Musical Instruments. Also, subscriptions
taken for religious publications.

no80-dy OHN G. W. MARTIN,

FASHIONABLE CARD WRITER, HERE'S HOTHL, HARRISBURG, PA.
All manner of VISITING, WEDDING AND BUSIWESS CARDS executed in the most artistic styles and
most reasonable terms.

decl4-dtf

NION HOTEL, Avenne, corner of Broad street,

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

His table will be supplied with the best the maskets sford, and at his bar wil 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,

This pleasant and commodious Hotel has been the roughly 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. LEISENBING, Proprietor, jel2-tf (Late of Selins Grove. Pa.)

THEO. F. SCHEFFER,

BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTER. NO. 18 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG:
II. Particular attention paid to printing, ruling and binding of Railroad Blanks, Manifests, Insurance Policies, Checks, Bill-Heads, &c.
Welding, Visiting and Business Cards printed at very jow prices and in the best style.

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ROBERT SNODGRASS,

ATTORNEY AF LAW, Office North Third street, third door above Mar-Office North Third street, unit and ket, Harrisburg, Pa.

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

Befor to Hons. John O. Kunkel, David Mumma, jr., myll-d&w6m

WM. H. MILLER, R. E. FERGUSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. OFFICE IN

SHOEMAKER'S BUILDINGS SECOND STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT and MARKET SQUARE, Nearly opposite the Buehler House. ap-29w&d

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, 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 VENY SUCCESSIVE, MIDICAL REPRESENT publics him in promising full and ample satisfaction to all who may fevor him with a call, be the disease Chronic or any other nature.

m18-ddwly

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 MEN'S AND DV = With skill and promptness.

In any desired style, and with skill and promptness.

Persons wishing cutting done can have it done at the 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 Curworgmanship, opring and tair materesses, wintow our-tains, Lounges, and all other articles of Furniture in his lice, on short notice and moderate terms. Having ex-perience in the business, he feels warranted in asking a share of public patronage, confident of his ability to give satisfaction.

MILITARY CLAIMS AND PEN-

The undersigned have entered into an association for the collection of Milliary Claims and the securing of Pensions for wounded and diashled soldiers.

Muster-in and Muster-out Rolla, officers' Pay Rolla, 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.

JEGS 486 THOMAS A. MAGUIRE.

Patriot



Union.

VOL. 5—NO. 291.

Medical.

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY.

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS,

SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS & WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, and ALL RHEU-MATIC and NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

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Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

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Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

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Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails

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Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no

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LL WORK PROMISED IN

ONE WEEK!

104.

PENNSYLVANIA

STEAM DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,

104 MARKET STREET.

BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH,

HABRISBURG, PA.,
Where every description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Garments, Piece Goods, &c., are Dyed, Gleansed, and
laished in the bast manner and at the shortest notice.
no9-d&wly DODGE & GO., Proprietors.

MASTIC WORKER

ARACTICAL CEMENTER.

Is prepared to Cement the exterior of Buildings with he 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 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

ive Joare. J. H. Shoenberger, residence, Lawrenceville, finished

James M'Candlass, 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. 8t Charles Hotel and Girard House, finished five

Kittanning Court House and Bank, for Barr & Moser,

Kittanning Court House and Bank, for Barr & Mosel, 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,

Wareroom for the CHICKERING PIANOS, at Harris-

ADIES! YOU KNOW WERE YOU

wedding Cards? At SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

OUPERIOR STOCK OF LIQUORS.—

D 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.

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.

MEBSTER'S ARMY AND NAVY

POCKET DICTIONARY.

Just received and for sale at SOHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

BLACKING!!:-MASON'S "CHALLENGE BLACKING."-100 GROSS, assorted size, just re esived and for sale, wholesale and retail. deal WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

WANTED.—\$60 A MONTH! We

christen sent free. Address, mi-wom SHAW & OLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

JAMICA SPIRITS.

OTARD, DUPEY & CO. PALE BRANDY.

PRIME NEW ENGLAND RUM.

burg, at 92 Market street, oc28-tf W. KNOOHE'S MUSIC STORE.

F. WATSON,

RICHARDSON & Co.

Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct. ers. ap20 eow-d&w

Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

l'he great Natural Bone Setter.

Is known all over the United States.

Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Is a certain cure for Neuralgia.

Cures Toothache in one minute.

HARKISBURG, PA., MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1863.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1868.

The Patriot & Anion.

GROSS INEQUALITIES OF THE DRAFT. The following from the Albany Argus will

be read with interest, because it is true, and exhibits the rascality of the Administration (through its provost marshals and enrolling officers) by figures, which cannot lie. The same villainy is practiced as well in this State and every other as in New York. The object is to drain the country of Democrats by conscription, so as to render the success of the Abolitionists in the State elections certain and

easy. Says the Argus: "It is fast becoming apparent why the enrollment of citizens for the draft has been concealed from the people. The inequalities are so gross that they can only be accounted for upon the theory of deliberate fraud. It is not an error that draws one in ten of the electors of a Republican district, and one out of two of the electors in a Democratic district. Yet the inequalities of the draft range as wide as this; and in all cases favor the Republicans, and fall

with exaggerated severity upon Democrats. "But a portion of the demands on the districts have been made known to the State au-Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, thorities; but as far as learned they reveal Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

evidence of gross partiality. In the 27th congressional district (Steuben, Chemung, Allegheny) the Republican majority in 1862 was over 5,000, the total vote cast being 25,832, the number apportioned to be drafted is 2,419. In the 4th district (New York) B. Wood's the total vote cast was 12,363. the number of men to be drafted is 5,881, or nearly fifly per. cent., in a Democratic district to overballance about ten per cent. in a Republican district.''

[The other districts are taken up by the Argue, and the same fraud in favor of the Aboli-Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment | tion party is shown to be practiced in each of Has been used by more than a million people, and all them. Then the Argus proceeds:]

"The voting population and the arms-bearing population are nearly alike in the dis-Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand. tricts; and their proportions are probably equal. "It will be seen that the numbers called

upon from the districts vary from 1,707 to 5,881; and the average draft from Republican districts is about 2,000, while the call upon Democratic districts is 5,000. "This is not the mere discrepancy of error.

It is an organic difference, indicating symtematic fraud, and operating as the most oppressive injustice. "In all cases of taxation upon property, a uniform rate of assessment, an equal rule of valuation, and a public access to the tax lists are deemed essential elements of fairness.-

A government that should refuse those requests would arouse the indignation of the "In every civilized government the electoral lists are protected by the same guarantees of

publicity, by the right of inspection, the liberty of challenge, and the opportunity of correction. "In this assessment upon human life, in this election to death, should there not be equal publicity, and the same guarantees of fair-

ness? "The character of the administration affords no such guaranty. Every department has been characterized by the most glaring, long continued and unpunished frauds. Falsehood is an avowed agency of administration. The War Department suppresses facts and forges bulletins. Burnside, under the dictation of the Cabinet, builds up his usurpations upon the grossest of false pretences. Who will believe that a concealed draft will be fair in such hands, when all else is unfair? Who, with the evidence that has been wrung from unwilling officials, will believe that the gross discrepancies of the draft were not deliberately devised with full consciousness of their irregularity and injustice?"

> [Communicated] CAMP CURTIN, Aug. 5, 1868.

Editors Patriot and Union. GENTLEMEN: -- A private in the ranks is not expected to possess any of the mental attributes of the man. He is not allowed to speak or write, nor indeed to think about anything that concerns his comfort, his personal welfare, or the interests of his country, if his reflections should run counter to those of his superiorsthe shoulder strap gentry, known by courtesy as officers. The man-the private-is a piece of machinery, moving at the will of those who wear the badges of rank, and (in too many instances unworthily) carry commissions in their pockets. I speak now with particular reference to a class of officers-popinjays, who delight in gold tinsel and brass trappings, flourish a showy steel "toad-sticker," which they never use against the enemy, delight in long furloughs, the society of ladies who, like moths, are "caught by glare," and only come from their snug retreats to claim the honors of victory after it has been won by the sturdy courage of the privates and those few OVER SIXTY COMPETITORS! gallant and deserving officers who prefer the field of glory, with all its dangers and hardships, to bar-room society, or the softer enchantments of the drawing room or boudoir. This popinjay class of officers is very numerous and a great curse to the country.

The delays which are justly complained ofour lack of success—everything, in short, which has gone wrong with the army, is mainly attributable to a want of unanimity of sentiment among officers and men, a lack of fixedness of purpose and determined action on the part of the administration, which has its periodical hysterical paroxysms, when the enemy are upon us, threatening Washington, but subsides into inactivity as soon as the "emergency" is over. The opprobrium of the war has been the appointment of unprincipled, incompetent, inefficient officers, who strut the streets of our cities and great towns in all the vain glory of

turkey gobblers. These fellows belong to the school of Falstaff, that illustrious sample of military dignity, official importance and selfindulgence. They keep their courage up to the running point with "sack" or "hospital water," drawn from the black long-necked bottles in the Sanitary stores, sent by mothers, wives, daughters and sisters for the benefit and comfort of their loved ones suffering from sickwant Agents at \$60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Enviorance Pencils, Oriental Eurners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen directlars sent free. Address. ness or wounds. These affectionate relatives forwarding their stores of wines, fruits and jel-

appetites, and furnishing the means to fuddle the brains of officers more devoted to whisky than to the sick and wounded. Yet such is the fact. These men, these commissioned and epauletted officers of the government, revel in the luxuries sent to our hospitals for the relief of the suffering, leaving the poor private, wounded, weak and "fainting by the way," and trampled under foot by the advancing army, or lying with a parched, feverish brow, on a lonely hospital cot, far from the loved ones at home, and in his fitful, delirious dreams imagining his dear mother, wife or sister gently smoothing his pillow, and with angel whisperings calling him where there will be no more wars or rumors of wars.

There has been, ever since the rebellion broke out, a systematic course of robbery and oppression of the private soldier, running through all ranks of commissions. The Commissary General and Government contractor takes his tithes; then comes the brigade and regimental commissaries, and quartermasters, for theirs; and last, but not least in importance to the hungry, tired, war-worn private, is the company grub boss, who draws full rations for a full company, regardless of absentees, dispensing to each mess the smallest possible ration of salt horse and government pies, made of middling flour and dried in the sun. The balance he sells for his personal benefit or trades off for morning bitters for himself and the officers, who also draw their rations from the company, taking all the prime cuts, not forgetting, however, to draw full pay on payday. They are frequently served by government-paid-clothed-and-fed-cooks, regardless of the Army Regulations, which is a contraband book to the ranks, they knowing well that it is only by keeping the men ignorant of their rights that they can possibly hope to continue their course of oppression and petty robbery. I am glad to say there are honorable exceptions among those in command—men who are trying to do their duty both to their country and the men under their authority; and it is to this redeeming leaven we are looking with longing hearts to the time when, through their influence, there will be a regeneration of the army, a general culling out and casting into obscurity of the petty tyrannical officials whose only service has been to embitter the feelings of the bone and sinew of our army, the musket bearer, by ordering cruel and arbitrary punishments for trifling offences, while they are daily doing a thousand times worse, stealing the soldiers' grub and drinking the hospital water.

Many persons at home have an idea that playing soldier is fine fun-plenty to eat and brothers will be taken good care of by them; that they shall never want for anything, which promise is forgotten as soon as the sound of the parting good-bye dies away in the distance. while visions of short grub and the guard house begin to assume portentous proportions. Many, of our home-staying patriots will lash themselves into a mighty military fever while making a fighting declamation in some village school house,urging their neighbors and friends to shoulder their muskets and march to the defence of our invaded hearths, and with an old drum and cracked fife marching boldly through the town, enlisting all who love the pomp and circumstance of war-disinterested lovers of their country and not a few, whose stomachs need tapping to let out their extra load of patriotism and white whisky. But when they come to march, the blathering fireside warrier is not among them-he is non est inventus, his business will not allow of his absence, and his wife won't let him go; he'll wait for the draft and buy athree hundred dollar nigger substitute. Three hundred dollars is as good as any poor man, even if he is one of Father Abraham's Congo pets. Why should be go fighting, endangering his life or limbs for that paltry sum; there are plenty of poor delis that "haven't a red," let them go, they had no business to be born pocr. It is high time for us to awake to a sense of our situation to avoid the vortex of destruction to which our mad policy is hurrying us with fearful velocity. It is only by a union of all classes of the community, a fixed determination to stand by the home of our fathers and the charter of rights they have bequeathed usthe Constitution of the United States-that we can ever hope to again become a free and united people, with the freedom of speech and of the press forever guaranteed to us.

I remain, &c., A PRIVATE. FREEDOM.

There seems to be in Richmond a little of that ittolerance and insolence which buds in the New York press, blossoms in that of Philadelphia, and bursts into full flower at Washingtor. The Richmond Enquirer advises Davis to suppress a North Carolina paper which advocatis reunion. Davis may not be so good as Lincoln, in fact he may be as bad as any Republican thinks him; but he has brains. He knows perfectly well the character of the people and the principles they believe in. He will leave to Burnside the suppressal of newspapers, and to Lincoln the treason of silence and the monstrous infamy of "ifs, ands, and buts." He is tentimes more likely to do what Frederick the Great did. That king was walking the stree and came upon a crowd about a placard. He supped and read. It was a tissue of gross libels upon himself. He called a soldier, "Put that placard a little lower, so that the people can read it more conveniently," said he, and passed on. Secure in the esteem of his people, he spiled contemptuously at all efforts to injure him.

The sensitiveness which the Republicans betray at any squib in a paper, at any discussion of constitutional law, at any denunciation of its salpable and repeated violations, is clear evidence that their party rests not on the convictions of the community, but on the terrorism it can exercise. Why was the last election in Delaware held under bayonets? Why was Kentucky canvassed and its polls held under the yoke? Simply because the Administration was afraid of results. When the war first broke out, and the Administration pursued the opposition. But it chose to leave the easy, ced the largest ever seen in that neighborhood. Inquirer.

lies, that they were pampering the depraved | safe course, and outrage every principle of lib erty, and having made an opposition necessary, now treats it as an offense. A man might with as much justice knock a stranger down, and then curse him for groaning. Whatever the other faults of the rebel President, he has not intimated that opposition to his views is disloyalty, nor affection for the rebel constitution a crime. It was reserved for the party which shouted free speech to treat free speech as an offense, to suppress discussion, and to imprison at caprice hundreds against no one of whom has it dared to proceed before a jury.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

STRONG GOVERNMENT.

The Republicans cry means, no rights to the

white, freedom but conscription for the black.

There seems to be a growing desire among the rich part of the community for a strong government. By a strong government they understand one which keeps a large army and navy, which has centralized power, which meddles with the pursuits of industry, and interferes with the ordinary habits of life. Of course the people who profess such ideas have no accurate notion of the evils of such a gevernment, and, in fact, are careless of them, mistakenly satisfied that, whatever they may be, the poor will bear the burdens and the wealthy escape them. They forget that the government which is the strongest is that which rests on the broadest foundation. In France three times within thirty years a very sirong government, according to their views, has been overturned by violence. Charles the Tenth attemptee to exercise the same officious control over the press as the administration of Mr. Lincoln actually did. Although supported by a faithful and well-drilled army of two hundred thousand, three days sufficed to extinguish the Bourbon dynasty. Louis Phillippe had an army of four hundred thousand. He, not one half so much in violation of chartered rights as this administration, attempted to repress the popular expression of discontent peacefully exercised. One day was sufficient to send him flying for his life to England, and to inaugurate a republic. That system, administered by theorists and visionaries, who sought to establish a Utopia, vanished in an hour. Ten days before all these governments were snuffed out, they were what is erroneously called strong governments. They were strong, but like powerful steam-engines without safety-valves. Such machinery may work admirably for a time, but they must blow up sooner or later. Our government was like a pyramid; it rested on the interests of all the governed. Some of the States found fault with this simple and hroad basis: they wanted it to rest on the interests of a part, not on those of all: they wanted to make it lean altogether on their side, and the result is what we see. Not content with tipping the pyramid, the minds we allude to think it will stand better on its apex than on its base, and are moving heaven and earth to that end. In their notion, instead of the government resting on the people, the people are to rest on the government. These ideas, at present vague in the community, are taking definite shape under the action of the administration. In Jeremy Betham's work on fallacies, there is one which he terms the ministenothing to do. They have had the positive rial fallacy: "Attack us, and you attack the assurance of the officers that their sens and government:" That fallacy the administration is cramming down the throat of the United States at the point of the bayouet. Attack the administration, and you attack the government. Are you a Republican, you are a loyal man; are you a Democrat, you are a disloyal men. Do you object to the exercise of power not conferred by the Constitution, you are a Southern sympathizer. Do you hold your tongue, there is treason in silence; the loyal are they only who applaud. Do you look to the great safety-valve of discontent, the ballot-box; you will find it surrounded by soldiers, and judges instructed to discriminate between loyalty and

disloyalty. Do you say that you have been, always expect to be, and are now honestly and heartily obedient to the Constitution; it is not enough, you must own allegiance, filelity and duty to something else. Do you inquire what is that something else, so as to understand the extent of the new obligation, no one can give you more than this answer: whatever the officers of the government have done, and whatever they may think fit hereafter to do .-And this paralysis of liberty, this abandonment of every principle of thought and action formerly dear to the American heart, which are the result of little more than two years of Republican administration, seem to be accepted by many otherwise intelligent people as a specific against rebellion. In the war for the Constitution to violate the Constitution, in a contest for Union to make Union daily more undesirable, is a course of action which no one of ordinary intelligence would suggest, nor many of ordinary intelligence defend. But always in proportion as a man reasons badly he rages; which will account for the fact that our Republican friends call names and sigh for a strong government. - World.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLAR CLAUSE. - The Aboitionists are trying hard to make the people believe that the three hundred dollar clause in the conscription bill is the very best feature in that admirable statute, and accuse those who object to it of being disloyal. Thaddeus Stevens, however, is certainly not a traitor, inasmuch as he has always favored negro regiments, and believes that "John Brown's soul is marching on," and yet he said in his speech of February 24th: "By this law every man, whether he has any conscientious scruples or not, who chooses to raise \$300 and pay it into the Treasury, may refuse to serve his country. I do not recognize the propriety of conferring such a right. * * I will exempt nobody, so far as I am concerned, from serving his country excepting those who are religiously opposed to that mode of doing it. The rich man who has no conscientious scruples, in my judgment, has no more right, when he is drafted to refuse to go and fight the enemies of his country, than the poor man who cannot raise \$300 to pay for exemption. As the bill now stands it amounts to that."

THE ESCAPE OF GEN. LEE -A Washington correspondent of the Boston Commonwealth says: "The escape of Lee from the nerveless grasp of the Army of the Potomac, is still, of course the theme of all tongues in the capital. It need hardly be said that on all hands it is regarded as the greatest blunder of the war. Such, indeed, were the precise words of Mr. Lincoln unreservedly applied to it. The Vice President was more emphatic; and in the heat of the excitement on the ground, he declared that this alone threw the war into another year.

What a terrible pother they must have been in. poor souls. Why don't they remove Meade and try Fremont? So we are to have another year's war. Well, we thought so.]

MONSTER BLACK SNAKE KILLED .- The Doylestown Democrat says on Thursday last while Mr. Henry H. Shive and Henry N. Stout, a lad in his employ, were mowing on the old Shive farm in Nickamixon, the latter killed a black snake which measured 14 feet 8 inches in length, and over 12 inches in circumference. tenor of a constitutional way, we heard of no It attracted much curiosity, and was pronounPUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. SUNDATS EXCEPTED

BY O. BARRETT & 22

TEN DAILT PATRIOT AND Union will be served to sub-

THE DALLY PATRIOT AND UNION WILL be served to subscribers residing in the Borough for the Geris free where, payable to the Carrier. Mail subscribers, five tollars, fire tollars. The Whenly Patriot and Union is published at two DOLLARS FER ANDUM, invariably in advance. Ten copie to one address, fifeen dollars.

Cannected with this establishment. In 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 sollicited.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

Ah! dearest, if our tears were shed Only for our beloved-dead , Although our Life's left incomplete, Tears would not be so bitter, sweet, As now !—Ah! no:

Ab ! dearest, if the friends who die, Alone were those who make us sigh; Although L fe's current is so fleet, Sighs would not be so weary, sweet, As now !-Ah! no.

If ofe more pain it did not give To know that our beloved live, Than learn their hearts have ceased to beat, Grief would not be so hopeless, sweet, As now !-Ah! no.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A COURT MARTIAL CENSURED .- It is understood that the court martial of which Major General Hitchcock was President, in the case of Hazell B. Cashell, charged with furnishing information to the enemy, returned a verdict of "not guilty." As the findings of the court was not considered to be in accordance with the testimony and facts, the War Department issued an order dissolving the court, and severely censuring its members. - New York Tribune:

That is the style, is it. The verdicts in the case of accused persons are made up beforehand, and if the rebellious jury does not so find, it is to be censured.

The English Judge Jeffreys used to swear like a trooper at juries for not finding as he ordered. He "severely censured" them. Sing peans to Stanton & Co., good folks !-

Plain Dealer. THE KENTUCKY ELECTION being over, the order declaring martial law will now be revoked. The votes polled, so far as we can judge, are more than suspiciously small. The way which this State has been engineered, is patent to all the world. Places where Wickliff had adherents by hundreds are reported to have given him three votes, fifty votes, and so

Well, well; we admire the pluck of the administration, and we commend to all Christians the lamb-like docility of the unterrified (?) Democracy. Cœur de Lion is now Cœur de Sheep. Let us eat our pottage in peace, and praise "God barebone" that we are permitted in this blessed land of liberty to enjoy the untold beautitudes of a republican government. State and national. We repeat it-we admire the way the thing is done, though we cannot avoid humming, as refrain—" It is a long lane that has no turning."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE LABOR OF GRANT .- People have been wondering, says the New York *Times*, what the ever-active, never-ceasing worker, Gen. Grant, has been doing since the Fourth of July. He has not been airing his honors, nor parading his laurels, nor blowing his trumpet-nor even like Hercules, after the twelve labors, has he subsided. The telegraph relieves our anxiety for him. "Gen. Grant has perfected a complete system of mounted patrols between Vicksburg and New Orleans, which, with the gunboats, afford ample protection to vessels." Thus has this great soldier put the finishing touch to the gigantic work which was begun by him wo years ago. .

"O, dear!" exclaimed a bright girl the other day, who had just entered the highschool, and had to commit two pages of ancient history a day. "I pity the generation of scholars who are to come after me." "Why?" asked we.

"Because they will have to remember so many more names of officers and places, dates and battles, and numbers of killed, wounded and missing.'

How to Inchease a Farm .- Rev. S. King, in a recent address to the California farmers, rebukes what he calls their 'lust for immens ranches.' He tells them that if they have fifty acres and desire to have fifty more, they should annex the lifty that lie beneath those they already own, and gain their title to them by the use of a subsoil plow. This is good advice, applicable in all localities, as a man had better increase his estate by thorough culture, than by merely increasing its superficial area.

Nobody, we venture to say, believed the story of going into the ranks. Such war shrickers as Mr. Everett desire everybody else's sons to go into the army but their own. In this connection we have also the following:
"Wendell Phillips Garrison was among the Boston conscripts. He paid his commutation monev. In Lady Morgan's memoirs a story is told

of a gentleman who was denoutcing a certain Bishop, and concluded a violent phillipic by declaring that his Lordship was so heritical in church observances that he would "eat a horse on Ash Wednesday!" "Of course he would," said a friend of the Bishop-"of course he would, if it was a fast horse!" RAIN.—The depth of rain that fell in July,

at Boston (not including the two last days of the month, on both of which it rained,) is published from the record of the rain-gauge, and the result shows the astonishing amount of 12% inches. During a period of more than forty years, nothing like it has been recorded. Jenny June, who is passing a few weeks in

the country, says, "if a cow exhibits, in our presence, the slightest preference for the sidewalk, we leave it wholly to its discretion, and take the high road as far off as is practicable." This Quilp calls "the milk of human kindness."

PADDY was summoned to court for refusing to pay a doctor's bill. Judge: "Why do you refuse to pay?" Paddy: "What for should I pay? Sure, did he ever give me anything but emetics, and the niver a one could I keep in my stomach at all, at all." A negro about dying, was told by his minis-

ter that he must forgive a certain darkey against whom he seemed to entertain very bitter feelings. "Yes, yes," he replied-"If I dies, I forgive dat nigga; but if I gits well, dat nigga must take car ?"

EDWARD EVERETT'S SONS NOT IN THE RANKS. A paragraph has been going the rounds stating that Edward Everett's two sons, who have been drafted in Boston, were going into the field. This is not the case. They both paid

the \$300 commutation.—Gazette, Quilly, who has an Englishman's antipathy (though he is not an Englishman) to taking his drink in a perpendicluar position, always takes a chair before touching his toddy. "I can stand drinking," says he, "but I can't drink standing!"

IT has been thought that people are degenerating, because they don't live as long as in the days of Methuselsh. But nobody can afford to live very long at the current prices.

· THERE is a rivalry relative to army correspondence in a Western city. The newspaper that has the best of it so far publishes "Letters from a Deceased Soldier."

Garrison did more than any man in the country to bring about the war, and now that it has come, his sons refuse to fight in it! - Cincinnati