

of all patriotic and virtuous men. He may still maintain, if he chooses, that those measures were necessary; only let him acknowledge that the progress of the war has outgrown such necessities, and that they are no longer to be persisted in, and a genuine and generous love of country will cause the past to be condoned and forgotten in appreciation of honest efforts to restore kindly relations between our divided and beligerent States. Let him go back and plant himself on his inaugural address, and avow his intention to keep the pledges made in that, and repeated in his two first messages, and although there will continue to be two parties in the North, we run no hazard in assuring him of a generous, considerate, and chivalrous treatment from the Democratic party.—World.

# The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1863

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the Patriot and Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. FLETCHER & CO., No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston. Are our Agents for the PATRIOT & UNION in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and subscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,**  
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
**WALTER H. LOWRIE,**  
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

## Democratic County Convention.

At a meeting of the County Committee, held at the public house of Jas. Raymond, in the City of Harrisburg, on the 15th inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Democratic voters of the several wards, boroughs and townships in Dauphin county, are requested to meet at their usual places of holding delegate elections, in the townships, between the hours of five and seven o'clock, P. M., and in the wards and boroughs, between the hours of seven and a half and nine o'clock, P. M., on Saturday the 5th day of September next, for the purpose of electing two delegates from each ward, borough and township, to represent them in a County Convention, which shall be held at the Court House, in the City of Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 8th day of September next, at two o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of forming a county ticket, &c.

The following changes in the places of holding delegate elections were made, viz:

Lebanon Township.—From Miller's school house, to Michael G. Shreiner's hotel, Coxe-town.

Middleton.—Middle Ward.—To the public house of Raymond & Kendig.

A. W. WATSON, Chairman.  
Franklin Smith, Secretary.

Text letter of our Paris correspondent will be found specially interesting this week. The complications the writer hints at are by no means impossible. The phase continued civil war may assume in the future under the policy of the administration it is impossible to tell. It is fair to suppose, however, that the South can never be reclaimed by that policy, and that rather than suffer subjugation and servitude under the rule and curse of Abolitionism, she would hand herself over to a French protectorate. The figures of the French navy and land forces given by our correspondent are difficult to find elsewhere; his speculations are pointedly and ingeniously conceived, his facts drawn from history and actual experience.

## AN ANNIVERSARY.

It is refreshing sometimes to refer to past events, if for no other purpose than to contrast them with the events of to-day. Standing in juxtaposition, we are sometimes forced to question the evidence of our senses, and ask whether everything around us is real—or merely the "baseless fabric of a vision."

On the 1st inst., one year ago, the negroes held a celebration in Hachulen's woods, near this city, ostensibly to celebrate the anniversary of the emancipation of slavery in the British West Indies. Some of the orators became enthusiastic, and dwelt glowingly upon the powers of the black man. Toussaint l'Ouverture was held up as a model General, and the massacre of St. Domingo magnified into brilliant and victorious warfare. They asserted that all the negroes of Harrisburg wanted was an opportunity, and they would make Southern soil red with rebel gore—they would make the task-masters of the South bite the dust, and restore their fellow men to freedom.

This vaunting—this terrible black buncombe, served as a cue to a number of printer boys, who, in order to test the courage of the "American citizens of African descent," issued a handbill calling upon the descendants of Ham to meet in the Market House at a specified hour. Every person could see that it was a sell, so transparent was the whole thing, yet some opinion of the administration—it matters little who—telegraphed to Washington, and the "cream-faced loon," Gen. Wadsworth, whom the people of New York decided to have more money than brains, came to this city, and at an early hour on Wednesday morning, the 6th of August, arrested the then publishers and editors of the Patriot and Union, by the aid of a military force, and without warrant. They were hurried off to Washington City without being guilty of any offence, and without any knowledge as to what the charge against them really was. After spending sixteen days in the Old Bastille, at Washington, it pleased his Highness of the War Department to give them a hearing, and at this hearing they learned to their surprise that they were charged with endeavoring to discourage enlistments, and the handbill in question was produced in evidence. Judge Advocate Turner pronounced the charge frivolous, and even Wadsworth refused to give an opinion upon the merits of the question. Consequently this day one year ago the parties were liberated from their unjust confinement, and to-morrow evening will be the anniversary of their return. The reception they received at the hands of their fellow-citizens must still be fresh in the memory of our people—in theirs it is not likely to wither so long as they live.

So much for the past, and now a few words for the present. The meeting of the darkies called by the boys has been held within the year. Negroes have been enlisted and taken to Massachusetts to save the precious carcasses of the 900,000 Abolitionists promised by

Horace Greeley, and the "swarms" of Governor Andrew. Armed negroes have marched through the streets of Harrisburg, and they are even included in the draft. The employment of negro soldiers in every capacity has become the settled policy of the government, and yet only one year has elapsed since four citizens of Harrisburg were dragged to Washington and imprisoned on the mere suspicion of discouraging enlistments by calling upon negroes to shoulder the musket! The organ of the administration here advocates the enlistment of negroes, and so do leading Republicans on the street corners. Yet no one telegraphs to Washington to arrest them for discouraging enlistments. It would then appear that what was a crime in Democrats a year ago is a virtue in Republicans now, and that either the sentiments of the people, including those who caused the arrest of Messrs. Barrett, MacDowell, Forster and Jones in 1862 have undergone a wonderful change, or they must acknowledge that it was one of the basest acts of villainy ever perpetrated by any rascal unhung or out of the Penitentiary.

## The Administration and the War.

While it is oftentimes profitable to pore over the musty records of the past, and determine the causes which have produced the state of things which environ us, in order to guard against the recurrence of such events as injuriously affect our happiness and well-being; it is the especial province of the practical statesman to grapple with things as they are, and with the materials before him work out the best attainable results.

Without going back to inquire when, where, and how it originated, we find ourselves in the midst of a gigantic civil war, unparalleled in the history of the world, and the question presses itself upon us, what is best to be done under the circumstances? We have won the elephant at the raffle, what will we do with him? At the breaking out of the war, the administration informed us, that it originated with a few haughty slaveholders and ambitious demagogues, who, having been beaten at the last Presidential election, were determined not to submit to the will of the majority, and adopted this course in order to retain their supremacy and maintain their power. Let us marshal our forces, said they, and crush out this faction, and in sixty or ninety days the Union will be restored. Many earnest men doubted their conclusions, and felt they mistook the deep seated dissatisfaction of the entire Southern people, for the temporary pique of a few disappointed politicians, yet with great unanimity and enthusiasm the people of the North rushed to arms. Bankers vied with each other in furnishing means. State and National Legislatures opened up the treasury vaults, until more men and money were placed at the disposal of this administration, and more enlarged powers given, than was ever before wielded by any civilized government. Volunteers flocked to the field with such rapidity that upon two or three occasions recruiting was suspended by the War Department, on the ground that they had more men than they wanted. There was apparently a strong Union feeling in the South, which longed for an opportunity to express itself again in cheers for the old flag, and everything appeared favorable to the hope of a speedily restored Union.

Two years passed, hundreds of thousands of human lives were sacrificed—more than a thousand millions of dollars were squandered, and yet through the weakness and imbecility of the administration—the want of any well defined policy—the incompetence of political Generals—nothing had been accomplished, and the rebellion was formidable and menacing as ever.

Taking advantage of our want of success—to which they had largely contributed by distracting the councils of the nation—the radicals obtained control of affairs and induced Lincoln to issue his famous (or infamous) emancipation proclamation. This accomplished, Phillips, Greeley, Wade, Chandler, and the rest of the fanatical crew, sent up a universal howl of gratification, and declared that the war was essentially over—that no more white men would be needed—that the emancipated negro would himself rise and strike a stalwart blow for freedom, and in their fiendish glee chuckled over the anticipated renaissance of the horrors of St. Domingo.

Seven or eight months more have passed and what has been the result? The emancipation and conscription proclamations crushed out every vestige of Union sentiment in the South, and firmly united the entire people in a fixed determination to defend to the last their property, their firesides and their homes. The negro did not rise, and preferred to remain at home, rather than risk the chance of a precarious existence in the North. The white soldier, while willing to fight for the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution, was very reluctant to risk his life in a war avowedly for the abolition of slavery in the South, and the consequent destruction of our Constitution and republican form of government. The consequence has been division and dissatisfaction in the North, our armies have been depleted by desertion, volunteering has almost entirely ceased, and the war has to be carried on by reluctant levies dragged from their firesides and their homes by a remorseless conscription. Can these things go on always? Can we continue to spend a thousand millions of dollars, and sacrifice two hundred thousand lives per annum for ever? Have we not continued this experiment of a fratricidal war for negro freedom long enough? Is it not time that we should look about us, gravely consider the circumstances with which we are surrounded, and endeavor to find some way out of the labyrinth of difficulties in which we are now wandering? Has not unreasoning fanaticism proved a blind guide which we ought to distrust in the future? What, then, can be done? We say emphatically, go to the polls in October, and speak in thunder tones your condemnation of the ruinous policy of the present administration; tell Abraham Lincoln to withdraw his emancipation and conscription proclamations; call for an armistice, and treat with the people of the South as rational human beings having equal rights, and there can be no doubt that an honorable peace on the basis of the Union as it was can be obtained in ninety days.

Since our recent victories in the South-west and elsewhere, the strongest evidence comes to us from every part of the South that they are tired of this fratricidal war, and are anxious for peace on any fair and just terms. It is said by Southern papers that Vice President Stephens, whose overtures Lincoln rejected, was clothed with full powers to settle the controversy on the basis of the old Union. The committee of planters from Louisiana, who came to Washington to inquire if that State could be admitted into the Union, and who were told in effect that they could not be admitted now, that an effort must first be made to abolish the State, bear testimony to the state of feeling there. We hear also that a strong Union sentiment exists in North Carolina and other States.

If this sentiment is nurtured and properly responded to an early and honorable peace is within our grasp. But will the administration at Washington so respond? We find our answer in the refusal to re-admit Louisiana into the Union, in the rejection of the overtures of Vice President Stephens, in the persistent attempts to carry out the emancipation and conscription proclamations, and in the lives and characters of the Greeleys, the Sumners and Phillipses, who now absolutely control our national affairs.

Union on the basis of emancipation is entirely impossible; it cannot be done short of the extermination of the entire southern people. The questions, then, fellow-citizens, to be decided by you at the coming elections are narrowed down to this simple issue—will you endorse the present Administration and exhaust your blood and treasure in an interminable war for the extermination of the southern people and the liberation of the negroes? Or will you restore to power the long-tried Democratic party, and through their agency restore peace to the country under the Union as it was, and under which you have been blessed with prosperity and happiness? Will you have an arbitrary government, absorbing all your reserved rights, or will you, under Democratic rule, restore the supremacy of the Constitution, of liberty and law?

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### DEATH OF JAMES PEACOCK, ESQ.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—James Peacock, for many years postmaster at Harrisburg and a prominent citizen, died to-day, aged 76 years.

### MOVEMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND AND OF THE OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—The Gazette has received advices from Rosecrans's army to the 18th, and from Burdette to the 19th. Both armies had commenced a forward movement, the former for Chattanooga, and the latter for Knoxville. The troops were in good condition and fine spirits.

### FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The money market is easy.

Considerable sums continue to arrive from the East for investment in mining stocks.

Atlantic Currency Exchange is quoted at 21@23 per cent. premium for gold in New York. Greenbacks 80. Sterling Exchange 48 per cent. premium.

The leading mining stocks, excepting Ophir, have declined. Ophir is worth \$2,400 per foot, and Gould & Curry \$47.

A large amount of unemployed tonnage is in port. Some favorable charters for grain to Europe have been made.

The political contest is active, and the election takes place on the first Wednesday in September. Messrs. Weller, Tod and Robinson are canvassing the State.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—The United States steamer Arkansas arrived at the navy yard this morning. The following dispatch is from Mr. C. C. Fulton, the agent of the Associated Press:

FLAG SHIP DISMANTLED. }  
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19. }

The attack on Fort Sumpter was commenced at daybreak yesterday morning by the siege guns of Gen. Gilmore and the naval battery on shore. At 6 o'clock Admiral Dahlgren proceeded on board the Weehawken, and with the Ironsides and entire monitor fleet attacked Fort Sumpter, and shelled the sea wall with the rifle guns of those vessels for about an hour with marked effect.

Sumpter fired about fifty return shots, doing no damage to the vessel, whilst the wall of Sumpter was badly scarred.

Fleet Captain George W. Rodgers took command of his old vessel, the Monitor Catskill, and went up into the light, going within a hundred and fifty yards of the beach in front of Fort Wagner. After firing a number of shots, shot from Wagner broke loose a piece of the interior lining of the pilot house, which struck the head Commander Rodgers, instantly killing him, as well as paymaster Woodbury, who was standing at his side. Both of their heads were split open. They were the only persons injured on land or water during the six hours engagement.

The damage to Fort Sumpter by the siege batteries of General Gilmore is visible without the aid of a glass.

The rebels had erected a false wall against the wall exposed to the army batteries. It extended to within ten feet of the top of the wall, was over 40 feet high and ten feet thick. This wall was now a mass of ruins, while the old wall is bored full of shot holes, the parapet gashed and creaked down almost to the water's edge.

The harbor and Stono river are filled with torpedoes, about a dozen of which have been picked up in Stono, and one was exploded under the Pataspoo, raising her a foot out of water, but doing her no harm.

None of the vessels were injured in the least, and the Admiral and officers are confident in the ability of the monitors to batter down Sumpter.

The Admiral is anxious, however, to save the vessels for the deep water work required of them for the capture of Sumpter, and to let the Army reduce Fort Sumpter, if possible.

The fleet, except the Weehawken and Nautilus, all retired before 2 o'clock, but they remained to keep Wagner silent, during the afternoon, and to prevent the remounting of the guns.

The shore batteries continued firing all the afternoon and night on the wall of Sumpter with good effect.

This morning the weather is cool and clear, and the batteries steadily at work. The Weehawken and Passaic are keeping forts Wagner and Gregg silent, and up to noon, when the Arkansas sailed, the remainder of the fleet are lying at their moorings.

The bodies of Captain Rodgers and Paymaster Woodbury have been embalmed and will go North on the Arkansas.

General Gilmore announces that the work thus far has been entirely satisfactory, that the Fort is badly damaged, and the work progressing finely.

Admiral Dahlgren is much depressed by the loss of Fleet Captain Rodgers, but is highly gratified with the operations of the fleet and army, and very hopeful of ultimate success.

Up to the sailing of the Arkansas, at noon, the siege guns have been hurling shells at Fort Sumpter with marked effect.

Two of the monitors, the Ironsides and some of the gunboats are shelling forts Wagner and Gregg.

## BY THE MAILS.

### KANSAS INVADED.

THE BURNING OF LAWRENCE—\$2,000,000 LOSS.—PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR OF LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, August 21.—About 6 o'clock last evening the guerrilla chief Quantrell, with a force about 800 strong, crossed from Missouri into Kansas, near the town of Gardner, 60 miles below here, and immediately started for Lawrence. Arriving before that town at four o'clock, this morning, he posted a guard around the city, so that the people could not escape, and with the remainder of his force, commenced pillaging the stores, shooting citizens and firing houses.

A gentleman who managed to escape, and secured himself in a corn field near the town, reports that he swam the river at 8 o'clock, and, on reaching the bluff side, had a plain view of the town, which was then a sheet of flames. From what he saw he thinks that the loss would reach two millions, and by this time much more, as the rebels seemed determined to destroy everything that would burn. We cannot learn that any resistance was made, the citizens being taken completely by surprise, the first alarm being the crackling of the flames and the shouts of the rebels.

James H. Lane was in the city, and it is feared that he has fallen into the hands of the guerrillas, as it was almost impossible to escape through their lines.

A large number of Union troops have been sent in pursuit of the rebels, but with what success we have not yet learned.

Mayor Anthony, of this city, has issued a proclamation stating that the people of Leavenworth need not apprehend any trouble, but requests every able-bodied citizen to provide himself with the best arms he can, and hold himself in readiness to aid his friends in any part of the State at a moment's notice. He assures the general commanding the district, who, he says, with 5,000 troops under his command, has allowed a few hundred guerrillas to get fifty miles into the interior, burn a city, destroy two millions worth of property, and intimidate the citizens must depend upon themselves for the defence of the city and State.

### THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

JACKSON, August 18.—The Federal cavalry from Yazoo city have reached Davout station on the Mississippi railroad, where they captured a train and cut the telegraph wires. A serious destruction of the railroad southward is apprehended.

The Yankees are carrying two engines and trains northward from Baden, and a heavy raid is coming southward from the Charleston road.

### GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

CHICAGO, August 21.—A special dispatch from Memphis says the 17th army corps is now stationed at Vicksburg. A species of intermittent fever is prevalent among the soldiers there, and those taken sick are promptly removed to hospitals here. Very few troops are quartered in Vicksburg—only enough to do police duty—the rest are encamped on the heights back of the city.

General Sherman's corps is still encamped near the Big Back, on Bear and Clear creeks. This corps has had the hardest service of the campaign, yet they enjoy better health than any other.

The 13th army corps, under General Ord, has moved to Natchez, for sanitary reasons. They will remain there for the present.

Admiral Porter's fleet is scattered along the Mississippi river, from New Orleans to Cairo. The intermediate distances between the points where the gunboats are stationed are patrolled by light-draught boats. There is no special news from below.

Advices from Steele's Arkansas expedition are looked for soon from Helena.

### THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, August 21.—Advices from Arkansas say that all the rebel forces in that State are concentrated at Alameda, five miles below Little Rock. Kirby Smith has arrived and taken command. The troops were erecting fortifications.

The people in the White river country are in a starving condition, and there is a strong disposition throughout the State to accept peace on any terms.

W. H. Lee, a friend and classmate of the editor of the Bulletin, just from Georgia, says nothing can equal the abject starving people of the Southern States, and the prevailing unmitigated despotism. The people are ripe for a movement to overthrow their rulers, and such action cannot much longer be delayed.

### THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

A REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMPTER.

NORFOLK, August 21.—The Richmond Whig of to-day, received here, has the following:

CHARLESTON, August 20.—The enemy's operations during the last twenty-four hours, have been mostly confined to a steady and continuous bombardment of Fort Sumpter, from their Parrot guns on Morris Island. The fire begins to tell on Fort Sumpter, which replies only at long intervals. The defence of the harbor does not depend mainly upon Sumpter, even if that fortress should be battered down.

Governor Donham has issued a proclamation urging the removal of all non-combatants from Charleston as soon as possible. The 200-pound Parrot guns of the enemy are too much for the walls of Sumpter, and the fort only replies at intervals. It has been determined to defend the city, street by street, and house by house, as long as a foot of earth is left.

### IMPORTANT ARREST IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, August 21.—George W. Linn, Prentiss C. Baird, and Wm. Brown, all residents of Lee, Mass., were brought before United States Commissioner Hallett to-day, on the charge of giving aid and comfort to the rebels by manufacturing bank note paper, having the mark "C. S. A." in the centre of the bills. A nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Baird that he might appear as a witness. Linn was held in \$3,000 to appear at the September term of the Court. Brown, who worked for Linn, was held in \$1,000.

### MINNESOTA POLITICS.

CHICAGO, August 21.—The Republican State Convention of Minnesota met here yesterday, and nominated C. D. Sherman for Lieutenant-Governor, and O. D. Sherwood for Governor.

The other State officers of the present incumbents were nominated.

### VIRGINIA AFFAIRS.

Governor Pierpont is in Washington making arrangements for putting the government of the State of Virginia into operation, the seat of government to be at Alexandria. With this view the first Legislature will be convened in extra session probably in September, when that body will elect a Treasurer and Auditor, for without them no salaries can be paid nor the taxes collected in the several counties deposed.

By the operation of the State of West Virginia the sum of \$20,000 was left to the credit of the remaining portions of the Old Dominion. The new term of Governor Pierpont will commence in January next, the election having taken place on the 28th of last May in those parts of Eastern Virginia free

from Confederate control. Thus, there are three Governors in what was formerly known as one State, including the rebel functionary at Richmond.

### THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 21, 1863.

I have information from three different sources which leads me to believe that the rebels have left our front and gone south to Richmond.

Deserters who came across the Rappahannock say that the movement of troops towards Fredericksburg from Culpeper was only a ruse to cover Lee's real object—i. e., to enable him to move his troops southward by way of Gordonsville.

Day before yesterday large bodies of rebel cavalry dashed down towards the Rappahannock at the separate fords, driving in our pickets. They came boldly out in sight of our lines and deployed in the line of battle order. Immediately all the corps along the river were put under arms, in which position they remained until morning, when, behold the enemy had withdrawn!

### THE SUPPLY OF PAPERS TO THE ARMY.

The following order has just been issued from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac:

GENERAL ORDER, No. 80.—First. For the purpose of giving full freedom of choice to this army in the selection of newspapers, it is ordered that any officer or enlisted man wishing to purchase any daily journal not now furnished by the agent appointed under the provisions of the circular of June 2, may give notification to the present march of the command to which he belongs, who shall forward the same through the provost marshal of his corps to the Provost Marshal General, who shall instruct said agents to furnish the same without delay, and a neglect on his part to comply with such instructions shall be held sufficient cause for vacating the appointment.

GERRIT SMITH REPUDIATING THE RADICALS OF THE ABOLITIONIST. In a recent speech made by Gerrit Smith in Oswego, that gentleman cuts loose from the radicals of the Administration, the editor of the New York Tribune, and all the other Abolitionists who insist upon putting down slavery before restoring the Union. He asks:—"Are there Abolitionists who say they cannot help to put down the rebellion unless the government will pledge itself to put down slavery? Let me say that with such an idea men I have no sympathy. Like the sham Republicans and sham Democrats I have referred to, they are but workers for the rebels." Again he says:—"Are there, I repeat, Abolitionists who, in such a time as this, stand back and refuse to join in putting down the rebellion save on the condition that slavery shall also be put down? Then are they also to be numbered with the enemies of the country?" Mr. Smith will therefore find the greatest enemies of the country in the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln and in the Tribune office.

After declaring in favor of the Union as it was and the Constitution "just as it is," he refers to Mexico, upon which he remarks, with justice and force, "If our rebellion should succeed, her fate is sealed. If it should fail, then it may even be that Napoleon is sealed."

These extracts show that, after all, Gerrit Smith is a practical statesman, while the visionary radicals are ever mounting by some "higher law" to the clouds, in wandering mazes lost. By the course the administration is pursuing, if not arrested in its mad career, not only will the fate of Mexico be sealed, but the rebellion will be successful in the end, and the whole country, North and South, be involved in irretrievable ruin. Already we are menaced by the intervention of Napoleon, an eventuality which is extremely probable from the manner in which the war is carried on. But let it be brought to a speedy close by following out the programme laid down by the President in his first proclamation, and in the BRANDRETH'S PILLS in the place thereof. Then will soon Mexico will be an independent nation, and again, and the French eagles will have to wing their way from this continent, never to return.—Herald.

### SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND.

By ordering Calomel and destructive minerals from the supply tables, has conferred a blessing on our sick soldiers. Let him not stop here. Let him order the discontinuance of "bleeding," and the use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS in the place thereof. Then will commence a "new era" in the practice of Medicine, which would then become emphatic.

### THE HEALING ART.

I have for thirty years taught that no disease could be cured by mercury or tartar emetic. That the human body could only be "made whole" by "vegetable food"—Animal food being, in fact, condensed vegetables. BRANDRETH'S PILLS should be in every Military Hospital. These PILLS cure BILIOUS DIARRHŒA, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, CHRONIC DYSENTERY, and all fevers and Affections of the Bowels, sooner and more surely than any medicine in the world. BRANDRETH'S PILLS in these cases should be taken night and morning. Read directions and get new style.

### CASE OF ROSCOE K. WATSON.

Dr. E. Brandreth, New York

Sir: I was a private in Co. F, 17th Regiment, New York City. While at Harrison's Landing and on the Rappahannock near Falmouth, I and many of the Company were sick with bilious diarrhoea. The Army Surgeon did not care us, and I was reduced to skin and bone. Among the Company were quite a number of members who had worked in your Laboratory at Sing Sing. They were not sick, because they used Brandreth's Pills. These men prevailed upon me and others to use the Pills, and we were all cured in from two to five days. After this our boys used Brandreth's Pills for the typhus fever, colds, rheumatism, and in no case did they fail to restore health.

Out of gratitude to you for my good health, I send you this letter, which, if necessary, the entire Company would sign.

I am, respectfully, yours,  
ROSCOE K. WATSON, Sing Sing, N. Y.

Principal office, 221 Canal Street, New York.  
For sale in Harrisburg by GEO. H. BELL.

### To Horse Owners.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Strains, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages. Its successful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

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 mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

See advertisement. ap20 cow-d&w

### MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of children. It is so simple and so pleasant to the infant as to make it a pleasure to take it.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but imparts to the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPE IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the face similes of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Principal Office, 48 Day Street, New York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

### EDITOR OF PATRIOT AND UNION:

Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Imperfections of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,  
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,  
je23 3rd No 831 Broadway, New York.

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