

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One line or less than half a square. Night lines or more than four, counting a square.
Half sq., one day... \$0.25
One sq., one day... \$0.50
One sq., one week... \$2.00
One sq., one month... \$5.00
One sq., three months... \$12.00
One sq., six months... \$20.00
One sq., one year... \$35.00

Business Cards.
ROBERT SNODGRASS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office North Third street, third door above Market, Harrisburg, Pa.

W. H. MILLER, R. E. FERGUSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE IN SHOEMAKER'S BUILDINGS SECOND STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND MARKET SQUARE, ap-20-wkd

THOS. C. MACDOWELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
MILITARY CLAIM AND PATENT AGENT.
Office in the Exchange, Walnut st., (Up Stairs.)

DR. G. WEICHEL, SURGEON AND OULIST.
RESIDENCE THIRD NEAR NORTH STREET.

MILITARY CLAIMS AND PENSIONS.
The undersigned has opened an association for the collection of Military Claims and the securing of Pensions for wounded and disabled soldiers.

SILAS WARD.
NO. 11, NORTH THIRD ST., HARRISBURG.

STEINWAY'S PIANOS.
MELODIONS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Drums, Accordions, STAINES, SHEET AND BOOK MUSIC, &c., &c., PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, ALBUMS, Large Pier and Mantle Mirrors, Square and Oval Frames of every description made to order.

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

J. COOK, Merchant Tailor, 27 CHERRY 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.

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

RELIGIOUS BOOK STORE, TRACT AND SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPOSITORY.
E. S. GERMAN, 87 SOUTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE CHESSUT.

JOHN G. W. MARTIN, FASHIONABLE CARD WRITER.
HERB'S HOTEL, HARRISBURG, PA.
All manner of VISITING, WEDDING AND BUSINESS CARDS executed in the most artistic and reasonable terms.

UNION HOTEL, Ridge Avenue, corner of Broad street, HARRISBURG, PA.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD.
This pleasant and commodious Hotel has been recently renovated and re-furnished. It is pleasantly situated on North West corner of E. Franklin street, a few doors west of the Northern Central Railway Depot. Every attention paid to the comfort of its guests.

TREO. F. SCHEFFER, BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTER.
MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG.
Prints and publishes all kinds of books, cards, and job printing in the most artistic and reasonable terms.

TAILORING.
GEO. A. KLUG, The subscriber is ready at No. 94, MARKET ST., four doors below Fourth street, to make MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING in any desired style, and with skill and promptness. Persons wishing cutting done can have it done at the shortest notice.

CHARLES F. VOLLMER, UPHOLSTERER, Chestnut street, four doors above Second, (Opposite Washington House Hotel).

SKY-LIGHT GALLERY.
On the corner of Market square and Market street, opposite the Exchange, is a new and elegant Gallery for Daguerotypes, Photographs and Ambrotypes, and FOR RENT from the 9th of September next.

WEBSTER'S ARMY AND NAVY POCKET DICTIONARY.
SOLELY BY SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR!—FIRST IN THE MARKET!—For sale by WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

# The Patriot & Union.

VOL. 6.—NO. 5. HARRISBURG, PA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## Medical.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY, FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, BRUISES, BRUISES, CUTS & WOUNDS, PILES, BRADY'S, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, The great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, Is known all over the United States.

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

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Is a certain cure for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, "A friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct. For sale by all Dealers.

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## Bank Notices.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next annual session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for a renewal of the charter of the West Branch Bank, of Williamsport, Pa., with its present name and style, location, privileges and capital of \$100,000.

By order of the Board of Directors. J. JONES, Cashier. June 30th, 1863. Jy4-dml

LEGISLATIVE BANK NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the legislative authority of Pennsylvania, at the next session of the General Assembly thereof, commencing first Tuesday of January, 1864, for the incorporation of a Bank having banking and discounting privileges, with a capital of one Million Dollars, by the name and style of "The Oil City Bank," and to be located at Oil City, Venango county, Pennsylvania. C. V. OULVER, June 29th, 1863-6m

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that "The Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania," intend to apply to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at their next session, for a renewal of their charter. Said bank is located in the city of Philadelphia, with an authorized capital of one million of dollars, a renewal of which will be asked for, with the usual banking privileges. By order of the Board. S. G. PALMER, Cashier. Philadelphia, June 2nd, 1863-6m

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at their next session, for a renewal of the charter of The Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County, located in Pottsville, in the county of Schuylkill, with the present capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and with the usual banking privileges. J. W. CAKE, Cashier. June 10, 1863.—7m

BANK NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed an association and prepared a certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of Issue, Discount and Deposit, under the name of "The Farmers' Bank," to be located in Pottsville, in the county of Schuylkill, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and with the usual banking privileges. J. W. CAKE, Cashier. June 10, 1863.—7m

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## The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 5, 1863.

A MONSTER NATIONAL BANK.

In Thursday's paper we re-published from the Journal of Commerce an article on this subject, calling public attention to the fact that Mr. Secretary Chase had set the machinery in motion to establish a monster Treasury Bank upon the ruins of the State Banks, which he has determined to strike down, so as to secure to himself the entire control of the finances of the country. We subjoin a second article from the same source, and, as the new policy indicated by the Secretary affects not only the whole business of the country, but the integrity and liberty of the people, we commend it to the attention of every one who has yet left any regard for our republican institutions and the public virtue.

EVILS TO BE AVOIDED. While the act to provide a national currency was under discussion, there were many efforts made to show its evil tendency, and to prevent its enactment. The labor is now over, and the only good which can come from an examination of the law is the prevention or mitigation of the evils which are most to be dreaded from its execution. In our last we pointed out the dangers which were likely to occur from a collision between the old and new systems, and called attention especially to the purpose now avowed at Washington, to establish the new banks upon the ruins of State institutions. The object of this substitution is declared to be the desire of the General Government to have the most perfect institutions of the country under its control and supervision. The danger of such a connection must be apparent to every reflecting mind. History teaches that there are no means of corruption so potent as the unlimited use of the public funds.

The original draft of the act under discussion restricted the Secretary of the Treasury in this particular. He could deposit the public money in any of the new banks, and to any amount; but he must in all cases take an equal amount of the national stocks as security. After much finessing, this restriction was removed, and the power of the Secretary over the funds of the Treasury was left without limit. We called attention to the danger from this source; but our warning was met with the assurance that the money would always be safe, as the Secretary would be held responsible for every dollar of the public money.

We are now only on the threshold of the experiment, and yet we learn from the organs of the Secretary that he has taken the very course against which our warning was uttered. He has concluded, as announced, to exact ten per cent. of the capital stock in stocks, and to take, in addition, a bond from the stockholders to the full amount of their capital! Who would lend, indiscriminately, one hundred thousand dollars on such security? It is easy to see that the fostering care of the general government is likely to bring into being a majority of "banks of circulation," started chiefly for the purpose of distributing currency and selling of the government deposits. Several gentlemen with limited means borrow \$100,000 in government stocks, paying a commission for their use, and thus secure \$90,000 in bank notes from Washington. They open a bank, receive deposits, and may then pay off the original loan. The Secretary of the Treasury deposits \$100,000 with them upon 10 per cent. security and their joint bond to make it good. They loan it out, honestly intending to make good use of it, and to save the principal harmless to be restored in due time to the Treasury. But they are not, and have few regular customers in a legitimate business. Besides, the very fact of their connection with the Treasury will send them a throng of political leaders, who will expect a little accommodation for their influence. Thus, with the best intentions in the world, their investments cannot be realized when the Treasury needs its funds. The hour of need is always a bad hour for collections. They cannot respond. The stocks they have deposited, it may be, will not sell for enough to redeem the circulation; their bond is worthless, and the public funds are lost.

If this danger exists where the associates do not intend any fraud, what will cover the risk of dealing with that swindling fraternity who hang around the banking system of every State, seeking an avenue to evade the laws and prey upon the public? Will no such rigor be applied to the banks of circulation, as to render this unguarded way to the public treasury? The millions of the North may long for a cessation of hostilities, which are, unnecessarily, killing off their relatives and friends; but the inexorable spirit of Abolitionism will not yield to their entreaties for peace. Conscription acts will be renewed to raise additional forces to be used for Abolition purposes, and the very blood and agony of the nation exhausted in endeavoring to secure negro emancipation. The acknowledgment of this monstrous intention should put the people to thinking. Hostilities can be easily terminated, if the Abolitionists will but say so. Will they do it? "That is the question."—Pittsburgh Post.

FRAUDS OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The Baltimore Sun states that a man named John L. Piel, was arrested in Washington on Saturday on the charge of forging the name of Captain Tompkins, Quartermaster in the United States army, upon a receipt, on which he obtained an order from the Paymaster, drawn on the Citizens' Bank of Baltimore, for \$40,000, payable in twenty days. He went to the bank and obtained \$25,000 in cash and a certified check for the remaining \$15,000. It appears that the accused, who resides in Pittsburgh, professed to have purchased five hundred horses for the government, and, upon his statement, Levin S. Tarr, a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, gave him five receipts for one hundred dollars each, though the animals had not been delivered. Tarr, the clerk, confesses to have filled all the receipts on official paper, but did not sign the name of the Quartermaster. The receipts, however, were found, and the signatures corresponded with others confessed by Tarr to have been written by himself for amusement. He was taken into custody, and is now confined in the Old Capitol prison. After getting the receipts, Piel, it is alleged, forged the endorsement of the Quartermaster, and succeeded in obtaining the order from the Paymaster for the amount drawn on the Citizens' Bank. He then went to the bank, where he was introduced by a business man, and obtained the amount in cash and the certified check for the remainder, as above stated. It is thought probable that the greater part of the money obtained from the bank may be recovered, as the discovery of the forgery was made so soon after the money was obtained that he had not time to dispose of it.

TELL a man in a single word that he took a late breakfast. At-ten-u-ate.

## ALL ABOUT QUANTRELL.

Quantrell's retreat, says the Leavenworth Times, was marked by all the outrages he and his command could find time to commit. They burned the house of Goss, a farmer near Lawrence, on the road to Blanton's Bridge, and tore up the planks of the bridge, and fired it. It was extinguished without much damage being done. From Blanton's Bridge to the Santa Fe road they burned everything—houses, barns, crops, &c., for half a mile on each side of the road. The house, barn, &c., of Mr. Ulrich, one of the heaviest farmers of Douglas county, were burned; also those of Mr. Bothwick, whom they attempted to kill, shooting him three times. At Brooklyn, a little town on the Santa Fe road, they burned pretty much everything there was. Here they divided their command, with the intention of burning both Prairie City and Baldwin, but Major Plumb's force coming up on their left flank, they pushed off to the west of Prairie City, following down the Osawatimie road.

The Missouri Republican furnishes some biographical information of the butcher outlaw Quantrell: "He was an early resident of Lawrence, where he went by the name of Charles Hart. In 1854 he was a member of Jennison's regiment, and proved himself an apt pupil under his tuition. Of late years he seemed to have subordinated the question of politics to that of brigandage, and although he now professes to be a rebel, holding a commission of some sort from Jeff. Davis, it makes very little difference to him by what name he is called, so long as he gets all the plunder that he wants. His relations with all the leading brigades and the Red Legs of Kansas, were of the most friendly character—so much so that they never did each other much harm in battle or otherwise—said Quantrell's plunder of horses, mules, cattle and valuables, have frequently been found in the market of Kansas."

QUANTRELL, THE GUERRILLA RUFFIAN.—Quantrell, the butcher of Kansas citizens, is an Ohioan by birth, went to Kansas as a school teacher, and turned up the leader of a banditti. The Worcester (Mass.) Spy says: "His real name is Hart. Sometime after Kansas was organized as a Territory he went there and became a resident of Lawrence. When the border ruffians began their outrages in Kansas he acted with the free State men, joining one of the military companies, and at the time, we believe, was connected with John Brown's men, and failed to win his confidence. After a time "Quantrell" (or Hart rather) formed a secret connexion with the border ruffians. He was fast losing reputation at Lawrence, and found it desirable to seek new and more congenial associations. He served the ruffians as a spy, concerted with them plans for abducting colored people from Kansas, and continued to operate in this way until Lawrence was not likely to tolerate him much longer. The fear of Lynch law constrained him to leave the State. Soon after the present war began he turned up in Missouri as the leader of a lawless band of guerrillas.

THE PRICE OF BLOOD. We daily hear such expressions as the following: "Well, if the war does go on, we are getting rich." "The country never was in a more prosperous condition." "Business never was brisker." "We are all making money." "This war has not hurt me any." "I don't see why men make so much ado in favor of peace," and others of like import fall from the lips of men who chatter loudly about "loyalty" war! war! "to the last man," and "the last dollar."

How thoughtless, how cruel, how craven-hearted indeed must men have become, who can talk thus whilst their neighbors, their friends, their brothers, and their country's woes stare them boldly in the face. If they are getting rich it is by "coining money" out of the necessities which the calamities of war—cruel war—have brought upon their neighbors. If the condition of the country be "prosperous," it is that kind of prosperity which enriches the few at the expense of the many. However prosperous the country may be, the nation is daily merging toward bankruptcy.

"If business never was brisker," it has often been more profitable to the country at large. The man who buys a pound of coffee, tea or sugar, a yard of cloth, calico, or any article of actual necessity, will readily admit that the draw on his pocket is "brisk" indeed.

Men who are soulless enough to boast of making money, now, whilst our mother earth is drunk with the life blood of our friends and our neighbors, freely poured out in defence, as they supposed, of our outraged laws, we can pity. They are but whitened sepulchres, filled with dead men's bones, and, byens like, are marking common graves with the ruffians who follow the track of our armies. The ruffians, the other coins money out of the mangled forms of slain veterans. The tears of bereaved widows, the silent moan of a heart-broken mother, and the wailing of the fatherless child, are so many sources of profit to these modern "Shylocks."

"Such men may well exclaim, why 'so much ado in favor of peace.' No wonder they cry war! war! no compromise! Did the war cease—did honesty and patriotism rule at Washington and Harrisburg, instead of fanaticism, Abolitionism and downright treason to the Constitution, we would secure a speedy peace and a restored Union; and, soon, then the ruffians of the Union—now what do it mean? Their patriotism would cool as soon as it failed to pay. Shame! shame! on the men who can make use of such expressions, and prate about loyalty with the same breath.

Under their ausp