WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1863

O BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the

W. W. KINGSBURY, Esq., of Towanda, is a duly authorised agent to collect accounts and receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper. NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

s. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Besten Are our Agents for the Parnior as Union in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements an Subscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

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Asecond-hand Adams Pauss, platen 89% by 26inches in good order; can be worked either by hand or steam power Terms moderate. Inquire at this office.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PATRIOT AND UNION and all its business operations will hereafter be conducted exclusively by O. BARRETT and T. G. POMEROY, under the firm of O. BARBETT & Co., the connection of H. F. M'Reynolds with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst. NOVEMBER, 21, 1862.

To Members of the Legislature:

The DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be furnished a members of the Legislature during the session at TWO DOLLARS.

Members wishing extra conies of the DAILY PATRICE AND UNION, can procure them by leaving their orders at the publication office, Third street, or with our renorters in either House, the evening previous.

General Rosecrans his dismissed forty-two officers from the service, for absence, insubordination, drunkenness, cowardice and other offences. In a general order he announces death.

The committee appointed to investigate the charges of R. Betts against Commissioner of Patents Holloway report that the testimony sustains all the material charges. The House adopted the report and passed a resolution that it be printed, and a copy thereof sent to the President of the United States.

The Conscription.

It is a notable fact that all the Abolitionists who are loudest in their laudations of the conscription act are either over age or have got money enough to purchase exemption! These are the patriots who are getting up "Union Leagues" to crush the Constitution, prevent a re-union on the old basis, and establish a despotism on the ruins of our republican institutions. Let them be marked and remembered.

THE Telegraph makes a grand flourish over a string of resolutions said to have been written by the efficers and enthusiastically adopted by the privates of the 57th regiment P. V. We suppose (not having read them) the resolutions are laudatory of the administration and down on all northern loyalists who prefer the Constitution and the Union to President Lincoln and Abolition traitors. We should like to see a regiment of soldiers in the service undertake ss any of a different character. What ever may be their opinions, they dare not exmeasures. If they speak at all so as to be heard at Washington it must be in the voice of praise; and it seems to us that the administration papers must be hard up when they crew over expressions of sentiment that come from the lips only, and are perhaps forced from them. The officers probably had each "an axe to grind," which sufficiently explains their exuberance of patriotism.

The Reign of Terror—Good Advice.

The Abolition press, secure, as it fancies, under the miitary protection of Abraham the First, indulges at times in most diabelical threats against those who refuse to bow the knee to the idol of its party Very often it holds before our eyes the prison and the gallows to deter us from a free expression of sentiment. Nay, it has even threatened extermimation, to drench the gutters of the Capital with Democratic blood; and in this city the very negroes have pledged themselves to aid their white Abolition brethren in massacreing these whom they are pleased to designate as Northern traitors and secession sympathizers. The New York Times, one of the most venemous of the species, has recently been threatening to play the Robesperian game with the unterrified of New York, who refuse to cry "long live the King." Thereupon the Express, in a very cool manner, volunteers the following excellent advice, which the coadjutors of the Times outside New York as well as in it, will do well to profit by:

"If the editor of the Times has in contemplation any imitation here of the French cut-throat guillotine models, we would advise him, first to make his peace with God, strong and sure, and next, to insure his establishment against all the perils of war in the richest office in the city. The Faubourg St. Antoine here is Democratic. Forty thousand majority of the 'Huge Paws,' in sound of the City Hall belf, now protect the majesty of liberty, on this side of the river alone."

The Capture of the Indianola. The New York World, under date of Washington, March 2, has the following in relation to the capture of the U. S. iron-clad gunboat

Indiancla by the rebels below Vicksburg:

"It is needless to add that the disaster has created considerable alarm at the Capitol, ocouring as it does so soon after the more than sufficient calamity embodied in the loss of the Queen of the West. Speculation is rife as to the dire consequences which may result to all our undertakings with reference to the opening of the Mississippi. The project, which previously looked so feasible, of opening a passage to the Red river by way of the Tensas, is now regarded quashed, for the reason that the two iron-clads below are transformed from friends to enemies, against which the lighter fleet of Monitors to be floated through the new passage will find it impossible to compete.— Thoughts of the river south of Port Hudson are also full of anxiety. What havon might be caused among our inefficient Southern Mississippi fleet by the onslaught from above of the two splendid rams that have just come into rebel possession is a theme of serious and popular discussion. Only one of our rams, the Essex, is known to be attached to Farragut's fleet, against which the Queen of the West, the Indianola, and the Webb would be

"There are rumors of other and greater disasters, of which no particulars have been received."

overwhelming antagonists.

The End is Not Yet.

Congress has adjourned; the radical element which has for two years past left its blighting impress on the legislation of the country has scattered from the national Capital to disseminate its poison among the people; the radicals have gone from the Federal centre-except those of their number deputed to remain behind to watch the Executive and frank lying documents-to diffuse their atrocious sentiments through the outer circles and prepare the public mind for denouements of a startling nature, with which the womb of the future is big. In a few days each of them will be on his separate errand of mischief, leaving behind a President invested with dictatorial power and a knee-stiffening and backbonebracing committee, to see that he exercises it in maintaining and enforcing the policy which has been agreed upon. As far as human foresight could direct them every necessary precaution has been taken to secure the accomplishment of their purpose, whatever that may be. But the end is not yet. The throne may be strong, and there may be a power behind it stronger than the throne; but behind this power there is another stronger still, before which, when exerted, the throne and the power behind it will be swept away. History, sacred and profane, is full of instances of human miscalculations, and replete with admonitions to those who suffer their ambition to steal away their reason. Those who refuse to profit by them are doomed men. However deeply they may plot-however cunningly devise-there is a Providence "that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will;" and counteracting forces, unseen by even the sharp eyes of those desperately bent on evil, are always at work to circumvent them, sometimes at the very moment when they deem themselves most secure and look upon success as certain.

No doubt the ruling powers are resolved to play a desperate game to change the character that desertion will hereafter be punished by of the Government from what the Fathers made it to what their distempered reason indicates it should be; no doubt the whole ground work of the new government has been prepared; and-Congress having invested the President with despotic power, placed the purse and the sword in his hand, made him mightier than the Constitution and the laws, and said to him, "Now thou art a King, exercise the powers wherewith we have clothed thee"-no doubt they feel sanguine of their ability to consummate their designs against any resistance that can be made. In this blind confidence let them rest. There is a cloud which they see not; borne upon the breezes from the four points of the compass already come the faint mosnings of the rising storm which is destined to overwhelm them, but they hear them not. They are looking for danger in quarters where it does not exist, and their eyes are turned away from it where it is. It is thus God confounds the guilty, and takes the fowler in his own snare.

It may be that our faith in the ultimate triumph of correct principles, in the reestablishment of law, of order, the Constitution and the Union, has dimmed our perception of the future and partially shut out from our vision the magnitude of the dangers which threaten our country, our liberties and our lives-but we think not. True, an Egyptian darkness surrounds us, and, enveloped in that darkness, Pharach and his counsellors are brooding over plans for our destruction. Wa no many to the state state is still, his designs bloody, and he has a host to back him in whatsoever he determines. This is all clear enough. We see it as well as others, and to say that we are entirely unapprehensive of danger, would be to violate truth. But to our issued an order forbidding the taking of nevision through this thick darkness there comes a ray of light, and in that ray we see deliverance. We remember the red sea, how the persecuted passed through on dry land and the persecutors perished in the closing waters, and a voice falls upon our ear, "thus perish all tyrants." To that voice our heart responds, in that destiny we believe.

As Asron lifted up the brazen serpent in the wilderness for the children of Israel, who had been bitten by fiery serpents, to look upon and be healed; so we raise up the Constitution as it is, the emblem of Union and peace and prosperity, for our people, who have been bitten and poisoned by the serpents of Abolitionism, to look upon and be madewhole. They will do it. Tyranny may deminate for a time-war may rage and blood may flow-the prison may have its occupants and the gallows its victims; but the people will look upon the Constitution and be healed .--Then will come a healthy revulsion; then the day of redemption will have arrived; then Liberty and Law will triumph. That will be our day of victory, when the red sea will close upen Pharach and his host, and the Constitution reign supreme over a restored Union and a happy people. This is our faith. To those who do not see as we do the bright sunshine beyond the dark cloud-bank, whose hearts fail them in this really dark hour, we say, "cheer up-hope on, hope ever." The end is

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW FOR JANUARY,-Its contents are as follows :-- Peru; Institutions for Workingmen; Constitutional Government in Russia; New Testament; The Ticket of Leave System; South Kensington Museum and Loan Exhibition; Life of John Wilson; The Stanhope Miscellanies; Four Years of a Reforming Administration.

THE WESTMINSTER BEVIEW .- The January number contains several very interesting articles; its contents are as follows:-English Convicts-what shall be done with them; The Literature of Bohemia; Bishop Colenso on the Pentateuch; Les Miserables, by Victor Hugo: Indian Annexations, British Treatment of Native Princes; The Microscope and its Revolutions; Greece and the Greeks; M. Rattazzi and his Administration; Cotemporary Literature. Published by Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., New York. For terms, &c., see prospec-

tus of British periodicals in another column. The publishers recently sustained a heavy loss by fire, in which their entire stock was consumed. Notwithstanding this, and the great rise in the price of paper, they continue to furnish the Reviews at their old price. Our readers should bear in mind that these periodicals, containing as they do the wit and genius of the literary men of all parties in Great Britain, can be had here for \$10, while the English people are obliged to pay \$31.

General News.

The loss of the Queen of the West is followed by that of the iron-clad gunboat Indianola, the vessel that only a few days ago so gallantly ran down past the Vicksburg batteries .-Rear Admiral Porter communicates to the Navy Department, March 1st, intelligence of the capture of the Indianola, commander Brown, twenty-five miles below Vicksburg, by the rebels. They attacked her with the ram Webb and Queen of the West, and rammed her until she surrendered. "All of which," says the Admiral, "can be traced to a non-compliance with my orders. I do not know the particulars." A special Memphis dispatch to the N. Y. Times says, the Indianola was attacked by three rebel boats on the 24th ultimo: that the fighting was obstinate, lasting several hours, and she was only surrendered when in a sinking condition, and was run ashore before she was captured. The officers and crew are now in Vicksburg. The rebels have now quite a respectable fleet below Vicksburg, which, if not soon attacked and captured, may prove very troublesome.

The rebel privateer Florida has captured a rich prize-the Jacob Bell-bound from China to New York, with a cargo of teas, matting, fire-crackers, fans, cassia and camphor, valued at \$1,000,000. The vessel was burned. She was one of the finest ships sailing from the port of New York.

A fearful tragedy has recently been enacted in Buffale, N. Y. A post mortem examination on the bodies of Mrs. Frazer and children, supposed to have perished in the destruction of a house by a late fire, has revealed the fact that all had been previously murdered. The Rev. Mr. Frazer is missing, and it is feared he has been murdered also.

First Lieut. T. P. Travier, 99th P. V., Lieut. Col. A. E. Griffith, 8th Penna. cavalry, Lieut. Col. Peter Baldy, 12th P. V., (Reserves,) Second Lieut. John M'Grath, 26th P. V., Lieut. Col. W. P. Armstrong, 129th P. V., Capt. Geo. L. Ritman, 71st P. V., Lieut. Andrew J. Hoey, 81st P. V., First Lieut. Wm. L. Gold, 61st P. V., First Lieut. John M. Kline, 45th P. V., Second Lieut. James A. Tefferka, 19th P. V., Second Lieut. Joseph H. Richie, 1st P. R. C., Lieut. Col. Frank Gast, 123d P. V., Assistant Surgeon John S. Angle, 123d P. V., First Lieut. Samnel Hernbacker, 126th P. V., First Lieut. Jeremiah Cook, 126th P. V., Second Lieut. Wm. P. Christie, 99th P. V., having been found guilty of various charges and specifications by general court martial and the sentences approved by the Commanding General, have heen dismissed from the service. The details of the several cases are contained in general order No. 13, dated Feb. 18, 1863.

An arrival at New York from New Orleans with dates to the 23d ult. furnishes the following items: She brings two hundred discharged soldiers. The Harriet Lane is reported taken up a river by the rebels to be iron-clad. The gunboat Essex picked up four torpedoes near Port Hudson, each containing 200 pounds of powder. A deserter reports that the rebel General Sibley has sent 1,500 infantry to Shreveport, and gone with the balance of his command to Achafalaya river. Conscription of all males between 16 and 60 is being enforced in the South with relentless rigor. The planters of Louisiana have held several meetings in New Orleans. General Banks abandonen prantations on the same torons offered by the quartermasters. He assured them that the Government has no feeling of hostility to the people and expressed a desire to do all he could, consistent with duty, for their peace, prosperity and happiness. He has groes from plantations by officers, or other persons in the service of the United States, without authority from headquarters. The order explains the system of labor adopted for the year. The planters assenting to it are to be assisted as far as practicable, without resort to violence, in inducing negroes to return—the negroes to be secured sufficient and wholesome food by the Government and a share of the crops they produce; those not thus engaged, to be employed on public works without pay, except for food, clothing, medical attendance and such instruction as may be furnished them.

The Committee of Ways and Means have reduced the duty on paper from thirty-five to twenty per cent.

General Rosecrans has excluded the Cincinnati Enquirer and Chicago Times from the lines of his army. The more fool he-it is the administration policy and not the papers that ought to be excluded. The troops were about to be paid off up to the 1st of January and to receive new clothes. The cavalry were under marching orders on the 24th ult. The number of patients in the Murfreesboro' hospitals was 2,055.

The bill authorizing the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus has passed both houses, and, with the President's signature, will become a law of the land. Mr. Lincoln is now as supreme, as absolute as the Sultan of Turi key-every barrier of liberty has been broken down by the now dead and damned Abolition Congress, and he who henceforth wags his tongue in opposition to tyranny will do it at the peril of his freedom and his life. The President is now the State, and personal safety depends upon abject subservience. For one, we spit defiance in the teeth of tyranny and curse the wretches who have forged the chains of slavery for a hitherto free people. There will come a day of settlement, a day of reiribution, and for the coming of that day we shall wait with as much patience as God will vouch-

Advices from Tennessee, dated Murfrees. boro', 2d inst., says an expedition of 1,000 cavalry, comprising detachments of the Fourth Regulars, Third and Fourth Ohio, and First. Tennessee, and 1,600 infantry, composed of a detachment of the Eeighteenth and Twentyfirst Ohio, Nineteenth Illinois, and Second Tennessee, left Murfreesboro' yesterday morning, and encountered the rebels at Bradyville. After a severe engagement the rebels were driven from the town, with a loss of eight killed and twenty wounded. Nine officers and eighty privates were captured, with three hundred new saddles and accoutrements, and a large collection of official orders, papers, and private baggage. The enemy engaged was a portion of John Morgan's division. Our loss in killed and wounded was about half that of the re-

Wendell Phillips says that "the niggers wendell rhillips says that the niggers all other poultry they are successful, but the must help somebody." Prentice replies: A keys are abandoned by most farmers as too unnigger woman would be a help meet for him. Gertain and troublesome to bother with. Now the market, for all by WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES. FIFTY VESSELS FOR THE REBELS BUILD.

The London Daily News publishes a letter addressed to Lord Palmerston on the subject of British aid to the Confederates, from which we glean some interesting facts. The writer commences by condemning the course of Lord John Russell, in practically negativing, by his management of the Foreign Office, the professed policy of neutrality, citing the official correspondence in the case of the "290" as affording conclusive evidence of the "sheer hypocrisy" of the non-intervention pretence. All the facts in this case, and in that of the Florids, the writer contends, exhibit "connivance" with the rebels. He then proceeds to show that the same course is still pursued by the authorities, in permitting the construction of other vessels, ostensibly for the Emperor of China, but really for the Confederates. We

On the premises belonging to the Messrs. Laird, at Birkenhead, in a covered shed or "annexe" to the main yard, two powerful war steamers are in course of construction "for the Emperor of China." Their burden is about 2,200 tens. They are of the ram class, are partially iron-plated, and measure 200 feet long by 36 feet beam, and 18 feet deep. Their engines, now nearly ready, are ranked nominally at 300 horse power, but each will work up to a thousand, which will give them a very high rate of speed. In the main yard of the same premises another steam ram is building, also "for the Emperor of China."-Her length is about 150 feet by 28 feet beam, and depth from 16 to 18 feet. She is to be partially iron-plated, like the two others in the annexe, and the three are expected to be ready for sea in two months from the present time, perhaps sooner. Capt. Bullock, who commanded the "290" is daily in attendance, superintending their progress. Does this gentleman hold his commission from his Celestial Majesty or from Jeffersen Davis!

In the yard of Messrs. W. C. Miller & Son. Liverpool, there is nearly completed a wooden screw propelled vessel, of about 450 to 500 tons. She has been constructed upon the plan of the American coasters, being nearly flatbottomed. She is built for fast sailing under canvas, and under steam is expected to run fifteen knots an hour. She is to be armed with 9-pounder guns, and is expected to be ready for sea in the course of four weeks .-It is commonly reported that she belongs to

the Confederates. Messrs. Lawnence & Son's yard is the highest up the Mersey. A large screw steamer is building there "for the Emperor of China." Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, the "depositories," as they are styled, of the Confederate Government, have contracted for a large vessel of 3,000 tons; which is to be built at Stockton. Messrs. Thompson Brothers are building, on the Clyde, a powerful armor-elad steam ram "for the Emperor of China," to be ready for sea on the 9th of April next. She is about 250 feet long, by 45 beam, and 35 in depth. Her armor plates are from 41 to 5 inches thick. Her engines will be of 500 horse power each.

Mr. Peter Denny, of Dumbarton, has constructed two fine screw steamers. They are lying in the Clyde. Report of a somewhat authentic kind says one of them is partly owned by "the Chinese," and partly by individuals at Nassau, New Providence. It is publicly announced that she is soon to be employed between Nassau and Charleston. The term 'Chinese' is in general use in the building yards of the Clyde and the Mersey to designate the Confederates, and the "Emperor of China" has no other signification in this connection

than to personify Jefferson Davis.

The Messrs. Scott, of Greenock, are completing a very fine iron screw steamer, which is alleged to be intended for the trade between Charlesten and Savannah. Two weeks age a fine vessel, of the same class as the Virginia, was launched from Messrs. Blackwood's yard at Port Glasgow, and common report says she is intended for "the Chinese."

Upwards of fifty steam vessels, of various descriptions, in different stages of completeness, might be enumerated in this Chinese category. The 7th section of the 59th George III., cap. 69, prohibits, under a penalty of fine and imprisonment, with forfeiture of the property, the equipment, furnishing, fitting out or arming of any vessel, to be employed in the service of any foreign prince, state or potentate, with intent to commit hostilities against the subjects or citizens of any prince or state with whom his majesty shall not then be at war." Do not the facts herein submitted, my lord, warrant an immediate and a searching investigation into the nature of these transactions for "the Chinese?"

The writer then proceeds to show that nowerful combinations in aid of the rebellion now exist in England; that large sums of money have been subscribed by the monetary, shipping and mercantile interests in aid of these associations; that lists have been exhibited by Confederate agents containing the names of Manchester men of high standing who have thus subscribed; that an accredited agent of the rebels, now in the country, has negotiated a lean for the supply to them of all kinds of supplies, and secured a contract from houses in London, the conditions of which are as follows:

Parties undertaking to run the blockade with vessels laden with materials and munitions of war are guaranteed cargoes of cotton in exchange, at seven cents a pound, for the value (greatly exaggerated) of the ship and cargo. They also receive Confederate bonds to cover the mount. These vessels chiefly, steamers of light draught, are insured at high risk premiums—say forty, fifty, sixty—at Lloyd's. If they run the blockade out and home, the enormous profits on the sale of cotton are an ample remuneration for the venture, and the bonds are cancelled. If they are captured, the bonds bearing a high rate of interest, are retained as security. The option is given to the owners of selling their ships to the Confederate government-such of them as reach their destination and do not care to risk a return voyage-and they go to form the nucleus of a navy. Thus, British capital, and it alone, furnishes the Confederacy with the means of carrying on the

The writer concludes his letter as follows: The proofs exist, my lord, that this contraband traffic in arms and munitions of war is openly carried on by the aid of British capital, under the British flag, by British seamen, and in British vessels, to sustain a Confederacy and a rebellion of slaveholders which, without such aid, could not maintain itself. It is carried on to blockaded ports recognized as such by the British government, and is, therefore, a violation of the Queen's proclamation of 59th George III, and that of international law .-Such transactions lower the character of the British merchant, dishonor the nation, engender unfriendly feelings between the American and the British people, and jeopardize the amicable relations of their respective governments. The administration cannot learn these facts and remain quiescent. It must either act or lie under the charge of wilfully abetting the violation of that neutrality the strict observance of which has been so strongly enjoined upon all the Queen's subjects.

TURKEY RAISING.—Here is a short chapter on the rearing of turkeys, which commends itself to the attention of our readers, for turkey raising is one of the departments of a farm. with which most of our farmers and farmers wives seem least acquainted. A flock of goodsized, healthy, well-fattened turkeys, about holiday times, is not only pleasant to look upon, but to feed on, and, if you are economically disnosed, to raise the wind on :

Why is it that at least three out of four farmers do not succeed in raising turkeys? With all other poultry they are successful, but tur-

this is all wrong, for if a person gets the knack of raising these fine fowls, they can raise as many as they please. So far as I am concerned, I generally raise more turkeys than I know what to do with, and I have turkeys now, that were left over last year, that will be eaten as we want them. Last winter we fairly reveled in roast turkey, gave quite a number away, sold others, have some, besides the breeders, still left. My plan of raising is simple, and I will

give it in as few words as possible. First, I never allow a furkey to set until about the middle of May. They will commence to lay early in April, but I take their eggs away as fast as laid, and keep them until they lay their second batch, which will be finished about the second or third week in May. I then give her some eighteen or twenty of the eggs and let her set. Along the middle of Jane she will be off. I then put her and her young on an old barn floor, or other outbuilding that is dry, and feed on curd and on cracked corn. Curd is the best for a continual feed when the farmer has plenty, but cracked corn or coarse meal, mixed with lobbered milk will answer just as

After they have been in-doors for two or three days, or long enough to get fairly on their legs for the turkey is the weakest of all fowls when yet young I let them out, providing the

weather is fine and there is no dew on the grass. The great reason why people cannot or do not raise turkeys, is because they turn them out as soon as hatched, and about the first wetting they get they keel over and die. To succeed in raising turkeys, therefore, you must keep them dry until at least ten weeks old, when they will stand about as much water as any fowls, geese and ducks excepted. Of course they must be driven in every night, and on all occasions when a storm is threatening. The reader will at once perceive there is care in all this; but when Christmas, Thanksgiving, etc., come, to say nothing of the Sunday roasts during winter, our care is lost in enjoyment, and we come to the conclusion that turkeys are

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

RESIGNATION OF GEN. SIGEL. NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent says General Sigel has placed his resignation in the hands of the President and gone home. Insuperable difficulties in his intercourse with the Commander-in-Chief are alleged as the reasons for his resignation, which will be regretted by every soldier in the army. It is thought in military circles here that his corps will be consolidated with some other.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, March 3. The steamer Bio Bio, from New Orleans via Havana, Feb. 25th, has arrived. A man named Red, supposed to be a rebel paymaster, had been arrested while attempting to pass the Federal lines at Benne Carre, with \$20,000 in his possession.

PAINFUL RUMOR. New York, March 3. A ridiculous rumor is afloat here that our

forces have been defeated at Vicksburg, with the loss of 20,000 men, of whom 7,000 were drowned. No credit whatever is attached to it.

FROM WASHINGTON. Washington, March 3.

Col. Ernest Romaine was officially! received at the State Department to-day, and presented his credentials as Charge d'Affaires from Hayti.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8. There is not much doing in breadstuffs flour dull at \$6@6 25 for superfine, \$7 25 for extra and \$7 75@8 for extra family. No change in rye flour or corn meal. Wheat fair, and 6,000 bus. red sold at \$1 73@1 75, and small lots of white at \$1 85@2. Rye advanced to \$1 05. Corn declined Ic., and 8,000 bys. yellow sold at 87c. Oats sell freely at 64c. More doing in provisions; sales mess pork a \$16; hams in pickle $8\frac{1}{2}$ @9c., and in salt at $7\frac{1}{2}$; sides $6\frac{1}{4}$ @6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and shoulders $5\frac{3}{4}$ @6c. Lard sold at 12c. Whisky declining and non-

inal at 55c. New York, March 3. Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour decline sales of 10,000 barrels at \$7@7 30 for State, \$7 90@8 for Ohio, and \$7 63@8 15 for Southern. Corn advanced 10; sales of 40,000 bushels at 98@\$1, and 87@97 for unsoun Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull and unsettled a 58c.

Sterling exchange is held at 90 per cent. There have been sales at 89 on the street. Stocks are lower, though they have been bet ter since the board-Chicago and Rock Island Cumberland coal 181; Illinois central 91; Michigan Sonthern 104; New York on tral 117; Missouri 6's 64; American gold 75; Treasury 73-10 105. BALTIMORE, March

Flour steady, 15,000 bbls extra Ohio teken by government at \$8 45@8 75. Wheat chiet. Corn steady. Whisky dull and heavy at #12@ 55. 50,000 fbs candles taken for government contract at 292c per fb, and 50,000 cristilline candles at \$17 99 per 100 lbs.

MARRIED.

On the third of March, by Rev. H. Leistan, Mr. GRORGE WOOD, from Tennessee, and Miss STELLA BUTTER, from Ohio.

New Advertisements. CITY ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

In compliance with the charter of the Cittof Harrisburg, notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the several wards of said city, that an election for persons to fill the various offices of the said city, will be held at the following places, to wit: ON THE THIRD FRIDAY OF MARCH, being the 20th lay of said month, 1863, between the hours of 9 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., of said day.

In the First Ward, the qualified voters will meet at the School House on the corner of Froit street and Mary's alley, in said city, and vote for deperson for Mayor, for one member of Common Coundi, one person for Oconstable, one person for Assessor, me person for Judge, and two persons for Inspectors Election in said ward, and School Directors.

In the Second Ward, the qualified viters will meet, on said day, at the School House on the corner of Dewberry alley and Chestmut street, and vyde for one person for Constable, one person for Common Council, one person for Mayor, one person for Common Council, one person for Mayor, one person for Assesso, one person for Said Ward, and School Directors.

In the Third Ward, the qualified viters will meet on said day, at the School House, corne of Walnut street and River alley, and vote for one person for Mayor, one person for Common Council, one person for Constable, ene person for Assessor, one person for Judge, and two persons for Inspectors of Electio of said Ward, and School Directors.

In the Fourth Ward, the qualifit voters will meet on said day, at the School House in Vest State street, and vote for one person for Constable, one person for Assessor, one person for Judge, and two persons for Inspectors of Election of said Ward, and School Directors.

In the Fifth Ward, the qualifit voters will meet on said day, at the dairy of John Jorster, corner of Ridge road and North avenue, and the for one person for Assessor, one person for Constable, one person for Assessor, one person for Inspectors of Election in said ward, and School Directors.

In the Sixth Wa Given under my hand, the Mayor's Office. March 2d, 1663-dte

SCHOOL

Harvard College---1863. Two Terms of ningen weeks each, commencing MARCH 2d and SEPT BIBER 7th.

For Catalogue and Crular address
JOL PARKER, Royal Professor.
Cambridge, Mass., In. 29, 1863-feb7-3tonsat FLUID AND ALCOHOL, IN LARGE quantities and pure quality, for sale by WM. DOCK. JR., & CO

NOTICE.-Notice is hereby given. that IN I have this day disposed of all my right and interest in the AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT BUSINESS, hithrest in the AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT BUSINESS, hitherto carried on by me, at the Agricultural Store, No. 110 Market street, Harrisburg, to Geo. W. Parsons, Esq., of this city, who will continue the business at the old stand. With many thanks for the patronage bestowed upon the former proprietor, it is ardently hoped the same favors will be conferred upon the present one, whom I can and do cheerfully recommend was an hoped. whom I can and do cheerfully recommend as an honest and honorable gentlemen, every way worthy the confi-dence of all who may choose to tall upon him.

DAVID HAYNES. Harrisburg, Feb. 27th, 1868.

GEO. W. PARSONS.

Successor to David Haynes, Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Machinery, &c., &c., 110 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa. feb3-3td&2tw

SMITH & EWING,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, THIRD STREET, Harrisburg,

Practice in the several Courts of Dauphin county. Collections made promptly.

A. C. SMITH, feb26

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DUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—The B subscriber offers for sale 25 building lots in the vil-lage of Churchville, about three miles from this city. The lots are from 30 to 40 feet front, by 100 to 140 feet deep. Price and terms reasonable. Apply to
C. HESS, Proprietor,

feb25-d2w# Living in Churchville. TO DEMOCRATS!—For Sale.—A Newspaper and Job Office. Would make a most excellent location for a Democratic paper. For particulars enclose stamp and address Editors of PATRIOT AVE UNION.

DALMUM QUI MERUIT FERAT.

HARRINGTON'S FERRATED OR IRON SYRUP.

EISEN SYRROP. SIROPDIFER

This preparation of Iron Medicine is identical (by careful analysis) with the far famed spring at Weisbaden, in Germany, and was selected by the proprietor himself amongst the many celebrated European spas and has been extensively used by him during a thirty years' practice, with the greatest success, in the principal cities of Europe and the United States.

Its principal Compound is Iron. It is agreeable to the taste and taken by the most deli

cate palate with ease. This medicine immediately enters into the general system, imparts vigor to the vital force, repairs the tissues, improves the appetite, and through the general circulation forms one of the most important components of the Rload

It is peculiarly adapted and invaluable, among other of its virtues, to Delicate Children, Young Females, for Females of all ages, for all cases of General Debility from Boyhood Puberty to Manhood and Age; and a better argument cannot be offered than the simple fact that the nobility, gentry and all classes of Europeans, with the citizens of the United States, annually resort to this particular spa, in order to recruit their health and restore their constitutions.

Prepared only by the proprietor himself, at y of J. M. BOMGARDNER, Corner Fourth and Market streets The Laboratory of Price \$1 per bottle, with directions.

Without signature of proprietor none is genuine. ALFRED HARRINGTON, Harrisburg, Feb. 16, 1863 .- feb20 Sole Preprietor.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
FOR SALE, west of the Capitol, fronting on Grand
street and Hammond lane. Enquire of
GEO, CUNKLE,
febli-Imd 66 Market street,

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.

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

6.000 POUNDS Extra Prime Sugar-cured Hams for sale very low, wholesale or wm. DOCK JR

FOR SALE—A House and Lot on Sixth street, near State. Enquire at the Exchange S. L. M'CULLOCH, 26 Market street, Where the highest price is always paid for GOLD and SILVER.

BOSTON CRACKERS.—A supply of these delicious crackers just received and for sale WM. DOCK, jr., & CO.

BLACKING!!—MASON'S "CHALLENGE BLACKING!"—100 GROSS, assorted sise, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail.

BLOOD! BLOOD!

SORES: THEIR CAUSE A DEPRAVED CON-DITION OF THE VITAL FLUID. which produces

SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, SPOTS, TET-TERS, SCALES, BOILS, SYPHILIS OR VENE-REAL DISEASES, ETC. SAMARITAN'S RO90 T AND HERB JUICES

Is offered to the public as a positive cure. Basishes all impurities of the blood and brings the system to a healthy action, cure those Spots, Tetters, Scales and Copper Colored Patches. SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most certain remedy ever prescribed. It removes every particle of the poison. ticle of the poison.
FEMALES! FRMALES FEMALES! FEMALES!
In many affections with which numbers of Females suffer, the ROOT AND HERB JUICES is most happily adapted, in Ulcerated Uterus, in Whites, in bearing down, Falling of the Womb, Debility, and for all complaints incident to the sex.

plaints incident to the sex.

DO NOT DESPAIR.

Keep out of hospitals. Here is a cure in any case for \$5. Price \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5, with full directions. Sold by D. W. GROSS & CO. Sent by Express carefully packed by DESMOND & CO,, jan6-ly Box 151 Phila. P. C.

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MINCE MEAT.—A SUPERIOR ARTICLE just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. USEFUL INVENTION.—The at-

tention of housekeepers is called to BIGELOW'S RADIATING CLOTHES FRAME. It is an ornamental article of furniture, and of great convenience, and destined to supersede the old fashioned clothes

and destined to supersede the old Issmoned Clothes horse.

Advantages of the Radiating Frames over the Old Fashioned Ones.—The large size holds more clothes than an ordinary clothes horse, and yet occupies much less room. It is intended to hang up, by means of a single screw against the wall, and is entirely out of the way both when in and out of use, and need never be moved. It is particulary convenient in all families in which the meals are taken in the same apartment where the housework is done. It is indispensable to ladies that are boarding. It is out of the reach of children in the nursery, and it is sold at a very moderate price.

WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO., Sole Agents, Harrisburg, Pa.

MINCE PIES!

RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON. LEMONS,

WINES, BRANDIES, &c. For sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. HAVANA ORANGES.—Just received

WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—Five lots of 20 feet front by 131 feet deep each, fronting the Reservoir. Apply at Corner of State and Third streets, Harrisburg, Pa.

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It is warranted not to injure the hands. It will impart an agreeable odor, and is therefore It will impart an agreeable one, and suitable for every purpose. For sale by WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

BLACKSMITHS WANTED.—Good EAGLE WORKS.

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