FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1868.

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### To Members of the Legislature:

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

Members wishing extra copies of the DAILY PATRICT AND UNION, can procure them by leaving their orders at the publication office, Third street, or with our re-Porters in bither House, the evening previous.

In order to evade the simple question we put to it, the Telegraph feigns insanity. It raves like a madman, chafes like a caged hyena, foams at the mouth like an enraged wild boar, storms like a coward and lies like a thief -but it don't answer the question.

#### Gubernatorial.

The Pittsburg Dispatch concludes an article on the extraordinary efforts of the Democracy to unitize their party, and the wise policy they are pursuing in reference to the gubernatorial nomination, in these words:

"Meantime the Republicans are making no effort to secure a party organization, and the customary competition for nomination seems to have been thoroughly suppressed. Can it be possible that the influence at Harrisburg overshadows and destroys all lesser competi-

To be sure it does. But what objection can you have to "the influence at Harrisburg?" Isn't Curtin woolly enough for yeu? If not, watch him, for he and Seward are playing a game together.

### A Vain Effort.

The Abolitionists of Pittsburg held a darkey meeting a few evenings since with the view of getting up a negro regiment. Captain Lore, of the 155th, made a speech after the manner of "our army in Flanders." He was followed by a colored brother who declared that the "colored man was constitutionally disqualified from serving in the army." A white man then moved a committee on the subject of organizing a negro regiment, whereupon the darkies became noisy and disorderly. This brought J. Herron Foster, of the Dispatch, to his feet. He made a speech to the dusky-browed warriors and eventually quieted them. But it was evident from the feeling exhibited that they had "no stomach for the fight"-and so the meeting ended in a fizzle. It is not likely that the white negroes of Pittsburg will succeed in raising a black regiment there any better than their brethren did here. Brother Beecher and Greeley ought to come along to stir them up.

# The Bloody Abolitionists.

These men, who now rule the nation-these uncompromising, sanguinary Abolitionistswould see shed the last drop of white blood in the northern States, except their own, rather than compromise in any way or agree to any terms by which peace would be established and the Union restored with slavery existing, as before, in the South. With them this is emphatically a war for emancipation. They will have no Union without it; and they would willingly sacrifice the Union to accomplish it. In the Senate, on the 3d instant, Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, put the question to Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, a leading Abolitionist, whether. "if he thought the rebels would come back on the Crittenden compromise, with the Powell amendments, he would make the offer and be willing to have the President's emancipation proclamation and the confiscation acts withdrawn?" Senator Grimes answered, "I have no hesitation in saying that I would not." While such a spirit actuates the ruling party who can reasonably entertain even a faint hope of peace and a restored Union. While the bloody-minded Abolitionists rule we are doomed to bear the misrries of a divided country and a devouring war.

# U. S. Senate-Extra Session.

At twelve o'ctock on Wednesnay, in pursuance of the President's proclamation convening an extra session, Clerk Forney called the Senate to order. After the reading of the proclamation, Senator Foot, of Vermont was sworn and declared by resolution to be President of the Senate pro tem. He then administered the oath of office to Messrs. Bowden, of Virginia, Buckslew, of Pennsylvania, Chandler, of Michigan, Dixon, of Connecticut, Doolittle, of were hung, outside of Fort Yorktown, yester-Wisconsin, Johnson, of Maryland, Morgan, of day, at half-past 1 o'clock, P. M. New York, Morrill, of Maine, Sumner, of Massachuseits, and Wade, of Ohio, Senators elect. Mr. Ten Eyck, of New Jersey, presented the credentials of Mr. Wright, of New Jersey, who appeared and was sworn in. Messrs. Wilson, Howe and Nesmith were appointed a committee to wait upon the President and inform him that the Senate was in session, who soon performed that duty and reported to the Senate. Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, called attention to the law requiring new Senators to subscribe to the oath of allegiance. On motion of Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, it was voted that the daily sessions of the Senate should commence at twelve o'clock, M. The principal business transacted on Thursday, March 5, was the swearing in of Messrs. Hendricks, of Indiana. and Sprague, of Rhede Island, and the adoption of a resolution authorizing the President pro tem. to appoint standing committees. The executive session was confined to the adoption of a resolution to return all the nominations

journment the President's private secretary reached the Capitol with several communica-

#### A Question.

Admitting that to Congress belongs the power, under the Constitution, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, the question arises, "Can they delegate the power to another?" Congress, according to the Constitution, may, in certain defined cases, suspend the writ. Now. must not this be done by an act declaring it suspended, the States or districts wherein it is suspended, and the reasons for the suspension? or, may the Congress, in general terms, delegate to the President power to suspend it at will, over whatever States or districts he may see proper, whether war exists therein, or whether the administration of the laws is impeded therein, or not?

The only reference to the subject in the Constitution occurs in that part of it treating of the constitution, duties and powers of Congress, and is in these words:

"The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may

In the article relating to the Executive no allusion is made to it; and it seems clear to us that the intention of the framers of the Constitution was to make Congress the sole judge of "when the public safety" required the suspension of the privilege, and vested in them alone the power to suspend it.

In our epinion the act lately passed by Congress "Relating to Habeas Corpus," which declares, "that during the present rebellion the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof," is a plain violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution. Will some gentleman "learned in the law" inform us whether we are right or wrong, and, in either case, give us the "why and wherefore ?"

#### General News.

Fort M'Allister, it appears, has not been taken. A Savannah dispatch of 1st March says that the Confederate steamer Nashville ran aground opposite Fort M'Allister, and was destroyediby the Federal iron-clads.

Two dredging machines had arrived at Vicksburg to be used on the canal. The river was rising rapidly and the water was interfering with the camps at the head of Island No. 95; the levees have been broken and the water is pouring through at a fearful rate. A flat boat had run the Vicksburg batteries—she was fired at and struck three times. A fire occurred at Lake Providence on Monday (2d) which destroyed nearly the whole town and a large amount of commissary stores.

A dispatch from Stafford Court House, Va., March 3, gives information of the capture and dispersion of a party of guerrillas near Aldie. Captain Schultze, at the head of a body of Union cavalry, after having ascertained the strength of the enemy, and the time they would be along, he disposed his own men in a barn formerly owned by him, and awaited their coming. In this way he attacked them unexpectedly and captured about thirty. The rest escaped. They were commanded by the notorious Capt. Mosely of White's brigade, and were numerically superior to the Union force.

The rumors in relation to great battles and victories, and the reported capture of the Alabama, are not credited at Washington.

On Monday morning last (2d) the provost guard at Fortress Monroe captured about \$7,500 of contraband goods at Lambert's Point, on the Elizabeth river. Four of the smugglers were arrested.

In Poland the insurrection appears to be spreading. Several collisions had occurred between the insurrectionists and the Russian troops, in which the former were generally worsted, but thus far they have shown no disposition to yield.

Several abolition members of Congress, among them Bingham of Ohio, and Kelley, of this State, left Washington yesterday morning (Thursday,) for New Hampshire, to stump the

A Washington telegraph of the 4th, says there is a general feeling of confidence that Savannah is taken and that Vicksburg has been evacuated. We can't screw up our confidence to that pitch. Both events may happen-but we don't think they have happened.

It is stated positively, at the Navy Department that the loss of the Indianola was wholly | right. the result of Colonel or General Ellet's disobedience of his orders not to separate his command from the naval fleet he was supposed to

The only measures which the majority in both Houses failed to pass for want of time were the emancipation bills for Missouri, Maryland, and Delaware, and one providing for Congressional elections in Louisana and Ten-

nessee. The New York House of Assembly has appointed a committee to investigate charges of corruption, official and otherwise, made by representative Fields against Speaker Calli-

A Fortress monroe dispatch, March 3, says: Privates Wm. Dormody and Charles Clark, of Battery H, 1st Penn. Artillery, convicted by general court martial, of the murder of Hezekiah Stokes, a citizen of York county, Va.,

# LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union. NORFOLK VA., March 1, 1863. MESSRS. EDITORS: The news here now is not of much importance, as there has nothing transpired more than usual lately. The 173d regiment was paid on the 27th day of February, 1863, up to the 31st of December, 1862, and on the 28th of February they were mustered for two months' more pay. The paymaster says we will be paid again on or before the 15th of this month. The paymaster was a great satisfaction to all, and will partly relieve a great many families at home. It is the best act any government can do to pay the soldiers promptly according to the army regulations. But our army ought to be paid in gold and silver, so that they would get the full amount due to them-and this could easily be accomplished, if the banks were compelled to redeem their bills in specie, and taxes laid sufficient.

par and also our government. As long as they graph 2. do not raise revenue by taxation their money will be under par. But they are afraid to try it, for fear it would discourage some of their own party and open their eyes. Well, I think it would open their eyes lide enough at least to make them try to have this war carried on with less expenditure. They then would hunt up the frauds in our government—and it certainly would be no trouble to find plenty of them. Floyd was a greater rascal than any human being ought to be, but he was a fool to some of the grand rascals now. It is a great disgrace for any officer to rob our treasury in times of peace; but when our government is in the greatest civil war ever recorded in history, the man who would rob her treasury, and then, like the thief, to prevent detection, brand every man as a traitor who dares to mention it, is an ingrain villain. There are plenty of men who would volunteer their services to command a nigger brigade, on account of the salary, who would consider the offer of it at a private's pay an insult. This I know from expressions I have heard. I see a rumor that the rebels are advancing on Norfolk with 15,000 or 20,000 men, and that they are in Princess Ann county. This is certainly a mistake. We have been expecting an attack here, but I think it all originated from the report of some weak nerved soldier. The rebs will never attack this place, unless they are successful in running their iron-clads down the James river and getting possession of the waters here. It would be nonsense for them to try to hold this place while our gunboats ply around. They know as well as we do that we would burn the city down if they were to drive us out with infantry. As long as they have not possession of the waters, I think there is no danger of an attack by land. It would not be good policy to say what force we have here; but the rebels, I suppose, know our strength just as well as I do. The report of General Viele's removal proves incorrect. General King was here, but departed again, and it is not now likely that General Viele will be removed. There are a great many understrappers trying to have him superseded, because he is an honest man, but I hope they will not be able to make their point. It rained here all day yesterday, and was raining this morning, but cleared off about noon, and was warm. I suppose the Northern clergy will be a little more deveted to the preaching of the gospel since the announcement of the next conscription.

S. K. J.

PARTY.

Editors Patriot and Union: GENTLEMEN:-It has ever been the proud boast of the Democratic party, as also of the Clay and Webster Whigs, that they were the defenders of constitutional liberty.

That the path of duty in this fearful crisis may be clear to every genuine lover of constitutional liberty, (by permitting us the use of your columns,) we will lay before them certain portions of the Constitution of the United States, which have been grossly and wilfully violated by the present Congress, tending to perpetuate a dissolution of that Union, formed by the Constitution, and which, James Madison and Daniel Webster have said, was dissolved any and every violation of the Constitution

The following are some of the parts of the Constitution of the United States which have been violated to inaugurate a coercion over States, not only not given to the Federal Government, but purposely withheld by the States, as is clearly apparent from the debates in the General Convention that framed the Constitution and in the State Conventions that ratified or adopted it.

1. "No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another." Art. вес. 8.

Blockading the ports of the slaveholding States was equivalent to acknowledging them as no longer members of the Union, but, to us. foreign governments.

2. \* \* \* "Reserving to the States respectively the appointment [under State laws] of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress," (meaning the rules and regulations of the army and the rules and articles of war, known as military laws.) Art. 1, sec. 8.

This reserves to the States, in clear terms, the power to elect major generals and brigadier generals of volunteers or militia, as well as all other officers. Congress, in its unconstitutional enoscription act, boldly usurps this

3. "No State shall \* \* \* in time of peace \* \* \* engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay." Art. 1, sec. 8.

This forbids the entrance of United States troops into a State for any other purpose than to merely pass peaceably through a State, or to aid in enforcing the decrees of courts against an individual. No power has been given to the Federal Government to coerce or make war on a State, and any attempt to do so is a violation of the Constitution and a dissolution of the Union. James Madison, in the General Convention, said:

"Any government for the United States, formed on the supposed practicability of using force against even the unconstitutional proceedings of the States, would prove visionary and

The past twenty months have demonstrated the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution, and. per contra, the folly of the policy of New England Puritanism. Moreover, in Art. 4, sec. 4, we find the following:

"The United States shall \* \* \* tect each of them [the States | against invasion. and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence," [such as slave insurrections, invited by the emancipation proclamation.

4. "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be *uniform* throughout the United States.' Art. 1. sec. 8.

Military commanders have, in violation of the Constitution, and without any authority, of law whatever, assessed a portion of the citizens of some of the States, in heavy amounts, for the alleged purpose of paying the amounts so axed and collected for the support of thieving and fugitive Abolitionists, collected around military commands and headquarters.

5. "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended [by Congress] unless downward tendency, creating great confusion of military officers, &c., which expired with the to defray the expenses of the government each | when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public | n the markets.

late session, to the President. After the ad- | year. This would keep our paper money at | safety may require it." Art. 1, sec. 9, para-

The President, by proclamation, has suspended the habeas corpus in States where there has not been, nor now is, any "rebellion" (or opposition to lawful authority) or "invasion," in gross violation of the Constitution, and without any authority from Congress whatever, to the destruction of the "public safety."

6. [Congress shall have power] "To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin." \* \* \* "To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States." Art. 1, sec. 8, paragraphs 5 and 6.

"No State shall \* \* \* coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." Art. 1, sec.

To carry on a coercive war against eleven States, Congress has usurped the power to manufacture paper money, and declare it a legal tender for every thing excepting debts due the Federal government. It has usurped a power withheld from it, and denied to the States. There was not only no power to issue it, but there is no power to punish the counterfeiting of it.

7. "No person, holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house of Congress during his continuance in ofice." Art. 1, sec. 6, paragraph 2.

Congress has permitted officers of the militia, after having been mustered into the service of the United States, to sit and vote in Congress.

8. "When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies."

Congress has received persons as members from States that do not acknowledge the authority of Congress, or claim any protection from it; which members claim to have been elected by a proclamation of some military usurper. Laws enacted by persons acting without any constitutional authority are null and void.

9. \* \* "No new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, \* without the consent of the Legislature of the State concerned, as well as of Con-

gress." Art. 4, sec. 3. Congress received "Western Virginia" into the Union as a State, knowing it to have been organized by a minority of the citizens of Virginia, in palpable rebellion to the legal authority of a majority of said State, and has received persons into Congress, as representatives from Virginia proper, and also Western Virginia, who were not elected under any writ or writs of election issued by the executive authority of Virginia. Laws made by such illegal means are of no authority whatever.

THE MISSION OF THE DEMOCRATIC jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed." Art. 3, sec. 2, paragraph 3.

Congress has passed an act providing for the trial of citizens in adhering States by courts martial, which is not only a revolutionary measure, but destructive of the liberties of the

11. "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, \* \* nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; \* \* norshall private property be taken for public use without just impensation." Amendments to Const., art. 5.
"The right of the people to be secure in

their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, searched and the persons or things to be seized." Amendments, art. 4. "The Congress shall have power to declare

and punish treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted." Art. 3, sec. 3, paragraph 3.

These three last articles have been grossly violated by the Confiscation act, by military arrests, under the so-called "war making power"-a power grossly violative of the Constitution and of the liberties and property of the citizens, as many can testify who have suffered from these usurpations and despotic acts. These articles of the Constitution are also wholly ignored by the Conscription act.

12. "The Congress shall have power to dispose of [sell] and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State."

In 1862, Congress, to the prejudice of many States having an equal interest in the public lands, passed an act making certain donations to such States as would receive them. The act is not only in gross violation of the Constitution, but in bad faith, as, on the final settlement of the difficulty between the States owning these lands, every acre must be accounted for, and an equal distribution made of them. It is the duty of Pennsylvania, as a law-abiding and constitutional State, to protest against such legislation, instead of accepting the lands so donated or distributed.

13. "No person [slave] held to service in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or requiation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." Art. 4; sec. 2, para. 3.

By the orders of military commanders, and by the proclamation of the President, this article of the Constitution has been ignored, and the independence of "non-complying" States indirectly acknowledged. If the President is absolved from his constitutional obligations, so are all the citizens.

We have thus shown that to carry on a war not authorized by the Constitution, the larger part of it has been violated, and at this moment the government is thoroughly revolutionized by Congress and the President. It now becomes the duty of the Governor

and the Legislature of this State to enter an immediate and solemn protest against these acts of usurpation and tyranny, so destructive of the sovereignty of this State and of the liberties of the people. It is the sworn duty of the Governor and the Legislature to resist these acts, before the people are driven to desperation. CONSTITUTION.

The Philadelphia Dial says: Both Houses

of Congress have passed the amendment to the

Tax bill rendering absolutely void all loans of

Lycoming county, Feb. 28, 1863.

over par on gold. This is the severest blow that has yet been dealt to the speculation in gold, and, if we mistake not, will cause a stampede among the speculators. Carrying gold at 172 is no trifle. This probably accounts for the rapid decline of gold in Philadelphia and New York, announced by telegraph yesterday. It had declined from 72 to 50 with a

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, March 5, 1863. The Senate met at eleven o'clock, and was

pened with prayer. The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the

following communication. TREASURY DDPARTMENT, March 5, 1863. To the Speaker and Members of the Senate: GENTLEMEN: In obedience to your resolution of February 10, 1863, requiring me "to inform

the Senate what amount of specie certificates were issued to the several backs of this Commonwealth in accordance with the act of Jan. 30th, 1863, authorizing me to exchange with the banks an amount of currency sufficient to pay the interest due in February in coin, and report the names of all the banks that offered to exchange and those to whom the certificates were issued," I have the honor to report that the amount of gold deposited by the several banks for which certificates will issue, amounts to one million eight thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars and twelve cents.

This includes all the aboks under special charter, except six, viz: Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg, Southwark Bank, Philadelphia, Monongahela Bank, Brownsville, Bank of Beaver County, Bank of Fayette County and Bank of Pittsburg. The first named has signified its acceptance of the act, but has not yet deposited the coin. The remaining five banks base their declination to cemply with the act on the ground of being specie paying banks. I have no means of telling whether their claim is founded in fact or not, except that their payment of taxes to the Commonwealth have been made in the common currency of the country. For these banks to receive their interest in gold on the amount of public debt held by them and pay their taxes in common currency, does no agree with my ideas of justice or establish very closely their claims of being specie paying institutions. HENRY D. MOORE. State Tressurer.

PETITIONS. Mr. BOUND presented a petition from Philadelphia for a law providing compensation for aged school teachers retired by the Board of

Petitions were presented from Schuylkill county against permitting corporations to hold large bodies of land for mining purposes.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Mr. CONNELL reported from the Finance Committee, with amendment, the bill to enable the Wyoming canal company to compromise with its creditors.

The Committee on Banks reported bills to recharter the following banks for the period of five years from the expiration of their charters, viz: Bank of Danville, Bank of Delaware County, Lancaster County Bank, Farmers' Bank of Easton, Commercial Bank of Pennsyl vania. BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. RIDGWAY, to authorize the State Treasurer to refund to Geo. R. Berrill money overpaid as an auctioneer ; also, a bill to authorize the Fairmount passenger railway company to extend their track.

Mr. CONNELL, to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown railroad company to sell certain real estate; also, a bil for the relief of Wm. D. Sheridan; also, a bill exempting the Women's hospital of Philadelphia from taxation, which was considered and passed

Mr. LOWRY, joint resolution approving the proclamation of the President releasing the slaves of rebels as a military measure,

BILLS CONSIDERED. Mr. RIDGWAY called up the House bill supplementary to the charter of the Pennsylvania

railroad company.
Mr. CLYMER offered a proviso requiring the supplement to be submitted to a vote of the stockholders. Not agreed to-year 13. nays 14. The bill then passed to third reading and was laid over. Mr. KINSEY called up the bill incorporating

a company to build a bridge across the Dela-ware river at Dunham Eurnace, which passed to third reading and was laid over. Mr. SMITH, called up the bill to incorporate the North Philadelphia association of

Baptist churches, which passed to third reading and was laid over. Mr. STEIN called up the bill providing for the levying of a tax in several townships of Northampton county for the relief of subscribers to the volunteer bounty fund, which

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, March 5, 1863.

Adjourned.

passed finally.

The House was called to order by Speaker CESSNA at 101 A. M.

PETITIONS. A number of petitions were presented from Berks, Washington and Bucks counties, praying for the passage of a law preventing negroes

from coming into the State.

Messrs. KERNS, PANCOAST, BARGER. MOORE, COCHRAN, SMITH, HOPKINS, M' MANUS, LEE, QUIGLEY and SCHOFIELD presented remonstrances against a railroad on Broad street.

Messrs. GRABER and others presented petitions for the passage of a law rendering it illegal to pay the wages of labor in store or-

BILLS INTRODUCED. Mr. THOMPSON, an act exempting the Mer-cantile Library company of Philadelphia from

Mr. BARGER, an act authorizing the payment of the amount of redeemable ground rents into court in certain cases. Mr. COCHRAN, a supplement to the act incorporating the Philadelphia Lying-in charity; also, an act for the more convenient dispatch

of public business in Philadelphia courts.

CITY WARRANTS. The special committee to which was referred an act authorizing public officers of Philadelphia to receive city warrants in payment of debts due the city, made a report with a negative recommendation.

ADDITIONAL BILLS INTRODUCED. Mr. LAPORTE, an act reducing the pay of members of the Legislature to \$8 per diem for one hundred days, and \$1.50 per diem if the session extends beyond that time.

Mr. FREELAND, an act relative to the borough of Millersburg, which passed finally. Mr. EARLY, an act to facilitate anatomical researches.

On motion of Mr. THOMPSON, the House proceeded to the consideration of an act exempting the Mercantile Library company from Mr. MOORE moved to refer to the Local Ju-

diciary Committee. Agreed to. Mr. LUDLOW, an act relative to tax on certain capital stock and dividends of corporations.

Mr. SCHOFIELD, an act repealing the act appointing a measurer of paving stones. Mr. LEE, an act to increase the accommodations of the Philadelphia county prison. BILLS CONSIDERED.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Lykens Valley coal company was considered and defeated. An act to incorporate the Oil Creek navigation company was considered and postponed.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The House proceeded to the consideration of an act to authorize school directors to select sites for school houses. The act was laid over.

AUCTIONEERS. Mr. THOMPSON offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Auditor General be requested to communicate to this House the names of all auctioneers who pay taxes in accordance with the laws of this Commonwealth, and the amount paid by each; also, the names of those who do not pay.

OIL CREEK NAVIGATION. An act to incorporate the Oil Creek naviga-

tion company was considered, on motion of Mr. BEEBE, and passed finally. It is intended to enforce certain rules for the regulation of dams upon Oil creek, and, if possible, to prevent the great damage to oil boats which fre-

quently occurs during freshets. An act to provide for the transportation of the bodies of deceased soldiers to Pennsylva-

nia was considered. The bill was referred to a special committee Adjourned.

### OBITUARY:

of three.

HARRIET, wife of Thomas Morley, and daughter of Allen and Mary Potter, died in this city Feb. 13th, 1863. She was born in Greenwich, Washington county, New York, Jan. 2d, 1604, and created snew in Christ Jesus in 1822. She removed with her father's family to Northern Pennsylvania in 1824, and was married to her surviving and sorrowing husband Sept. 26th, 1826. Mrs. Morley was a woman of firm and energetic nature, entering heartily into whatever seemed lofty and lovely. She was an earnest and consistent Christian, much attached to the branch (Methodist Episcopal) of the church with which she was identified so many years. The great modern institutions, the Sunday schools, shared largely in her sympathies and labors. She was given to hospi-tality, many of the Ministers of God having through a series of years enjoyed the charities of her home. The last illness which took place shortly after a visit to the Locust Street M. E. church, where she had formerly worshiped, was short and painful, but the grace of God was sufficient for her, so that she departed this life in the full assurance of faith. During the last few hours of life she manifested profound interest for her sous, earnestly pleading with God for their salva-tion in Heaven. Much might be written to her preise, but it is needless, for her beautiful lifehistory is already written in the hearts of those who knew and loved her well and faithfully. Now that she has departed this life, to them one of the brightest lights of earth has gone out, while new star shines in Heaven. Her memory in the circle of home and familiar, fond friends, is like cintment poured forth. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow

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[APANESE TEA.—A choice lot of this celebrated Teajust received. It is of the first cargo ever imported, and is much superior to the Ohinese Teas in quality, strength and fragrance, and is also entirely free of adulteration, coloring or mixture of any

ind.
It is the natural leaf of the Japenese Tea Plant.
For sale by WM. DOCK, jr., & Co.

WANTED—A situation as Chamber-maid or to do general housework in a small pri-vate family, with good reference. Apply at POOL'S Bearding House, Walnut street, opposite Short.

TOTS FOR SALE—ON NORTH ST. and Pennsylvania Avenue. Apply to
R. J. HALDEMAN, mar5-dtf Cor. Front and Walnut sts.

OTICE.

Headquarters,
Superintendent Vol. Red. Service,
Harrisburg, Pa., March 4, 1863.
All Officers and Soldiers absent from their Regiments without proper authority, all Stragglers from the Army, whether peroled, exchanged or otherwise, are hereby directed to report in person to the nearest Recruting Offices, Regular or Volunteer, for conduct to their Regiments or to Camps of Paroled Prisoners.
And all, whether Officers or Soldiers, who fail to report as above directed within five days, will thereafter be considered deserters, for whom the usual reward will be paid on delivery.

paid on delivery.
See General Orders, No. 46, War Department, A. G. O.,
Washington, Feb. 20, 1863,
By order of the War Department. RICHARD I. DODGE.

Captain 8th Infantry, Supt. Vol. Rec. Service Pa. 1863.

DHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAIL-

ROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern

and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, and under their auspices is being rapidly

opened throughout its entire length. It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Sinnemahoning, (1st Fork.) (174 miles) on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie, (78 miles) on the Western Division.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT HARRIS-BURG.

Leave Northward. Mail Train.... 2,30 a.m. | Express Train.. 3,20 p.m. Cars run through without change both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on Express Trains both wave etween Williamsport and Baltimore, and Williamsport and Philadelphia. For information respecting Passenger business apply

at the S. E. cor. 11th and Market streets. And for Freight business of the Company's Acents S. B. Kingston, Jr, cor. 13th and Market streets, Philadelphia.

J. M. Drill, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agt., Phil'a. LEWIS L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agt., Phil's.

JOS. D. POTTS, mar5-dy Gen'l Manager, Williamsport. ESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE, west of the Capitol, fronting on Grand et and Hammond lane. Enquire of ire of GEO. CUNKLE, 66 Market street,

SMITH & EWING.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW THIRD STREET, Harrisburg,

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

A. C. SMITH,
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J. B. EWING. Bull DING LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale 25 building lots in the virtue of the city of

subscriber offers for sale 25 busining too.

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.

Living in Churchville. 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

ENTISTRY. B. M. GILDEA, D. D. IS., NO. 119 MARKET STREET.

Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

EBY & KUNKEL'S BUILDING, UP STAIRS.

TLUID AND ALCOHOL, IN LARGE quantities and of pure quality, for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.