

rations this sum belonging to the Treasury, for the privilege of relieving them from taxation for all coming time; and in order to accomplish their object, they would bribe a sufficient number of members to pass the bill, which you would be the punishment meted out to those who would thus betray the people? Sir, they would deserve, as they would doubtless receive, the everlasting execrations of every honest man in the Commonwealth.— And I would be glad if some of these gentlemen who are so eloquent on the "sanctity of contracts," would tell us the difference, in any essential particular, between that case and the one under consideration. I assure you, without the fear of contradiction, that, for all practical purposes, the cases are precisely analogous. Mr. Speaker, the taxing power is inherent in our form of government, and the Legislature can no more barter it away in the manner indicated, than they can barter any other part of the sovereignty of the people. No, sir, no more than they can sell, for a pecuniary consideration to themselves, the right to punish crime! Away, then, with all this declamation about the sanctity of such contracts as the one before us, covered, as it is, all over with fraud.

Mr. Speaker, I am fully sensible of the power of the parties with whom I am grappling. I am aware that it is by far the most powerful corporation in this country, if indeed it has an equal anywhere. I know that it holds at its disposal the disbursement of over ten millions of dollars annually. I know that it came into the Legislature of 1861, and at its bidding, as has been shown, procured the passage of the "Commutation Act," which took from the people an annual revenue of about half a million of dollars; and that it is now here, through its emissaries, to prevent the restoration to the treasury of that revenue. I know, too, that it is still reaching out and endeavoring to extend its power and influence in every section of the Commonwealth; that it is still weaving its meshes more tightly around us. But, thank God, the people stand firm. While this corporation has shown its will and its ability to corrupt members of the Legislature, and to subsidize a portion of the press, the people have stood like a wall of fire around our liberties, and have manfully resisted its machinations. Sir, we owe it to an outraged, tax-ridden and confiding people who have been betrayed by faithless representatives—we owe it to ourselves—and above all, we owe it to God, that this great wrong should be redressed.— This can only be done by passing the original bill, or one of similar character.

Mr. Speaker, I have pressed much longer than I intended upon the indulgence of the House. But the importance which I attach to the subject must be my apology. I thank the House for the attention which I have been honored.

## The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

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

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

NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

R. M. FETTERLEIGH & CO.,

No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston. Are our agents for the PATRIOT AND UNION in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

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### 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. BARRETT & Co., the connection of H. F. McReynolds 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 to members of the Legislature during the session at TWO DOLLARS.

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

THE Philadelphia Press speaks of Judge Near, of New Jersey, as "having been the slave of James Buchanan." This is the coolest piece of impudence on record. If ever James Buchanan owned a slave, a cur who licked his feet, and went and came at his bidding, that slave, that cur, was John W. Forney, now the dirtiest whelp in Lincoln's kennel.

Conscription and Habeas Corpus—Duty of the House—Advice.  
Of course we can look neither to Governor Curtin nor the State Senate for any mark of disapprobation of Congressional or Presidential usurpations; but the House of Representatives, being at least nominally and professedly Democratic, we have a right to ask them to put themselves on record. We advise nothing of a revolutionary character, nothing that would have a tendency to excite public alarm or commotion; but we do ask the House to fulfil what we believe to be its duty, and to do it promptly and fearlessly—that is to enter upon the Journal, in the form of a resolution, a solemn protest against the Conscription act and the act delegating power to the President to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. We think this much the Democracy of the State expect them to do, and will not be satisfied with less. Having done this, our advice would be, close the investigation of the Boyer charges, pass the appropriation bill, and go home. You can do more good there than here, and the session has already lasted long enough for the transaction of all necessary business. We volunteer this advice in a friendly spirit; we believe it to be sound; and we have not the slightest doubt that, if approved and acted upon, the result will be in the highest degree beneficial.

The Revolution Complete.  
The New York Express, in reference to the recent action of Congress, remarks:

Congress has now enacted three acts, which utterly subvert the whole form and frame of this government.

1st. Is the delegation to the President, at will, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in States not in rebellion, nor invaded.

2d. The Conscription act, which puts under his command, at will, to take anywhere, any man, and to put him under any command, out of the State he lives in.

3d. The Bank and Loan bill, which gives him supreme command over millions and millions of money.

These acts are all revolutionary, and all utterly subvert the whole form and frame of our government. No man has any political rights or liberties under them, nor any security for

any thing. The Republic ceases to exist, and in its stead is substituted a centralized Despotism, the head of which is in Washington.

What aggravates this, is, that the habeas corpus, or Indemnity Act, as it is called, was juggled through the Senate when Democratic Senators were speaking upon it. The outrage is one of those revolutionary acts which ever follow such usurpation of power. The act, therefore, is not even an act, as History now stands, at the hour we write this, for it is declared "carried" in the Senate, without being carried; and, therefore, it has not even the form of law.

The Habeas Corpus act was passed through the Senate March 3, at five o'clock in the morning, Pomeroy, of Kansas, in the chair. The question was surreptitiously put, while a Democratic Senator was on the floor speaking, and declared carried against the remonstrance of that Senator and others. The act was infamous, and has elicited the following obituary:

"DIED, of the Negro, March 3, 5 A. M., the Greatest Republic in the World. Twenty Millions of White People, in a vain effort to Free Four Millions of Negroes, Perished in the attempt. Sic transit gloria mundi!"

The Next Governor.  
We do not propose, at this time, to add anything to what we have already said on this subject. We have plainly given our opinion as to the character and qualifications which the nominee of the party should possess—that he should be morally pure beyond reproach—that he should be untainted by even the suspicion of connection, socially or politically, with hacks, hucksters, corruptionists and tricksters—that he should be a man of acknowledged ability, firm as a rock, true to the principles of his party, loyal to the Constitution and the Union, high-minded, honorable and of unquestioned integrity. We have expressed this opinion and yet abide in it. The crisis, the liberty and welfare of the people, every interest, civil and political, the honor, perhaps the very life of the State, demands such a man; and they are traitors to the sacred obligations which these perilous times impose upon every citizen, who would seek to give, or in any manner connive at giving us any other.

The subject, we are glad to observe, is beginning to attract the attention of the press, and we trust the people are alive to its importance.

We trust to see the names of many good men brought to public notice, as worthy of the confidence of the party, between this and the meeting of the convention, which we trust will come together not with any fixed, unchangeable preference for individuals, but with a firm determination and wise resolve to nominate the very best man that can be found, without regard to locality; remembering one thing, that no man has any claim upon the party, and that, as a general rule, no one who presses himself, or permits his friends to press him upon that ground, is worthy of a nomination. It is only little men who resort to such shifts—and little men are unsuited to the times. We want giants now—moral, political, and intellectual giants—cased in proof armor, invulnerable to our foes, and who, like the fabled Titans and renowned heroes of the olden time, can hurl mountains and rocks upon the enemy, and crush him to powder. In short, we want a standard-bearer worthy of our great cause and of the noble army of patriots that sustain it. What say the Democracy of the State? Shall we have such a man?

Such expressions of the press as fall under our observation we shall carefully note, as a matter of interest to the people. The York Democratic Press, suggests the name of Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, in the following carefully written article:

"Who OUGHT TO BE OUR NEXT GOVERNOR? Our contemporaries are beginning to discuss the merits of the prominent Democratic candidates for the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania. All agree that the present times demand a man of more than ordinary talent, worth and stability. He should be a man possessed of an intellect that all men admire and acknowledge. He should be a man whose social position and influence command the respect of all parties and all classes of the community. He should be a man of firmness, one who 'knows what's right, nor only so, but has the courage, as well as the ability to advise, adopt and maintain the proper course. We cannot foresee all the emergencies that may arise in the course even of the coming year. We cannot tell what conflicts of State and Federal authority may be forced upon us. The mind shrinks from the anticipation of evil to come, but who can tell what revolution may not occur; may, must we not be prepared to meet the storm already brewing in the political atmosphere? The interests of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania must be placed in the hands of a man equal to the crisis. Our beloved State must be presided over by a safe counsellor, and our destinies be under the control of a sure guide. The Democracy have such men in their ranks—the people are prepared to support such a man, will the State convention nominate him?"

"Among the distinguished and able men of the State, the one whom we would suggest as the man for the occasion, is the Hon. George W. Woodward. This gentleman has been long and favorably known to the people of this Commonwealth. He is at present upon the Supreme Bench, which high and honorable position he has held for eleven years with great reputation as a lawyer and the universal respect of the bar. Thus removed from all partisan strife he is nevertheless decided in his opinions on all the important questions of National and State politics, and his political integrity is as unshaken as the judicial ermine he has worn so long. He possesses every qualification for the office of Governor in a superior degree. He is one of the great men of the State, and cannot disappoint our highest expectations. On the expiration of the term of Judge Lewis in December next, Judge Woodward, by rotation, will become the Chief Justice, but we think he is needed in another sphere. Although he has not been announced as a candidate for Governor, we know that in many private and respectable circles his claims have been canvassed, and a general hope expressed that he may be chosen as our standard-bearer this fall, by the Democratic Convention. We have named this eminent man, true Democrat, statesman and patriot, as we believe him to be, without any knowledge or conjecture even, of how it may be received by the leading Democratic politicians of the State, but with the honest intention of reminding the party generally, of one whom they have in their ranks competent and worthy to be our Governor, at a time requiring the services of no ordinary man.

"Our delegates from this county are unintrusted and have, we believe, no preferences. They will go readily for the nomination of the best man. They are deeply impressed with the importance of choosing an able and reliable man as our candidate. We do not desire, and we are sure they do not desire us, to say anything in disparagement of the very respectable gentlemen announced thus far as candidates. We will cheerfully and enthusiastically support any one of them who may be so fortunate as to secure the nomination. We must express the hope, however, that those who have espoused the cause of certain candidates, on the

ground of party claims, or prior disappointments, or other grounds, which have been advanced and advocated to the exclusion of the claims of equally able and useful men, may restrain those bitter feelings so often engendered by undue zeal and pertinacity, and which, should their favorites not be chosen, may be detrimental to the success of our ticket. But whoever may be the nominee, we will support him most heartily, trusting to the wisdom of the Convention, for upon the success of the Democracy, we firmly believe, rests the only hope of the country."

The Clinton Democrat thus notices a prominent son of old Berks, Hon. Hiester Clymer:

"NEXT GOVERNOR.—It is a proper thing that Berks county should furnish the next Democratic candidate for Governor. Berks has a sturdy patriotic history that no other county can equal. Any son of her elected Governor of the State would be naturally under bonds, with the best of security, to discharge his duties well. She presents HIESTER CLYMER, who represents the best blood of '76—the descendant of both the HUNTERS and the CLYMERs of the old Revolution. The State, in these troublous times, needs an able, firm man, of undoubted and unquestionable integrity, and a thorough Democrat, for Governor. CLYMER has all these qualifications, and therefore we hope he may be nominated."

General News.  
From the army of General Rosecrans we learn that a force under the rebel General Van Dorn approached Franklin on the 4th, and were met by the Union troops and driven back with some loss. The fight was renewed on the morning of the 5th, but no particulars have reached us. Reinforcements had been sent forward to General Gilbert, commanding the Union forces at Franklin, sufficiently large, it is said, to destroy or capture Van Dorn's command.

Twenty-three men, of Colonel Johnson's Tennessee regiment, while on picket duty west of Nolansville, were attacked by fifty of the Confederate cavalry, who tried to surround and capture them. The Tennesseans, after twenty minutes' fighting, compelled the rebels to surrender, and took the whole party prisoners.

Judge Trigg, of the United States District Court of Tennessee, has forbidden any attorney, proctor, or other person who has not taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, to manage or conduct cases in the court. That's a small impediment which, pleading high precedent, they can easily overcome. They have but to imitate the example of the President, Congress, and other high functionaries—take the oath and then—break it.

A Savannah dispatch, February 28, confirms the reported destruction of the rebel steamer Nashville by one of our iron-clads. She was struck by an incendiary shell, set on fire, and is now a total wreck.

A Cairo dispatch of March 5th says the Indiana was captured under circumstances which lead to the belief that she was unnecessarily surrendered. Last Friday (27th ult.) the Indiana and Queen of the West were discovered under the rebel guns at Warrenton, both in a condition for effective service. If this be true, the Indiana could not have been badly injured, and should not have been surrendered. Sickness in the army of the Mississippi is increasing. The Lake Providence and Mississippi canal is finished, but the water has not yet been let in.

A letter from Brigadier General G. M. Dodge to Assistant Adjutant General Sawyer, dated Corinth, February 24, communicates the fact that the rebels of Alabama are practicing the most horrible cruelties toward Union citizens. He relates several instances of men and women being shot, of some being hunted with bloodhounds, of houses being burned, the women and children turned from them to starve, having notified the community not to harbor or feed them under penalty of being served the same way. The General says he is now feeding some hundreds of these poor families, women, children, gray haired men and cripples on crutches, who succeeded in making their way through the woods and by-ways, without food or shelter, to his camp. They inform him that there are hundreds of loyal men, women and children in the woods waiting for a chance to escape.

The New York Herald says the 2d New Hampshire regiment just sent home, ostensibly to be consolidated with the 17th, has in it, as has been ascertained, over three hundred abolition voters. The niggerheads are up to such tricks.

Hon. Joseph Lewis, of Pennsylvania, has been nominated by the President Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in place of Governor Boutwell.

Some conscience smitten rascal sent to the President, on Wednesday last, by express from Brooklyn, New York, a package containing \$886, which the letter stated was dishonestly obtained from Government. If all the other abolition thieves would do likewise, it would put many millions of dollars in the treasury.

We have some foreign news by the steamer Arabia, which arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 6th from Liverpool. The Polish question was the leading theme. France is reported to have protested against Prussian intervention. In a debate in the British House of Lords, Earl Russell denounced the course of Russia. The Paris Constitutional says the intervention of Russia in Poland has rendered the insurrection a European affair, but hopes that the test of a Convention will dissipate apprehensions. The Liberals in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies had brought forward a proposition that Prussia should remain neutral, and that neither Russians nor Poles should enter Prussian territory without being disarmed. The proposition was agreed to almost unanimously.

The steamer Northern Light arrived at New York from Aspinwall, on the morning of the 6th, conveyed by the U. S. gunboat Connecticut. She brings \$1,288,000 in treasure. The iron-clad steamer Keokuk and gunboat B. Hall sailed from New York on the 6th. The Democrats are everywhere carrying the New York charter elections by heavy majorities. The reaction has kept steady headway since the gubernatorial election.

The Democrats of New Jersey held a monster mass meeting at Trenton on the 4th, at which several admirable speeches were made and strong resolutions passed.

Col. Belger, Quartermaster, implicated in the transportation frauds, has been ordered to Carlisle Barracks, for trial by court martial. Ex-Governor Medary's editorial office (Crisis, Columbus, Ohio), was mobbed on the night of the 5th, by a large body of soldiers, about one

hundred and fifty in number. They didn't touch the printing office. Gen. Cooper called out the military to restore order. So says a Columbus dispatch, March 5.

### THE COMPLETE OVERTHROW OF THE PUBLIC LIBERTIES.

From the N. Y. World, March 8.

This is the darkest hour since the outbreak of the rebellion. Congress, by the act passed yesterday authorizing the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus throughout the whole extent of the country, has consummated its series of measures for laying the country prostrate and helpless at the feet of one man. It was not enough that Mr. Lincoln has been invested with the purse and the sword; that, with an immense power to raise or manufacture money, he has unrestricted command of the services of every able-bodied man of the country, Congress has thought it necessary to give the finishing stroke to its establishment of a military despotism, by removing all checks on the abuse of the enormous monetary and military power which it has clothed the President. What assurance has the country that we shall ever have another presidential election? None whatever, except what may be found in the confidence, reasonable or unreasonable, reposed in the reticence and patriotism of Mr. Lincoln. If any person, in any part of the country, shall think it his duty to resist unconstitutional encroachments on the rights of citizens, Mr. Lincoln is authorized, by what purports to be a law, to snatch up that individual and immerse him in one of the government batteries as long as he shall see fit, and there is no power anywhere in the nation to call him to account. He can send one of his countless provost-marshals into the house of a governor of a state, or any other citizen, in the dead of the night, drag him from his bed, hustle him away under the cover of darkness, plunge him in a distant and unknown dungeon, and allow his friends to know no more of the whereabouts of his body than they would of the habitation of his soul, if, instead of imprisoning, the provost-marshal had murdered him. With this tremendous power over the liberty of every citizen whom he may suspect, or whom he may choose to imprison without suspecting, the President is as absolute a despot as the Sultan of Turkey. All the franchises of liberty are broken down; we all lie at the feet of one man, dependent on his caprice for every hour's exemption from a bastille. If he wills it, the state governments may continue in the discharge of their functions; but if he wills it, every one of them that does not become his submissive and subservient tool can be at once suspended by the imprisonment of its officers. Considering the enormous power conferred on the President by the finance and conscription bills, a reasonable jealousy would have created additional safeguards against its abuse. Instead of that, Congress has thrown down all the old barriers and left us absolutely without shelter in the greatest violence of the tempest.

So far as the detestable act passed yesterday is concerned, it is a complete and final renunciation by the legal consequences of past exercises of arbitrary power; it is a confession that he, his secretaries, provost marshals, and other minions have been acting in violation of law. It annuls all laws passed by the State Legislatures for the protection of their citizens against kidnapping; it provides for taking all suits for damages out of the State courts and transferring them to the Federal tribunals, and before those tribunals the fact that the injury complained of was done under color of executive authority is declared to be a full and complete defense. It is an inflexible penalty on persons coming before the courts for redress of injuries, by declaring that if they are not successful the defendant shall recover double costs. So that the aggrieved party must take the risk of this penalty for venturing to ascertain, in a court of justice, whether his oppressor was or was not acting under the authority of the President. This alarming pass have matters come, that not only does every citizen hold his liberty at the mercy of one man, but he is liable to be punished for inquiring whether the person arresting him really possessed, or only falsely pretended to possess, that man's authority!

The attempt to disguise the odious character of this detestable act by a sham provision in its second section in an insult to the intelligence of the people. "The Secretary of State and the Secretary of War," so it reads, "are directed, as soon as may be practicable," to furnish to the judges of the courts lists of the names of the persons arrested, that they may be presented to a grand jury for indictment. And who is to judge of this practicability? Why, the Secretaries themselves, or the President for them. They will furnish such lists whenever it suits their pleasure, and not before. There is not only no penalty for neglecting to do this altogether, but the main purpose of the act is to protect these officers, and all persons acting under their directions, against all legal penalties for all arrests wherever made, and all detentions in prison however long protracted.

The ninety days during which Congress has now been in session are the last ninety days of American freedom. Our liberties had previously been curtailed and abridged by executive encroachments, but the courts remained open for redress of wrongs. But this Congress has rendered their overthrow complete, by first putting the purse and the sword in the hands of the President, and then assuring him of complete impunity in all abuses of this enormous, this dangerous, this tremendous power.

### PENNA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.  
FRIDAY, March 6, 1863.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the SPEAKER.

Mr. CONNELL presented the memorial of Hon. Oswald Thompson, Joseph Allison, Jas. R. Ludlow, George Sharswood, Geo. M. Stroud, and 415 citizens of Philadelphia, for a law to prevent old and faithful school teachers being discharged without some provision being made by the State for their support.

Also, the remonstrance of 63 citizens of Philadelphia against the passage of a law to prevent the immigration of colored persons into the State.

Mr. SMITH, the petition of 21 citizens of Montgomery county in favor of legalizing the act of the commissioners appropriating \$25,000 for bounty purposes; also, the remonstrance of 216 citizens of the same county against the same.

Mr. KINSEY, the remonstrance of 48 citizens of Montgomery county of similar import.

Mr. STEIN, a petition from Northampton county in favor of a national convention.

Mr. REILLY, petitions for the passage of a law to prevent the payment of wages in store orders; also, remonstrances against empowering corporations to hold large bodies of land for mining purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON, the remonstrance of 320 citizens and business firms of Williamsport, against the erection of a boom in the Susquehanna, at Jersey Shore.

NEGROES AND MULATROS.  
Mr. LOWRY, the Committee on Federal Relations, from whom was referred a number of petitions asking the passage of a law to prevent the emigration of negroes and mulattos into this State, submitted a long report adverse to the prayer of the petitioners. The report says that it was necessary for the government to suppress this rebellion, to gain the sympathy of the slaves by proclaiming their freedom, and at the same time depriving the rebels of their labor. Without some aid the rebels are lost, and in their extremity they have had recourse to their allies and sympathizers in the North. These petitions for the exclusion of negroes from the State, and the petition for a national convention are part of

a system to work the damning purpose of reason by arousing the prejudices of the people. There was no cause to fear the influx of negroes in this State. They would prefer remaining in the South if their liberty is secured, and this State should enact no law to thwart the policy of the government. For these and other reasons the Committee reported against the prayer of the petitioners.

The Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. WHITE offered a resolution to print 5,000 copies in English and 1,000 in German of the report. Agreed to—yeas 19, nays 13.

BILLS INTRODUCED.  
Mr. CONNELL, a bill to provide for old and faithful teachers when discharged for other reasons than moral delinquency.

Mr. KINSEY, a bill to enforce the payment of taxes by telegraph companies.

GOV. ANDREW JOHNSON.  
Mr. WHITE offered a resolution setting forth that Gov. Andrew Johnson, the brave and loyal Governor of Tennessee, whose devotion to the Union was fully tested, and Ex-Gov. Joseph Wright, of Indiana, are about to visit Harrisburg to address the people on the great questions of the day, that the use of the Senate chamber be tendered them for this purpose this afternoon.

The resolution was discussed by Mr. LOWRY in favor and Mr. CLYMER in opposition to its adoption.

Mr. LAMBERTON moved to amend by granting the use of the Senate chamber to George B. McClellan to receive his friends, and that he be invited to visit Harrisburg for that purpose.

The resolution and amendment were discussed until after the usual hour of adjournment, when Mr. RIDGWAY moved to amend the amendment by substituting the following: "That when Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, or any other friend of the Union, desires the use of this Hall for the purpose of denouncing rebellion, it shall be cheerfully tendered him."

The subject was discussed until 5 o'clock, p. m., when the question was taken on Mr. RIDGWAY's amendment, and it was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Boughter, Bound, Connell, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Johnson, Kinsey, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Penney, Ridgway, Robinson, Seall, Stutzman, Turrell, White, Wilson and Lawrence, Speakers—20.

Nays—Messrs. Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Lambertson, Mott, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—10.

Mr. LAMBERTON moved to add the words, "and we cordially invite him to visit the Capital of his native State," which was not agreed to—yeas 11, nays 19.

Mr. LOWRY moved to insert the name of John C. Fremont with that of Gen. McClellan, which was afterwards withdrawn.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted—yeas 20, nays 10; same as the first vote. The Senate then adjourned until Monday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 6, 1863.  
The House was engaged in the discussion of the joint resolution instructing our Senators in Congress to oppose the passage of a law appropriating twenty millions of dollars to compensate the owners of emancipated slaves in Missouri.

The House refused to grant the use of the hall of the House for the reception of Governor Johnson and ex-Governor Wright by a vote of 56 to 32. Adjourned.

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM NEW YORK.  
New York, March 6.  
John Atherton, an eminent lawyer of this city, died to-day aged 79 years.

The Evening Post says the steamer Northern Light, which arrived at this port to-day from Aspinwall, was chased on Tuesday morning last, off the coast of Florida, by a propeller steamer, which, when first seen, carried a signal of distress, but she subsequently gave chase to the Northern Light and continued it until a United States war vessel hove in sight. Some of the officers of the Northern Light decline to admit that it was possible that the vessel was a privateer.

A letter from Cairo, dated the 3d inst., mentions a rumor that the whole of Porter's fleet had run by Vicksburg.

FROM WASHINGTON.  
WASHINGTON, March 6.  
The President sent a large number of nominations to the Senate to-day, principally Major Generals and Brigadier Generals. Among the civilians are Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Hon. John F. Potter, ex-member of Congress, of Wisconsin, for Governor of Doolittle.

Owing to the large number of additional nominations, rendered necessary by recent laws, and the privately expressed purpose of Senators to closely scrutinize the qualifications and loyalty of the candidates, the probability is the session will be extended to the close of next week.

### THE GOLD EXCITEMENT.

NEW YORK, March 6.  
The excitement continues among the gold dealers.

This morning it opened at 151, then fell to 149, but has since rallied.

It is now (12 M.) quoted at 152 1/2 to 154. 1 1/2 P. M.—The quotation for gold now is 151 to 152 1/2.

### MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.  
Breadstuffs unsettled and declining in consequence of decline in gold and sterling. No shipping demand for flour, and sales small at \$6 25 for super, \$6 75 @ 7 25 for extra, and \$7 50 @ 8 for extra family. Nothing doing in rye flour or corn meal. Wheat declined 5 @ 10c per bush; small sales red \$1 65, blue held at \$1 00. Corn in fair demand, and 6,000 bush sold at \$8. Oats active, and 6,000 bush Pennsylvania sold at 45. 1,000 bush white beans sold at \$2 90. Cloverseed ranges from \$6 50 to \$7. Flaxseed wanted at \$3 75. Provisions quiet. Whisky lower, sales of Ohio at 80c.

NEW YORK, March 6.  
Cotton declining; sales 85 @ 85 1/2c. Flour dull and unsettled; small sales at \$6 75 @ 7 00 for State, \$7 50 @ 7 80 for Ohio, and \$7 40 @ 7 80 for Southern. Wheat dull and nominal at \$1 38 @ 1 40 for Chicago spring, \$1 60 @ 1 67 for Milwaukee club, and \$1 72 @ 1 75 for red. Corn declining, and nominally quoted at 94 @ 95c. Chicago beef unchanged. Pork ditto. Lard dull at 10 1/2c. Whisky dull and nominal at 46 @ 48c.

BALTIMORE, March 6.  
Flour heavy. Wheat drooping. Corn 2 @ 38c. lower.

POST OFFICES ESTABLISHED.—Green Garden, Beaver county, Pennsylvania; G. F. Todd, postmaster.

Knox Dale, Jefferson county, Penna.; Henry N. Millner, postmaster.

APPOINTMENTS.—Chauncey Meeker, postmaster, Hillsville, Lawrence co., vice D. N. M'Bride, resigned.

A. S. Hook, postmaster, Cosgrove Hall, Snyder county, Penna., vice Joseph Mainbeck, resigned.

Charles Brown, postmaster, Baden, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, vice James Nicholas, resigned.

Jarvis T. Hass, postmaster, Tipton, Berks county, Pennsylvania, vice Jerome Titlow, resigned.

R. R. Richart, postmaster, Morelooks, Greene county, Penna., vice Abner Morris, removed.

Thomas Brownlee, postmaster, Nebraska, Venango county, vice B. F. Lacy, removed.

William E. Brown, postmaster, Shesleyville, Mercer county, Penna., vice William M. Namara, removed.

### New Advertisements.

#### GAITY MUSIC HALL

This, SATURDAY NIGHT, First appearance of J. H. YOUNG, the Great Negro Orator, who will speak a Piece, and appear in his Laughable Hits at the Times.

HARRY WHARF, the Excelsior Banjoist and King of Songs and Dances.

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