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The Patriot & Union.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 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Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.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.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston,
Are our Agents for the PATRIOT AN 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. 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 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.

Abolition Meeting.

On the list of officers of the Andy Johnson, Abolition meeting, on Friday night, we find the names of Speaker CESSNA, of the House, and Senator KINSEY, of Bucks county.

"The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare,
But wonder how the devil they got there."

Time not Changed.

We understand that the Democratic State Central Committee, at their recent meeting in Philadelphia, to consider the policy of changing the time fixed for holding the State Convention, refused to make any change. The Convention will, therfore, be holden on the 17th of June.

The Mayoralty.

In ordinary times it is scarcely the province of a public print, professing impartial support to the principles of party, to mingle its opinions with matters purely of local moment and importance, much less to interfere with expressed preferences for particular persons for any public office. It is far from the design of this journal to indulge unnecessarily in personal criticism or attack, nor does it wish to obtrude impertinent opinions on those domestic concerns of our municipal affairs, which usually partake in a large degree of subjects whose discussion is more properly confined to persons and places without the scope of general rules and principles. The imminent and peculiar attitude of our national affairs, however, the lessons we have learned from the previous management of our city government, demand at this time that we should dismiss for once the precedent of silence, and urge upon the consideration of our party friends such just and general suggestions as may be of service in the right selection of the Chief Magistrate of our city.

We desire, to begin with, among the Democracy of the city as much unanimity of opinion in reference to the choice of the right man for Mayor as possible; and we wish to enjoin especially upon their attention that proper deference to the will of the majority which has ever been the cardinal idea of all Democratic organizations.

No splits or compromises can be effected here or elsewhere with safety to party success, or with credit to party prestige. The will of the majority once fairly ascertained, it is the duty of every honest Democrat to lend his aid in securing the nomination and election of the man whom the majority endorses. We doubt not there is a willingness and a desire on the part of every true Democrat in the city to promote unity and good feeling in the party, and observe and be guided by what is known to be the wish of most of his party friends; at all events, we can conceive of no excuse sufficient to exempt one and all from the obligation which rests upon them to be faithful to that time-honored usage of party fealty which compels the one to submit to and accept as his rule the voice of the many.

Presuming that all desire for the office of of the next Mayor a man who is a strict and uncompromising Democrat, it is only necessary to indicate some general suggestions which may with profit be borne in mind in the selection of the right man at this peculiar time for the place in question. The Mayor who is to hold office during the next three years in the Capital of this State, will be required to perform unusually important functions for the welfare of its society and citizens. He is constituted the virtual guardian of many personal rights which do not come within the immediate operation of the more general laws; and aside from the responsibility of protection and administration of all municipal regulations and the security of life and property which devolves upon him by virtue of his office, he is liable to be called upon to defend and maintain against all encroachment that civil liberty and immunity which the State Constitution guarantees to all within its limits. To rightly administer an office requiring so much—duties which the exigencies of the future may directly impose upon him, a wise, prudent and experienced man should be chosen for them—one with proper firmness, consistency and dignity to stoutly and fearlessly protect the rights of all our citizens committed to his keeping. Accuracy to manage the details of the office, and perfect integrity are the primary requisites for a careful and upright Mayor; these alone may answer the qualifications necessary in ordinary times; but we are far from believing these only will be required during the succeeding term—three years—which will carry us through a momentous crisis in our national history.

Let the will of the majority, therefore, of our citizens and party friends be respected; and let the choice fall upon the best man, in full realization of what may be required at his hands.

We want for an exponent of our party principles not merely a sterling and unwavering Democrat, but a fearless, honest man—the best man the party can afford—not one who is to be made the subservient tool of Abolition tyranny, nor one who is to prostitute the dignities and duties of the office to the party purposes of an opposite faction, neither a spy upon our persons, nor the minion of a powerful autocracy which is threatening our civil rights, and whose encroachments must be met by all the moral resistance in our power.

Sentiment of the Army.

If we desire to ascertain the real sentiment of the army we must seek for it in the private letters of soldiers written to friends at home, not in resolutions written by ambitious, unprincipled officers, for the purpose of securing their own promotion. We might publish columns of letters written by officers and privates in the army, all breathing the same spirit of opposition to the policy upon which, and the object for which, the war is now obviously conducted, but we have heretofore preferred filling our paper with matter better calculated to enlighten the public mind upon what we consider the true principles of republican government, believing that such knowledge, generally diffused, was the best protection against Executive and Congressional encroachments upon the public liberty, and the most effective means of saving the Constitution and Union from the ruin contemplated by insidious foes. But we have a few short extracts on hand from letters written, mostly, by men who entered the army as Republicans in politics, which it may not be amiss to circulate, as a refutation of the gross calumnies against our soldiers with which the Abolition press daily teems.

The Wayne county (Ohio) *Democrat* furnishes the following:

Capt. J. H. Downing, formerly a leading Republican stump orator, and much addicted to calling Democrats *traitors*, after the manner of the administration parasites, now writes:

"Oh! that our friends at home would go to work and settle this unholy rebellion, which can *never be settled by war.*"

This much from a Democrat would entitle him to the euphonious appellation of "Copperhead."

S. Metzler, jr., a soldier in the Army of the Mississippi, writes to his brother and sister:

"Alexander has been writing to me to give him my views on the negro question, and I will now do so. For my part I am not for freeing the negroes, and I would rather give my bounty money to have them where they are than to see one of them freed. Were it not for the Abolitionists of the North agitating the negro question the war might be settled in a short time. But such people still cry out: "Free the negro; free the negro," and that enrages the men of the South. Those men in the South who have had no reason to fight, now have a reason to protect their slaves; and they say that we may kill them all but we can never whip them. They further say that if we succeed in whipping them they will teach their children to fight us.—And now you see there is no honor in fighting such a people; and I say Compromise on any possible terms."

The next is from H. G. White, dated "10 miles above Vicksburg, Feb. 1, 1863." He says:

"The soldiers here are willing to agree to any compromise; for the war will have to end in compromise at last. The fighting will never end the war. That is sure. If I were where it was possible I would come home and risk everything. I did not enlist to free the infernal negroes."

The next is from Jacob Reider, dated same place and day, and says:

"We don't care about seeing any more fighting, especially under the present policy. We enlisted to fight to restore the Union, but *it looks very much now as though we were fighting to destroy it.* I think it has been plainly shown, that we can never conquer the South by force of arms, I beleive now as I always did, that the only way to settle this unhappy struggle is by compromise, and the longer we fight the wider will be the breach between the contending parties, and the harder it will be to compromise, * * * Democracy and compromise are all the go here now."

All these letters the, editor of the *Democrat* says, were written by men who started upon the war path Republicans in politics; and from information which we have, derived from sources perfectly reliable, we firmly believe that they embody the sentiments of four-fifths of the whole rank and file of the army, and, to a very large extent, those of the officers, field and line.

The Hartford *Times* publishes the following extract from a letter written by a member of the Connecticut 14th. His politics are not given:

"FALMOUTH, Feb. 24, 1863.—You spoke in your letter of Governor Seymour. I see by the New York *Herald*, that he was nominated for Governor. This suits us all. *There isn't a man in the 14th regiment, now*, so far as I can learn, *that wouldn't vote the Democratic ticket*—and there are some here who were the most rabid Republicans you ever saw.

"There was a nice time in a New York regiment the other day. The colonel is a Republican, and he called out the regiment to see which way they would vote if they were at home. *The whole of them voted Democratic*, and the Colonel was as mad as a March hare. You would think he would go wild. He would hardly speak to any of the men for some days afterwards, he was so mad. What made it worse for him, he had some spectators to his voting—friends who had came to see him that day and whom he had excited by telling them that he was going to show them that all his men would vote the way he wanted them to."

The letter which follows we copy from the Bridgeport (Connecticut) *Farmer*. "The author," it says, "when he went to Virginia, was a Republican of the rankest growth:"

"WOLFE RUN SHOALS, VA., Feb. 3, 1863.—Moses Wilson arrived here yesterday, and is going home to-morrow. It was quite pleasant to see a Bridgeport face. * * *

"Wilson says they talk of running Tom Seymour for Governor next Spring. I think if they do he will be elected—and I *know he would if the soldiers could vote.* Every body out here is down on the proclamation, and Old Abe Lincoln, too, and are not afraid of Fort Lafayette for saying it either. We came out here to restore the Union, not to meddle with the d——d niggers; and I for one, (and there are a good many of my opinion,) if they put a nigger along side of me to fight, will put a bullet through his black heart."

This will do for the present. We have a small batch on hand ourselves, from soldiers in the Army of the Potomac, which we have heretofore refrained from publishing, not wishing to expose the extent to which disaffection in the army has reached. Some of these we shall publish, and hereafter will not be careful in our course in relation to such letters as may be sent to us. The Abolition papers shall not have the whole game in their own hands if we can prevent it.

The whole of New England is now being scraped to get up one regiment of colored soldiers.

So-Called "Union Meetings"—What they Are, and Who Sustain Them.

If any of our Democratic friends are cajoled into engaging in any of the so-called Union meetings now being inaugurated under the auspices of the administration throughout the country, we trust they will bear in mind, before becoming entangled in troublesome inventions of their political enemies, what must be the inevitable tendency of such gatherings, and with what spirit and intention, and by whom they are conducted. Union-saving and Union-sentiment are queer professions in the mouths of those whom, we contend, are doing everything in their power to disrupt the country, and to destroy the Constitution, by virtue of which alone the Union can exist. The war, diverted from its original and legitimate purpose, has been made to conform to the policy of the few fanatics, who, within a brief memory of the whole country, spurned the idea of a perfect union of the States, and spit upon the Covenant which was and is the only bond of union. The war is *their* war, and ours no longer, until, by a change of policy, if it must still be continued, it shall be brought back to its original and only true purpose—the maintenance of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union. If any are persuaded then, either that the Democratic party *can* sustain the war as it now is, and be faithful at the same time to the doctrines it professes, or that such a war can lead to desirable results, they may as well cut loose at once, and declare themselves out of the immutable organization which existed in power long before these troubles came upon the country, and will exist so long as constitutional liberty remains.

We hold, as Democrats, the war in its present policy is wrong; we hold that it is no longer a war which we can endorse. We hold, therefore, that it is the duty, and the only true policy of the Democratic party, to stand morally aloof from all that tends to aid and support the iniquitous schemes of the administration which have become not only part and parcel of the war, but its essence, soul and spirit. We hold that every legitimate opposition to the policy of the war should be brought immediately to bear upon it; that, convinced that nothing of temperance or justice can be hoped for any longer from the power which the administration is gaining to itself, and by which it means to conduct the war for its own aims and ends, we can in no wise be in its favor. These aims are not the people's; they are not those of true Democracy. Public meetings going to sustain the war as it now is, sustain the administration, and virtually ratify its acts. No true Democrat, who believes that the wise and unproscriptive policy of his own party can alone save the country and the Constitution, can lend his sanction to such meetings. The duty of the party and of the individual in this crisis is plain; Democracy must fold its arms and calmly await, in resignation and submission, the return of better wisdom to our counsels and brighter days for the prosperity of the Republic. It is hard to sit a spectator to the grim spectacle of ruin which surrounds us—hard to see the country drifting away from all the securities of law and order into the turbulent sea of disruption, into the disorganized and contending elements of fury and fanaticism, without the immediate power to rescue it; but it is no part of the wise citizen and the law-abiding lover of his country, either to aid in the work of destruction by countenancing those who are its authors, or, by bringing down upon himself the imputation of open revolt, vitiate at once and forever every hope of our salvation hereafter.

We sternly reprobate and repudiate these "Union" meetings. They are subtle engines of political power, intended to break in upon the organization of the conservative party. They are specious expedients to destroy the effectiveness of the only party with whom alone rests the power or the desire to restore the country. Let those men, calling themselves Democrats, who have entered into them and lent their name and sanction to them, renounce at once all allegiance openly and boldly to Democracy. We have known many men fall from the grace of party fealty and be broken in the fall; but we are not aware that Democracy has suffered by their apostacy any diminution in its strength. Let them beware, therefore; for ourselves, we do not trust them. The transition is easy and downward when they depart ever so little from true faith and purity of principle. If motives of expediency govern them, and they are wedded only to the idol of political preferment and not to the principles they pretend to espouse, such will be found, as it has been found, we opine, a slippery and unsafe foothold, so sensitive is the public mind to the slightest departure from good faith.

If it is necessary that the public voice should be heard at all in these times, let it be heard in unqualified reprobation of the acts of the administration and against its policy; but let us hear no more of these pretended go-betweens, who profess to go for the war and not the principles on which and for which alone the war is now being conducted. All such doctrine is specious and absurd; it tends to divide opposition, to weaken effectual resistance to the destroyers of the country, and, above all things, is what an anarchist administration would desire.

The Next Governor.

Our attention has been called to the following article on the subject, which appeared in the Chambersburg *Valley Spirit*, of the 26th of November last. We cheerfully transfer it to our columns:

"We learn that the Democracy of Lancaster county design urging upon the next Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania the propriety of nominating their fellow citizen, Hon. GEORGE SANDERSON, for Governor.

"We do not at this early day propose to commit ourselves to the support of any particular individual for the important office designated, but we may say a few words in relation to the gentleman named.

"With all honest men who know him, George Sanderson bears a most enviable reputation.—His moral character throughout life has been without stain or reproach, and his integrity is altogether unimpeachble. In politics he is soundly conservative.

"He has a mind of excellent depth, a judgment of far more than ordinary sagacity, an extensive knowledge of public affairs, a calm, even temper, and a moral courage that would withstand any odds or influence when called upon to defend the right.

"Pennsylvania is sorely in need of a high toned, honest, courageous, old-fashioned Governor, and we trust the Democracy will take care to give her such a one. It matters little what his name may be or where he may be from, if only he comes fully up to the Jeffersonian standard."

General News.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of David Wilmot as Judge of the Court of Claims. Dave ought to eschew whisky now, doff his smoking jacket, and put on his studying cap.

Gen. Burnside having been assigned to a command which he will soon assume, left Washington on Saturday for the North. Lieut. Col. Oliver L. Shepherd, of the 18th United States infantry has been promoted to the colonelcy of the 15th infantry in place of Col. Fitz John Porter.

Gen. Rosseau, it is said, has been authorized by the War Department to raise ten regiments of mounted infantry to operate in the West against Forrest, Morgan, and other guerrilla chiefs.

Thomas Olcott, of Albany, New York, has been nominated by the President as Comptroller of the Currency under the recent act of Congress.

A recent expedition from the Army of the Potomac, under Col. Phelps, into the counties of Northumberland and Lancaster, Virginia, has returned, says a dispatch of the 7th, having captured two important rebel mails, 1,000 bushels of corn, fifty horses and mules, Col. Claybrook, of the rebel army, a smuggler of contraband goods, two influential rebel citizens, two clerks of the Richmond departments, with a quantity of private letters, and official correspondence to parties in London, including Baring Brothers.

A Cario dispatch of March 7, says Admiral Porter is of opinion that the Indianola and Webb were both sunk in the late engagement.

A Washington dispatch of March 8, says the removal of Gen. Curtis from command of the Department of the West has been determined on, and Gen. Sumner indicated as his successor.

A bill has been introduced into the Missouri Legislature for the gradual abolition of slavery in that State. It provides that children born after the 4th of July next shall be free, but be apprenticed to their masters until they are 21 year old.

We learn by telegraph, Detroit, March 9, that there has been no serious attempt to renew the late riot. Measures have been taken to preserve order. The reported less of life was much exaggerated—only one man is known to have been killed. It is true that thirty-five buildings were destroyed.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, offered a resolution to appoint a committee on manufactures, to consist of five members. There had formerly been a committee on manufactures and one on agriculture, but both were dropped in 1857. The resolution lies over under the rule.

Editors Patriot and Union:

We observe that the *Telegraph* has devoted the greater part of a column to the adulation of the Senator who, by the merest accident, is permitted to misrepresent this district. It is altogether true that it was by our own folly we are now writhing under the buffoonery of this miserable mountebank. Rent in twain as we were by the unfortunate split in the Democratic party throughout the United States in 1860, this man, Frank Bound, slipped into the Senate that fall; and no one knows better than he that he is now misrepresenting the people most shamefully and disgracefully in every act of his senatorial life. What plainer instructions could any honorable man require for his guidance than the voice of his constituents as expressed at the ballot box on the second Tuesday of October last? The Democratic majority on the State ticket

In Northumberland county was	983
In Montour .....do	474
In Columbia.....do	1,570
	3,027

Yet in the face of this majority of 3,000 votes, he holds on to a seat which no honorable man would consent to occupy for a single day, denouncing, as he does, every man as a traitor who dares to speak of the manner in which the war has been carried on. But, thank God! the day of reckoning is fast approaching; and that the democracy of this district will rebuke the mendacity of this our present senator at the ensuing election, by sending in his place a sound and reliable Democrat, and that by a majority of at least four thousand, you may confidently rely. Every man, woman and child in this district is unalterably determined that the rebellion shall be put down; but we are not to be gagged for finding fault with the manner of conducting the war. "To speak his thoughts is every fremans right," and all the torments of the damned,—nay, all the powers of H—ll combined have no terrors for a people determined to scrutinize the actions of those who have been placed in power to rule over them. The enormous frauds and plunderings of the public treasury have awakened the taxpayers to an examination of our real condition, and neither the gillotine nor the bastile will stop their mouths from speaking what they believe to be true of men in public stations.

Northumberland Co. Pa., March 9, 1863.

THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The following letter from an intelligent and responsible correspondent contains some matters not referred to in the resolutions published in the *Telegraph*, purporting to have been unanimously adopted by the Eighty-seventh regiment. We attach no consequence to such proceedings, knowing the manner in which they are gotten up, by officers seeking promotion or notoriety for services other than such as are valiantly performed in the face of the foe, and should not publish this communication were it not to gratify those who have friends and relatives in the regiment, and naturally desire to see them placed fairly before the public:

YORK, March 7, 1863.

Editors of the Patriot and Union:

Your notorious contemporary, the *Telegraph*, of this morning, contains a communication from the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, which has been mainly raised in this county, and from the tone of which one would be led to suppose that had that regiment voted at the last election, it would have cast a unanimous vote against the Democratic ticket.—Now, Messrs. Editors, that all looks well in print, but here we know something about that regiment—know the men that compose it—and feel no hesitation in saying that no regiment in the service (if we dare believe the hosts of men we have conversed with) is more anxious to have the war stopped. Recently we had the pleasure of conversing with a captain of the regiment, who was an ardent supporter of Lincoln at his election, who told us that the men were not only tired out, but played out, and are looking anxiously for the end. The communication referred to was shown to a member of the regiment this morning, also a Republican, who laughed in his sleeve at the affair and said it must only be a joke. Again, will the *Telegraph*, or its correspondent, answer why the French Brigadier who commands this same Eighty-seventh is now under arrest? If not, we will answer it for him.—Because, having had unlimited experience in the French wars, and consequently knowing how men ought to be treated, was not willing to allow his baggage and ambulance train to be filled with niggers, and the equipage left behind, and his soldiers obliged to walk, many of them with no covering for the feet. An eye witness related to me that on one occasion the train was filled with these "sable brothers," whilst the necessaries were left behind, and the soldiers on foot were obliged to guard the train and "free Americans," and that many of the soldiers were so worn out that they could scarcely drag their weary bodies along, and because the Brigadier remonstrated with the higher authority and would not say *Amen*, he was suddenly relieved of his command. In conclusion, Messrs. Editors, I say it, resolutions to the contrary notwithstanding, and with the evidence of members of the regiment in our midst, that although the regiment has never participated in a battle, that no men in the service will hail with more joy the day that will discharge them than the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania; and I feel firmly convinced that could an honest expression of opinion be had to-day, three-fourths of the regiment would be found on the side of the "Union as it was" and "the Constitution as it is." At some future time I will give you a history of the regiment since its formation and show it in its true colors—how some of the officers who figure conspicuously in the resolutions were mainly instrumental in deceiving the regiment and having it placed into active service, and that too without the consent of the men composing it, and contrary to their wish, as it was raised only as a public guard regiment. More anon.

Yours, &c., "ONE WHO KNOWS."

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 9, 1863.

The Senate was called to order at 7 o'clock.

A number of petitions were presented asking for a national convention and in reference to local matters in central portions of Pensylvania.

Mr. REILLY introduced a supplement to the act regulating banks, requiring any bank to go into liquidation when two-thirds of the stockholders so require; also, a supplement to the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven railroad.

Mr. WALLACE, a supplement to the Tyrone and Lock Haven railroad company.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

The supplement to the act incorporating the Penna. railroad company, allowing the company to issue bonds for branch roads, &c., came up in order on third reading and passed finally.

Mr. REILY called up the bill to repeal the law for the selling of the repairing of the public roads in certain townships of Schuylkill county, which was negatived.

A number of private bills were passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at 7½ o'clock by Speaker CESSNA.

Mr. SMITH (Chester) offered a resolution inquiring of the Governor what provision, if any, has been made for the payment of the expenses of the late draft. The resolution was adopted.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Auditor General relative to the auctioneers of Philadelphia.

A message was received from the Governor vetoing a supplement to an act to incorporate the Penn exploring and mining company. The Governor states that the supplement places the control of the company in the hands of new parties, who thus seek to revive an old charter.

Numbers of petitions were presented from the interior of the State, asking for a National Convention.

Mr. WALSH presented petitions signed by 2,500 names against allowing carrying companies to have mining privileges.

Mr. COCHRAN, a petition from 416 citizens of Philadelphia against the discharge of old school teachers without providing for their support.

Also, a remonstrance against any law to prevent negroes from coming into this State.

Mr. GRABER, twelve remonstrances, signed by 550 names, from Schuylkill county, against allowing mining companies and dealers in coal to hold large tracts of land.

Also, a petition for the passage of an act to prevent negroes from coming into this State.

Also, a petition for the recharter of the Miners' Bank of Pottsville.

The Committee on Accounts offered the postage bill, amounting to $2,429 25, for approval and payment by the House.

Mr. REX offered an amendment requiring the Postmaster, Geo. Bergner, to make a public oath at the bar of the House that the account is correct.

Mr. REX delivered a speech, reviewing the past history of the Postmaster, and arguing that, from his antecedents, it was no more than just and proper that he should be required to swear to his bill.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 11 yeas to 68 nays, and the account was passed.

Mr. HOPKINS reported affirmatively, from the City Passenger Railroad Committee, a supplement to the act incorporating the Lombard and South Street railroad, and moved that the House suspend the rules and proceed to the consideration of the same. This was decided in the negative.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. COCHRAN, an act to incorporate the Friends' educational association; also, an act to compel answers to suits of recovery to be made orally in open court; also, an act to provide maintenance for old and faithful teachers; also, an act to facilitate business in the courts of Philadelphia.

Mr. M'MANUS, an act confirming the title to a certain piece of ground on Somerset street.

Mr. GRABER, an act to incorporate the West Pennsylvania railroad company.

Mr. JACKSON, an act relative to the agents of foreign insurance companies.

Mr. VINCENT, an act to provide for a registry of Pennsylvania soldiers. Adjourned.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Dauphin county, will be exposed to sale,

On SATURDAY, the 21st day of MARCH,

Next, at the Court House, a Lot of Ground, situate on Third street, between Pine street and Cranberry alley, and bounded by property of Robtert W. M'Clure on the east, and by Thomas C. M'Dowell on the west, the same being twenty feet four inches in front, more or less, by one hundred and five feet deep, to property late of Peter Keller, deceased, on which is erected a Two-Story Brick Dwelling House, &c., late the estate of Andrew Murray, deceased.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, when attendance will be given and conditions of sale made known by

A. K. FAHNESTOCK,
Administrator *de bonus non.*

JOHN RINGLAND, Clerk, O. C.
Harrisburg, Feb. 24, 1863—feb26-dcawts

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

CORRECTED DAILY FROM THE PHILADELPHIA DIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		New York Prices.
U. S. 6s, due 1881, Coupon	100¾	101¼
Do....due 1881, Registered Int. off.	100	101
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes	105	105½
One year 6 per cent. certificates	98¾	99¾
U. S. Demand Notes, old issue	52	53½ pr

Market steady.

SPECIE QUOTATIONS.

BANKABLE CURRENCY THE STANDARD.

GOLD.		SILVER.	
American	53 a 54 pr	American, prior to 1852	$1 50 a 1 55
Do (dated prior to 1834)	57 a 58 pr	Do Quart's	1 50 a 1 55
Sov., Victoria*	7 50 a 7 55	Do Dimes and Half Dimes	1 45 a 1 55
Sov., old	7 45 a 7 50	Do Halves and Qrt's (new)	1 45 a 1 50
Napoleon, 20frs.	5 55 a 5 60	Dollars, Am. and Mexican	1 48 a....
10 francs	2 75 a 2 85	Do Sp., perfect	1 48 a....
Prus. Doub. Fr. D'ors	a	Do carolus	1 48 a....
Doubloons, Sp.	23 00 a 24 50	Do S. Amer.	1 45 a....
Do. Mexican	22 00 a 24 00	Do Norwegian	a ....
Do. Costa Rica	20 00 a 22 00	Five Francs	1 35 a 1 40
Bars 900 fine	.. prm	Francs	27
California, $50 and $20 pieces	50 prm	Guilders	34
California, $10 and $5 pieces	48 a	Prussian Thalers	80
10 Guilder Pieces	5 70 a 5 75	German Crowns	1 17 a
Ten Thalers	9 00	French....do...	1 14 a
20 Mille Reis, Brazil	11 25 a 11 35	Eng. Silver p £,	7 00 a 7 15
		Spanish and Mex. sm. silver, per oz	1 65
		Bars, U. S. assay. p. oz.	1 89

* A heavy Sovereign weighs 6 dwts. 2½ grains.

UNCURRENT MONEY QUOTATIONS.

	Discount.		Discount.
New England	⅜	Wheeling	2½
New York City	½	Ohio	par
New York State	⅜	Indiana	par
Jersey—large	¼	Indiana—Free	1½
Jersey—small	⅜	Kentucky	par
Pennsylvania Currency	¼	Tennessee	10
Delaware	par	Missouri	2 to 20
Delaware—small	⅜	Illinois	2 to 60
Baltimore	¼	Wisconsin	2 to 60
Maryland	¼ a ⅜	Michigan	1¼
Dis. of Columbia	¼	Iowa	1½
Virginia	35 a 40	Canada	prm 50

RATES OF DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

	Discount.		Discount.
Boston	par a 1-10prm	St. Louis	½ a ¾
New York	1-10prm	Louisville	¼ a ..
Albany	½ a ¾	Cincinnati	½ a ¾
Baltimore	¼ a ¾	Cleveland	½ a ¾
Washingt'n, D.C	¼ a ¾	Chicago	¼ a par
Pittsburg	¼ a ¾	Dubuque, Iowa,	1 a ..
Detroit, Mich.	¼ a ¾	Davenport, do.	1 a ..
Lexington, Ky.	2 a ..	St. Paul, Min.,	1 a ..
Milwaukie, Wis.	¼ a ¾	Montreal, Can.	a ..

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTRY BANK NOTES

AT PAR IN PHILADELPHIA.

NAME OF BANKS.	WHERE REDEEMED.
Allentown Bank, Allentown	Manuf. & Mech. B'k.
Bank of Catasauqua	Farm. & Mech. Bank.
Bank of Chester County	Farm. & Mech. Bank.
Bank of Danville	Bank N. Liberties.
Bank of Delaware County	Bank of North Amer.
Bank of Germantown	Farm. & Mech. Bank.
Bank of Montgomery County	Western Bank.
Bank of Phœnixville	Manuf. & Mech. B'k.
Doylestown Bank, Doylestown	Philadelphia Bank.
Easton Bank, Easton	Bank of North Amer.
Farm. B'k of Bucks Co., Bristol	Farm. & Mech. Bank.
Farm. & Mech. Bank, Easton	Girard Bank.
Farmers' Bank, Lancaster	Mechanics' Bank.
Lancaster County Bank	Western Bank.
Mauch Chunk Bank	Girard Bank.
Miners' Bank, Pottsville	Bank of North Amer.

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTRY BANK NOTES

AT DISCOUNT IN PHILADELPHIA

Allegheny Bank	¼	Jersey Shore Bank	¼
Anthracite B'k, Tamaqua	¼	Kittanning Bank	¼
Bank of Beaver Co	¼	Lewisburg Bank	¼
Bank of Chambersburg	¼	Lebanon B'k. Lebanon	¼
Bank of Chester Valley, Coatesville	¼	Lebanon Val. B'k, Leb.	¼
Bank of Crawford County, Meadville	¼	Lock Haven Bank	¼
Bank of Fayette Co	¼	Mech's B'k, Pittsburg	¼
Bank of Gettysburg	¼	Mechanicsburg B'k, Mechanicsburg	¼
Bank of Lawrence Co	1	Merchants' & Manufact. Bank, Pittsburg	¼
Bank of Middletown	¼	Mifflin County B'k, Lewistown	¼
Bank of New Castle	1	Milton Bank, Milton	¼
Bank of Northumberl'd,	¼	Monongahela Bank, Brownsville	¼
Bank of Pittsbu'g, prem.	60	Mount Joy Bank	¼
Bank of Pottstown	¼	Northumberland County Bank, Shamokin	¼
Citizens B'k, Pittsburg,	¼	Octoraro Bank, Oxford	¼
Clearfield County Bank	¼	Pittston Bank, Pittston,	¼
Columbia B'k, Columbia	¼	Stroudsburg Bank	¼
Downingtown Bank	¼	Tioga County Bank	¼
Exchange B'k, Pittsb'g.	¼	Union Bank, Reading	¼
Farmers' B'k, Pottsville	¼	West Branch Bank, Williamsport	¼
Farmers' B'k, Reading	¼	Wyoming B'k. Wilkesb'e	¼
Farmers' & Drovers' B'k, Waynesburg	¼	York Bank, York	¼
Franklin B'k, Washing.	¼	York County B'k, York,	¼
Harrisburg Bank	¼		
Honesdale Bank	¼		
Iron City B'k, Pittsburg,	¼		

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—Pig Iron and Scrap are being so frequently stolen from the premises of the subscribers and other places of deposit in the city, we warn all proprietors of foundries and other persons not to purchase the same, otherwise they will be dealt with according to law. PRICE & HANCOCK.
Harrisburg Furnace, March 9, 1863.—4ttaw*

WEBSTER'S ARMY AND NAVY
POCKET DICTIONARY.
Just received and for sale at
SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF LITHOGRAPHS,
Formerly retailed at from $3 to $5, are now offered at 50 and 75 cents, and $1 and $1 50—published by the Art Union, and formerly retailed by them.
Splendid Photographic Album Pictures of all distinguished men and Generals of the army, at only 10 cts.
For sale at SCHEFFER'S Bookstore,
18 Market street, Harrisburg.

EMPTY BARRELS.—A large number of empty Wine, Brandy and Whisky Barrels for sale by WM. DOCK, jr., & CO.

JAPANESE TEA.—A choice lot of this celebrated Tea just received. It is of the first cargo ever imported, and is much superior to the Chinese Teas in quality, strength and fragrance, and is also entirely free of adulteration, coloring or mixture of any kind.
It is the natural leaf of the Japanese Tea Plant.
For sale by WM. DOCK, jr., & Co.

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

1863. 1863.
PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAILROAD.—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 HARRISBURG.
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 ways between 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 Agents.
S. B. Kingston, Jr, cor. 13th and Market streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. Reynolds, Erie.
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'a.
JOS. D. POTTS,
mar5-dy Gen'l Manager, Williamsport.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE, west of the Capitol, fronting on Grand street and Hammond lane. Enquire of
GEO. CUNKLE,
feb11-1md 66 Market street,

MINCE PIES!
RAISINS, CURRANTS,
CITRON, LEMONS,
SPICES, CIDER,
WINES, BRANDIES, &c.,
For sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

POCKET KNIVES.—A very fine assortment. SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

BUCKWHEAT MEAL.—15,000 LBS. SUPER EXTRA, from Wyoming Valley, for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage. Apply to
feb4-1m* JOHN HALDEMAN, Trustee.