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Business notices inserted in the LOCAL COLUMN, before marriages and deaths, are charged for lines for insertion. To merchants and others advertising for sale, liberal terms will be offered.

Miscellaneous.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, War Claims and Claims for Indemnity.

TEWART, STEVENS, CLARK & CO., Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law, and Solicitors for all kinds of Military Claims.

This firm, having a thorough knowledge of the Pension business, and being familiar with the practice in all the Departments of Government, believe that they can afford greater facilities to Pension, Bounty, and other Claims, for the prompt and successful accomplishment of business entrusted to them, than any other firm in Washington.

For the purpose of securing the services of the best and most prominent localities throughout the country, where such business may be had, furnish such necessary blank forms of application and receipts, and all the necessary blank forms of application and receipts for distribution in their vicinity, with appropriate papers and transmission of the same to them by their local associates, they will promptly perform the business here.

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

THOS. C. MACDOWELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MILITARY CLAIM AND PATENT AGENT. Office in Durke's Row, Third Street, (Up Stairs).

SMITH & EWING, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, THIRD STREET, Harrisburg, Pa. Practice in the several Courts of Dauphin County.

J. COOK, Merchant Tailor, 21 CHESTNUT ST., between Second and Front. Has just received from the city with an assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

RELIGIOUS BOOK STORE, TRACT AND SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPOSITORY, E. S. GERMAN, 27 SOUTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE OBERHUTZ, HARRISBURG, PA.

W. M. H. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE IN SHOEMAKER'S BUILDING, SECOND STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND MARKET SQUARE.

JOHN G. W. MARTIN, FASHIONABLE CARD WRITER, HERR'S HOTEL, HARRISBURG, PA.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD. This pleasant and commodious Hotel has been recently re-fitted and re-furnished.

THEO. F. SCHEFFER, BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTER, NO. 15 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA.

PHILADELPHIA, MANUFACTURER OF CARBOYS, DEMIJONS, WINE, PORTER, MEDICAL WATER, PICKLES AND PRESERVE BOTTLES.

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FOR RENT—Two desirable OFFICE ROOMS, second story, front of Wretch's Building, corner of Market Square and Market Street.

Patriot Weekly "Patriot & Union," THE CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED IN PENNSYLVANIA! AND THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC PAPER PUBLISHED AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT!

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PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, BY O. BARRETT & CO. THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be sent to subscribers residing in the Eastern part of the State...

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

SILAS WARD, No. 11, NORTH THIRD ST., HARRISBURG. STEINWAY'S PIANOS, MELODDONS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Drums, Accordions.

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The Detroit Free Press, of the 7th, has details of the arrest of the negro Faulkner, for rapist of a white girl, and the terrible scene which followed. It says: In order to quell the disturbances, and to deliver the prisoner safe to the jail, the Detroit Provost Guard had been ordered to escort him to the jail.

It was not until they had neared the jail that the riot commenced in earnest. Notwithstanding the array of flashing bayonets and the danger of being shot down in the attempt, a large number of the rioters simultaneously rushed for the prisoner, and came very near rescuing him. But he was got into the prison inclosure unharmed, without a single sacrifice.

The Germans, especially, were maddened beyond description, because their countryman had been associated, as they thought and expressed it, to protect a negro who was deserving of torture and death. The excitement among all classes, however, was intense.

The first house where a negro family resided, one end of which was used as a cooper shop, situated on Deaubien street, was assaulted with bricks, paving stones and clubs. About a dozen negroes were at work in the shop and stopping in the house at the time.

As each shot from the negro hotel reverberated through the vicinity the ferocity of the mob became more manifest and their despairing efforts more desperate. The fire-arms in possession of the negroes deterred them from entering, for it would have been almost certain death for any man to attempt it.

Finally, finding that they could not be forced out of their hiding place in any other manner, the match of the incendiary was placed at one of the windows, and in a very short time the flames spread so as to envelop almost the entire building. The scene at this time was one that utterly baffles description.

With the building a perfect sheet of livid flame, and outside a crowd of blood-thirsty rioters, some of them were standing at the doors with revolvers in their hands, waiting for their victims to appear, it was a truly pitiable and sickening sight. The poor wretches inside were almost frantic with fright, undecided whether to remain and die by means of the devouring element, or sally forth to meet their fate which awaited them at the hands of the merciless crowd.

There was no more mercy extended to the suffering creatures than would have been shown to a rattlesnake. No tears could move, no supplications assuage the awful frenzy and demoniac spirit of revenge which had taken possession of that mass of people.

At this juncture, one man, moved to mercy at this cowardly and inhuman act, rushed to her assistance, bravely and nobly protecting her from the violence which threatened her. But the negroes found no such protection. They were driven gradually to the windows and doors, where they were murderously assaulted with every species of weapons, including axes, spades, and clubs, and everything which could be used as a means of attack.

The frightened creatures were almost as insane with fright as their persecutors were with madness. As they came out they were beaten and bruised in a terrible manner, their shrieks and groans only exciting the mob to further exertions in their evil work.

As night approached they grew bolder, and did not scruple to commit the worst crimes upon the calendar with perfect impunity. The houses on Lafayette street, between Beaubien and St. Antoine, were literally sacked of their contents, and the furniture piled in the middle of the street and burned. Among the articles constituting the bonfire, a large number of musical instruments could be discovered—bass viols, violins, banjos, guitars, accordions, and almost every musical instrument in existence.

Feather beds were ripped open and the contents scattered over the street, and everything valuable totally destroyed. Then, not satisfied with having destroyed every vestige of furniture, the torch was applied to the building, and nearly the whole of the entire block, on both sides of the street, were soon leveled to the ground. The steamers were upon the spot promptly, but would only be permitted to throw water on the houses of white men, to prevent the conflagration from becoming general.

The mob threatened that the engines would be torn to pieces if they attempted to play upon any other building than those designated. As there was no room for doubt that these threats would be summarily executed, it necessity compelled that course, it was deemed proper to cater to the wishes of the mob in that respect.

The work of destruction then progressed with fearful rapidity. No sooner was one building burned than another was set on fire, so that the numerous blocks apart.

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Of the negroes there are all sorts of rumors. It is believed that several were killed, but, as far as known, nothing is positive concerning the matter. Our reporter saw a large number in an insensible condition in the gutters and alleys, but not entirely dead. A large number, however, were very seriously injured, and it is probable that many of them will never recover.

The colored population of the city, frightened and distracted, hurried from the mob, scattering in every direction, a large number going over the river to Canada, while many actually fled to the woods with their wives and little ones. They were perfectly panic-stricken, and ran hither and thither with a recklessness which rendered them totally unfit to take proper care of themselves.

About seven o'clock, the flames of the conflagration illuminated the entire city, and appearances seemed to indicate that the principal portion of the Third Ward was on fire, and would be totally destroyed. In a short time the mob, which had previously been operating on Beaubien street, moved nearer to the centre of the city, and set on fire a nest of old houses and sheds on Brush street, between Congress and Ford streets.

An hour or so previous to this, the authorities becoming alarmed, and feeling satisfied that no force that could be mustered in Detroit would be sufficiently powerful to quell the riot, or stop the outrages of the rioters, telegraphed to the commander of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, in camp at Ypsilanti, requesting him to forward a battalion of his men by special train, to assist in dispersing the mob.

About this time a dispatch was received, stating that the request of the city officials had been complied with, and that five companies were on the way. This news, together with the appearance of several squads of armed men in various parts of the city, had no influence in overawing the crowd, but rather tended to increase their rage and severity.

The fire bells now sounded an alarm for the First ward, and a couple of steam engines started for the place indicated, followed by a large portion of the mob. The alarm was found to have been caused by the burning of a barn in an alley between E and Lafayette streets. It was quickly consumed, and the engines, after cutting out the embers, returned rapidly as possible to the point of their previous labors in the vicinity of the market.

Before reaching it, however, the alarm bells signalled another fire, in the Sixth ward, and the firemen hastened to the spot at once, arrived in time to find a good sized frame building, on the corner of John R street and Miami avenue, in a blaze, and partially consumed.

Great alarm and distress prevailed everywhere, as these fires successively burst forth, and in some localities the citizens armed themselves and turned out to protect their families and property.

The last fire of the night destroyed a barn attached to a house on Jefferson avenue, near Dr. Hogarth's Church, but it was speedily quenched by the steamers.

After the last fire had been extinguished the rioters suddenly dispersed, completely worn out and dispirited by their labors.

PENNA LEGISLATURE. SENATE. Tuesday, March 10, 1863. The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock by the SPEAKER.

MR. CONNELL presented the remonstrance of the religious society of Friends, of Pennsylvania, against the imposition of fines upon those exempted from the late draft on the ground of conscientious scruples, which was read.

MR. SMITH, a petition from Montgomery county in favor of a National Convention; also, a remonstrance from Philadelphia against a railroad from Twelfth street.

MR. KELLY, remonstrances from Schuylkill county against the passage of laws enabling corporations to hold lands for mining purposes.

MR. STARK, BOUND and BOUGHTER presented remonstrances of similar import. MR. BUCHER, the petition of 149 citizens of Cumberland county in favor of a law to exclude negroes from that State.

BILLS CONSIDERED. Mr. HESTAND called up the supplement to the several acts relating to auctions in Lancaster and other towns, which passed finally. Mr. WALLACE called up the bill to incorporate the Blair coal company, which passed finally.

Mr. STARK called up the bill to authorize the Wyoming canal company and its creditors to agree to an adjustment of their respective rights, which passed through committee of the whole and was laid over under the rule.

Mr. STEIN called up the bill directing the recovery of the principal and interest due the Commonwealth on location and other office titles, which passed to third reading and was laid over.

Mr. DONOVAN called up the bill to exempt from taxation the school house and property of the Sisters of the Holy Cross of Philadelphia, which passed finally.

Mr. STARK called up the bill to extend for five years the time for opening books and receiving subscriptions to the Philadelphia and North Branch railroad, which passed finally.

Mr. HESTAND called up the bill to incorporate the Union telegraph company, which was under consideration when the Senate Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Tuesday, March 10, 1863. The House was called to order by Speaker CESSNA at 9 1/2 A. M.

MR. KANE read a bill making it a misdemeanor to occupy or lease any tenement or garden for any performance in the nature of a theatrical exhibition, without first obtaining a license, and inflicting a penalty of not more than \$500, and an imprisonment of one year for employing women as attendants or for selling liquor at any such place of amusement.

MR. BARGER introduced an act authorizing the city commissioners of Philadelphia to draw their warrants for \$1,300.00 to pay Messrs. Irwin and Carrigan for indexing certain books in the office of the register of wills under an order of court.

The private calendar was taken up, and the following bills were objected to, thus postponing their consideration for one week: A supplement to the act incorporating the Fairmount (Race and Vine street) railway company.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Lehigh and Delaware water gap railroad company.

A supplement to the act incorporating the city of Philadelphia, (authorizing the Board of Health to appoint certain officers).

The Chair presented the annual report of the committee to adjudicate military claims.

MILITARY FINES. A remonstrance was presented from the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania, setting forth that under the teachings of our Lord Jesus Christ, which are to "love your enemies—bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you," they cannot engage in the dreadful heresies of war and bloodshed, nor pay any sum for being exempt from what they consider to be sinful.

They further declare that the Pennsylvania Bill of Rights says that "no human authority can in any case whatever control or interfere with the rights of conscience," and that although it may be true that persons not Friends took the affidavit of conscientious scruples to avoid the draft it is the fundamental principle of civil liberty that the innocent shall not be punished in order to reach the guilty. The memorial disavows any inclination to exempt from the war the wicked rebellion, and concludes with statement that the society will feel it to be a duty to bear meekly such legal process or distrains as may be inflicted in case the Legislature does not heed its memorial.

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