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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 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 speech of Hon. Mr. Rex will appear in our paper to-morrow morning.

Speaker Cessna and Governor Johnson, of Tennessee. HARRISBURG, March 10, 1863.

The name of the Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives (John Cessna) was inserted a few days since as Vice President of a meeting to receive Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, at Harrisburg. The Speaker of the Senate (Geo. V. Lawrence) was one of the Reception Committee, and the matter gave rise to some comments, which had led Mr. Lawrence to address a letter to Mr. Cessna, in which he says:

"Your name was not there (among the Vice Presidents) with your consent. You stated to me that you desired that your name should not be placed on the list of officers, and requested me to see the chairman of the committee of arrangements and say to him that you did not wish your name to appear in that connection. I did so, and he informed me that he would erase it. In the haste of organization he neglected to do so, and hence it is published.

Remarks.—It is certainly a great misfortune that "in the haste of organization" the Abolition managers should have done Mr. Cessna the great injustice of retaining his name upon the list of officers in opposition to his wish to have it erased. But we believe Mr. Cessna was present at the meeting when the officers were announced, and might then have withdrawn it if he had been very anxious not to appear in so equivocal a position.

A Secret Military Organization. There can be no longer any doubt as to the character and object of the secret Abolition organization known as the "Union League."

It is essentially a military organization, pledged to an unquestioning support of the administration, even to the extent of using bayonets for the suppression of public sentiment, in open meetings of the people, in the press, and we have reason to apprehend, at the polls. It is, therefore, an instrument to foment disorder and bloodshed, and a dangerous foe to Constitutional liberty.

Its existence is an evil; it will soon become a nuisance, which the public peace and interest will require to be abated—either by law, which is supposed to be the embodiment of public opinion, or, if that should fail, by other means, which will be less safe, and therefore not incautiously and not without actual necessity to be resorted to. We were never less disposed to speak or act rashly than we are this moment—never more convinced of the danger and impolicy of seeking unnecessarily to excite the passions of community or offering advice that might lead to mischievous results.

We are, on the contrary, more than ever disposed to counsel great prudence, extreme moderation; not because we do not foresee peril, but because we do. It is for the reason that we are in the very presence of danger that we counsel calmness; for by calmness and prudence can the perils which we see gathering and thickening around us be best overcome. Whatever measures for the protection of liberty, person and property we may ultimately be driven to adopt, by the force of circumstances, for the present wisdom dictates as our best policy and most potent weapon an appeal to the reason, common sense and love of order of our fellow-citizens of the administration party.

satisfied that the hands in which their administration is lodged will use them as instruments of oppression rather than protection, we should not even contemplate a resort to other means. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof"—and, abiding by the law, as long as the law performs impartially its legitimate functions, we shall be the stronger when driven by necessity—if that time shall ever arrive—to use force against force and repel violence by violence.

If there has heretofore been a question as to the military organization of the Union League there can exist none now. The Telegraph admits that "the Union Leagues are to take the place of the armed patrols and provost guard in enforcing the draft," &c., and the Cleveland, Ohio, Abolition organ says they are designed to "counteract the insidious efforts of the Copperheads"—what these "insidious efforts" are we know not—that the Order is to be "of a quasi military character for the instruction of its members in the manual and school of the soldier"—that "the places of meeting are to be known as barracks," and that "it is to be a mutual arm of defence against traitors at home and in the army."

There is no lack of evidence that the League is a military organization—a secret military organization, and therefore both illegal and dangerous. It is not such an organization as public opinion should tolerate, because, being above the law and in defiance of it, with no restraint but in its own will, it may be perverted to the most dangerous and bloody purposes. We do not fear it, but we deprecate and protest against it as an engine of evil. We warn community against it, and we warn the League itself that, if it oppresses it will be oppressed, if it shed innocent blood it will be quenched in blood.

A Third Party. Indications seem to appear here and there over the country of an attempt to form out of the broken and disintegrated ranks of the Abolition party, in conjunction with certain disaffected persons in our own, another and a third political organization—pretending to differ on the one hand with the war policy of the administration, and on the other with the peace tendencies of some of the more radical Democracy. Against the insidious approaches of those who are attempting such a movement, it becomes our duty to give timely warning to our friends. From this third party, we may as well at once make up our minds, nothing can be hoped for which will aid effectually the ultimate restoration of the Union.

There are two reasons why such a movement will not and cannot effect the purpose the men who are engaged in it pretend to desire: 1st, by dividing at this critical moment the ranks of the Opposition, it will lessen its strength and organization and power to oppose and to do good; and, 2d, reciprocally, it will give aid and comfort to the administration, which has nothing to fear but the power of organized Democracy, and hopes for nothing so much as a division among its followers. A third party, in this view, becomes only a diversion in favor of the administration—it takes away strength from the only opposition it can dread.

This third party, headed by such men, for example, as Thurlow Weed, John Van Buren and Andrew Johnson, would go in for an active and vigorous prosecution of the war; it would pretend at the same time to oppose the policy of the administration, while it would stand confessedly powerless to restrain or change that policy. The advocates of such a party would put all the power and military force of the country into the hands of the President, and weakly cry out against the use of such power for abolition and usurpation, when they fully know it would be too late. They would encourage the administration to go on in the work of desolation, and then with crocodile tears be prepared to weep over the result. They would strengthen the instrument of despotism, and relieve themselves of the responsibility of evil it would be enabled to inflict. They would pull the string which lighted the match which discharged the gun, and hold the gun and the powder and ball responsible for the effect.

A more specious, idle and unmeaning thing than such a third party it is difficult to conceive. The bare pretense of any real opposition to the administration, which the men who would enter into such an organization might set up, is utterly futile and ridiculous—too transparent even for self-deception. We charge them one and all with the vilest hypocrisy and prostitution, in attempting, under the plea of supporting the Constitution and maintaining the Union, to put power into the hands of those who are using it, and will use it so long as they have it, to destroy the one and disrupt the other. The catchwords of "sustaining the government" and "putting down rebellion," by which they are endeavoring to foist themselves upon the public confidence, are as silly and empty in their use as if they came from Sumner or Thad. Stevens.

If John Van Buren has been bought, or in a mood of sportive recklessness chooses to stultify himself over and over again; if Andrew Johnson, between fear on one side and the temptations of power on the other, becomes utterly presleyte beneath the blandishments of the administration; if Thurlow Weed, with conscientious candor, has gone quietly down the bank stairs of Abolitionism, to escape being kicked out of power against his will by Greeley for a troublesome customer—we are not to follow their vicious fortunes; it is not necessary we should sympathize too deeply with their errors or caprices. They can scarcely confuse the public mind when rightly held in judgment; they, nor any of their clique, should be suffered to invade the party we profess to serve and follow.

The words and counsels of true Democrats are pleasant and acceptable; but they are never heard mingling with the voices of greedy and gloating Abolitionists. Those words and counsels are only of protest—earnest, honest protest—net of encouragement, not saving of investigation or approval. The refuge of the country we believe to be the future accession to power of the Democratic party; the strength of that party must depend upon careful organization, upon mutual confidence, abstinence from all active participation, directly or indirectly, in all that may tend to aid and abet an Abolition President and his supporters in bringing deeper ruin on the country.

General News. An unfortunate affair has occurred at Fairfax Court House. The rebel Capt. Mosely, one of Gen. Stuart's favorite officers, at the head of his command, surprised the town on the morning of the ninth, capturing Gen. Stoughton and all the men detached from his command, provost marshal Osceola, his patrol, and every horse that could be found, public and private. Col. Johnson of the 5th N. Y. Cavalry, made his escape. Gen. Stoughton is censured for negligence of duty. Gen. Wyndham who formerly commanded was under arrest on some trivial charge and detained at Washington—but, on receipt of the news, was at once released and ordered to duty.

The Union loss in the late unfortunate engagement at Spring Hill, near Franklin, Tennessee, is reported at 100 killed, 210 wounded, and over 1000 prisoners. The rebels acknowledge a loss of 180 killed, and 400 wounded. Our troops are said to have fought bravely, but they ran out of ammunition and were surrounded, the rebel force against them being nearly four to one.

Quite a brilliant affair, in which the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry distinguished themselves, occurred at Unionville, Tennessee, on the 7th instant. Gen. Minty, in command of the Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth Michigan, attacked Russell's rebel cavalry and completely routed them. They captured 21 wagons, 25 tents, 90 mules and horses, all the camp equipment, two Captains, three Lieutenants and fifty-three privates. Two Unionists were wounded. The rebels lost fifty killed and one hundred and eighty wounded.

The rebel privateer Retribution arrived at Nassau on the 25th of February. The U. S. Consul requested the Governor to look after her, but no attention was paid to it. Three fast steamers, the Georgiana, Britannia and Gertrude, had also arrived at Nassau from England, for Confederate service. Such is England's neutrality.

Major General Gustavus W. Smith and Gen. Robert Toombs have resigned their commands in the rebel army. Gen. Longstreet succeeds Gen. Smith.

No soldiers discharged from the U. S. service, except those discharged for wounds received in battle, are entitled to the U. S. bounty. John F. Potter, of Wisconsin, has been confirmed as Governor of Decatur Territory.

The Legislature of Indiana adjourned sine die on the 9th without passing the appropriation bill. A dispatch says the machinery will be kept running by funds placed in the Governor's hands by loyal parties.

Lieut. Gen. Pemberton telegraphs to Gen. S. Cooper, from Jackson, Miss., March 5—"The Indiana is one 11-inch gun burst, the others are not injured." This, we presume, settles the matter—the Indiana was sunk, not destroyed.

By telegraph yesterday we received the following: A dispatch from Salt Lake City, March 9, says that a collision between the military and Mormons is imminent. Gov. Harding and associate Justices Waite and Drake have called upon Col. Conner, commander of the U. S. forces, to arrest Brigham Young and Councilors Kimball and Walls. The citizens are in arms determined to resist the arrest. Federal officers and Mormon citizens have telegraphed Gen. Wright to restrain Col. Conner until an investigation can be had. A colonel of the U. S. army who left for Washington has been arrested by Col. Conner and brought back. It is presumed his intention was unfavorable to Col. Conner's interference.

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, the resolution relative to the appointment of a Committee on Manufactures was taken from the table, placed upon its passage, and rejected. A resolution offered by Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, directing the Secretary of War to lay before the Senate the late Report of Gen. Rosecrans of the battle of Murfreesboro, with the accompanying reports and documents, was agreed to. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, submitted a resolution, which was laid over until the rule, that the President of the U. S. be requested to furnish the Senate, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, with a statement of the aggregate number in each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, of all officers and employees in the civil service of the U. S. who are subject to be removed by the President, and all who are subject to be removed by any other officer, naming the officers having the power of removal, also the amount of all pay, salaries, and perquisites, or other compensation, received by all such officers and employees in each of the States, the Territories and the District of Columbia, in the aggregate. The vote rejecting the resolution to appoint a Committee on Manufactures was reconsidered and ordered to be laid on the table.

Among the items in the civil appropriation bill passed by Congress is one of \$20,000, with which the President is authorized to cause to be struck from the dies recently prepared at the U. S. mint for that purpose, medals of honor, additional to those authorized by the act of 12th July, 1862, and present the same to such officers, non-commissioned officers and privates as have most distinguished, or may hereafter most distinguish themselves in action.

STATE OF DELAWARE—GOV. CANNON CENSURED.—The following preamble and resolution have passed both branches of the General Assembly of Delaware: WHEREAS, The Government of the United States and the several States are governments of laws, within the limits of which all officials find their rightful powers, and outside of which no official has any just claim to power or to obedience from his fellow citizens: And whereas, William Cannon, the Governor of this State, in his inaugural address, has avowed the false and dangerous doctrine that "reasonable ground for suspicion" can justify the arbitrary arrest and incarceration in prisons, far removed from the district of their residence, of citizens against whom no warrant has been issued or charge made according to law, and has unblushingly published his approval of these cruel and lawless arrests of his own fellow citizens: And whereas, He has thus proved himself, by this avowal, the weak but willing tool of Federal usurpation, and a Governor unworthy the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens—no to whom they can look for just protection of their rights of person and of property; therefore,

Resolved, That the doctrines of Gov. Cannon's address, in regard to arbitrary and lawless arrests, are, if carried out, fatal to constitutional liberty, destructive of the peace and security of our people, and deserves and hereby receives, at the hands of the Legisla-

ture of Delaware, prompt and indignant reprobation, and are declared worthy of the severest reprobation of a people who inherited the privileges of freemen and wish to preserve them unimpaired.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA. Correspondence of the Patriot and Union. PHILADELPHIA, March 9, 1863. If that class of persons who are so eager to repeat the stale cry of "copperhead," etc., put forth by the dusky Administrators against the loyal conservatives of the North, would take the pains to read a little, and study what they read, those of them who are not impervious to shame might blush at finding out what a contemptible business they have engaged in. The radicals at Washington and at Richmond, with their ever-ready leaguers, are constantly dealing in their fulmen brutum at all who expose and oppose their revolutionary designs. The very air is resonant with the Pharisaical rantings of our "silver fork" geniry of the John Brown school, and their stereotyped falsehoods against that great national organization which is making its influence felt throughout the country. But they are only committing political suicide, and hurrying their miserable faction to the grave that already yawns to receive it; while the ranks of the true friends of the Republic are daily augmenting. The invincible Democracy has outlived the innumerable horde that have from time to time attacked it—for Truth is eternal. The Democratic party stands to-day as it has ever stood: for the Constitution and the Union, now and forever, one and inseparable. It has never failed to give practical proof of this in peace and in war. It is the faithful defender of our government, and when the seceders' rebellion broke out, the Democracy was found at its post of duty. Its position at the present time is unchanged. In this connection let me quote the resolution adopted by the Democrats in convention assembled, in this city, in 1861:

"WHEREAS, The Democratic party, at this crisis in the history of the country, regards it proper to declare that the flag of the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and the rights of the people to self-government were extended over the original States and acquired territory under a Democratic President, Thomas Jefferson; that the glory, honor and integrity of the Union and the flag of the country were maintained in the last war with England, under a Democratic President, James Madison. That nullification and disunion were crushed out by a Democratic President, Andrew Jackson. That the integrity of the Union, a successful war and a glorious peace with Mexico, resulting in the acquirement of the golden coast on the Pacific, were secured by a Democratic President, James K. Polk. And it further declares now, that the Democratic party has ever been for the Union, the flag, the country, the Constitution and the security of the people in their constitutional rights; therefore,

Resolved, That the convention pledge the Democracy to sustain the Government of the United States and its officers in all constitutional acts in carrying on the war against rebellion, secession and treason; as a consequence, the peace, unity, stability and the permanency of the Union of these States; the sovereignty of the flag over States and Territories; the undisputed supremacy of the laws and the great glory of a common and united country can only be maintained, secured and perpetuated by the Democracy and the triumph of its principles."

These are the sentiments that now animate that great body of the American people whose voice is heard against the wicked men who for ambitious or partisan purposes would bring the night of everlasting ruin upon our country. The national ally of the rebel traitors is the crew of disunionists now in office among us, and it is the mission of Democracy to crush both. Though it meet with the opposition of treason-mongers, and of a bigoted administration, it will labor unceasingly in the good work of restoring the Union as it was, that it may be handed down to our children as the same priceless legacy we received from our fathers.

The anti-republican teachings of the present administration were displayed on Friday evening last at the serenade given to an member of Congress, at the Girard House. During the address, some valiant "wide-awakes," not relishing the home-thrusts at their cowardly clique, attempted to create a disturbance, the only effect of which was to bring down upon their party additional scorn from the sensible portion of the community. Last week, Thomas Swann, formerly Mayor of Baltimore, delivered, by invitation, a speech to the Leaguers, but which was so Democratic throughout that it made the kid gloves "rebukers" feel very much as if they had caught a Tartar, and the orator was saluted with evident manifestations of disapprobation from his dissatisfied auditors.

Another evidence of inconsistency in the radicals is the fact that no complaint is uttered against Hooker's inactivity, and they are perfectly satisfied with "All quiet on the Rappahannock!"

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—An Exciting Scene in a New York Railroad Car.—An Abolition Speculator in Human Blood Slipped by a "Copperhead" Woman who had lost two Sons in the War.—The Scoundrel Picked out of the Car by the Passengers.—In a car on a railroad which runs into New York, a few mornings ago, a scene occurred which will not soon be forgotten by the witnesses of it. A person dressed as a gentleman, speaking to a friend across the car said: "Well, I hope the war may last six months longer. If it does I shall have made enough to retire from business. In the last six months I've made a hundred thousand dollars—six months more and I shall have enough."

A lady sat behind the speaker, and necessarily heard his remark; but when he was done she tapped him on the shoulder, and said to him: "Sir, I had two sons—one of them was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, the other was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro."

She was silent a moment, and so were all the witnesses of it. A person dressed as a gentleman, speaking to a friend across the car said: "Well, I hope the war may last six months longer. If it does I shall have made enough to retire from business. In the last six months I've made a hundred thousand dollars—six months more and I shall have enough."

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THE PRESIDENT'S GUARD. We learn that the President lately held a levee, and though we are not aware that there are any rebels near the District of Columbia, and believe Washington city to be well fortified and securely defended by an army of more than 30,000 men, we are informed that all who attended the levee, in order to get to the White House, had to pass through the open ranks of armed men, called The President's Guard. We commend to the Abolitionists the following extract (from the John Brown raid) from the Philadelphia Press, of the 22d October, 1859, to show the light in which their man Forney (now Lincoln's dog) viewed our national affairs before he was taken into the White House and fed on scraps from the President's table:

"In view of the late occurrences at Harper's Ferry (says the Press) it is a matter of the gravest importance that the utmost caution should be observed by the people and the authorities of Washington, as well as the representatives of all parties in Congress, during the coming session. This is the Capital of our Republic. It is situated in a slave region. It may, in many respects, be called sacred ground. It is embalmed with the name of Washington. Citizens of every State in the Union come here during the sessions of Congress as children of the same family cluster around the same fireside. It is, in theory and in fact, the common property of the people. Every American who visits Washington, feels the moment he puts his foot on Pennsylvania avenue, that he is at home. He looks upon the public buildings as, in some respects, his own. He visits the President and the Heads of Department with a feeling that, while they are entitled to his fullest respect, they are, in some measure, his servants. Wherever he may go he sees memorials and mementoes of the spirit that animated our fathers in the Revolution, before there were any factions such as now exist. All around him are the evidences of the spirit of compromise upon which our great fabric of free government was founded. Here are not only colored slaves but colored freemen in the enjoyment of all the rights of the white man except that of suffrage. He beholds on the one hand, the monument to Jackson, on another a monument to Jefferson; and in the Capital he sees the peaceful virtues of Penn commemorated, while the leading avenues of the city are named after the States respectively. Not only is the South celebrated in the edifices erected to its public men, but the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, as well as Penn's treaty at Shackamaxon, also illustrated in durable marble. Whenever Washington city becomes the theatre of embittered personal controversy; whenever blood is shed upon this spot, the days of the Republic are remembered. The Northern or Southern man cannot come here feeling that he is safe in his person and his property, the knell of this Union has been sounded."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. FROM NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, March 10. The steamer Roanoke, from New Orleans on the 1st and Havana on the 5th inst., arrived at this port this afternoon. The steamer Marion, from New Orleans on the 28th, has also arrived.

Advices from New Orleans contain nothing of great interest. An order had been filed in the provisional court for the confiscation of Slidell's property at New Orleans. The prisoners from the Queen of the West report that they were zealously guarded at Alexandria, and robbed of all their clothes and private property.

Gen. Banks has issued an order that any soldier hereafter found without the requisite number of cartridges, is to be court-martialed. The New Orleans Era of the 1st states that twenty rebels, who had recently been sent into the rebel lines, had returned, begging for bread, and to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance. They were suffering from actual hunger, and their children were crying for food.

A rebel Major and a Captain, who had been paroled by Admiral Farragut, have returned to New Orleans and taken the oath of allegiance. The rebels would not receive them. All of these parties gave fearful statements of the destitution which prevails in the rebel States.

LATE FROM MEXICO. NEW ORLEANS, March 10. Advices from Vera Cruz, received at New Orleans, brought by the steamer Roanoke, which arrived at this port to-day, state that the French army was entirely intact and unable to accomplish anything, without further and large reinforcements, and it was generally believed that if they did not receive this assistance at an early day they would be driven from the country.

A disaffection prevails among the troops. French officers are disgusted with the conduct of the campaign, and the climate is operating unfavorably on the soldiers. Most of the French force now at Vera Cruz are negroes from Martinique. The bulk of the French army is near Puebla, and the country between there and the city of Mexico is infested by guerrillas, who are well armed and mounted.

A whole train of supplies from Vera Cruz for the French army had been captured by them. The French are engaged in the construction of a railway to Puebla, and the guerrillas assume themselves by spreading the rails so as to run trains off the track.

MARKETS. PHILADELPHIA, March 10. More demand for flour; sales 1000 barrels Penna. and choice Ohio extra family at \$7 75 @8; low grade and good superfine \$6 @6 37, and \$6 75 @8 for extra. Rather more rye flour and corn meal offered—the former at \$5, and the latter at \$4 for Penna. and \$4 70 for Brandywine. Wheat advanced 5c; sales 17,000 bush. Penna. and western red at \$1 65 @1 70; nothing doing in white. Rye is worth \$1. Corn in fair request; sales 3,000 bush. new yellow at 88c. Oats active; sales 6,000 bush. Penna. at 72c. Barley and malt unchanged. No change in provisions. Whisky firm; sales Ohio and Penna. barrels at 50 @50c; Drudge 48 @49c.

NEW YORK, March 10. Flour advanced 10 @25c; 15,000 barrels sold—State \$6 90 @7 20, Ohio \$7 75 @7 35, and Southern \$7 75 @7 90. Wheat 2 @2c. higher; 22,000 bushels sold. Chicago spring \$1 40 @1 42, and \$1 42 @1 44. Corn 1 @2c. higher; 35,000 bushels sold at 94 @96c. Beef dull. Pork firm; mess \$14 50 @14 75. Lard firm at 10 1/2 @11 1/2. Whisky steady at 46 @49c. Stocks better; Chicago and Rock Island 93; Cumberland 119; Illinois Central 92 1/2; bond; 130; Michigan Southern 108; N. Y. Central 118; Virginias 63; Missouri 62 1/2; Gold 62 1/2; Demand Notes 61; One Year Certificates 95 1/2; Treasuries 105 1/2; coupon 6's 101 1/2; registered 99 1/2.

BALTIMORE, March 10. Flour active; Ohio extra, \$7 75. Wheat has advanced 2c for red; white is unchanged. Corn steady and in fair demand. Whisky dull at 50 @50 1/2. Groceries quiet and firm.

6,000 Pounds Extra Prime Sugar retail by WM. DOCK JR. & CO. MINCE MEAT.—A SUPERIOR ARTICLE just received and for sale by WM. DOCK JR. & CO.

MONETARY AFFAIRS. CORRECTED DAILY FROM THE PHILADELPHIA DIAL. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. New York Prices. U. S. 6s, due 1881, Coupon, 101 1/2. U. S. 5s, due 1881, Registered Int. of Int. 101 1/2. U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes, 105 1/2. U. S. one year 6 per cent. certificates, 99 1/2. U. S. Demand Notes, old issue, Market steady.

SPICE QUOTATIONS. BATAVIA GROUND THE STANDARD. G.O.L.D. American, prior to 1862, 50 1/2 @ 51 1/2. Do (dated prior to 1862), 50 1/2 @ 51 1/2. Do (dated prior to 1862), 50 1/2 @ 51 1/2. Do (dated prior to 1862), 50 1/2 @ 51 1/2.

UNCURRENT MONEY QUOTATIONS. Discount. New England, 1/2. New York City, 1/2. New York State, 1/2. Jersey—large, 1/2. Jersey—small, 1/2. Pennsylvania Currency, 1/2. Delaware—small, 1/2. Baltimore, 1/2. Maryland, 1/2. Virginia, 1/2.

RATES OF DOMESTIC EXCHANGE. Discount. Boston, par a 100m. Albany, par a 100m. Baltimore, par a 100m. Washington, D.C., par a 100m. Pittsburgh, par a 100m. Detroit, Mich., par a 100m. Cincinnati, par a 100m. Milwaukee, Wis., par a 100m.

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTRY BANK NOTES AT PAR IN PHILADELPHIA. NAME OF BANK. WHERE RECEIVED. Allegheny Bank, Allegheny, Manuf. & Mech. Bk. Bank of Chester County, Chester, Farm & Mech. Bank of Danville, Danville, Farm & Mech. Bank of Delaware County, Pottsville, Farm & Mech. Bank of Germantown, Germantown, Farm & Mech. Bank of Montgomery County, Pottsville, Farm & Mech. Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Manuf. & Mech. Bank of Schuylkill County, Pottsville, Farm & Mech. Bank of York County, York, Farm & Mech.

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTRY BANK NOTES AT DISCOUNT IN PHILADELPHIA. Allegheny Bank, Allegheny, Manuf. & Mech. Bk. Bank of Chester County, Chester, Farm & Mech. Bank of Danville, Danville, Farm & Mech. Bank of Delaware County, Pottsville, Farm & Mech. Bank of Germantown, Germantown, Farm & Mech. Bank of Montgomery County, Pottsville, Farm & Mech. Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Manuf. & Mech. Bank of Schuylkill County, Pottsville, Farm & Mech. Bank of York County, York, Farm & Mech.

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTRY BANK NOTES AT DISCOUNT IN PHILADELPHIA. Allegheny Bank, Allegheny, Manuf. & Mech. Bk. Bank of Chester County, Chester, Farm & Mech. Bank of Danville, Danville, Farm & Mech. Bank of Delaware County, Pottsville, Farm & Mech. Bank of Germantown, Germantown, Farm & Mech. Bank of Montgomery County, Pottsville, Farm & Mech. Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Manuf. & Mech. Bank of Schuylkill County, Pottsville, Farm & Mech. Bank of York County, York, Farm & Mech.

DIED. On Monday, March 9, 1863, BEVERLY ROBERTS WAUGH, infant son of the late Rev. B. B. Waugh. The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, on Front street.

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. Harrisburg Furnace, March 9, 1863—attn.

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 50c and 75c, and \$1 and \$1 50—published by the Art Union, and for sale by THOMAS G. BROWN, at the west, the Splendid Photographic Album, containing all distinguished men and Generals of the army; at only 10 cts. For sale at SCHEFFER'S Bookstore, 111 Market street, Harrisburg.

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

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

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE, with the Right of Fronting on Grand street and Hammond lane. Enquire of GEO. CUNKLE, 66 Market street.

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

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, situated in Third Street, between Pine street and Cranberry alley, and bounded by property of Robert W. McClure on the east and west, and by the property of the same name being twenty feet four inches in front, more or less, by one hundred and five feet deep, to property late of Robert W. McClure, deceased, and the heirs of said deceased. The BRIDAL PARTY (Stereoscopic colored). The BRIDAL PARTY (Stereoscopic colored). The BRIDAL PARTY (Stereoscopic colored).

THE FAIRY WEDDING! By special arrangement we publish exclusively the GRAND PHOTOGRAPHY of the LILLIPUTIAN WEDDING PARTY, as follows: TOM THUMB, in his Wedding suit, price 25 cts. Mrs. GEN. TOM THUMB, in Wedding dress, do. do. Mr. and Mrs. GEN. TOM THUMB, in Wedding dress, do. do. COMMODORE NUTT & MRS. MINNIE, do. do. Mrs. GEN. TOM THUMB, in celebrated reception dress, do. do. Misses LAVINIA and MINNIE WARREN, do. do. The whole BRIDAL PARTY (group of four) do. do. The BRIDAL PARTY (Stereoscopic colored), do. do. The BRIDAL PARTY (Stereoscopic colored), do. do. The price on colored plates will be 25c each extra. Can be sent by mail on receipt of price and postage stamp. None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark, EA in a circle, on the front of the photograph. Beware of spurious copies made from engravings, &c. B. & H. T. ANTHONY, 25 Broadway, New York. Manufacturers of the best Photographic Albums, and Publishers of Card Photographs of celebrities. The Negatives of these exquisite pictures were made for us by B. & H. T. ANTHONY.