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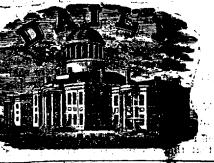
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THE

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THAN TEN COPIES TO ONE ADDRESS! We have been compelled to raise the club subscription price to one dollar and fifty cents in order to save ourselves from actual loss. Paper has risen, including taxes, about twenty-five per cent., and is still rising; and when we tell our Democratic friends, candidly, that we can no longer afford to sell the Weekly PATRIOT AND Union at one dollar a year, and must add fifty cents or stop the publication, we trust they will appreciate our position, and, instead of withdrawing their subscriptions, go to work with a will to increase our list in every county in the State. We have endeavored, and shall continue our efforts, to make the paper useful as a party organ, and welcome as a news messenger to every fam-We flatter ourselves that it has not been without some influence in producing the glorious revolution in the politics of the State achieved at the late election; and if fearlessness in the discharge of duty, fidelity to the principles of the party, and an anxious desire to promote its interests, with some experience and a moderate legree of ability, can be made serviceable hereafter, the Weekly Parrior and Union will not be less useful to the party or less welcome to the family circle in the future than it has been in the past. We confidently look for increased encouragement in this great enterprise, and appeal to every influential Democrat in the State to lend us his aid in running our supscription list up to twenty or thirty thousand. The expense to each individual is trifling, the benefit to the party may be great. Believing that the Democracy of the State feel the necessity of sustaining a fearless central organ, we make this appeal to them for assistance with the fullest conf-

dence of success. of the Weekly, operate in regard to the Daily paper, the price of which is also increased. The additional cost to each subscriber will be but trifling; and, while we cannot persuade ourselves that the change necessarily made will result in any diminution of our daily circulation, yet, were we certain that such would be the conse quence, we should still be compelled to make it, or suf fer a ruinous loss. . Under these circumstances we must throw ourselves upon the generosity, or, rather, the justice of the public, and abide their verdict, whatever

it may be. The period for which many of our subscribers have paid for their paper being on the eve of expiring, we take the liberty of issuing this notice, reminding them of the same, in order that they may

RENEW THEIR CLUBS. We shall also take it as an especial favor if our present subscribers will urge upon their neighbors the fact that the Parrier and Union is the only Democratic paper printed in Harrisburg, and considering the large amount of reading matter, embracing all the current news of

the day, and TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES From everywhere up to the moment the paper goes to press, political, miscellaneous, general and local news market reports, is decidedly the CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN

There is scarcely a village or town in the State in which a club cannot be raised if the proper exertion be made, and surely there are few places in which one or more energetic men cannot be found who are in favor of the dissemination of sound Democratic doctrines, who would be willing to make the effort to raise a club.

DEMOCRATS OF THE INTERIOR! Let us hear from you. The existing war, and the approaching sessions of Congress and the State Legislature, are invested with unusual interest, and every man should have the news.

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DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION. Single copy during the session of the Legislature.. 2 00 City subscribers ten cents per week. Copies supplied to agents at the rate of \$1 50 per hun

WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION, Published every Thursday.

WAYS IN ADVANCE. We are obliged to make this imperative. In every instance cash must accompany subscription. Any person sending us a club of twenty subscribers to the Weekly will be entitled to a copy for his services. The price, even at the advanced rate is so low that we cannot offer greater inducements than this. Additions may be made at any time to a club of subscribers; by remitting one dollar and fifty cents for each additional name. It is not necessary to send us the names of those constituting a club, as we cannot undertake to address each paper to club subscribers separately. Specimen cepies of the Weekly will be sent

to all who desire it: () The rite O. BARRETT & CO., Harrisburg; Pa. N. B.—The following law, passed by Congress in 1860, defines the duty of Postmasters in relation to the de-

livery of newspapers to club subscribers: (See Lettle, Brown. of Co.'s edition of the Lows of 1860, page 38, chapter 181, section 1.)

"Provided, however, that where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any postoffice directed to one address, and the names of the club subscribers to which they belong, with the postuge for a quarter in advance; shall be handed to the postmanter, he shall delight the same to their respective owners."

To enable the Postmaster to comply with this regulation, it will be necessary that he be furnished with the list of names composing the club, and paid a quarter's (or year's) postage in advance. The uniform courtesy of Postmasters, affords the assurance that they will cheerfully accommodate club subscribers, and the latter should take care that the postage, which is but a trifle in each case, bepaid in advance. Send on the clubs.

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DROOMS, BRUSHES, TUBS AND BASKETS of all descriptions, qualities and prices, or sale by WM. DOOK, Jr., & CO. HAMS, DRIED BERF, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, TONGUES, &c., for sale low, by WM. BOOK, JR., & CO.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1863.

REMARKS La O Wil America

MR. REX. OF MONTGOMERY. IN THE .

House, or Representatives, March 9th, 1863.

The postage actionnt of the Harrisburg Postmaster (Geo. Bergues) being under consideration, and an amendment having been offered by Mr. Rex requiring the Postmaster to make oath as to the correctness of,

Mr. REX said:
Mr. Spraker: I suppose the object I have in view in effering this amendment is well known to most of the members on this floor. I have been of opinion for a long time that the postage account of this House has been far greater than it should henestly be. It is known to most of the old members that I made the attempt last session to correct an abuse which. appeared to be practiced in the postoffice to the injury of the State, by issuing postage stamps to members in violation of law, and that, too, before the Postmaster had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the members. This abuse was made more glaring by his refusing to furnish the Committee on Accounts with the number and value of stamps who oce thus issued and refusing to qualify to his Clerk?" postage accounts; the House in every instance passing and paying his bills without requiring of him any proof of their correctness other

than his word. It will be recollected that I called the attention of the House, a few weeks ago, by resolution, to the existence of a practice of this Postmaster of charging double and treble postage on documents, producing, at the same time, the most undoubted proof of the fraud practiced upon the State; but the House voted down the resolution upon the pleading there could be no motive on the part of the Post-master in thus increasing his bill, he being a salaried officer; that the fact thus undeniably presented must be a mistake of his clerks, for which he should be excused; that he was a man of strict honesty, and his characterishould not be thus assailed without, showing a mo-

Now, Mr. Speaker, this practice appears to have been extensively carried on far too extensively to be a mistake of his clarks. We have again been furnished with additional proof by receiving the wrappers of papers sent to members of Congress with Records in them, on which postage stamps have been placed in his office, although such papers were marked free by the members sending them; and also letters from those members asking how this is, why postage is charged the State on their mail matter when every Postmaster should know that their letters and documents are free.

But, Mr. Speaker, we have also discovered the motive. It appears, by a reference to the Postoffice regulations, that every Postmaster, by increasing his receipts to a certain amount, is entitled to additional clerk hire. In this consists his motive, particularly as he has his relatives employed in his office as clerks. If this was not so it would be an easy matter for rree with his clerks as to the disposition of his increased clerk hire, he pocketing one half and the clerks the other. But why should we not compel him to swear to his accounts like other creditors of the State? If even there should be no motive shown nor any evidence of fraud, is it to be supposed that he is more pure or honest than other men? Is it that he is shove suspicion that we must allow him to step in here and dictate to us? . Why, Mr. Speaker, the very fact of his being a bosom friend of the old arch knave, Cameron, ought to be sufficient to fasten suspicion upon him and damn him forever in the opinion of who secured him the position of Postmaster against the wishes of the honest Republicans of Harrisburg. He knew that he was the man who would become the tool to do his dirty work and slander and villify the Democratic party by calling them Copperheads and But-ternuts, while he at the same time was plun-

dering the State Treasury. Now, Mr. Speaker, I propose to look into the history of this Japus-faced Hessian, for a few years past. I will only go back to 1848 and 1849. We then find him presenting his bills for German printing for the State, both of which are sworn to, upon which oath he drew the full amount out of the State treasury, but lo and behold, upon examining the bills after-wards he is called upon and compelled to refund to the State the snug little sum of \$1,174 35, all of which was hushed up to save his feelings-it would never do to expose and injure the character of this promising youth, I suppose we must take it for granted that this was also a mistake; the only motive was to put a little cash in his breeches pockets, for which he is also excusable. I suppose the gentlemen upon the opposite side of the chamber will now conclude that this is an evidence of his patriotism, and will try and procure him a foreign mission, like Abraham did Simon, after the Republican Congress had passed the resolution of censure for his connivance at the damnable frauds of certain army contractors, by and through whom, the Van Wyck committee said, the government was cheated out of not less than \$100,000,000. I propose that the gentleman be sent to the Republic of Hayti or St. Domingo, where, perhaps, he can make himself at home among his brethren. But, Mr. Speaker, I must proceed and review another chapter in his history. I will take the year, 1857, when we find him publishing the Legistative Record. Upon examining the first Record. we find him printing a bill, entitled "A Bill relating to contempts of court." This same bill he prints seventy one different times during the session. We also find another bill which covers two full pages of the Record, which he thereby, cheating the State in this in-stance alone out of \$336. I also find a large number of bills, reprinted in the same manner, tresh matter, in violation of his contract. By Gods law rather than manual w." These dod that the smend ment made by Mr. SMITH, imposing a general railroad this process of printing dead matter during this session this infamous Abolition hireling pieces our government." Following the expired the course of the Pennsylvania railroad completed the State out of interest than \$2,500. The great difficulty to media show this man make's finish of it. The great difficulty to media how this man without could continue to practice this fraud without being detected and exposed; but I suppose he liberty bills were passed in every free State. End have to keep on the right side of the legislature (with two exceptions). Yet each of those personal liberty bills was asclear treation of those personal liberty bills was asclear treation. But why did

mittee awarded him the contract; but, when found there had been a forgery committed. The papers had been altered. The proposal was to print 3,000 copies of the Record. When the Assistant Clerk, Mr. Rauch, read it from the desk, it appeared the papers only provided charging the crime of forgery upon some one. belled, shouted their battle-cry; "There !

I will now read the remarks of Mr. Foster, made at that time, and the House can judge of the position of Mr. Bergner and the evi dence of his guilt. Mr. Foster said:
"As regards the facts of the forgery, he

PRICE TWO CENTS.

wished to recapitulate them. While the contract between the committee and Geo. Bergner & Co; was before the House for ratification, he had asked the chairman of the committee (Mr. Ramsdell) whether the contract provided for the publication of two or three thousand Records. He had received no answer, but the Clerk had read it two thousand. He had dethe parties offering to contract; whereupon one of the parties to the contract went to the Clerk's desk, took possession of the contract and altered it, and a moment afterward stepped up to Mr. Ramsdell, and said in a loud whisper: 'Tell Foster it is three thousand.' He Foster) had then to satisfy himself as to the facts, and stepped up to Mr. Rauch, then acment. Upon examination, he found that two had been erased, that three had been inserted, and that the ink used in the alteration was not yet dry. He asked the Clerk (Mr. Rauch) whether it had not been read two, and received the reply, 'Yes, but it has since been altered,' mentioning who had done it. He (Foster) returned to his seat, made the charge openly, and was prepared to sustain it. He now appealed to the House, whether its papers and records were safe when accessible to a man who would commit alteration and forgery, and who occupied a seat at the very elbow of their

Mr. Rose also said: "When the contract between the Record Committee and Geo. Bergner & Co., with the accompanying bonds, was read it was stated by the gentleman from Allegheny (Mr. Foster) that an alteration had been made in the contract since it had been read by the Clerk. The discovery of this base forgery. committed on the floor of the House, in the very presence of the Representatives of the people, brought the blush to the face of every conorable man, no matter to which party he belonged."

It was easy then to appreciate the situation of the friends of Mr. Bergner (the House had its own opinion as to who made the alteration). and to see that their only course was to press recommittal of the contract to the committee. This was a nice way of getting out of the matter. Mr. Foster also said, "there was still another

allegation, which was that he had voted with the Democrats. Why, who made George Bergner a plank in the Republican platform, and who gave him the right to read a member out of departy if he did not put his hand in the public treasury, and help to draw some three or four thousand dollars for the aforesaid Geo. Bergner? He had only to say that, if this man Bergner was a plank in the Republican platform, he desired to spit upon that plank." I will now ask, Mr. Speaker, if this is not sufficient to justify this House in demanding some evidence from this Abolition slanderer and State plunderer to satisfy us that his postage accounts are correct; that he has not overcharged the State. The other day Democrats rose in their places to defend him. I would like to see the man now, Republican or Democrat, to rise in his place and justify him. If there is such a man, I will not deign to reply. It will be sufficient for me to know that there re men on this floor who are willing to wink at and screen those who are detected in plundering the public tressury. I will leave them to reconcile their actions with their constituents, their consciences and their God. But the history of the Republican party for the last two years is sufficient to prove that the more a man in position can steal the greater the patriot he is in their eyes. Look at the number of instances in which parties have been detected in swindling the government, and in not a single instance has one of them been compelled to undergo the punishment their crimes deserved; but, in almost every instance, have they been rewarded by some good appointment.

Mr. Speaker, I take it to be the duty of every member on this floor to guard well every avenue to the public treasury, and not allow a single dollar to be taken out unless the one receiving it is honestly entitled thereto. We should protect the interest of the State the same as we would our own private affairs, practicing strict honesty and economy, particularly in times like the present, when we have to strain every nerve to furnish the means to pay, feed and clothe our soldiers who are in the tented field, undergoing every privation and risking their lives to put down the rebellion and preserve the integrity of the Constitution to a public sale, satisfied that more would be and the Union. This is a duty we owe to our constituents, who are already burdened with taxation more almost than they can bear. They will not excuse us if we thus permit their money to be filched from them by those land sharks who are continually crying out traitors and copperheads to the honest, upright and patriotic Democracy, who have always been, and are now, trying to preserve our Constitution and restore the Union to the same happy condition that it was in the days of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, when a spirit of fraternity existed between every section, North, outh, East and West. Then the accursed lame of Abolition was hardly known, save to be despised; and to day this accursed party is chargeable with all the sorrow, loss of life, humiliation, debt, shinplasters and taxation which we are now enduring, and are likely to endure for conturies to come, and from present appearances this God-forsaken party will not rest until they destroy our government and upon its ruins establish a centralized military despotism, and entail upon this once happy and free people slavery far worse than the serts in Russia are now enduring.

begar From the Albany Argust of the mac

The Tribune of the 25th ult. says and "If governments established as legitimately as ours, may be defied and torn to pieces after the fashion inaugurated in the slaveholder's prints twenty-five times during the session, brebellion, then all government becomes an abemique toros ; alba an orn alsaneite of rain.

Of course it does, But why did not the fanatics think of this before they proclaimed, thigher law than the Constitution," before

But there is still snother chapter in Mr. son as each secession ordnance. But why did Bergner's history to which I wish to call the not the faustics see it in time? Why did not attention of the House. In 1859, he made a those Northern treason mongers know that proposal again to print the Record. The comreason was a game that two could play at land the beginning that this subject ought to That treason North would be echoed by treason be approached with great consideration. He the House came to confirm the centract, it was South? That if the North could steal niggers, the South could steal forts to be gone

With what a blaze of explication the fanatics defied the Fugitive Slave Law, rescued runaway slaves, murdered their masters, chronicled the exploits of the under-ground railroad, wiped for the printing of 2,000 copies, to which Mr. out the slaveholders in Kansas, canonised John Foster, a Republican member, took exceptions, Brown; and when at last the slaveholders rePUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,

SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, BY O. BARRETT & CO'

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thank God! we've get you now just where we wanted you!

Senator Wilson's exultant shout in a Boston speech immediately that the election of Lincoln was known; "We have our hand upon the slaveholder's throat! Ve victis!" But what voice comes to us now from over the waters, from a far-off land, from one of England's ablest statesmen, (d'Israeli,) in a late Parliamentery debate?

"And I cannot conceal from myself the conviction that those in this House who may be young enough to live to witness the conclusion murred at this, as not according to the bid of and ultimate consequences of this civil war, will find that the America they can recognize when the waters have subsided, will be a different America from that which was known to our fathers, and even to this generation, of which we had so much experience. [Hear, hear.] It will be, I believe, an America of armies—an America of diplomacy—an America of rvial States and manawvering Cabinets—an Americe frequent turbulence, and probably of frequent wir [Hear, hear."]

And what voice comes to us from Washington in those last days of February, 1863? Conscription! Merciless conscription! Siz

or eight hundred thousand men! Our expenditure, or rather our debt, by no possibility less than \$1,000,000,000 per year.

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1863. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the SPEAKER.

PETITIONS.

Mr. CONNELL presented the memorial of the religious Society of Friends against the passage of a law to prevent the immigration of colored persons into Pennsylvania.

Also, the remonstrance of Charles Wister and 80 citizens of Germantown of similar im-Mr. REILLY, four remonstrances from

Schuylkill county against the passage of laws allowing corporations to hold large tracts of lands for mining purposes. Mr. BUCHER, the petition of 130 citizens of Juniata county for a law to prevent the immi-

gration of negroes into this State. Mr. GRAHAM presented the petition of 2000 workingmen of Allegheny county for the passage of a law to prevent the payment of the wages of labor in orders on stores.

The Committee on Banks reported a bill to extend the charter of the Bank of Chambersburg for five years from the expiration of its charter.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. REILLY, a bill requiring the Schuylkill Haven and Lehigh River railroad company to fence their road and construct cattle guards. Mr. STEIN, a bill relative to the Catasaugus. and Foglesville railroad company.

Mr. PENNEY, a bill relative to the perpetution of testimony in cases of lost records. Also, a supplement to the act authorizing

the commissioners of Allegheny county to compromise with the holders of railroad bonds. Mr. LAMBERTON, a supplement to the Western Central railroad company. Mr. LOWRY, a bill to compel the Ericoanal

and keep in repair certain bridges. Mr. CONNELL, a supplement to the act remitting them to hold lands in other counties.

company to bear its just proportion of taxes

than those in which they are located. BILLS CONSIDERED.

The bill directing the recovery of the principal and interest due the Commonwealth by virtue of location and other office titles, came up in order on third reading, and passed finally.

The bill to incorporate the Union, telegraph company, with power to construct a telegraph line between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, came up in order on second reading, and passed finally, with an amendment empowering the company to extend the line to the city of Erie.

The bill to authorize the Wyoming canal company and its creditors to agree to an adjustment of their respective rights, came up in order on second reading.

Mr. WHITE opposed the passage of the bill. He looked upon it as an attempt to fritter away the claim of the Commonwealth. It was a proposition to release the claim of the State to the amount of \$8,400. He was informed that the business of this canal had not declined so much as represented, and that in 1862 the profits of the company amounted to \$75,000. He was willing to trust the claim of the State

realized than by the passage of this bill.

Mr. CONNELL stated that the Committee on Finance and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund favored this bill. The Bloomsburg railroad, which was a rival route, had taken away much of the business of this canal. The bondholders would be willing to sell their bonds at a greater discount than this bill proposed to the State, in the event of its defeat. If the canal was forced to sale, it would not bring suf-

ficient to pay the claims against it. Mr. WHITE proposed to amend by providing that no part of the claim of the State shall be released. The subject was discussed until the hour of

one, when the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1863; The House was called to order at 101 o' clock by Mr. PERSHING, Speaker pro tem. . THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Mr. COCHRAN obtained leave to offer a remonstrance from the religious Society of Friends against imposition of military fines upon them. Mr. SMITH (Phila.) also obtained leave to

present one from the same society gainst prohibiting the immigration of colored people into this Commonwealth. They were both referred. to the proper committees.

The special order of the day was the "ton, nage tax," which was taken up, Mr. BENE-DICT opening with his views on the amendment of Mr. NOYES, which was subsequently amended by Mr. SMITH. He opposed the act of 1861, but favored the amendment made

the course of the Pennsylvania railroad com-pany, with regard to their nurchase of the canal and their excellent management of the same, the improvements, and wast saving thereby to the State. He denied that under the act of 1846 we have any right to abrogate, stort the contract entered into at that time, and be out powers was that relative to taxation as vested

be approached with great consideration. He thought that the ground had been well gone would not have voted for the passage of the bill which was of so important a character as

the one before him. He concluded by desiring that his views might be placed on record. Mr. SHANNON (Alleghany) next proceeded to question the propriety of so much discussion