on this topic. It was the "old story." This is a mighty struggle between a betrayed people and a great corporation. He continued at great length.

Mr. HOPKINS (Wash.) made a motion, the hour of one having arrived, that when this House adjourns it will adjourn to meet at half past two P. M., and remain in session until five P. M. Subsequently he modified his motion so as to read, "and that this House remain in session until the question now pending shall be decided." This motion was adopted.

LEBANON ORE MINES.

An invitation was received, signed by the treasurer of the Lebanon Valley railroad, and Chas. E. Smith, Esq., President of the Reading railroad, inviting the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to visit the Lebanon ore mines on Thursday afternoon next. The train will leave Harrisburg at 2.15—a special train for the occasion. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. LUDLOW spoke in opposition to any restoration of the tax. There was no reason why one railroad should be so burdened, and others should be allowed to go free. The Pennsylvania railroad had done much for the Commonwealth. Apart from the bad policy of re-imposing such a tax upon trade, was the unconstitutionality of the proposed legislation. It was necessary to keep distinct and separate the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the government, and the violation of a solemn contract by the legislative branch would only be a stab at the institutions of the country. There were allegations of bribery; and even now this cry was going forth. Whatever might have happened in 1861, he could only say *now*, that the man who thus cast a slur at members behind their backs, and without evidence, was unworthy of the name of a man.

Mr. VINCENT said that it is now admitted that the act of 1861 was perfectly constitutional, and was, moreover, a contract. Conceding these points, the opposition claimed that it was the right of the Legislature to re-impose the tax. He proceeded to show that this claim was fallacious. The State had originally *reserved* the power to impose a tax upon this corporation, but the reservation had been destroyed by the act of 1861, and the Commonwealth had now no right to make a re-imposition. He continued at length to show the injustice, both to certain classes of people and to the company, which would result from the legislation as proposed. He touched upon the question of fraud as connected with past Legislatures, and disclaimed the thousand rumors and innuendoes which originated with irresponsible parties. They were alike unjust to the Legislature and injurious to the credit of the Commonwealth. He demonstrated that it was a wise policy which gave away the public works, and that the State would still have been a gainer, even if she had also given away the tonnage tax.

Mr. KAINE insisted that the Legislature was competent to repeal any act when it became apparent that its provisions were injurious to the people. He cited the case of the Erie and North East railroad, and the decisions of the Supreme Court upon that question, in proof of his assertion. Admitting that the act of 1861 was a contract, the Legislature still had a right to repeal it, and fix the damages. But that act was no such contract. He reviewed the amendment imposing a general tax on all railroads, and said sarcastically that if three cents per ton was to be charged without regard to distance, there would be no need of any additional revenue laws this session.

Mr. SMITH (Chester) discussed the legal inability of the Legislature to impair any charter or contract, without reference being had to a judicial tribunal.

Mr. HOPKINS said that the original act transferring the State canals was a great wrong. Those canals for seven years had paid into the treasury of the Commnnwealth an annual net revenue of over $400,000. All this was given for a simple promise to pay $3,500,000, and this very promise was soon after wiped out for the benefit of other creditors. The Legislature gave the Pennsylvania railroad company $800,000 for the privilege of releasing the tonnnage tax, which was a source of revenue. There was reason to believe that this very $800,000 was used by the Pennsylvania railroad company to influence members to vote for the commutation pill.

He continued at length reviewing the history of the passage of the commutation act, and thoroughly canvassing the subject.

After a session of five hours in length, spent in debate and parliamentary motions, a bill was adopted taxing all the railroads in the State on their tonnage, and also on their capital stock when dividends are declared exceeding a certain amount. Adjourned.

UNION LEAGUES—WHAT THEY ARE.—The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, on the subject of these falsely named Union Leagues—every member of which is an *enemy of the Union*—says:

From a daily paper published in this city, we learn, that these leagues are organized to "counteract the insidious efforts of the Copperheads." The Order is to be "of a *quasi* military character for the instruction of its members in the manual and school of the soldier." "The places of meeting are to be known as *Barracks*." "It is to be a natural arm of defence against traitors at home and in the army."

There—you have it. The laws of the land are convicted of impotency to secure the rights of the citizen. Free government is pronounced a failure. Military organizations are to be established everywhere. *They are to decide* who are copperheads, and copperheads are to be taken care of. There it is—a deliberate avowal of *Jacobinism*. A deliberate confession that the civil establishments in the peaceful States of the North have failed. A deliberate publication of the intent to substitute, under the guise of a *Union* society, illegal bodies of armed men, in lieu of the constituted authorities.

Wo unto these foolish wretches if they inaugurate such a system. Wo unto them and their children after them if they rashly, and under any pretence whatever, build up armed clubs throughout this land—let them heed the revolutionary history of France. Let bankers, merchants, the "solid men," the owners of stone fronted mansions, tremble when the time comes that they hold their wealth at the mercy of furious clubs, when, as in the old cities of Italy, every house becomes an armed castle, and the laws are powerless. We feel an unutterable contempt, horror and scorn for the reckless anarchists who would deliberately propose or sanction a project so fraught with death to American Liberty.

DEMOCRATIC POLICY.—There need be no misunderstanding with regard to the position of the Democracy in this war, and all carping of the Republican press, and all interpolating and suppressions with which they seek to change the tenor of Democratic speeches cannot alter it. The Democracy are in favor of the Union, the Constitution and the laws. They are willing to fight for them, and have done so. They are willing to sacrifice all they possess for their maintenance and have given abundant proof of their liberality in the manner in which they have responded to the numerous calls of the Government. And the Democracy do not feel a sympathy with the war for the abolition of slavery alone. They do not affiliate with the administration—nor do they sanction its violations of the Constitution. The stand the Democrats have taken is for Union and the Constitution and it admits of no misconstruction. Not all the traitors in the South or their Abolition *confreres* in the North can swerve us from our purpose. We have a right to criticise the administration and we shall exercise it. And so long as fanatics and ultraists are permitted to shape the destinies of the Republic, just so long shall we denounce and condemn such a mistaken and fatal policy.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 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,
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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.

IT would require an extra editor, devoted to that duty alone, to follow up and expose the numerous falsehoods of the *Telegraph*. We give it up. Their name is legion. There has not been anything in the political editorials of that infamous sheet for weeks, we might say for months, perhaps with strict veracity for years, but misrepresentation, falsehood and calumny. It seems to shun the truth as a mad dog is said to shun water; falsehood is its element, calumny the atmosphere it delights in breathing. The salamander lives in fire; the *Telegraph* is an amphibious monster, and lives in lie. For a full account of its habits, see the speech of Mr. Representative Rex, on our first page.

THE little Abolition *Dispatch*, Pittsburg, seems to be seriously offended at this paper for maintaining that the people have rights under the Constitution, and more than intimates to Uncle Abraham and his War Minister, Stanton, that our imprisonment would afford it pleasure. Accept our profound acknowledgments, Mr. *Dispatch*, and permit us to observe, *sub rosa*, that you would be more likely to succeed in your proper line of duty, recruiting negroes for Gov. Andrew, whose "swarms" are not yet quite full. You have not done well—only fourteen darkies from your department so far—you have been a laggard, and the administration is displeased with you. Be more industrious—get up a full battalion, as you ought to do—put yourself at their head—march them to Massachusetts or Washington; then you may be listened to, and your prayer granted.

More Abolition Frauds.

Fraud follows fraud in such rapid succession, since the accession of the Abolitionists to power, that we are compelled to believe the whole administration, in all its departments, a stupendous fraud—a fraud without parallel in the history of mankind, from the creation of Adam to the inauguration of Abraham. The country groans under an enormous debt—abolition fraud is at the bottom of it. The war stagnates; the soldiers suffer; incompetence is everywhere. All the result of fraud, intrigue, imbecility and corruption. All is rottenness—the taint of decay has touched the whole body—it is one vast putrefying sore.—Here is the latest revelation. A Washington dispatch to the New York papers says:

"Important revelations disclose the custom-house and other frauds among federal officials to be so open and flagrant as to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to remove every one of them implicated from office, with the President's sanction."

New Hampshire Election.

The returns from New Hampshire make it pretty certain that there has been no election of Governor by the people. In regard to members of Congress, the impression prevails that the three Abolition candidates have been elected, though there is some doubt expressed as to the result in the First district, where the vote appears to be very close. The three candidates, who ran for Governor, are, Ira A. Eastman, Democrat, Joseph A. Gilmore, Abolitionist, and Col. Walter Harriman, who was supported by a small faction calling themselves Union War Democrats. The returns as far as received to the time we write this, from about one hundred and seventy-five towns, foot up thus: For Eastman, Dem., 25,772; for Gilmore, Ab., 24,881; for Harriman, U. W. Dem., 3,573. It requires a majority of all the votes cast to elect. Up to this time we have not received the Congressional vote, but only a general statement that it is close, but favorable to the Abolitionists.

Union Leagues.

Let no man loyal to the Constitution and the Union be deceived into joining any of these traitorous and unholy organizations. There is not, among all the prominent men engaged in getting them up, a single one in favor of the Union as it existed under the Constitution; not one of them can, without uttering a deliberate falsehood, declare that he is. It is a fraudulent attempt to ensnare the unwary into an association composed of public plunderers, mercenary politicians and fanatic Abolitionists—traitors who "spit upon the Constitution," and spurn the Union. The organization is a lie upon its face—for, whereas its *ostensible* purpose is to rally together under the sacred name of Union all who are in favor of *the* Union, its *real* purpose is to organize and arm secret bands who are prepared to sustain the administration in all its despotic efforts to subvert the Constitution; who believe with Garrison that it is "a league with hell and a covenant with death;" and who concur with Thaddeus Stevens that the *restoration of the Union under the Constitution is an absurdity*, and who, with him, have *determined* that it *never shall be restored, with their consent.* The League is a treasonable association; its elements revolutionary—its object the subversion of the government as it exists *under the Constitution.*

Habeas Corpus—the Effect of its Suspension.

Congress, whether constitutionally or not, having conferred on the President authority to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, the inquiry naturally suggests itself to every intelligent mind, "What will be the effect of suspension?"

The New York *World* makes some remarks upon the subject which strike us as being sound, though not being profound in the law, we shall not assume that they are incontrovertible, or advise any one to adopt and act upon the main suggestion—the right of self-defense against arrest "without due process of law"—although, the statements being true and the argument logically correct, the corollary naturally, legally and inevitably follows.

The *World* discards all analogies drawn from the legal effect of a suspension by the British Parliament, because, by the theory of the English Government, Parliament is *omnipotent*, whereas the power of Congress and the President is restricted by a written Constitution, which does not, *in any case*, permit arbitrary arrests.

In England, or in this country, before any person can be sent to prison, a warrant stating the charge on which the arrest is to be made, on the oath of the person at whose instance it is to be made, must be issued by a magistrate or judge. The distinction between England and this country is that, in the former Parliament has the power to repeal or suspend the law requiring the issuing of a warrant by a magistrate or judge, while in this country the Constitution prohibits Congress from even dispensing with these forms. In times of rebellion or invasion Congress can withhold from the prisoner the privilege of being brought on *habeas corpus* before a judge, who could discharge him or let him out of prison on bail, but it has *no power* to authorize arrests, except on charges sworn to before a magistrate, who, on these sworn charges issues his warrant and acquaints the prisoner with the nature of the accusation. Hence, the *World* concludes, "whether the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended or not, a person arrested without a warrant has a *right to resist* and *if he kills the pretended officer*, the law will regard it as a *justifiable homicide*, and an upright judge would instruct a jury to acquit him."

The *World* then proceeds:

Of what use then, it may be asked, is the power to suspend the writ which is clearly implied in the Constitution? Its only effect is to *prevent the release on bail* of dangerous persons who have been legally arrested on sworn charges. And this is, in fact, all that the safety of the country can ever in any case require. The arrest and detention of innocent persons can never be necessary to the public safety; and where there are reasonable grounds of suspicion, these grounds can always be sworn to before a magistrate and the order for commitment be issued in regular form. We repeat, the only legal effect of the suspension of the *habeas corpus* is to prevent dangerous persons, arrested by due process of law, from being set at large on bail. It leaves the necessity for sworn charges and a judicial warrant, previous to the original imprisonment, unimpaired and in full force.

The proofs of this are clear and incontrovertible. They are contained in the amendments, or, as they are usually called, the amended articles of the Constitution. These amendments, made immediately after the adoption of the Constitution, were intended as restrictions on the powers granted in the body of the instrument, or in the language of one of the several State conventions that recommended them, they were "calculated to preserve public liberty by those checks on power which the experience of ages has rendered venerable."—The power to suspend the *habeas corpus* is contained in the body of the instrument, and must operate under all the restraints contained in the amendments. An amendment to a constitution, like an amendment to a statute, annuls all the original provisions which are inconsistent with itself. By English practice the suspension of the *habeas corpus* dispenses with the necessity of a judicial warrant as authority for arrests. Our wise and jealous forefathers, while conferring the power to suspend the writ in certain specified cases, took care to so restrain it by immediate amendments as to render the liberty of the citizen inviolable, in all cases, without the established legal formalities. "The right of the people," says the third amendment, "to be secure in their persons against unreasonable seizures shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue except upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the persons to be seized." In the fifth amendment again it is stated, in positive and absolute terms, that "no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law." The meaning of this phrase is well understood, and was never better or more truly defined than it was several years ago by Mr. Seward, in these words: "Due process of law is a writ or warrant issued by a magistrate upon propable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, describing the person to be seized"—which has the advantage of giving the established and universally recognized meaning of the phrase in the very words of the Constitution. The power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* cannot restrain these absolute and unconditional prohibitions, but is restrained by them, and must be exercised in consistency with their full vigor and vitality. It is clear, therefore, that the suspension of the writ gives the President no other or greater power of arrest than he has in ordinary and peaceful times.

Another Victim Demanded.

"Insatiate archer! would not one suffice?
Thy shaft flew thrice, and thrice—

The gallant patriots at whom it was aimed fell. Men to whom your Fremonts and Hunters and Fighting Joe Hookers are as Satyrs to Hyperion—M'Clellan and Buell and Porter—have been stricken down by a weak and vacillating President at your instigation, to gratify your malevolence, and yet you are not satisfied, you demand another—this time one of your own party, your own flesh and blood, a Yankee without spot or blemish, an Abolitionist of the purest water and most kinky wool, who, not long ago, was willing to "let the Union slide." He has seen the error of his ways; unlike you, experience has taught him wisdom, and, just as he is in the first prayer of repentance, trying to make atonement for his sins, you—merciless wretches that you are, worse than New Zealand Cannibals—demand his sacrifice. Well, we shall see what the President will do. He will hardly resist the demand made upon him, and thereby incur the odium of standing "a traitor to liberty and a liar before the American people," as Charles Sumner's Massachusetts organ beautifully expresses it. Gen. Banks must be decapitated, the Abolition Cannibals must hold their devilish orgies over his dead body, or the "imbecile" "mud-turtle," who presides over the destinies of the nation at Washington, may prepare himself for crucifixion. Read the following from the Boston *Commonwealth*. O! Abraham the First! read the mandate of Charles Sumner, and obey, or tremble for the wrath to come:

LEGREE BANKS.—If the next steamer that goes to New Orleans does not take out an order cashiering Banks, after his execrable proclamation, which shows that he is but a born slave-driver, and which flouts the President and countermands his plain order that our soldiers shall assist the negroes to maintain their freedom, it will show the President to be a traitor to liberty and a liar before the American people. Let the friends of freedom now watch the administration jealously. It has modified Fremont and Hunter; it has since made a show of emancipation; its reality has been doubted; Gen. Banks issues an order which renders it null and void to all the freed slaves of Louisiana—forbidding his soldiers to encourage slaves to secure their freedom, and arranging for coercing the slaves to remain on plantations at work. If the President's proclamation was not a sham we shall know it.

The rebels have set a high price on Butler's head; if they will only take Banks' head for nothing we should thank them. It is not much, to be sure, but such as it is they are welcome to it.

Johnstown Democrat.

This is the name of a new, beautifully printed, and ably conducted paper—if we may judge by the first number—published in Johnstown, Cambria county, and edited by James F. Campbell, Esq., formerly of the *Westmoreland Republican*. We wish Mr. Campbell success, and doubt not that he will deserve and achieve it.

General News.

The President has issued a proclamation in reference to all soldiers enlisted or drafted into the service of the united States now absent without leave. They are ordered to forthwith return to their respective regiments. Those who return on or before the 1st of April, 1863, and report themselves at any rendezvous designated by General Order No. 58, of the War Department, may be restored to their respective regiments without punishment other than forfeiture of pay and allowance during their absence; those who do not return within that time "shall be arrested as deserters and punished as the law provides." All "patriotic and faithful citizens" are called on "to oppose and resist" the efforts of "evil disposed disloyal persons" to "entice and procure soldiers to desert and absent themselves from their regiments," and to "aid in restoring to their regiments all soldiers absent without leave, and to assist in the execution of the act of Congress for "enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and to support the proper authorities in the prosecution and punishment of offenders against said act, and in suppressing the insurrection and rebellion." On the subject of enforcing the "enrolling," otherwise called the Conscription act, the President may rest easy; the *Telegraph* says that is the special business of the Union Leagues, and as Postmaster Bergner is an active member, he will see that no conscript escapes or dodges. That part is all right—as to the rest, we advise all enlisted or drafted men absent without leave to report in time, and we warn all "evil disposed persons" to desist from aiding and encouraging desertion.

On Tuesday the Prince of Wales, Albert Edward—the young heir to the throne of England—who visited our Capital a few years ago, was married to the Princess Alexandria, of Denmark. Of course all England rejoiced. The name of the Princess in full is Alexandria Carolina Maria Charlotte Louisa Julia—the royal husband is Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. He must very much belie his appearance and reported character if he ever makes a very great man or a very good one.

The rumor current in Washington of a great disaster to our troops by the return of the rebels in force to the Valley of Virginia, is contradicted by a Harper's Ferry dispatch of the 10th. Our force in the valley is strong, commanded by Gen. Kelley, who is prepared to meet anything less than the whole rebel force at Fredericksburg. So the dispatch says.

Col. Dodge at the head of his cavalry has made a successful reconnoissance out from Norfolk. He marched 110 miles, encountered the enemy at Windsor, near Blackwater bridge, routed him after a forty minutes' fight, and forced him to retire to the Blackwater.

From the army of the Cumberland, Tennessee, we learn that Van Dorn has retreated across Duck river; that there are no rebels between Franklin and Columbia, and that all is quiet at Murfreesboro'. Another report is that Van Dorn has been defeated and the greater part of his army captured.

Gen. Rosecrans has ordered that all persons whose natural supporters are in the rebel service, and whose sympathies and connections are such that they cannot give assurance of their loyalty, will hold themselves in readiness to go south of our lines within ten days.

The following items come direct by telegraph:

A dispatch from Providence, Rhode Island, February 11, announces the nomination by the Democratic State Convention of W. C. Cozzens for Lieut. Governor; the Conventions of both parties have nominated J. R. Bartlett for Secretary of State and L. A. Parker for Treasurer.

A Cincinnati dispatch says the Little Miami railroad company has secured the control of the Dayton and Western railroad, and will take possession on the 12th of April. The Cincinati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad company has leased the Dayton and Michigan railroad, and the Little Miami railroad has under consideration the propriety of leasing the Sandusky railroad.

A special dispatch of the 11th, from Jackson, Tennessee, says that 200 men, with two pieces of artillery, of Gen. Sullivan's division, were surrounded by a body of rebel cavalry and captured. A dispatch from Memphis says the city is full of rumors of an engagement at Port Hudson. Gen. Pemberton, rebel, has been superseded by Gen. Bragg, rebel, in the command of the Department of the Mississippi. Gen. Longstreet will command Bragg's old division in Middle Tennessee. Gen. Price has returned from Richmond, invested with all the power he asked for, and will go to Missouri. Gen. Holmes is to be removed, and Gen. Hindman sent east of the Mississippi.—Gen. Kirby Smith will take command of all the rebel forces in Arkansas.

The U. S. Senate, on the 11th, adopted the resolution of Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, which we published yesterday, with an amendment by Mr. Grimes, adding the words, "in order to show in what capacity such civil officers have acted." The Senate then went into Executive session.

For the Patriot and Union.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE.—NO. 3.

The Democracy in Council—They have a Great Work to Perform—The Coming Man—The Spring Elections—The Blue Birds—Maple Sugar—The Month of March—Two Years Ago—Prospect and Retrospect.

The people in the interior of the State are in daily consultation as to the course they ought to take, in view of the peculiar circumstances of themselves and their country. They are watching the newspapers, and are judging of the direction of events, as much from what is *not* said as from what *is* said. It is yet too early to even guess to what conclusions the masses will come upon the question, as to what course shall be adopted and pursued to bring about a reconciliation of the people and a restoration of the Union; but when the purposes of Lincoln have a little more fully developed themselves, according to their direction they will be seconded or met. Many yet believe, or affect to believe, that, relieved from the pressure of his radical Congress, and it going out of power, he will listen to Seward and Weed, and more moderate councils will prevail, as they are supposed to be of that persuasion. They are looking to you for indications of the falling or rising tide.

The people have a stupendous work on their hands. It is nothing less than, by strict and true constitutional means, to restore this government to a constitutional basis. The Congress has most undoubtedly violated it, in letter and spirit, in almost every bill passed at each of its three sessions. The people know that as well as the most astute lawyer, and they are now waiting to see if Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet intend to govern, for two years, in the spirit of the usurped powers proposed to be given to them by the Congress, or whether they will confine themselves within their proper constitutional spheres. In disseminating the proper information, you can be of vast service. It requires only that the people should know what is done by the "powers that be," in order to secure prompt and efficient action by the "powers that are to be." The people are quiet now, because they have confidence in their own powers and resources; and because, moreover, and principally, they know that a thorough and constitutional reform can be had at the ballot-box. It is to that they are looking, and in that they are trusting, to cure all the political ills to which the state and nation is heir.

That trust and confidence they know and feel, however, after all, depends greatly on the man into whose hands shall be given the helm of the ship of State. If into weak and incompetent keeping, *then all is lost.* Oh! that you politicians, in and about Harrisburg, would see to it that no jobbing is tolerated in the coming nomination for Governor. Give us a sound and tried man—give us one who loves our institutions in his very soul—who reverences the Constitution and who believes in the Union—who has the judgment to see and the firmness to do his whole duty. One who knows the history of Pennsylvania and appreciates her vast resources, who knows that she existed as a sovereign and independent State at least as far back as 1774, and as such helped to form the Union now broken, and the Constitution now disgraced and trampled upon. One who has a knowledge of the number of square miles within her borders, her immense mineral resources, and her overflowing agricultural abundance. Above all, give us a man of energy and decision, whose instincts are right, and who has a firm and abiding faith in the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of our citizens.

Such a man will not be likely to belittle the State, misdirect her policy, or impede her progress. To such a man, placed on a constitutional, law-abiding platform, the people will give an overwhelming majority. The spring elections in the States north and east of us give augury of coming results in our favor. Among the people the signs are hopeful, and the government should take warning and conform itself to constitutional rule. Patience! Great Heaven! grant us patience and feast us upon hope—as for charity, we can have none for the destroyers of our country.

Nature, kind mother, is ever the same. The warm sun, every few days, comes out, and a solitary blue bird gives earnest of spring—the chirp of a robin makes the heart dance; and they all prove that the seasons, in obedience to the Great Ruler, shall not cease in their courses, however undeserving we may be. Come, little bird, once more to your box, and may you unmolested sing your song and rear your young. Can we do the same?

The sun has loosened the sap from the frozen roots, and preparations are being made to manufacture maple sugar. In the country it alone is used for sweetening, and if the season is propitious, vast quantities will be manufactured in all the States. It is higher here than I have ever known it, and is not likely to recede. You can go home and get some, Harry; they make it there to perfection.

The month of March, so far, has been mild and gentle; if we except the first twenty-four hours, during which it snowed, and blowed, and froze, and thawed, and frowned, and smiled; a correct indication of its course.

We were at peace two years ago—will we be two years hence? I trust so. Then we shall see at Washington, a constitutionally elected Democratic President, and we shall once more live under the law—we shall hold our property and our lives by a secure and certain tenure, not at will; we shall gaze with astonishment and horror at the four years of Abraham Lincoln, a complete and truthful history of whose reign can never be written. Oh that it could all be blotted out. BEN VENUE.

It is reported and believed that one of the principles of the Union League is to refrain from all business transactions and intercourse with Democrats. Now, as there are a number of lawyers, merchants, grosers and others belonging to the League, who derive most of their wealth and living from Democratic customers, it is well that there should be a clear understanding upon this subject. Therefore, we call upon the League to define itself upon this question. If this odious and disgraceful proscription is to be inaugurated, we want the dishonor to remain where it belongs; and we want no secret, assassin game to be played. Let there be an open contest, and then if Abolitionism thinks it can subjugate us by such means, let it try the experiment.—*Washington Examiner.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

CORRECTED DAILY FROM THE PHILADELPHIA DIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	New York Prices.	
U. S. 6s, due 1881, Coupon	101¼	1·2
Do....due 1881, Registered Int. off.	103½	101¼
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes	105	105½
One year 6 per cent. certificates	98½	99¾
U. S. Demand Notes, old issue	62	63 pr

Market steady.

SPECIE QUOTATIONS.

BANKABLE CURRENCY THE STANDARD.

GOLD.		SILVER.	
American	61½a62½pr	American, prior to 1852	$1 55 a 1 60
Do (dated prior to 1834)	65 a 67 pr	Do Quart's	1 55 a 1 60
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 50 a 1 52
Napoleon, 20frs.	5 55 a 5 60	Dollars, Am. and Mexican	1 54 a ....
10 francs	2 75 a 2 85	Do Sp., perfect	1 54 a ....
Prus. Doub. Fr. D'ors	a	Do carolus	1 54 a ....
Doubloons, Sp.	23 00 a 24 50	Do S. Amer	1 54 a ....
Do. Mexican	22 00 a 24 00	Do Norwegian	a ....
Do. Costa Rica	20 00 a 22 00	Five Francs	1 45
Bars 900 fine	.. prm	Francs	29
California, $50 and $20 pieces	52½ prm	Guilders	84
California, $10 and $5 pieces	52½ 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 70
		Bars, U. S. assay, p. oz.	1 80

* A heavy Sovereign weighs 5 dwts. 2½ grains.

UNCURRENT MONEY QUOTATIONS.

	Discount.		Discount.
New England	¾	Wheeling	2½
New York City	½	Ohio	par
New York State	½	Indiana	par
Jersey—large	¼	Indiana—Free	1½
Jersey—small	¾	Kentucky	par
Pennsylvania Currency	¼	Tennessee	10
Delaware	par	Missouri	2 to 20
Delaware—small	¾	Illinois	2 to 60
Baltimore	¼	Wisconsin	2 to 60
Maryland	¼ a 3	Michigan	1¾
Dis. of Columbia	¾	Iowa	1¾
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 ½	Cincinnati	½ a ¾
Baltimore	¼ a ½	Cleveland	½ a ¾
Washingt'n, D.C	½ a ¾	Chicago	¼ a par
Pittsburg	½ a ½	Dubuque, Iowa,	1 a ..
Detroit, Mich.	½ a ½	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	
Bank of Middletown	¼	Mifflin County B'k, Lewistown	
Bank of New Castle	1	Milton Bank, Milton	
Bank of Northumberl'd	¼	Monongahela Bank, Brownsville	¼
Bank of Pittsb'g, prem.	50	Mount Joy Bank	¼
Bank of Pottstown	¼	Northumberland County Bank, Shamokin	
Citizens B'k, Pittsburg	¼	Octoraro Bank, Oxford	
Clearfield County Bank	¼	Pittston Bank, Pittston	
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—1ttaw*

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.

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

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.

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 Robert 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 bonis non.*
JOHN RINGLAND, Clerk, O. C.
Harrisburg, Feb. 24, 1863—feb26-deawts

HAVANA ORANGES.—Just received by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

BLACKING!!—MASON'S "CHALLENGE BLACKING."—100 Gross, assorted sizes, just received and for sale, *wholesale and retail.*
dec12 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

6,000 POUNDS Extra Prime Sugar-Cured Hams for sale very low, wholesale or retail by WM. DOCK JR

MINCE MEAT.—A SUPERIOR ARTICLE just received and for sale by
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of administration on the estate of JACOB SEITER, late of the City of Harrisburg, Dauphin county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estates are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against said estate will make known the same without delay. CHRISTIAN E. JAUSS,
feb10-dawst Administrator.

BOSTON CRACKERS.—A LARGE SUPPLY of these delicious crackers just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

GOLD PENS!—The largest and best stock, from $1.00 to $4.00—warranted—at
SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

EXCELSIOR!!!—SUGAR CURED HAMS!—*A Delicious Ham, cured expressly for family use.* They are superior to any *now* in the market. [my24] WM. DOCK, JR., & CO

BREAKFAST BACON.—A small but very choice lot of Sugar Cured "*Breakfast Bacon* (equal to the imported Yorkshire) just received.
[y29] WM. DOCK, JR., & CO