The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 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Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.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.,
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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.

Dauphin County Democratic Committee.

The Democratic County Committee for the county of Dauphin will meet at the public house of James Raymond, (White Hall), in the city of Harrisburg, on SATURDAY, MARCH 28th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of fixing a day for the election of delegates to the Democratic County Convention, and also a time for the meeting of said convention.
By order of the Chairman.
FRANK SMITH, Secretary.

The Conscript Bill—Negroes—the Legislature.

One of the most alarming signs of the times which is now presented, is the idea, entertained by many well-disposed citizens, that it is bad policy to notice or review the acts of the President and the Congress, in reference to emancipation, conscription, &c. Those who hold this idea seem to think that the President is to be regarded in the light of a King—too sacred to be made the subject of newspaper animadversion or popular denunciation, even when his acts have been clearly in violation of the Constitution. We cannot agree with this sort of logic. It is the logic which keeps up the despotism of Russia, Austria and Turkey, and it is the logic which, had it been listened to by the Democratic editors of '98, would have saddled us with the Alien and Sedition laws, as the settled policy of the country. The Democratic writers and editors of that day held that the President was but a public servant, accountable to the people for his conduct, and that the press should not spare him when in fault; that Liberty could only be maintained by promulgating the whole truth, let its arrows strike where they might. To this manly course, pursued in '98, are we indebted for the freedom we enjoyed until the Abolition party got control of the Federal Government; and by the adoption of a similar course, at this equally portentous epoch in the life of our country, *and by that alone*, can liberty be restored and continue to exist. The struggle of '98 is before us. The usurpers of that day were put down, and so must the usurpers of the present day, in like manner, be put down.

The same principles are at stake now that were at stake then. The concentration and consolidation of all power in the Federal Government was the aim of the party in '98, and it is the aim of the party in 1863. The man who does not see it is blind; if he does see it, and does not oppose it, he becomes a participator in the conspiracy to overthrow the Constitution and destroy the rights and liberties of the States.

The amendments to the Constitution of the United States declare, Art. X: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people;" and, in the general powers given to Congress in that Constitution, sec. 8, clause 16, is the following: "To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, *reserving to the States respectively* the appointment of the officers," &c. And who were the militia, and what their caste under this section of the Constitution? In Gordon's Digest of the Laws of the United States, entitled "Military Code," page 660, we find that Congress enacted that "Each and every *free* able-bodied *white* male citizen of the respective States, resident therein, who is, or shall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years, except as is hereafter excepted, shall severally and respectively be enrolled in the militia by the captain or commanding officer," &c. This act was passed 8th May, 1792, and the very same designation is to be found in every other act of Congress on the subject up to 1861, declaring that none but "*free* able-bodied *white* male citizens" should be enrolled in the militia.

Under the provisions of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, none but "*white persons* of the age of *twenty-one years*, having resided in the State one year," &c., *shall enjoy the right of an elector*. (See Chief Justice Gibson's opinion on this article, 6 Watts, 533.) In the first act for the regulation of the Militia of this Commonwealth, passed 9th April, 1807, (4 Smith's Laws, 414,) it is declared, "that each and every *free* able-bodied *white* male citizen of this or any other of the United States, and every other *free* able-bodied *white* male person who has been a resident in this Commonwealth for six months previous to his enrollment, who is or shall be of the age of eighteen, and under the age of forty-five, except as hereinafter excepted, shall be enrolled in the militia by the captain or commanding officer of the company," &c. This clause is in the very words of the act of Congress of the 8th of May, 1792, above referred to; and so careful have been the Legislature of Pennsylvania on this subject ever since, that the very last act, passed 21st April, 1858, and which is now in full force, declares that "all able-bodied *white* male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years shall be subject to military duty."

Here we see who are to be enrolled in the militia under the Constitution of the United States, as explained by the acts of Congress, and under the Constitution of this Commonwealth, as provided for by the several acts of the Legislature of the State. But, by the *Conscription* bill lately passed by Congress, and approved by the President, there is a new order of things. We find that *negroes*, or those of African descent, are now about being enrolled into the militia of this State. This leads us to the inquiry, "Is the old Keystone yet sovereign and independent, so far as her internal affairs are concerned, or is that sovereignty and independence neutralized or entirely abrogated by the late act of Congress?" The authorization by Congress of the enrollment of negroes in our militia is not only an infraction of the spirit, but a violation of the very letter of our State laws, and of every act of Congress on the subject previously passed. Has Congress this power? Can it regulate the *personnel* of our militia? What are the militia? Are they not the body of the citizens? And who are the citizens? In Pennsylvania, at least, persons of African descent are *not* citizens, and, if *not* citizens, not entitled to enrollment in the militia, unless the power of Congress is arbitrary and above the Constitution. We maintain that it is not, and that when it transcends its constitutional limits its acts are nugatory and may be constitutionally resisted.

Whether the Conscription act be one of this character, is a question which we leave for statesmen and lawyers to decide. We believe it is, but we shall hazard no positive opinion. One thing we know; it is both offensive and opressive, and if its operation—at least, so far as the enrolling of negroes is concerned—can be constitutionally barred, we have no hesitation in saying it should be done. That is a matter proper for our Legislature to consider. The fact that under the act negroes and whites will be promiscuously enrolled, is one deserving of attention. Can the Legislature do anything constitutionally to arrest this enrollment? Has the State the right, exclusively, to determine the caste and character of its militia? If it has, the case is clear, and its Legislature should, by law, declare the enrollment of negroes a penal offence; if it has not, then the case is equally clear—all discussion is futile—we must submit with what grace and patience we can. But we commend the subject to the consideration of the Legislature—to the House particularly—not doubting that it, at least, will give the question its best reflection, and act in the premises as the dignity of the State may seem to require.

Lawlessness of Abolitionism.

There is scarcely an Abolition journal that we open that is not full of lawless intimations and recommendations. With them the maintenance of power is every thing—to that end all their energies are bent—to accomplish that purpose they brush aside constitution and law and wield the iron hand of despotism. For that purpose were passed the fiscal, the indemnifying and the Conscription acts by Congress, conferring on the President dictatorial powers. For that purpose secret armed leagues are being organized in violation of law, and for that purpose are the cries of traitor and copperhead raised against men loyal to the Government, and their arrest, imprisonment, and even death demanded by the Union-hating knaves and greedy plunderers who constitute the Privy Council and Guard of Honor of the President. But all these villanies, these bold, lawless and ruffianly measures, sink into comparative insignificance in comparison with the latest measure proposed by one who writes from Washington, and, being one of the trusted there, no doubt speaks *ex-cathedra*. The Cleaveland *Leader*, an Abolition paper of the most radical, bloody and devilish spirit, contains a Washington letter in which occurs the following startling passage:

"The times require '*Committees of Safety*.' * * * Congress has done its part: The Executive will do his. * * There is a greater than either in the hands of the people. *The time has come for them to act without law and beyond law*. Here is a field in which every citizen can help without joining the army."

Here is Jacobinism revived and expanded.—Such suggestions preceded the bloody reign of the French triumvirs, Robespierre, Danton and Marat. This is the genuine voice of the Mountain, the howl of incarnate fiends for blood. Let us not mistake the signs of the times. They indicate trouble—they portend an impending struggle, a death grapple between the lawless and the supporters of law; between those who would crush and those who will defend Liberty; between the would-be tyrants and the intended victims; between those who would overthrow the Constitution and the Union and those who will die, if need be, in their defence. Let us be calm; let us keep within the law; let us be cool and patient—but *let us be prepared*.

Peace Propositions.

At a Democratic meeting in Stamford, Connecticut, on Tuesday evening last, Fernando Wood declared "that propositions for an armistice or peace had been submitted to the President on the 12th December last, which, had they been accepted, would have terminated this war by the first of April, upon a basis satisfactory to the people North and South."

The N. Y. *Evening Post* inquires:

"Who made these 'propositions for an armistice or peace,' the adoption of which Mr. Wood pretends to believe 'would have settled the matter' by All-Fools' day? Were they made by Davis and his fellow-rebels? If so, how does Mr. Wood know anything about them? Has he been in secret correspondence with the enemy? Or were they made by some of the anti-war men here? If so, who authorized them? And what are the terms of the propositions from which Mr. Wood hopes so much? If they are honorable to the nation, if they are such as patriotic Americans ought to favor, why not make them public at once?"

To these inquiries Mr. Wood replies:

"The statement referred to was made by me deliberately, with a full and *personal* knowledge of the facts, and I am constrained from the publicity of them only by the request of one of the principal officers of the Government. When this interdiction shall be withdrawn, I will cheefully gratify your curiosity."

The U. S. gunboat Vanderbilt captured off St. Thomas the steamer Peter Hoff, Captain Jamran, Royal Navy, and sent her in for adjudication. Several valuable prizes have recently been captured by our cruisers.

General News.

General Hunter has removed Gen. Naglee from command and ordered him to New York to report from that point to the Adjutant General. This has grown out of the difficulties between Generals Foster and Hunter. General Naglee was attached to General Foster's command, the Eighteenth army corps, and was in command of that portion of it sent to South Carolina, which General Hunter, by permission of the War Department, has consolidated with his forces, the Tenth army corps. Against this incorporation of the Eighteenth army corps General Naglee has three times protested. His first protest was disapproved by the War Department, and now he has been relieved and ordered North to report. In his farewell to his army he enjoins obedience to orders, assuring them that all will come right in the end, as "truth is mighty and will prevail."

The gunboat Quaker City has arrived at New York. On her passage in she captured the British iron-screw steamer Douro, of Liverpool bound for Nassau, loaded with cotton, tobacco, &c. The chase was exciting, the steamer refusing to surrender until about fifty shot and shell were thrown at and over her. The prize was brought in for adjudication.

From the army of the Cumberland we learn, by dispatch of 11th dated near Columbia, that Gen. Van Dorn's whole force retreated on the night of the 10th towards Shelbyville.

A skirmish took place twelve miles east of Paris, Ky., on the 11th, between a party of guerrillas and the guard and teamsters of a wagon train. The rebels were beaten off.

The rumor of the capture of Yazoo city has not been cofirmed.

In the late bombardment of Fort M'Allister by our iron-clads, the Moutauk was struck seventy-one times with solid shot and lifted out of the water by a torpedo without being injured. It is now believed that our iron-clad monitors are proof against the heaviest calibre guns the rebels have got. Fort M'Allister, notwithstanding the rebel reports to the contrary, was seriously damaged.

The War and Navy Departments are satisfied that within a very few weeks, perhaps days, the communication of the rebels across the Mississippi river will be completely cut off, and they will thus be surrounded and reduced to a state of actual seige, without the necessity of a large expenditure of life and blood in attacking either Vicksburg or Port Hudson.—Yankee ingenuity and enterprise are relied upon in this respect more than even the courage and muscle of armies.

Four secession females on a spree, riding through the streets of Washington in a carriage and cheering loudly for Jeff. Davis, were arrested on Pennsylvania Avenue by the Washington provost guard, on Wednesday last.

The New York *Tribune*, (bad authority) says that nearly half the rebel pickets and sentries now along the Rappahannock, at Fredericksburg, are negroes, regularly armed and equipped.

At the great Democratic meeting in Hartford on Wednesday evening, Col. Thomas H. Seymour, the candidate for Governor, spoke at length, and Hon. Isaac Toucey made his first appearance since his retirement from Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet.

By telegraph yesterday afternoon we have the following:

A Memphis dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives a report of a fight on the Yazoo river in which 7,00, prisoners and eight transports were captured. It don't say whether Union or rebel. The report is probably groundless.

A Florence, Alabama, letter in the Mobile *Register*, says that Wayne county in that State is full of renegades, styling themselves Union men, who have been joined by deserters from the Southern army, and are becoming more formidable every day.

The U. S. Marshal at Cincinnati seized, on Thursday, a considerable amount of property belonging to Albert, William A., and Thomas J. Jenkins, officers in the rebel army.

The New Hampshire *Statesman* has returns from all the towns in the State, except thirteen, which gave last year 414 for Berry and 614 for Clark. Taking this as a basis, it is thought that Eastman, Democrat, will fall about 200 votes short of election for Governor. Marcy's (Democrat) election in the first district is confirmed, and it is claimed taat Rollins, in the 2d and Patterson, in the 3d districts, Abolititionists, are elected, the former by 300 and the latter by 500 majority. The result may be changed by the full returns, which we shall probably have by Monday morning.

A dispatch without signature, dated Salt Lake City, March 10, says: Judge Kinney this day issued a writ against Brigham Young under the Polygamy Act of Congress. U. S. Marshal Gibbs served it without the aid of a posse. The writ was immediately responded to and the defendant personally appeared in court. After a preliminary examination the Judge held him in $2,000 bail. which was promptly given. This dispatch, although said to bear internal evidence of truth, is not to be relied on, coming as it did without a responsible name,

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION—Every day or two we see in the proceedings of the Legislature that some association or other applies to be exempted from taxation. These associations are generally of a religious or benevolent character; but this ought not exempt them from the burdens to which all property is subjected for the support of the State. If the State is rich enough to do without these taxes, it is rich enough to make an appropriation equal to the amount for which an exemption is asked. Then the Legislature will know precisely what the condition of the association is which asks public support and what claim it has to that support from the public. The value of real estate exempted from taxation in Philadelphia amounts, it is said, to about twelve millions of dollars, and many of the associations which are exempted are rich themselves, and in receipt of considerable incomes from their property. To release these from taxation is only increasing the weight of it the more severely upon all other kinds of property; and upon no principle of justice, for some have much more property to be exempted than others, and if one be exempted all associations of a like character have an equal claim to be free from taxation. The true principle is, to tax all property alike, whether it be used for lay purposes or religious, publicly benevolent or personally profitable. The Legislature may then make an appropriation to such associations as have claims to its consideration which will cover the amount of tax levied upon them. There is not one-half the associations which now claim exemption from taxes which would be considered entitled to receive the same amount in gratuity from the State if they were applicants for that favor.—*Phil. Ledger*.

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 13, 1863.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by the SPEAKER.

PETITIONS.

Messrs. NICHOLS and RIDGWAY presented petitions from physicians and practitioners of dentistry in Philadelphia, asking for the incorporation of the Philadelphia Dental College.

Mr. REILLY, three remonstrances against permitting corporations to hold lands for mining purposes; also, a petition in favor of a national convention.

Mr. HIESTAND, the memorial of members of the medical profession of Lancaster city for the passage of the bill to facilitate anatomical researches.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. REILLY, a bill to incorporate the Keystone Gold and Silver mining company.

Mr. M'SHERRY, a bill to incorporate the Inland telegraph company.

Mr. HIESTAND, a bill to extend to the cities of Harrisburg and Lancaster the provisions of an act for the arrest of professional thieves and burglars in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. LAMBERTON, joint resolutions requesting the Governor to ask for the return of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps to the State for the purpose of recruiting its decimated ranks.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. CONNELL offered a resolution providing for afternoon sessions on Tuesdays and Thursdays for the consideration of private bills, which was agreed to.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

The supplement to the free banking law authorizing banks to deposit stocks to the amount of their capital stock and to receive from the Auditor General the par value of said stocks in notes for circulation, came up in order on second reading.

The pending question was on the amendment to include stocks of the United States, which was agreed to.

The bill then passed finally.

Mr. CLYMER called up the bill imposing a special tax in the township of Penn and borough of Bernville, Berks county, for the payment of bounties to volunteers. Passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL called up the bill relative to the Monumental Building and Loan association. Passed finally.

Mr. DONOVAN called up the bill to exempt from taxation the house and grounds of the Sisters of St. Joseph, at Chestnut Hill. Passed finally.

Mr. HIESTAND called up the supplement to the borough of Marietta. Passed.

Also, the bill to extend to the cities of Harrisburg and Lancaster the provisions of the act for the arrest of prafessional thieves, which passed finally.

Mr. SERRILL called up the bill to establish a free bridge at Pearose Ferry, which passed finally.

Mr. WALLACE called up the bill relative to the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad company, which passed finally.

Mr. MOTT called up the bill relating to the charter of the Jefferson railroad company, which pass finally.

Mr. NICHOLS called up the bill to exempt from taxation the Spring Garden and Moyamensing Literary Institutes. Passed finally.

The Senate adjourned until Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 13, 1863.

The House was called to order by Speaker CESSNA at 10½ A. M.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. KAIN, an act to regulate places of public amusement in Philadelphia.

Mr. WEIDNER, a supplement to the act incorporating the East Pennsylvania railroad. (Allowing the the extension of the road to the Delaware river, with six mile branches.)

Mr. BECK, an act to incorporate the Williamsport passenger railroad company.

Mr. NEIMAN, an act for the consolidation of the loans of Pennsylvania.

Mr. COCHRAN, an act to allow civil cases to be tried without jury by agreement among the parties in Philadelphia.

Also, an act paying the Revenue Commissioners $6 per deim with mileage and expenses.

The bill was considered, and Mr. KAINE moved to amend by inserting $5 per deim.

Mr. RITTER moved to amend by making it $4 per deim.

Finally it was fixed at $5 and the bill passed.

Mr. JOSEPHS, an act to authorize the Harmony fire company to sell out their interest in the Fire association.

Mr. KAINE stated that he had read an act relative to public amusements in Philadelphia at the request of Mr. MOORE, who was temporarily absent.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into committee of the whole to consider the general appropriation bill, Mr. JACKSON in the chair.

Sundry amendments were made.

Among other amendments Mr. BARGER moved to appropriate $5,000 to St. Joseph's hospital, which was agreed to.

Mr. JOSEPHS moved to appropriate $5,000 to St. Vincent's Home. Not agreed to.

Adjourned

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House re-convened at 2½ o'clock p. m., when the consideration of the annual appropriation bill was resumed in committee of the whole. The 25th section being before the committee, the amendment of Mr. KAINE to add an appropriation of $6,000 for a residence for the resident physician and officers of the Western Hospital, which was agreed to.

Mr. REX moved to amend by striking out nineteen and inserting ten thousand dollars for the new Dixmont Hospital.

Dr. PATTON opposed the amendment. He thought that the House might put implicit confidence in the assertions of the officers of the institution.

The amendment of Mr. REX was finally lost.

The 26th section was agreed to.

The 27th section was also agreed to.

The 28th section, appropriating $20,000 to the Philadelphia School of Design for women, was read.

Mr. SMITH (Phila.) moved to amend by striking out twenty and inserting thirty thousand dollars.

Mr. LABAR moved to amend the amendment by striking out the whole section, (which was declared out of order.)

Mr. REX moved to amend the amendment by striking out the thirty, and inserting in lieu thereof five thousand dollars.

Mr. SMITH (Phila.) spoke at length in support of the wants of woman, appealing to the feelings of the House; reciting some of the benefits of this institution. He said that through it hundreds of women had been saved from the grave of eternal degradation, and that if it were properly encouraged it would save thousands more. This institution was to give employment to indigent women, and it was the *want* of employment that has always tempted the women of our land to improper acts.

Mr. SMITH having withdrawn his amendment, Mr. REX moved to amend by striking out twenty and inserting five thousand dollars.

Mr. TRIMMER opposed the appropriation. He did not believe that this was the proper way to ameliorate the condition of women. He would vote for an appropriation of twice the amount to the common schools of Philadelphia, because there was the only proper place for the virtuous cultivation of woman.

After further debate, in which Messrs. SMITH, (Phila..) REX, LABAR, LEE, HUSTON, GILFILLAN, VINCENT and others participated, the amendment was lost—yeas 17, nays 49.

Mr. REX moved to amend by having the sum deducted from the funds of the common schools of Philadelphia, which was lost, and the original section was agreed to.

The 29th section was read. (Providing for an appropriation to the common and normal schools of Pennsylvania.)

Mr. REX offered several amendments striking out appropriations to different normal schools, which were not agreed to.

Mr. TWITCHELL moved to amend by inserting an appropriation of $5000 to the Millersville normal school, securing to the State a lien upon the institutions and giving the teachers of the State the benefit of the appropriations.

After a slight modification and further discussion, the amendment passed, as follows:

"And the sum of five thousand dollars to the State normal school of the second district, in the county of Lancaster, but that neither of the State normal schools shall alienate nor divert to any other uses than those provided by act of May 20, 1857, any of the real or personal property belonging to said schools without first reimbursing to the State the whole amount of any appropriations that have been or may be made for their use and benefit; and that in case either of the said schools shall have issued stocks upon which dividends may be declared, that before any part of the appropriation hereby made shall be paid, the trustees of such school or schools shall produce to the State Superintendent good and sufficient vouchers that an amount equal to the appropriation hereby made has been canceled by the holders of such stock or stocks."

The 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th and 36th sections were read and agreed to.

The 37th section was read and, on motion of Mr. KAINE, was amended, instructing the State Treasurer not to pay Geo. Bergner, publisher of the *Record*, for matter used more than once.

The 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th and 50th sections were read and agreed to.

The 51st section, providing an apropriation of $40,000 for an extension of the State Capitol buildings, was debated at length, Messrs. HOPKINS and VINCENT opposing the section, the latter gentleman urging that for the first interest on the sum proposed to be appropriated (amounting in the first year to $2,500) a temporary building could be erected to accommodate the military departments, which would leave sufficient accommodation in the main building for the Legislature, and Messrs. KAINE, NEIMAN and others favored the section. The vote being taken the yeas were 31, nay 37. So the section was lost.

The 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th and 56th sections were read and agreed to.

The House then adjourned until Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.

Flour market inactive, but prices remain without change; sales of 1500 barrels at $6 25 for superfine, $7 for extra and $7 50@8 for extra family. Rye flour dull at $5, and cornmeal at $4. Not much demand for wheat; sales of 3,000 bushels at $1 70@1 74 for red, and $1 80@1 95 for white. Rye commands $1. Corn is in fair demand, and 10,000 bushels yellow sold at 88c. for prime, 85c. for damp and 91c. for white. Oats sells freely at 72c. Coffee quiet; small sales of Rio at 29@33c. and Laguira at 34c. Sugar steady; sales of 4,000 hhds. Cuba at 11½@12c. In provisions more doing; sales of mess pork at $16. 500 tierces hams in pickle at 8½@9c. Whisky sells slowly at 50@51c.

NEW YORK, March 13.

Flour firm; sales 10,000 bbls. at $7@7 15 for State, $7 70@7 80 for Ohio, and $7 75@7 85 for southern. Wheat advanced 1c.; sales 26,000 bus. at $1 40@1 62 for Chicago spring; $1 63@1 67 for Milwaukie Club. Corn advanced 1c.; sales 40,000 bus. at 93@94c. Beef dull. Pork quiet. Lard firm at 10½@10¾c. Whisky dull at 47@18c.

Stocks heavy; Chicago and Rock Island 92½; Illinois Central, 92½; Michigan southern, 108; Penn'a coal, 122; Reading, 90; Missouri 6's, 62; Gold, 160⅝; Demand notes, 160½; Treasury, 105¾; U. S. coupon 6's. 103½.

BALTIMORE, March 13.

Flour steady; Howard street $7. White wheat is scarce; red active at $1 74@1 55. Corn firm and advanced 1@2c. Whisky firm at 57½c. Coffee dull; Rio 32@33½c.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Dauphin county, will be expesed to sale,
On SATURDAY, the 4th day of April, 1863,
On the Farm, at 1 o'clock, p. m., a certain tract of land, situate in Halifax township, Dauphin county, adjoining lands of Wm. Reed, Matthew Mitchell, Henry Rouch and others, containing about One Hundred and Forty acres, more or less, whereon is erected a TWO-STORY WEATHERBOARD HOUSE, a Large Bank Barn, and other out-buildings. There is on this property two wells of water near the door, and a never failing spring of water near the house. There is also a large Orchard on this Farm, consisting of different kinds of Fruit.
Also, a tract or piece of Woodland, partly in said township and partly in Reed township, adjoining lands of Jacob Tyson, Isaac Glace and others, containing 26 acres and 95 perches, late the estate of JACOB ZEARING, deceased.
Attendance will be given and conditions of sale made known by
HENRY ZEARING & MATTHEW N. MITCHELL, Executors of said deceased.
JOHN RINGLAND, Clerk O. C.
Harrisburg, March 14, 1863-dts

C. A. DAVIS, BILL POSTER.
Circulars, &c., carefully and promptly distributed.
☞ Residence, South above Second street.

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS!
We have the pleasure of informing you that we are now prepared to offer, at our Old Stand, No. 103, 105 and 107 North SECOND St., Philadelphia, a well selected stock of
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
in every variety, of the latest importations, and of the newest and most fashionable styles.
OUR STRAW DEPARTMENT
will comprise every variety of Bonnets, Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line, of the latest and most approved shapes and styles. Soliciting an early call, I remain yours, respectfully, H. WARD.
mr13 2wd

LOOKING GLASSES.—A Splendid Assortment of New Looking Glasses, just received, at W. KNOCHE'S Music Store, 93 Market street, where they will be sold cheap. Call and examine. mr13

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

FOR SALE—A House and Lot on Sixth street, near State. Enquire at the Exchange Office of S. L. M'CULLOCH,
26 Market street,
Where the highest price is always paid for GOLD and SILVER. feb12-dtf

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

SOLAR MATCHES!
NO SULPHUR!
NO SMELL!
FIFTY GROSS of the above Superior Matches just ceived, and for sale by WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

WHITE BRANDY!!!—FOR PRESERVING PURPOSES.—A very superior article, (*strictly pure*,) just received and for sale by
july1 WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

BROOMS, BRUSHES, TUBS AND BASKETS of all descriptions, qualities and prices, for sale by WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

NEW PATENT CORN SHELLER—Cheapest and most complete ever invented. Farmers and others please call and see it at WIKOFF'S Cigar Store, Market street, 2d door below Third.
County Rights and Machines for sale. feb2-

THE GHOST IN NEW YORK:
TERRIBLE AND ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS.
SAD STORY OF OUTRAGE AND WRONG.
IN THE
NEW YORK SUNDAY MERCURY
OF MARCH 15th,
will be given the full particulars of the thrilling incidents which have recently occurred in the
HAUNTED MANSION
In Twenty-seventh street, New York, and the astonishing revelations at length elicited from the
CONCLAVE OF PHANTOMS,
that have for a month past rendered the locality famous.
THE NOCTURNAL DIARY
OF A
WELL KNOWN AND DISTINGUISHED MAN OF SCIENCE.
WHO SAT UP TWO WHOLE NIGHTS ALONE IN THE HAUNTED ROOM.
is given complete, and furnishes an unparalleled picture of the awful and amazing scenes of the TERRIBLE ORDEAL through which the Solitary Watcher passed. The Galvanic plates arranged in the apartment; the electrified polished screen near the fireplace; the musical instruments; the wires connecting with an alarm bell in the tenant's room down stairs, and all the other appliances employed in these daring experiments, are so clearly described, that the reader has the scene of these appalling events brought distinctly before him.
The Diary is written ON THE SPOT, and even amid the very scenes it describes; and one who peruses it involuntarily palpitates with all THE INTENSE AGITATION of the writer. His language is an exact transcript of what he really felt while THE TERRIFYING SPECTACLE was going on around him. He opens the Bible at THE 24TH CHAPTER OF ST. MATTHEW, and while he is engaged in reading it, the first MYSTERIOUS SOUNDS are heard in the room: but it is only in the
DEAD HOUR OF NIGHT
that the Ghostly Pageant comes suddenly upon him. AERIAL MUSIC, BEAUTIFUL SHAPES, and an UNEARTHLY LIGHT, envelop and surround him on all sides. Words are faintly uttered through the music, and in answer to his questions and entreaties
DISTINCT REPLIES ARE MADE!
It is impossible to read the accompanying incidents of this fearfully exciting
MIDNIGHT DRAMA,
as detailed by the writer in the very tremor of his emotions, without feeling
THE BLOOD CURDLE IN ONE'S VIENS.
The fading fire; the expiring gaslight; his deadly chill; his attempt to rise; *his fall and swoon upon the floor, where he remains senseless for some time from the contusion he receives*, are all told with thrilling force and point. Then the
WONDERFUL SPIRIT TABLEAUX
in which the
INCIDENTS OF THE PERSECUTION AND MURDER
are set forth and made plain to him form another chapter of amazing effect.
"Innocent — Unsuspecting — She was Foully Murdered in November, 1860."
Such is the leading clause of the
SPIRIT REVELATION
on which the Tableaux hang, and the
STORY OF THE PERSECUTED ORPHAN
forms the theme of the rest.
The Sensations of the Night reach their climax in the appearance on the
GALVANIZED REFLECTOR
OF A
GROUP OF PHANTOM PHOTOGRAPHS!!
OR
PICTURES OF THE GHOSTS!!!
Including the Woman, the Victim Orphan, (never before beheld,) the "Carter" Apparition, the Babe and the Old Man!!!!
When the reader reflects that *the narrative is real* and these awful phantoms were seen
BY FOUR UNIMPEACHABLE WITNESSES,
who rushed in to the succor of the narrator when he, at last, was *overcome with terror* and *rang for help*, he stands dumb with amazement! But, what will be his emotions when he peruses the description of the
HORRIBLE PHANTOM HEAD
reeking with blood and glaring with an
EYE OF HELLISH FIRE?
as it appeared on the night of the 6th inst.
No idea can be formed of these fearful scenes without reading the original, in the
New York Sunday Mercury.
THE PHANTOM RAIDS
elsewhere are also given in full in this number, including the startling appearance of
THE FIVE POINTS' GHOST, IN TROY, N. Y.
THE
NEW YORK SUNDAY MERCURY
also contains all the Theatrical and Musical News of the World, Sporting News, Fire and Military News, and the Letters of Orpheus C. Kerr and A Disbanded Volunteer, together with more choice reading matter than can be had in any other New York newspaper, at any price.
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"BLOOD, IAGO, BLOOD!"
GREAT SANGUINARY SENSATION,
viz:
ORPHEUS C. KERR
HAS
A THRILLING DUEL
WITH
THE CONSERVATIVE KENTUCKY CHAP,
and gives all the "sickening details" in his last letter to the
NEW YORK SUNDAY MERCURY
FOR THIS WEEK (March 15).
Furthermore, the veracious Historian of the immortal and strategic MACKEREL BRIGADE recounts, in this same martial epistle, all the soul-stirring particulars of a recent great
UNION MEETING IN ACCOMAC.
in which oppressed Ireland had a voice, and used it with Celtic enthusiasm.
ORPHEUS C. KERR
ORPHEUS C. KERR
ORPHEUS C. KERR
ORPHEUS C. KERR
ORPHEUS C. KERR
ORPHEUS C. KERR
also does justice to our gallant navy, which expects shortly to capture Vicksburg, by entering into a beautifully-ecstatic description of the nautical marvels recently achieved on the tempestuous water of Duck Lake, by the Mackerel Iron-plated Squadron of that glorious old sea-dog,
REAR ADMIRAL HEAD,
who has caught more striped bass since this distressing war commenced than all the rest of our Chalybeate Navy put together.
These, and other surprising matters, are most truthfully depicted in
ORPHEUS C. KERR'S LETTER,
which appears in the
NEW YORK SUNDAY MERCURY,
FOR MARCH 15.
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