The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 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Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.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 authorised 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,
Are our Agents for the PATRIOT AND UNION in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates*.

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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.

Senatorial Delegate.

R. Bruce Petrikin, Esq., was, on Wednesday last, elected by the Conference of the Nineteenth Senatorial District (Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon) Senatorial Delegate to the Democratic State Convention, with instructions to support John Cessna. Somerset county was not represented in the Conference.

Enforcing the Draft.

Those who are subject to conscription, and have not $300 to purchase exemption, should not forget that one object of the Union League, as confessed by the *Telegraph*, is to aid in "*enforcing the draft.*" The men actively engaged in getting up these Leagues are most of them wealthy men, or men in good circumstances. They can purchase exemption, and they will; not one of them will go except, perhaps, as an officer, but they are determined to make all poor men toe the mark. Noble patriots! aint they?

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.—The policy of the Government is understood to-night, says a *Tribune* special, to be opposed to the appointment of military men to the provost marshalships under the conscription law. It is thought desireable to avoid even the seeming of the introduction of the army into the execution of the law.

This is a miserable excuse for excluding the thousands of war-worn soldiers who have earned appointments by hard service, and rewarding a set of vagabond, theiving politicians, who have shirked the war and shrieked for Lincoln and plunder. That has been the "policy" of the administration throughout. Soldiers are too honest and honorable for the dirty work required of Lincoln's provost marshals.

The Times are Evil.

We have certainly fallen upon strange and evil times when Union Leagues—whose leading spirits justify every unconstitutional act of the President and the Congress, and pursue a policy intended to subvert the Union—are falsely held up as associations for the defence of the Constitution and Constitutional Government. When men who, like Stevens and Lovejoy, "spit upon the Constitution," and declare that "with their consent the Union shall not be restored," act the part of impostors, and, under false pretences, seek to win the confidence of the people that they may betray them, we have reason to tremble with apprehension. When such bodies as the Union Leagues, under oath, add falsehood to hypocrisy and perjury to treason, Liberty is in danger. Let the note of warning be sounded far and near. Let the whole nation awake to a full realization of the impending destruction. In such a crisis there is but one hope, one refuge—the good sense, the sound patriotism, the firmness of the people. On these alone can we rely.

Union Feeling in Georgia.

The *Southern Union*, a paper published in Georgia, has had the boldness to propose a reconstruction of the Union—whereupon the Atlanta *Confederacy*, a sheet devoted to the interests of rebellion, exclaims:

"We advise the editor, Mr. Murray, to go to New England, believing him to be unfriendly to the country in which he lives, and that Massachusetts is the only suitable place for him. He is unworthy of a residence in the Confederacy. The sooner he goes, the better for him. Better leave at once and be consistent, before being invited to go. In Massachusetts he will be welcomed by a great number of people of his own way of thinking, and be made a hero of. He will be feted and feasted, and find out his real consequence. The 'conservatives' whom he loves, and i e the 'Aboliti nists' whom he affects to despise, will do all this for him. *There are fewer Abolitionists in Massachusetts than Reconstructionists in Georgia.* Massachusetts is the very place for him, far more congenial than any cotton State."

We desire particularly to call attention to the expression: "There are fewer Abolitionists in Massachusetts than Reconstructionists in Georgia!" There is ground for hope yet. The time will come when these "reconstructionists," or Southern Union men, can act in concert with the Union men of the North, when the administrations of Jeff. Davis and Abraham Lincoln will both be overthrown, and the patriotism and good sense of the country restore the old order of things—the Constitution, the Union, Peace, Prosperity, Law, Order and Liberty.

John Van Buren.

An attentive correspondent, whose capacious and well-filled note-book of political reminiscences is promised for our use, calls our attention to a *jeu d'esprit* in regard to John Van Buren, which first appeared in 1850. "Mrs. Jervis' Cough Candy" was all the rage at that time, and the newspapers teemed with its laudations. One morning, there appeared in the *Albany Express* a formal series of communications highly commending the candy, addressed to Mrs. Jervis, and each exhibiting in a striking manner the mental and moral characteristics of style of the various distinguished politicians and public men from whom the letters purported to emanate. The famous "Rejected Addresses" of the Smiths (the original of the idea) were not more racy, or deeper fraught with genuine humor, than these candy (not candid) epistles. They were attributed at that period to a distinguished member of the Albany bar, who afterwards went to New York to reside.

Our correspondent, in reproducing the Van Buren missive at this time, on the heels of the Cooper Institute exhibition, appears to think with us that, while it is plainly the duty of Democrats to yield an earnest support to every proper war measure of the administration, yet any prominent member of our party is sadly out of place in public meetings held and headed by known and noisy Abolitionists, whatever specious name may be given to such meetings. If the people require urging and indoctrinating upon any subject in such a crisis as the present, the true and honest herald's place is in the front rank of his own party, rather than for a moment consorting with those who, having wrecked the government and ruined the country, sneakingly seek to cower, in their moment of disgrace, behind anything wearing a Democratic semblance.

On perusal, our readers will at once see *why* this Van Buren letter (in spirit it *is* eminently his) should have recurred to the memory of our correspondent at this time:

JAUNCEY COURT,
New York, March 2, 1850.

MY DEAR MRS. JERVIS: I caught a severe cold—also a tartar—by standing too long on the Buffalo platform. I swallowed a whole package of your excellent cold candy, and then the ravenous Old Hunkers swallowed me. Your candy agreed with me, and I agreed with the Old Hunkers, and I have been since discharged—cured.

I cheerfully recommend this candy to all my Free Soil brethren who are exposed to colds and likely to be swallowed by the Old Hunkers. It will be disagreeable to both parties to have an equivocal cough or "mysterious knockings" proceeding from one who has thus "penetrated the interior," and to hear the Whigs at the same time, in derision, singing that old song—

"What has caused this great commotion?
VAN—VAN—you're a swallowed man!"

Truly yours, JOHN VAN BUREN.

Foreign News.

The latest foreign news by the Australia indicates trouble growing out of the Polish question. Neither France nor England is satisfied with the attitude of Prussia. The Poles have gained some successes, but, left to themselves, there is no hope of their success. The French Government has received embarrassing news from Mexico. Gen. Forey asks large reinforcements in Mexico, without which he despairs of taking either Puebla or the city of Mexico. The Confederate State loan has all been freely taken in the Continental market. Secretary Seward's rejection of Napoleon's mediation proposition is attracting attention in England.

The London *Times* says if Secretary Seward is not pertinaciously right he is comprehensively wrong; and, after criticising and dissenting from his view of affairs, says that he is at least consistent with all that he has written from the commencement; but whether he is consistent with facts, the *Times* would prefer to leave events to decide.

The *Morning Post* is very bitter, and looks upon the letter as mere buncombe; but, emanating as it does from the Washington Cabinet, says it is truly incredible that body should have sunk so low as to indorse so much arrant falsehood and absurd nonsense.

The *Star* praises the dispatch, and thinks it unanswerable, and shows that henceforth not even the mildest form of interference can have the least hope of acceptance.

There is no interest which does not involve life, liberty or country in which the people have a deeper concern than the financial interest. Mr. Rex, of Montgomery, made a speech in the House of Representatives, some days ago, on that subject, in which the proprietor of the *Telegraph* figures quite as conspicuously as he does at the Union League gatherings; and, as he is known to court notoriety and is ambitious to parade his name before the public, we confess to some surprise that this speech of Mr. Rex has not been transferred to his columns. Presuming that the omission is altogether the result of oversight, we beg leave to call his attention to the subject, and suggest that it have place, in its proper order, among the other "important, terse, and business like" speeches which seem, of late, to form the staple of the *Telegraph's* outside matter. The proprietor cannot hope to ever enjoy a cheaper introduction to his patrons who, we have no doubt, would be gratified with the opportunity of becoming better acquainted with so disinterested and distinguished a patriot, through the antecedents of his brief but brilliant career, which Mr. Rex has so generously collected from official documents and published for general information and benefit.

The Mayoralty.

The contest for the nomination for the mayoralty on Saturday resulted in the choice of Gen. A. L. Roumfort. With such a candidate the Democratic party will go into the municipal election on Friday under peculiarly favorable auspices. We are assured that the unanimity which characterized the preliminary election, the remarkably good choice of candidates, will swell our hitherto large majorities in this city in proportion to the increase elsewhere seen and felt throughout the country.

It is incumbent now upon every Democrat in the city to lend a hand to secure a complete triumph in the coming election. The result will establish a precedent for the general contest, and the certain victory of the party in the State next Fall.

The Eagle woolen mills at Boston were destroyed by fire on Friday. *Loss* $30,000—insured for $15,000.

General News.

The following is the latest by telegraph:

Special dispatches from Memphis, dated the 11th, say that Gen. Quimby's division, which was forced to return from Young's Point on account of the high water, stopped at Yazoo Pass, and has probably gone to reinforce the expedition said to have passed Yazoo City and captured the rebel fleet of transports which have, for a long time, been rendezvousing there.

The N. Y. *Express* of Saturday states that Secretary Chase was offered, on that day, a loan of $100,000,000 in gold, by European parties, which, at the current rates of exchange, would be equivalent to par there.

Judge Constable, of the Fourth Judicial Circuit Court, of Illinois, has been arrested by order of General Wright, for resisting the arrest of deserters. He will be tried by the U. S. Court at Indianapolis.

Several trunks have been captured near Baltown with about a ton of rebel uniforms and buttons *en route* for Dixie, manufactured in New York.

Secretary Seward is to give a diplomatic dinner to Romaine, the negro charge de 'Affairs from Hayti, on Tuesday next. The trepidation consequent upon this novel affair—we presume at least it was this—caused the Secretary to drop his razor while in the act of shaving, in grasping for which he so badly cut his dexter hand that he will probably require an amanuensis to fill up the cards of invitation to the dinner. A plague on all negroes, say we. They are giving us a deal of trouble.

It is reported that there has been a draft upon the Army of the Potomac to reinforce Gen. Rosecrans. The Pittsburg *Gazette* says that one regiment was to pass through that city on Thursday last, and that two others would immediately follow—one on Friday and another on Saturday night. There is probably some truth in the rumor that the Confederates are organizing *two* powerful armies in Tennessee, one to hold Rosecrans in check, and the other to invade Kentucky.

Gen. Hooker, who was recently before the War Committee, when asked his opinion as to the cause of the failure of the Peninsular Campaign, replied with characteristic arrogance: "As I am on oath I must answer the question. The failure of that movement was owing to the incompetency of the commanding general." On this subject the General has the misfortune to differ with Prince de Joinville, all the foreign officers, all the native officers of merit and distinction and with the whole army. As we are not on oath we take the liberty of pronouncing him a base calumniator, unworthy the commission he holds.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is resposible for the following rumors:

That the rebels have taken forts Donelson and Henry.

That two immense rebel armies are massed in Tennessee—one to hold Rosecrans in check, while the other flanks him, enters Kentucky and moves direct on Louisville and Cincinnati.

That a fleet of iron-clads will be ready in foreign ports this month with which the rebels propose to clear the Mississippi and co-operate with the movement in Kentucky.

All of which is communicated by a gentlemen who left Savannah on the 20th February and arrived in Cincinnati on the 12th inst.—Forewarned the administration ought to be forearmed.

THE YAZOO PASS EXPEDITION.—A correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, referring to the operations in clearing out the obstructions between Moon Lake and Cold Water river, to allow an expedition to pass down to the rear of Vicksburg, says:—

At the end of two weeks the pass was declared navigable, and boats passed through into the Cold Water. The way once open, an expedition was organized under command of Brigadier General Leonard F. Ross. Of the size and strength of the expedition it would be perhaps unwise to speak, particularly at present. Suffice it to say, therefore, that it is an expedition well organized and appointed and under the right man, having an extensive field of operation and a large margin for contingencies and possibilities.

We have plenty of gunboats, most of them of the "mosquito" class. Our transports are sufficient for the wants of the troops, and the largest that can be got through the pass.—Most of them are stern-wheelers, and indeed, the whole expedition is on the "mosquito" order, intended to annoy and aggravate the enemy in a tender spot.

On the evening of Feburary 24th, the expedition moved from Helena, and before dark it had successfully crossed Moon Lake and come to anchor at the mouth of the Pass.

On the 26th, all being in readiness, we steamed into the Pass, where we have been pushing along most energetically ever since.—This is the end of the fourth day, and we are yet more than four miles from Cold Water river.

This is the expedition of which we published the report in Saturday's PATRIOT AND UNION, that it had been successful, and captured 7,000 prisoners and eight transports. There has been no confirmation of the report since.

WHAT TO BE THANKFUL FOR.—The Chicago *Post* enumerates the following reasons why we should give thanks this year:

I. Because the air we breathe is still free, and not taxed for internal revenue.

II. Because Greeley's 900,000 men are still liable to be drafted.

III. Because one rebel isn't equal to five Yankees.

IV. Because, notwithstanding the President's bull against the comet, the comet hasn't yet projected any horned quadruped against the President.

V. Because greenbacks are not worth less than fifty cents on the dollar.

VI. Because printing paper isn't half a dollar a pound.

VII. Because the rebel army is hemmed in between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and has no other alternative but to fight or not to fight.

VIII. Because the rebels still protest their intention to "die in the last ditch," (giving ground for a suspicion that they expect to die some time or other.)

IX. Because the radicals have not yet prevailed upon the President to turn the moon into a green cheese by proclamation.

X. Because "Washington is safe."

A world's exhibition of dogs is to be held in Paris, in May next, open to all comers. If the rebellion is suppressed before that time, America can make a very respectable show of "dogs of war."—*Press*

Pickles suggests that the "President's dog, Forney" be sent over by his keepers and placed on exhibition as a mature, full grown, perfect cross-bred specimen of the "dog that bit the hand that fed him," and "the meanest whelp that ever gnawed a bone."—*Indiana Democrat.*

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?

The New York *Herald* says "the President is now a temporary Dictator;" tells the *Express*, *World*, and *Journal of Commerce* that "it is in vain to rant and rave against the laws of Congress," and asks them to tell "plainly what they mean, and what they wish," &c. To this the *Express* replies:

We would "mean," if our meaning could be statute law:

1st. Under State law, according to the State Constitutions, and all the precedents under the Federal Constitution, to train and have ready the militia of the great Central States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, which the Conscription bill has purposely avoided doing for party purposes, only because those States are Democratic.

No Democrat doubts—nay, every one urges—that the militia of the States should be armed and trained and officered and ready for military duty; but the Federal Conscription bill steps in and stops or destroys all that—

1st. In enrolling, under Federal provost marshals, all citizens from 20 to 45.

2d. In organizing them, subject to a two years' draft, to continue them, if drafted, in the war for three years.

3d. In its 24th and 25th sections, vesting the provost marshals with the power of summary arrests, and very extraordinary powers of punishment.

4th. In its 34th section, enabling the provost marshals, acting under the President's orders, to send off any conscript, if he be Democratic, to the swamps of Florida or Louisiana—but if he be Republican, to perform garrison duty on our sea coast, or to perform provost marshal's duty at home—a policeman, merely, over his fellow Democratic men.

All such powers are not only the powers of a dictator, but of a despot. The State militia laws are all upset. The State is left no men to organize and train. The State Governors, State Major Generals and Brigadiers are all ignored by the Conscription act. The citizen, as a citizen of New York, New Jersey, or Ohio, ceases to exist, and becomes a subject of the President or his marshal under his order to go just where, and into what company, that President or marshal pleases.

Then the President has, in the "Indemnity act"—

1st. The power of suspending the *habeas corpus*, when and where he pleases, in States not "in insurrection" or "rebellion," as well as in rebellion.

2d. In that act, the fourth section, the power of delegating "arbitrary arrests" to anybody he pleases—a constable anywhere, or policemen, or an Abolition neighbor, or negro, if he pleases—and this "order" from the President is sufficient defence, in any court, by special plea, or under general issue.

Now, all this is not only dictatorship, but despotism.

The question is, will the Central States including Connecticut, soon to join the Democratic ranks, with their Governors, and State organizations, submit thus to see the States nullified and abrogated, and the right of man thus utterly trodden under foot. Will they submit to the odious discrimination of the Conscription law—$300 to buy off rich men, and poverty alone to be subjected to the conscription? We shall not answer this question, but leave every man of good judgment, to answer for himself.

We think that Governor Seymour, of New York, Governor Parker, of New Jersey, and the to be elected Democratic Governor of Connecticut, should make cases of this Conscription act for the courts to act upon, and if the courts decide this NULLIFICATION of States, State laws, and State Constitutions, as well as of the Federal Constitution, to be law, beyond all question, they, and their people, will submit to the courts.

But, meanwhile, as the country may not be able to wait for trial by courts, we earnestly advise.

1st. Governor Seymour, of New York, to send a message to the Legislature, submitting his views to that body, and asking of President Lincolon, to make a case for the courts—meanwhile New York, organizing, arming and drilling her militia, to be subject to Federal call, under the Constitution of the United States.

2d. And at the same time, we think, Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, ought to do the like.

The Legislatures of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, ought also forthwith to train their militia. There is no safety from invasion or civil war, now, even among ourselves, but in a trained militia, under State authority.

We hope and trust now, that in good faith—we have answered the *Herald's* question.—We do not propose, we will add, to take one step without law, or contrary to law. The violation of law in times of excitement is a horrible crime, for it leads to reprisals, arson, assassinations, revenge. The State courts, and the Federal courts, are ample for all of our protection. The courts of the free States are all loyal and sound. Even the Republican Judges of Wisconsin, we have seen, declared that President Lincoln violated the Constitution in suspending, of himself, the writ of *habeas corpus*. Stand by the law—STAND BY THE LAW—we repeat and re-repeat. The law is ample for the protection of every man's rights.

THE GOVERNOR QUESTION.

The West Chester *Jeffersonian*, in the following article, introduces Nimrod Strickland, Esq., of Chester county, "as a fit person" to fill the Gubernatorial office:

This subject is beginning to excite considerable interest in the Democracy of the Commonwealth, and yet, with few exceptions, the press has been remarkably silent and reserved as to its predilections. But the inquiry every day is made, Who shall be our candidate? One sentiment is almost universal. The candidate should be a man of undoubted integrity and talents, firm and unshaken in his principles, and possessed of moral courage equal to any emergency involving the rights of the people or the interests of the State. There has been no period in the history of the Commonwealth when this opinion has been more generally recognized than at this time.

We present the name of our townsman, Nimrod Strickland, as a fit person to fill this office. This suggestion is made against what we have known for some time to be his inclination, but it is not made without reflection and due consideration on our part, for we have been addressed in reference to Judge Strickland by prominent and discreet Democrats from different parts of the State, and the subjoined communication, from an influential Philadelphia Democrat, we cannot withhold from the public.

The friends of Judge Strickland will make no contest, nor adopt any measures to effect his nomination, except that of laying his name before the people, and asking that his character, his talents and his capacity should be thoroughly examined and fairly considered. In him the Democracy have a man who has been tried and not found wanting; who in all the contests for the last thirty years, whether against Anti-Masonry, Know-Nothingism or sectional Abolitionism, has never faltered or wavered. If he should be nominated and elected, we firmly believe that the people will never have reason to regret the result.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1863.

MR. HODGSON:—On looking over the list of gentlemen who have been publicly mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for next Governor, I think, and many Democrats here concur with me, that the right man for the State, the people and the party, in this hour, has not yet been brought forward. The candidate should be a man of the old Snyder and Shunk pattern, who is both honest and capable, and of sound political principles—a man of undoubted firmness, integrity and patriotism, who could not be intimidated from the right, by power, or seduced into error by corruption; a man whose character, personal and political, public and private, is well established and constitutes a guarantee that he would be true to the people, their interests and their constitutional rights, under all circumstances. Such a man Judge STRICKLAND, of your county, is known to be, and there is every reason to believe that while his nomination could not prove justly objectionable to the friends of any candidate, it would be received, throughout the State, with cordial satisfaction by all honest men and true friends of "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was."

I have thus written without knowing what may be the Judge's inclination in the matter, and I trust that whatever it may be, his name may at once go forth for the consideration of the Democracy of the State.

Yours, etc., PHILADELPHIA.

From the Blairsville Record.

THAT, AND SOMETHING MORE.—In the recent Democratic Conventions of Bedford and Cumberland counties, the following Resolution, with others, was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That our delegate (to the next Democratic State Convention) be and he is hereby instructed not to vote for any man for Governor who has not publicly declared himself, or will not publicly declare himself, opposed to the Emancipation Proclamation, and to Abolition in any and every form, and who will not avow himself in opposition to all the unconstitutional acts of the present Federal administration, and who will not declare himself publicly and unreservedly to be in favor of maintaining the State rights of Pennsylvania, in the same manner as the recently elected Governors of New York and New Jersey have done."

That is all very well; we are for it; but something more must be required in the next Democratic candidate for Governor. The man must have a well extablished character for personal and political integrity. He must be sound and reliable on the great doctrines of the Constitution and State Rights, as avowed and understood by the Fathers and the true men of '98 and 1800; and his known character as an honest and pure man, must be such as will be an assurance to the tax, payers, that the Commonwealth and her interests will be safe in his care, and that shoddy speculators and all other plunderers will have in him a firm and uncompromising enemy. If the State is to be robbed, the soldiers wronged, and theiving politicians favored, better, far better, let that work be continued under Governor Curtin, than that the Democracy should risk disgrace to themselves, and wrong to the State, by putting a man of doubtful or easy virtue in his place. No, no, Curtin, will, in all probability, be the Abolition Republican candidate. There is not virtue enough in that party to reject him. It thus becomes a matter of the highest importance that the Democratic nominee shall be not only right, politically, but, as a man, *unmistakably honest.*

We are, therefore, most decidedly for the Bedford resolution, and something more.

A FORTUNATE SPECULATION.—Nor' Wester, the New York correspondent of the Boston *Post*, relates the following incident of one of the fortunate speculations of the day:

In the summer of 1861, a young man who happened to have $10,000 burning in his pocket, but whose fears counseled him to keep out of the usual channels of trade, called on one of our heavy shipping merchants, who is also president of a city bank, and asked his advice as to how to use his money. The merchant suggested his investing in a purchase of tar, the article at that time selling at only one dollar a barrel, with every prospect of soon being on the advance. The young man took the advice, bought ten thousand barrels of tar, and stored it away for a rise. After keeping it until last Fall, he concluded to realize on his investment, and sold it out at $40 a barrel, or forty times its original cost, receiving his original capital of $10,000 and the slight accumulation of $390,000 as the dividend thereon.

ONE OF THE characteristics of the soirees at the Tuilleries is the injunction laid upon all men by the Empress to dance the cotillion. Neither age nor profession are exempt. The Emperor laughs heartily at his own and others' awkwardness, but accepts the obligation with good humor. The new figure—introduced last time only—was called "The Mule of Arragon," and consists in the endeavor to hook the little bell with which each dancer is armed to the dress of the leader; the effect of the jingling and the excitement of the pursuit make this one of the prettiest figures yet invented.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE—FROM PORT ROYAL.

NEW YORK, March 15.

The prize steamer Adelia has arrived.

The steamer Arago, from Port Royal, with dates to the 12th inst., has arrived.

Gen. Naglee and the following members of his staff are passengers on the Arago: Capt. Geo. H. Johnston, A. A. General and Chief of Staff; Diet. E. M. Bishop, Quartermaster; Lieut. C. W. Matthews and C. R. Johnston, Aids de Camp.

It was feared at Port Royal, by the General's friends, that personal difficulties existing between him and the Secretary of War had something to do with his recall.

Gen. Terry was in command of Gen. Foster's forces.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 15.

The *Herald* has information from Washington that Secretary Chase has been very successful in making arrangements in New York for extensive loans, which will relieve the wants of the government to such an extent as to preclude any probability of an additional issue of legal tenders.

MEETING OF POLES.

NEW YORK, March 15.

New York 15, Several hundred poles held a meeting last evening, and accepted an address responsive to that of the Polish National Committee. A committee was appointed to arrange for a grand demonstration at the Cooper Institute.

ASTRAY.—Came to the residence of John Fauber, in Jackson township, Dauphin co., Pa., on the 19th of February, a BLACK HORSE, with front left foot part white, and white star on Forehead, about 16 hands high, between 6 and 7 years old. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, or otherwise he will be sold according to law.

JOHN FAUBER.

Jackson Township, March 9th, 1863—m12 13tw

100,000 BARRELS of the LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE.

130 *South Wawves, Philadelphia, Pa.*

This company, with a capital of $150,000 the most extensive works of the kind in the world, and an experience in manufacturing of over 23 years, with a reputation long established, having also the exclusive control of all the night soil of the great city of New York, are prepared to furnish an article, which is, without doubt, the *Cheapest and very best* fertilizer in market. It greatly increases the yield, and ripens the crop from two to three weeks earlier, at an expense of from three to four dollars per acre, with little or no labor. Also, FIFTY TONS OF BONE TAFEU, being a mixture of bone and night soil ground fine, at $45 per ton—a superior article for grain and grass. Price of POUDRETTE, $1 60 per barrel. Seven barrels and over delivered free of charge. A pamphlet containing all necessary information, may be had free by addressing a letter to the subscriber.

JAMES T. FOSTER,
Care of the Lodi Manufacturing Company,
feb19-w3m 66 Courtland St., New York.

LAW SCHOOL OF Harvard College—1863.

Two Terms of nineteen weeks each, commencing MARCH 2d and SEPTEMBER 7th.
For Catalogue and Circular address
JOEL PARKER, Royal Professor.
Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 29, 1863—feb7-3tenast

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

CORRECTED DAILY FROM THE PHILADELPHIA DIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	New York Prices.	
U. S. 6s, due 1881, Coupon	102	103
Do ....due 1881, Registered Int. off.	101¼	102
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes	105¼	105¾
One year 6 per cent. certificates	99	103
U. S. Demand Notes, old issue	58	59 pr

Market steady.

SPECIE QUOTATIONS.

BANKABLE CURRENCY THE STANDARD.

GOLD.		SILVER.	
American	58¼ a 59¼ pr	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 47 a 1 51
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	58½ prm	Guilders	34
California, $10 and $5 pieces	58½ 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 89

* A heavy Sovereign weighs 5 dwts. 2½ grains.

UNCURRENT MONEY QUOTATIONS.

	Discount.		Discount.
New England	⅜	Wheeling	2½
New York City	½	Ohio	par
New York State	½	Indiana	par
Jersey—large	¼	Indiana—Free	1½
Jersey—small	⅜	Kentucky	par
Pennsylvania Currency	¼	Tennessee	10
Delaware	par	Missouri	2 to 20
Delaware—small	⅜	Illinois	2 to 60
Baltimore	¼	Wisconsin	2 to 60
Maryland	¼ a 3	Michigan	1¾
Dis. of Columbia	¼	Iowa	1¾
Virginia	35 a 40	Canada	prm 50

RATES OF DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

	Discount.		Discount.
Boston	par a 1-10prm	St. Louis	¼ a ¼
New York	1-10prm	Louisville	¼ a ..
Albany	¼ a ¼	Cincinnati	¼ a ¼
Baltimore	¼ a ¼	Cleveland	¼ a ¼
Washingt'n, D.C	¼ a ¼	Chicago	¼ a par
Pittsburg	¼ a ¼	Dubuque, Iowa,	1 a ..
Detroit, Mich.	¼ a ¼	Davenport, do.	1 a ..
Lexington, Ky.	2 a ..	St. Paul, Min.	1 a ..
Milwaukie, Wis.	¼ a ¼	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 Pittsbu'g, prem.	60	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	½
Downingtown Bank	¼	Tioga County Bank	½
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.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Dauphin county, will be exposed 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

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.

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.

PUBLIC SAL