

attached, and by which the militia officers are appointed, forms a barrier against the enterprises of ambition, more insurmountable than any which a simple government of any form can admit of."

The Patriot & Union.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 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Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.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 Toronto, is a duly authorized agent to collect accounts and receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

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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. McReynolds 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 Telegraph is laboring to seduce some Democrat to consent to become a cat's paw in the hands of the Union League to be run against Gen. Rounfort for Mayor. We know that no Democrat will consent. Any one professing Democracy who would lend himself to so base a purpose would be badly beaten and forever politically disgraced and ruined.

The miserable hireling who does the scurrilous and filthy articles for the Hessians paper, is out in a column of abuse against Gen. A. L. Rounfort, the Democratic candidate for Mayor. To that contemptible vagabond and the unscrupulous dog, his master, anything in the way of retort, coupling the name of General Rounfort in the connection, would be desecration to the latter.

These points, however, let our Democratic friends bear in mind: 1st, Gen. Rounfort is the unanimous choice of the Democracy in all the wards in this city. 2d, that any compromise with the Abolitionists in a Democratic city is a Democratic defeat, and an Abolition victory. 3d, that the hour has come, and now is, for a vigorous and decided Democratic triumph. 4th, such a victory can only be obtained by a perfect union of heart and hand in the coming contest. The question to be settled is not merely one of men, but of principles. Shall a Hessian Abolitionist be our next Mayor? Shall we, in the State Capital, set a precedent for defeat to the party throughout the State, or shall we plant the standard here, and rally to its support, one and all? Shall we set the ball rolling which is going to carry us on to victory to the tune of a hundred thousand majority in the State next Fall?

The Evening Post has sent us, and we presume, is otherwise disseminating throughout the country, a printed call for the organization of the Riot "League." This call is backed by some general expressions of devotion to the Union from a regiment in the field, a manifesto of like character from General Rosecrans and sundry libelations of the Evening Post's own. The Abolitionists, it appears by this, are trying to create jealousy in the army against their fellow-citizens at home, to inaugurate the Riot "League" among the soldiers. If the Abolition party and the administration are going to resort to such means to conciliate popular opinion and "restore the Union," they will fail. If they desire wantonly to provoke an open conflict, to rend the country with riots and disorders, they are pursuing exactly the course to bring them about. Of the rank and file of the army, however, we have no fears, on its intelligent officers we place a perfect reliance; both are incapable of being debauched and sworn into the Riot "League." If the Evening Post or any other anarchist journal pretends to believe in the success of a project so infamous as that which they are now starting, viz: to secretly infuse a spirit of lawless rage among the soldier-citizens of the Republic, to make them ready to turn their guns against their natural friends at home; to intimidate the free expression of popular opinion, or otherwise obstruct and proscriber the popular will, they must be mad, crazed with their own violence. The true sympathizer—and the soldiers know it—with the soldier's sufferings and trials, he who most glories in the achievements of our arms, is he who would preserve the integrity of our cause to make the deeds of war glorious and holy, not criminal and disgraceful. A

"nigger war" is not an inspiring watchword in the army; "nigger" armed amalgamation not a popular idea with the gallant, conservative, true loyalists in the field.

The Riot "League."

The love of domestic peace and order is a natural and enlightened feeling in a civilized people. There are few men who would deliberately propose to foment disturbance and excite riot in a peaceful community; but the means of doing so are exceedingly easy of access, and often very deceptive and subtle in their nature. There is greater danger that men may be deceived in what they are really about, than that they will deliberately entertain the purposes of creating riot and public broil. From the merest accident great popular convulsions have arisen. It is a very thin partition which separates in any country the tranquillity of one day from the riot and bloodshed of another. A spark, and the magazine of public tumult may explode. The Gordon riots, the Ninth Thermidor, the Whisky insurrection, the Fugitive Slave riots in Boston, and the late riot in Detroit, are cases well in point when popular fury, fed by popular prejudice, produced legitimate results, from the disturbance of an hour to the destruction of a government and King. A riot is by no means, however, merely a fortuitous circumstance. The public mind must be ripe and previously prepared for it. The recent riot at Detroit had a peculiar significance; it is not difficult to point the moral—he who runs may read. These are ticklish times to tamper with popular prejudice or trifle with the popular will.

Those gentlemen who are engaged throughout the country in forming so-called "Union Leagues" would do well to bear in mind, before going too far with these societies, some of these observations. We would fain believe any or all of them are not guilty of any intention to create trouble amongst us. The danger is not, we apprehend, that of an incipient conspiracy coolly meditated against law and order, but of the inevitable tendency in these times of all proscriptive societies or cliques. As a political organization, yielding any important political influence, these "Union Leagues" are likely to end in a miserable failure. The precedent of Know-Nothingism has taken the wind out of the sails of these peculiar associations, and created a reasonable prejudice against them. They have lost prestige forever. The phantom of a "Golden Circle," which seems to scare weak-minded Abolitionists, is, we venture to say, a figment of the brain. At all events, once and for all, if any such organization is in existence, we do not sanction its purposes or principles—we repudiate it utterly and equally with the "Union League."

The mind of the people is sufficiently perplexed by the difficulties which surround us without any extra element of confusion, liable to create intestine violence. These Leagues, destitute of any political efficiency, engines of their own destruction, are riotous in their tendency and only powerful to produce outbreak and their own ruin. We do not fear their political influence; we fain would warn them against their own destruction, and professing peace-loving and law-abiding, save the country from the scenes of lawlessness likely to ensue.

Nurtured in the patronage of an administration which has lost the popular confidence, proscriptive and oath-taking, the "League" may and will excite much jealousy and distrust. A secret society, or even a clique, touching or endeavoring to control the polity of a free country, to take power from the many and place it in the hands of a few, is an equally futile and dangerous experiment. The whole movement must be regarded by the people as virtually a cabal against their own sovereignty. The right to say who is "loyal" and who is not, does not belong to any clique or class calling itself elect, and bearing the self-assumed badge of special fealty to the common country; it is a right the people will not concede, however loud the declarations of the "Loyal League," however broad the members of it may make their "loyal" phylacteries.

Sound Doctrine—Habeas Corpus—Martial Law—A Southern Decision.

The Richmond Whig gives the decision of the Hastings Court, Judge Lyons, in the case of Theodore Whitman, a civilian, arrested under martial law for selling liquor. Robert Ould, Esq., for the court martial; Judge Crump for the petitioner.

"The court held that the power to declare martial law under the Constitution and laws of the Confederacy did not belong to the President, and that Congress had no authority to confer such power upon him; that the authority to suspend the writ of habeas corpus did not carry with it the right to declare martial law; that martial law was an arbitrary and dictatorial power, which might be exercised by a commander-in-chief over his camp or elsewhere at his peril, and that neither the Constitution or the laws sanctioned or justified such a stretch of power; that the Congress might indemnify the commander-in-chief for powers thus unlawfully assumed, but the courts could neither recognize nor sanction it; that our government was one of constitution and law as well in time of war as in time of peace; that the Constitution limited and defined the powers of the President and the Congress, and that no powers belonged to either which were not expressly conferred by that instrument. That courts martial have exclusive and restricted jurisdiction over soldiers and others belonging to the army; that their functions were circumscribed by law and confined entirely to those who were in the military service; and that, therefore, they had no right to try a citizen not connected with the army who was, under the Constitution, entitled to trial by jury for every offense against the laws, and therefore, the custody in which the prisoner was held was illegal, and he was ordered to be discharged; but the court held him to bail, to answer, before the grand jury."

We have no doubt that this is sound law here as well as in Richmond, whether our lower courts so decide or not. That Congress has no authority to delegate power to the President, or any other person, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, we are well convinced, and we think the Supreme Court would so declare should the question ever come before it for decision.

If we are wrong in this opinion, we should like to know it. Suppose a similar case to the above should come before one of our own courts, to be determined under the Federal Constitution, and the judge should render a decision similar to that of Judge Lyons, will any Abolition judge or lawyer inform us whether it would be sound or unsound—and if unsound, why? The question is one of great importance, upon which we desire all the light we can get.

What Gen. Harrison Thought.

If by chance, or in the order of Providence there should be living at the present day, and in political association with Abolitionists, any of the old 1840 campaigners of the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" stripes, who swigged hard cider from the mouths of unseemly gourds, and sang the campaign through to a successful issue at the risk of their lungs—if there be any of these old fellows left yet, we desire to call their attention to the following extract from a letter written by Gen. Harrison (old Tippecanoe) to Mr. Monroe in 1820. It may tend to open their eyes to a fact which, were it to come from us, they would not believe. It appears from this letter that General Harrison did not believe that slavery would, if let alone, destroy the Union, but did believe that Abolition interference with it would. So thought and so said Webster and Clay and all the great statesmen of America. In his letter to Mr. Monroe, Gen. H. says:

"I am and have been for many years so much opposed to slavery that I will never live in a slave State. But I believe that the Constitution has given no power to the General Government to interfere in this matter; and that to have slaves or no slaves depends upon the people in each State alone. But besides the constitutional objection, I am persuaded that the obvious tendency of such interference on the part of the States which have no slaves, with the property of their fellow citizens of the others, is to produce a state of discontent and jealousy that will, in the end, prove fatal to the Union."

The Mayoralty.

Let no Democrat think lightly of the municipal election which is to be held on Friday. Let no one fancy that the choice of a Mayor is a small matter. In this crisis the election loses its local and municipal character, and becomes a matter of national concern, a momentous issue, the result of which will be looked for and chronicled throughout the Union. Every precaution against defeat should be taken, and no effort omitted to insure success—a victory that we may be proud of and rejoice over, and that may cheer the hearts of Democrats everywhere who are resisting the encroachments of Federal power upon State rights and individual freedom. We cannot make the election of Mayor and Council a local issue now if we would—our enemies, the Abolitionists, would not let us. They carry Lincoln and Niggerism into everything, and if they beat us they will claim it as an administration triumph. We may as well meet them on the ground they choose, and urge the contest for Mayor under the same battle-cry that we rush into a Presidential election—"Democracy against Abolitionism—White men against Negroes—Freedom against Despotism!" Three cheers for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was—and defeat and disgrace to all traitors who proclaim otherwise.

Philadelphia Evening Journal.

Charles N. Pine, Esq., well known as a political writer, has become proprietor of the Philadelphia Evening Journal. He was editor for six months previous to Mr. Bollens' arrest, and avows himself "the writer of most of the articles deemed reasonable by the traitors in office at Washington," and closes his announcement of the new proprietorship as follows: If it be treason for a public journalist to insist upon a strict observance of the fundamental and supreme law of the land by men in office, and to condemn all officials who violate that law and their oaths to observe it, then the undersigned desires to be deemed a traitor. That such conduct constitutes treason, according to the decisions of the administration and its friends, he is well aware, and he enters into the business of publishing and editing this paper with the full knowledge of the risks incurred by a journalist who ventures, in these times, to demand for the people what is right, to condemn what is wrong, and to publish political truth. But he intends to do all this, and is willing to take the consequences.

CHARLES N. PINE.

Philadelphia, March 12, 1863. It requires a bold, fearless man to conduct a Democratic paper in this Abolition "Reign of Terror," and we believe Mr. P. is a man of that character. He has our best wishes for success.

General News.

By telegraph we have the following: A Vicksburg dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette says the Federal Yazoo Pass expedition has captured twenty-six rebel steamboats, eighteen of which were destroyed. The gunboat fleet had arrived above Haines' Bluff and would soon commence an attack. Rumors were rife that the rebels were evacuating Vicksburg. It was supposed the greater part of the rebel force would go to Chattanooga, join the rebel army there and endeavor to overwhelm Rosecrans. Gen. McClelland's troops were compelled to embark for Milliken's Bend, sixteen miles above Vicksburg, owing to the high stage of water. The recent operations at Lake Providence and elsewhere in cutting the levees and clearing a passage for the water, has resulted in inundating a large portion of Louisiana territory, destroying millions of property. The guerrillas are completely driven out. A refugee from Georgia who has arrived at Murfreesboro', reports terrible destitution in northern Alabama and Georgia. Elliott's marine brigade arrived at Cairo on Saturday, (14th.) A Murfreesboro' dispatch says Col. Minty's command returned on Saturday from a successful scout of eleven days through the enemy's country, having dispersed several bodies of rebels, captured prisoners, wagons, camp equipage, &c., and penetrated the enemy's lines near Shelbyville.

Information has been received from Fortress Monroe, that the rebel cavalry have been making some display about Gloucester Point. It is also rumored that the ninth army corps were about to move from Newport News to no matter where.

By the arrival of the schooner War Eagle at New York from Minatillan, (Mexico,) we learn that two French gunboats captured that place on the 9th February, without opposition. The steamer Militia from Havana on the 9th inst., brings latest accounts of French operations. The army commenced its march against Puebla on the 19th February—Gen. Forey started on the 23d, and it was supposed the attack would commence about the 1st of March. Gen. Ortega, the Mexican commander, has 24,000 troops for the defence of the city, independent of 8,000 or 10,000 under Gen. Comonfort holding the outer defences. The guerrillas grow bolder every day and actually carry off mules from the very gates of Vera Cruz. Four hundred black troops from Egypt had arrived

for French service, but already one hundred of them were in the hospitals.

A report from St. Domingo had been received at Havana that the people of the district of Guayubin and Monte Christie have risen under Gen. Lucas. Troops have been sent from Porto Rico and Santiago de Cuba, and several vessels of war ordered there. It looks as though the Spanish protectors of St. Domingo were about getting into trouble.

A letter from Tybee Island, below Savannah, says that on the evening of the 9th instant a steamer came into the harbor, fired two guns, and left before the guns of the battery could be trained on her. It is supposed the steamer was the Alabama, Florida, a blockade runner, or some other vessel. Very likely.

A dispatch from Oil Springs, Canada West, March 16, says: A serious riot occurred on Saturday night between whites and negroes. The whites organized a force, marched to the negro quarters, and ordered them away; they destroyed their property and burned the houses in which they lived. The negroes fled to the woods. Several of the rioters were wounded and three arrested.

Gen. Tuttle received a dispatch at Cairo from Fort Donelson on the 15th, which says: Our cavalry report 12,000 rebels within 28 miles of Donelson. The country people for miles around are coming to Fort Donelson with various reports. The rebels are reported to be well armed. Our forces are ready for any emergency.

The steamer Ruth was arrested at Columbus, having on board two hundred boxes shipped at St. Louis for parties in Memphis. The boxes were said to contain oranges, but on examination they proved to be full of clothing, quinine, letters, &c., for the rebels.

Great apprehensions of a formidable rebel invasion of Kentucky are entertained at Louisville by all intelligent classes, civil and military.

The U. S. Senate, after an executive session, adjourned sine die at two o'clock P. M. on Saturday.

The rules and regulations for the enrollment under the conscription act are now making, at Washington, and the appointment of enrolling boards and provost marshals for various districts will probably be announced next week.

The valiant General Schenck, of Vienna notoriety, has issued an order suppressing all rebel music and photographs of rebel officers in Baltimore, and administered an oath especially drawn up for the occasion, to the offending book men and photographers. Vive la bagatelle!

It is believed in Washington that Simeon Draper, of New York, stands the best chance for the appointment of Provost Marshal General.

The report of the blowing up of the Indiano appears to be confirmed. Admiral Porter has telegraphed to Secretary Welles that the rebels blew her up on the appearance of his barge "turreted Monster," an old coal barge which he had rigged up turreted fashion and set adrift. She alarmed the rebels at Vicksburg and all the way down to Warrenton, drawing fire from all their batteries. The Vicksburg Whig also confirms the report.

SPRANG FIRES—A TALE OF THE MYSTERIOUS.—We clip the following from the Oswego Press of March 7:

The following most singular phenomena have occurred at the residences of Wm. S. Stearnes and Richard Freeman, in the town of Bush, about five miles north of this city. On Tuesday morning last, soon after making the fires, Mrs. Stearnes discovered the carpet burning near the stove, but to one side of it; she extinguished the fire, supposing it to have caught from the stove in some manner. Soon after the carpet was found burning near the bed which stood in the room, but entirely away from the stove. Regarding the latter fire as very curious she extinguished it, and left the room to attend her work, and being attracted by the smell of fire returned to the front room and found the straw burning in the midst of it, under the clothes and feather bed. She immediately carried the bed out of the house. When she returned the curtains in front of the bed were blazing up to the ceiling above. Being now thoroughly alarmed she sent her little girl, of about ten years, the only person with her, for Mr. Freeman, who came and removed the carpets, clothing and beds from the house, and extinguished the fires in the pantries, burning the papers that were spread on shelves, also articles of cotton ignited in different parts of the chamber. In this room a clothes rod, suspended by strings of cotton cloth tied to rafters, was heard to fall, and the strings were found burning.

During this time Mr. Stearnes was absent and Mrs. S. and the little girl went home with Mr. Freeman. When they arrived there, as a precaution, the garments of Mrs. S. and the little girl were placed by themselves, a cloak worn by the girl being put on the bare floor of the bed room. In a half hour after this cloak was found blazing briskly. It was removed from the room, and an hour and a half afterwards the bed in the same room was on fire. The day following, a pillow case lying in a basket ignited, and a cloth spread over a flour barrel, and a bag containing dried fruit. These articles were all at distances from each other and ignited at different times, each which had been used to wash some bottles was wrung out and hung upon a nail and was found burning at the bottom, and was at the time frozen stiff. In the afternoon a smell of fire was discovered in the chamber, and was found to proceed from a small box in which a paper wrapping a parcel of sugar was entirely burned from around the sugar. The box was covered with a lid which shut quite close. A lounge also took fire in a bed room.

On Thursday Mr. Stearnes returned to his home, built fires in the stove, and soon after a fire broke out in a bed, and in a damp cloth lying on a pantry shelf. He extinguished his fires, and has not occupied the house since, except to watch it.

Thursday night the little girl stayed at Mr. Samuel Shuster's, some two miles west of Mr. Freeman's. Friday morning a cloth lying on a shelf in the milk room of Mr. Shuster's house was found burning, and also a handful of rags stuck in an outside crevice of the wall of the house. Being informed of the occurrence by Mr. Charles Holman, of this city, and to satisfy ourselves of their truth, we went with him to the houses of Messrs. Freeman and Stearnes, and from them heard what we have related, and much more. These gentlemen are known to be men of unimpeachable veracity, and their statement is a sufficient guarantee of truth. But we saw the effects of the fire on the beds, clothing, papers and walls of the house, sufficient to satisfy us of the exact truth of every statement made; we saw the dress worn by the little girl, which ignited twice near the bottom of the skirt while on her. It was once extinguished by Mr. Freeman and once by Mr. Stearnes. While we were at the house of the latter, a fire broke out in some papers in an out-house at Mr. Freeman's. On our return we saw the freestone charred boards in five different rooms at Mr. Freeman's house, in no one of which was there any stove or fire-

place. A watch has been constantly kept by those two families, and every article from their houses. They justly feel the greatest anxiety to have the mystery of these fires solved. Who can do it?

A LIVING DESCENDANT OF THE LAST GRECIAN EMPEROR.—The following letter is taken from the London Star:

SIR—I have been an attentive, and I need not add, a deeply interested, reader of the many articles and reviews on the late events have forced more particularly upon the English press; and there has been nothing in them which could justify my asking (as I now do for the first time in my life) the favor of the insertion of a letter but the statement made in several of your contemporaries, that my family is "extinct."

This assertion, while unchallenged, would imply that I had assumed a name to which I had no right (a custom which has of late been prevalent here,) and that there was no truth in the illustrious descent of which I am naturally so jealously proud.

The last Grecian Emperor, Constantine (Palaologus) XII, who fell in 1453 in the defence of his capital, left five surviving brothers, by three of whom the family and name were continued—their traditions and records being ever carefully preserved.

I may say that I am not the first of my name and house who has had the honor of being commissioned in the service of the British Sovereign. Three sons of Theodore Palaologus of Landulph were in the army, one of whom was killed in the King's cause at Naseby; and the navy of William and Mary was not, I believe, dishonored by the service of another member of my family, who died in 1694. I have the honor to be, sir, yours obediently,

W. T. PALAEOLOGUS.

17, Jenkins street, St. James, Feb. 5.

JENKINS OUTDOOR.—Mrs. Gen. Rosecrans, at the festival, disposed of a large quantity of ice cream, at 10 cents per plate. She is a noble woman.—Chicago Journal.

PENNA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. MONDAY EVENING, March 16, 1863. The Senate was called to order at 7½ o'clock by the SPEAKER.

Petitions on the usual subjects were presented, among the number one by Mr. Bueber, signed by 245 citizens of Juniata county, in favor of a law to prevent the emigration of negroes into the State, and for the exclusion of those already here, which was read and laid on the table.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CONNELL, a bill making incompatible certain officers in the city of Philadelphia; also, a bill to exempt from taxation the Opposite Home and Asylum for aged and infirm of the Lutheran Church; also, a supplement to the Philadelphia and Montgomery County railroad company.

Mr. LAMBERTON, a bill relative to writs of certiorari.

Mr. RIDGWAY, a bill to incorporate the Atlantic navigation company.

Mr. TURELL, a supplement to the Dunannon, Landisburg and Broad Top railroad company.

Mr. SMITH, a bill to repeal the supplement to the Ridge turnpike company, passed in 1861.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, presented a message from the Governor nominating Wm. Forney, of Dauphin co., for State Librarian for the period of three years.

WYOMING CANAL COMPANY.

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

Mr. FULLER moved that the Senate go into committee of the whole for the purpose of inquiring a proviso, that the company shall not enjoy the benefits of this act unless they shall within sixty days pay \$281,000 into the Treasury of the Commonwealth, that being the amount of their bonds given to the State, and all the interest thereon except one coupon for \$8,400.

The amendment was adopted and inserted in the bill.

Mr. WHITE moved to go into committee of the whole for the purpose of attaching a proviso to the section, that no certificates shall be surrendered on which the stock is not paid in full and no subscriber shall be released from the payment of unpaid subscription.

After discussion the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. WHITE moved to amend by providing that no letters patent shall issue under this act until the company pay the costs already incurred by the Attorney General in proceeding against delinquent subscribers to the stock of the Wyoming canal company. Not agreed to—yeas 11, nays 17.

BILLS PASSED.

An act to incorporate the Bedford improvement company.

Joint resolutions relative to the dam of the Susquehanna canal company. Passed to third reading.

Supplement to the Dunannon, Landisburg and Broad Top railroad, changing its name to the Southern Pennsylvania railroad.

An act to divorce Henry Nellis and Anna his wife, of the city of Philadelphia. Adjourned.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. The reason assigned at the Treasury Department for suspending the printing of postal currency (25 and 50 cent notes) is that there is already a sufficient amount of such paper in proportion to the other denominations. The fact that there are counterfeiters did not influence this action.

The committee on the conduct of the war have, it is understood, closed their testimony. In about two weeks they will make their report.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Lewis is expected to enter upon his duties to-morrow. The expedition to colonize persons of color has been indefinitely postponed by the President.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

COLLECTED DAILY FROM THE PHILADELPHIA DIA.

NEW YORK PRICES. U. S. 6s, due 1881, Coupon, 102 1/2. U. S. 6s, due 1881, Registered Int. off. 101 1/2. U. S. 7 1/2 Treasury Notes, 105 3/4. One year 6 per cent, cert. 108 1/2. U. S. Demand Notes, old issue, 68 1/2. Market steady.

SEIGNIOR QUOTATIONS.

BANKABLE CURRENT OF THE STANDARD. GOLD. American, 58 1/2. Do (closed prior to 1854), 55 1/2. Do 2 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 3 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 4 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 5 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 6 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 7 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 8 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 9 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 10 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 11 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 12 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 13 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 14 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 15 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 16 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 17 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 18 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 19 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 20 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 21 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 22 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 23 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 24 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 25 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 26 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 27 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 28 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 29 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 30 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 31 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 32 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 33 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 34 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 35 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 36 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 37 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 38 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 39 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 40 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 41 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 42 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 43 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 44 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 45 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 46 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 47 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 48 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 49 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 50 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 51 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 52 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 53 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 54 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 55 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 56 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 57 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 58 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 59 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 60 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 61 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 62 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 63 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 64 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 65 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 66 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 67 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 68 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 69 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 70 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 71 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 72 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 73 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 74 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 75 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 76 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 77 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 78 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 79 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 80 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 81 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 82 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 83 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 84 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 85 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 86 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 87 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 88 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 89 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 90 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 91 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 92 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 93 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 94 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 95 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 96 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 97 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 98 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 99 1/2, 55 1/2. Do 100 1/2, 55 1/2.

UNCURRENT MONEY QUOTATIONS.

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

RATES OF DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Boston, par a 100. New York, 100. Albany, 100. Baltimore, 100. Washington, D.C., 100. Pittsburgh, 100. Detroit, Mich., 100. Lexington, Ky., 100. Milwaukee, Wis., 100.

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTRY BANK NOTES.

Allegheny Bank, 100. Bank of Beaver Co., 100. Bank of Chambersburg, 100. Bank of Chester Co., 100. Bank of Columbia, 100. Bank of Dauphin Co., 100