O BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND Union unless accompanied with the name of the

W. W. KIRGSBURY, Esq., of Towards, is a duly au-Shorised agent to collect accounts and receive subscrip-Mons 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 AN UNION in those cities, and are anthorized to take Advertisements an Subscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PATRICT AND UNION and all its business operations will hereafter be conducted exclusively by O. BARBETT 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 Maily Parrior and Union will be furnished members of the Legislature during the session at Two

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 re-Porters 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.

To the Democracy of Harrisburg. If ever there was a time in the history of the Democratic party when good faith and harmony should prevail, that time is now. The bare thought of any division in the party is a breach of faith, and the attempt to induce any portion of it to vote in the next municipal election for any other than the regular candidates is an act of the vilest treachery, which can only recoil upon those who make it. It is reserved to the Democracy of Harrisburg to fire the first gun in the opening campaign; let us do our duty manfully in the van. Those who seek divisions in our ranks are traitors to the cause; let them be put down! Let every man be faithful. Onward and upward! is the

Now or never the uplifted arm of a giant despotism must be stayed; now or never the voice of the people must be heard. Let its tones ring out! Let us teach the breakers of the laws, and the usurpers of the people's rights, that there is a power mightier than the rule of Kings!

We have placed, by unanimous choice, can--didates in the field who are worthy of our support, and the support of the principles we profess. They are to be the guardians of our municipal rights, our homes and firesides. They are just and upright, pure and worthy of our confidence. Let no divisions disturb the harmony and fellowship of our organization. In union there is strength. In the vindication of just principles rests the salvation of the Hopublic. Democrats of Harrisburg! let us hear from you. The Democracy of the State watch eagerly the result—let them not be deceived. If we are true and steadfast in the cause, the dawn of brighter days is not far distant, when law and justice, temperance and wisdom, shall return to our counsels, and the Constitution—great Covenant of our Fathers resume its sway over the land!

The Mayoraity-Mr. John Till. . The Leaguers, despairing of success at the municipal election, under their own banner, have resorted to the dodge of stealing for their mayoralty candidate a man professing to be a member of the Democratic party. They are so accustomed to thieving that they cannot give up the practice, but have taken to manstealing, and actually plundered us of Mr. John Till and carried him, "body, and breeches," into their camp. This is characteristic of the Leaguers, but really we expected something better, more honorable and manly, more consistent with his professions from Mr. Till. True. he has not by any means been a consistent Democrat; on the contrary, he has been a very vacillating politician, wandering from party to party and faction to faction, "all things by turns and nothing long." First, we believe, a Whig-then an Anti-Mason-then a Native American-next a Know-Nothing, Dark Lantern desciple—after that a sort of debatable Democrat-and now, presto, one of the Union Leaguers. Still we did not think he would take his departure so suddenly from us, withont a parting adieu and a lock of his hair. But he has decided, and we submit-reluctantly. perhaps, but without any nervous convulsions or heart-breaking regrets. We can spare him to the Abolitionists without much detriment to our cause. The blow will fall upon him. not upon us-and the victory, when achieved, will be the more glorious, because obtained over the Leaguers aided and abetted by intestine traitors. "Time was that when the brains were out the man would die," as Mr. Macbeth remarked, upon a certain occasion—but Mr. Till proves, incontestably, that that time is pastthat it is not so now-because, having lost his hrains, (how else could he act so foolishly?) he yet lives, pertinaciously refusing to die except by public execution on Friday. Misguided man! Unfortunate straggler from the fold! Poor ghost of Anti-Masonry and Native Americanism! Flickering flame of the dark lantern! his vagary shall be gratified. His political bell af midnight tolls on Friday.

State Rights-Gov. Cannon vs. Gov. Seymour.

The Governor of Delaware has taken upon himself a new interpretation of State rights. and the relation of the State to the General Government. He has issued a proclamation against an act of the Legislature of Delaware passed beyond his veto, entitled "An Act to prevent illegal arrests," in which he declares substantially the right of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus to be vested unreservedly and at all times in the President, and asserts his intention to sustain, in the face of any State enactments to the contrary, any and all exercises of arbitrary power the President may see fit to make. Under his own interpretation of the Constitution he virtually declares the State of Delaware under martial law and in state of rebellion and insurrection against the Government. He constitutes himself high sheriff to aid and enforce any arrests the administration may make. Referring to the

act of the Legislature in question he says: The preamble of the act refers to the Constitution of the United States as providing that no person shall "be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law;" but it ought also to have been recollected that the same Constitution provides that in case of rebellion or invasion the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus may be suspended when the public safety requires it, and the dangerous person may be arrested and held without bail or maintrise. The provision overrides the constitution of the State of Delaware, or any statute

that may be enacted by her Legislature. To whom the right belongs to decide when the exigency has happened requiring the exercise of the power of suspension is a question of constitutional construction upon which jurists differ. That it is a necessary power is admitted. That it exists there can be no doubt. Whoever is invested with the power to suspend is the sole judge of the occasion of its exercisa. Being incidental to the general duty of the enforcement of the laws and now called into exercise for the suppression of armed insurrection, I am satisfied that it properly belongs to the national executive, and in my official acts I shall regard it as vested in the President of the United States.

This doctrine, so boldly put forth by Gov. Cannon, is of course in direct violation of the provision of the Constitution (Art. 1, sec. 9) which gives to Congress the sole right to suspend the writ in question.

But the Governor is not merely guilty of false legic, but of the direct assumption to himself of unwarrantable powers and prerogatives. While, in a subsequent portion of his message, he attempts to justify his action by assuming a majority of the citizens of his State disaffected to the government, without other authority than that he takes to himself, he ostracizes such persons from the benefit of the civil laws of the State, and declares himself ready to carry out in his civil functions all the military measures necessary to enforce the arbitrary acts of the administration.

'In contrast to the views and conduct of this adventurous minion of the President, the language of Governor Seymour, in his late message, is refreshing and significant:

I shall not inquire what rights States in rebellion have forfeited, but I deny that this rebellion can suppress a single right of the citireas of loval States. I denounce the doctrine that civil war in the South takes away from the loyal North the benefits of one principle of civil liberty.

And of the contempt of State authorities: To State legislation and authorities we look for the good order of society, the security of and all that is nearest and dearest to us, in the relations, duties and actions of life. It is dangerous and demoralizing to show contempt for State authorities and laws. It undermines alike the foundations of State and National government, by breaking up the social system. If home laws are not respected, the more general authority will not be regarded.

Mr. Rex has succeeded in raising some commotion in the Abolition camp. The Delaware Republican is down on him for attacking our postmaster, and the latter considers him a 'creature" with whom he "can have no dealings." That's putting the honorable member from Montgomery pretty far down on the ladder of respectability; any one who occupies a lower position there than the postmaster is not as high up as we could wish him to be. But the Telegraph, which speaks for the postmaster. is sadly given to the uttering of falsehood, and the pretended superiority of that worthy to Mr. Rex, socially, morally or intellectually, is a piece of characteristic assurance, required, perhaps, by the occasion, but which is well understood, and subjects the postmaster instead of the member to public ridicule and contempt. The question may well be asked, and we think cannot be satisfactorily answered-Why not refute the "slanders" uttered by Mr. Rex in the legislative hall, if "slanders" they are? Why wait until such time as he shall "assert" them "outside?" Are they not equally "slanders" in as out of the House, and would not a man consciously honest be as sensitive to "slander" in one place as another? Or is an appeal to the law, where truth cannot be given in evidence, the only refuge to which injured innocence can fly? If we were the personal or political friend of the postmaster we should advise him, by all means, to overlook any supposed disparity of character, and refute the

Nineteenth Senatorial District. A few days since we announced the election of R. Bruce Petrikin, Eaq., of Huntingdon co., as Senatorial delegate to the Democratic State Convention, instructed to support the nomination of John Cessna-the conferees from Somerset not being in attendance. We have since learned, from unquestionable authority that the Somerset conferees were prevented from attending by a trick played upon them, and that the claim of Mr. Petrikin to a seat as delegate will under the circumstances, be contested by Col. W. P. Schell, of Bedford, who, we understand, is backed by the conferees of both Bedford and Somerset counties.

THE Governor has nominated for State Librarian, in place of Dr. Wm. R. DeWitt, Wein Forney, Editor of the Telegraph. The Senate will, of course, confirm the nomination, under the general rule that, since the election of Lincoln to the Presidency, none but "mud-turtles" and "imbeciles" should be appointed to office. The Forney family are evidently in luck under the National and State administrations. They seem to answer well the purposes for which they are used. We must say of Gov. Curtin's friend that, although he is decidedly the wrong man for the place, yet he is about as fit for death and obsequies will take place before the | Librarian as Clay is for the Russian Mission, or Lincoln for the Presidency.

Copperheads.

Whilst we have never objected to this cuphonious appellation applied to us by the "Niggerheads." as Bennett calls the Abolition tribe. we confess that we did not fairly understand why it was applied to us. Greeley gives us a little light on the subject. In the Tribune of

Tuesday we find the following: A distinguished gentleman of Philadelphia, in the course of a private letter, says: "At M'Coy's lecture at the Opera House on Thursday evening, after cheers had been given most heartily for Butler, Burnside and 'Fighting Joe Hooker,' somebody in the upper tier called out, Now three cheers for Gen. McClellan'--- proposition that was met by a deep silence, broken only by some hissing and by some one below calling out, 'Why, there is a Copper-

From this it appears that the friends of General M'Clellan are thus designated. We are happy to know it. We are a large party, we Copperheads, a vast multitude, comprising three-fourths of the army and a large majority at home. And we will be larger still. Like Aaron's serpent, we will swallow up the

General News. A dispatch from San Francisco, March 16, states that the fast schooner Chapman, when leaving that port was boarded by U.S. officials and taken in charge as a privateer. About twenty secessionists were captured aboard, well armed, and six brass Dahlgren guns, with carriages suitable for use on ships. Correspondence on the persons of the prisoners identified them with the party recently negotiating for the steamer Victoria for a privateer. The prisoners were confined at Fort Alcatras .-Many more arrests are likely to follow. The schooner arrived lately from New, York, and was purchased here by secessionists. The prisoners confess that a full complement of men were to be taken on board at a rendezvous down the coast. They hoped to capture the steamer Oregon while en route for Mazatlan, transfer a portion of the Chapman's crew on board, and then use the Oregon help capture the two California treasure steamers before the alarm reached San Francisco.

Alarlan & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington. Del.. have contracted to build the first of the new iron-clad fleet for \$380,000. Merrick of Philadelphia, another at the same rate. The New York builders will not do the work for the price named, as it appears to them they must lose money at that rate.

The U.S. war steamer Lafayette, one of the vessels of the Yazoo River expedition, is a dangerous craft to the rebel river navy. She carries twelve guns. On her spar deck she mounts two twelve-inch brass howitzers, and on the main deck she has two eleven-inch, two nineinch, four one hundred-pounders rifled and two Parrott guns. She is manned by nineteen officers, one hundred and twenty-six sailors and twenty-five marines. She is covered with iron three inches thick, and has a solid steel ram six leet long.

Richmond papers of a late date show that considerable apprehension is felt in the South on account of the rapid decrease of food and the great difficulty, if not impossibility of supplying enough for consumption. A resolution was offered on the 11th instant in the Congress of the Confederacy by Mr. Conrad, proposing terms of peace, and was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In effect it provides that "the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States do therefore resolve that they will cordially co-operate with the Executive in any measures he may adopt, consistent with the henor, the dignity and independence of these States, tending to a speedy restoration of peace with all or with any of the States of the Federal Union." That proviso about "independence" spoils the whole thing. Separate independence is out of the question. Independence under the Constitution in the Union, but not out of it.

Gen. Rosecrans dispatches from Murfreesboro' the complete success of Col. Minty, commanding Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and othert roops, in a late reconnoissance. We have already published such of the particulars as have reached us.

Admiral Porter writes to the War Department that he has received the signal agreed upon of the entrance of the naval, expedition into Yazoo river. So that point is settled, and the reported capture of the rebel steamers is probably true. The Mortar boats were to commence firing on the Vicksburg batteries on the 9th. If they did we shall soon hear of it.

An Indianopolis dispatch of the 16th says: Eight hundred paroled Union prisoners, en route for Chicago, were detained at Richmond. Indiana, last night, and while there completely demolished the office of the Jeffersonian, antiwar sheet. They arrived here to-night and threatened the Sentinel office, and the military authorities placed a guard to prevent a disturb-

A long letter from Parson Brownlow, dated Nashville, March 6th, among other things, savs :- I told the people of the North, in my speeches, as thousands of them will recollect, what I now repeat—that is to say, one half of all the slaves in the seceded States will fight for their owners, and fift to perpetuate their own bondage,

The Haytien minister dined with Secretary Seward on Monday night. Several other diplomats were present, including the French minister. In giving this dinner it is said the Secretary follows an established custom in vocue on the arrival of any new minister. We

hone he finds the custom an agreeable one. Col. J. T. Stevenson, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, who was arrested by General Hunter because he dared to believe that the salvation of the country was not in the hands of the negro, was confirmed Saturday as briga. dier general, and not rejected, as published The official record shows the fact to be as here

Gen. Stoughton, who was recently surprised and captured by the rebels at Fairfax Court House, it appears was betrayed by a young woman with whom he supposed he was having a nice little intrigue. She has been arrested and placed in the Old Capitol Prison. On her person were found communications with the rebel authorities at Richmond, and a letter ap-

prising her of another contemplated raid. Gen. Stahl, recently confirmed as a Major General, has been placed, by Gen. Heintzleman. in command of all the cavalry in the Department of Washington.

All the disloyal residents in Fairfax county, Virginia, are to be sent Senth.

The Postmaster General has authorized post-

assessors of internal revenue. This is a strange proceeding in view of the law of Congress ma-

king allowances for postage. A fire took place vesterday in a small dwelling on Third avenue, Brooklyn, New York, and was produced by the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder, which the inmates were endeavoring to dry by the stove. Five persons were badly burned.

THE YAZOO PASS EXPEDITION.

This expedition moved from Helens, Ark. in the afternoon of the 24th of February, and before dark it had successfully crossed Moon Lake and came to anchor at the mouth of Yazoo Pass. On the 25th the head of the expedition steamed into the Pass and reached Coldwater river on the 28th. The following letter to the Chicago Times gives an interresting description of the Pass and of the obstacles encountered and overcome:

COLDWATER RIVER, (Miss.) March 1. Our expedition consists of two of the largest and heaviest iron-clad gunboats, one ram, six light draught gunboats, three barges laden with coal, three steam tenders, and fifteen or

eighteen transports laden with troops. Our route lay, the entire distance, through an unbroken wilderness of the largest growth of cypress, sycamore and cotton-wood trees, with an entanglement of case and wild grape vines beneath and clinging to the larger wood forming a most perfect jungle. Through this jungle the Pass winds and twists in the most serpentine course imaginable, frequently doubling on itself after describing a wide circuit of several miles, and forming a narrow neck across which a stone can be easily thrown. The channel is nowhere perfectly straight. It would hardly be possible to find a place throughout its entire length where one can see in either direction five hundred feet. 'Its bends form very scute angles frequently, and all the way the course is but a succession of very small s's. A blind man working in the dark, and trying to describe a very crooked stream, could scarcely exceed the reality of the Yazoo Pass.

The width of the Pass in no place exceeds one hundred feet, excepting where the banks are overflowed and the water finds escape from its narrow bed by spreading out into the woods. Sometimes it narrows down to fifty feet, when the current dashes along with almost fearful violence. Through its length there is a depth of from twenty to thirty feet in the channel. The average of the current is about three and. a half or four miles per hour. Sometimes it is found running as rapidly as five miles per hour, and again, where the stream is wider, or where the banks are low and overflowed, it moderates to two or three miles.

We had heard, previous to starting from Moon Lake, many large stories of the obstructions the rebels had placed in this stream to prevent the passage of this expedition: and we are also told that our troops had been employed for three weeks in removing these obstructions. Of all this I know nothing. I only know that, as we passed along, we discovered no artificial obstruction in the river, and but few marks of any having been there, and only very limited indications of work performed by our soldiers.

But we did discover natural obstructions, unremoved, vastly more formidable than any it was in the power of man to place there Huge trees anchored far down in their native earth, and wide spreading branches, disputed our passage at every turn. Great rafts of logs. stumps, and driftwood blocked up the stream, requiring all the power of steam and the inge-

nuity and strength of muscle to remove. At every turn, lines were got out and made fast to the trees to assist in checking our headway, and help us to pass safely around the bends. Occasionally a line so employed would snap with the heavy strain upon it, when away would go the boat, broadside on, into the jagged timber, the huge limbs crushing and tearerally of the light wood work.

Despite such difficulties as I have attempted to depict, we have made our way through. The head of the expedition left Moon Lake early on Wednesday morning, reaching this river at noon vesterday.

The Coldwater river is but a very slight improvement on the Pass. The stream is very little wider and has less current, but otherwise what has been seen of it does not differ materially from the character of the little stream that has given us so much trouble and delayed us so long. Fortunately we have to follow it but twelve miles, when we strike the Tallahatchie, a stream navigable for the largest class of steamers at this stage of the water.

We have just received intelligence that the nemy have a small battery at the junction of this river with the Tallahatchie, twelve miles below, and we expect a light engagement at that place.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

A correspondent of the Perry County Democrat writes:

As the Democratic State Convention meets at Harrisburg on the 17th of June next, to nominate a candidate for Governor, it is time the Democracy of Perry should begin to cast about, and select a man for whom our representative to that Convention may vote. If ever there was a time in the history of our State that a good, bold, able and fearless standard bearer should be selected, now is that time. With such a candidate nothing can prevent a glorious victory next fall. We want a man who is honest and capable and who we are certain has backbone enough to do his whole duty. We must throw away all personal preferences and look only to the public good. I don't intend to take up the claims and qualification.of the different candidates, spoken of for nomination, but will present the name of Hon. Hiester Clymer, of Berks county. He is a man every way qualified for Governor at this particular time. Mr. Clymer hails from a county that has stronger claims to the nomination than any other in the State. He is an able, unwavering, and courageous patriot, and true Democrat He is descended from Revolution stock. His grandfather, George Clymer, was one of the igners of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Clymer is a young man full of vigor and energy. He has not been identified with any of the factions and comes fresh from the people. His nomination would be hailed with pleasure by the great mass of the party and he would undoubtedly be elected by an overwhelming majority. Berks county alone would give him 8,000 majority.

The Milford Herald says:

As the time is fast approaching for the selection by the Democratic party of a candidate for the office of Governor, we want no assurance that every Democratic heart in Pike county will glow with warm response to the nomination of this gentleman. We have that assurance already, from many eager lips; for the time has come when the people feel the importance, most sadly, of putting their trust in the hands of the "honest and capable," and they know and feel him to be such, to a verity. For ourself, knowing him personally, and having observed his public career from its commencement, we unhesitatingly say that we never supported a candidate for that or any other office with more infinite pleasure than we would the Hon. Hiester Clymer, of good old Berks county, for our next Governor. While he is the social, cordial man—faithful to duty clear, able and brilliant as a statesmanpossessing firm, sagacious executive qualities he is impervious to corruption; and fortunate indeed will the people be, in this unfortunate state of affairs, with him as Executive of the State.

FINANCIAL .- The Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, The Postmaster General masauthorized post-masters to frank the letters of collectors and National Ranking law.

MORE OF THE PRIVATE TALK OF THE SOL-DIERS.—A letter before us, written by a son in the army to his father in this neighborhood, has the following in reference to an attempt to get the Fifty-ninth Ohio regiment to indorse some resolutions denouncing Democrats at home. The writer says:

"The white woolly heads in Ohio sent some resolutions out here to have the soldiers indorse them. Lean't explain them all to you, but one part was in this wise, to put down a cer-tain party in the North that has sprung into power lately. I suppose they meant the Democratic party; but whe wha vote was put to the old 59th Ohio, about 75 or 80 voted for them, and about 400 against them. The vote rather got our Major, who is one of the woolly heads. "When the vote was taken, he wanted to know what it meant, and was going to take an-

other vote on the resolutions, but our old Col. now commanding brigade, issued an order not to have any more such stuff read to his command. So that put a stop to it. I see in some of the Ciucinnati papers how our regiment voted, and there is not one word of it true. The Democratic party is gaining strength every day among the soldiers.'

The private soldiers desire peace, and the attempts that have been made by certain of their officers, and by Abolition presses at home, to make it appear otherwise, is an imposition, and is so regarded by the soldiers. The fact that their superior officers permit only a certain class of papers to be read by the soldiers, increases the indignation they feel at the attempts made to misrepresent their views .- Cin-

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER. -- On Friday Robert G. Pool was executed at Wheeling for the murder of Adam Buch. The execution took place in public, and was witnessed, if is said, by five thousand men, women and children. The gallows was burnt to ashes immedistely after the execution.

Before the execution Pool made what he termed a full and truthful statemet of the circumstances attending the murder. He was intoxicated when he entered Buch's tavern, where he imbibed freely with others. A difficulty afterwards ensued, in which Buch was shot and mortlly injured. He declared that he never intended to kill Buch, and thought that the pistol must have been discharged during the struggle, as he had no recollection of having pulled the trigger. "Buch's whisky," said Pool, "robbed me of my senses, and while in that state I robbed bim of his life."

Pool was about twenty-five years of age, and previous to the murder had served in the army. His parents were respectable and worthy people. He leaves two sisters, estimable ladies in all respects; and two brothers in Texas, both of whom are wealthy.

WOOD VS. DOUGLAS .- In the Chicago court of inquiry, last week, a bill for foreclosure was issued in a cause of Fernando Wood against the heirs, widows and creditors of the late Stephen A. Douglas. The amount claimed is over \$80,000 on property near the Illinois Central railroad works.

ten American ships, and one hundred and fourty-four American barks are employed in the East India trade, not including California or Australian ships. Of these ships Boston owns two hundred and forty-four, or nearly one half. DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Reese C. Fleeson,

one of the editors of the Pittsburg Dispatch, died Monday morning after a protracted illness. Mr. Fleeson has been connected with the Dispatch for fifteen years, and with the Pittsburg press for a much longer period. CHURCH DEDICATION. The new German Lu-

theran Church in Altoona, was dedicated on Sabbath, 15 inst. Among the ministers present were Revs. Neumann, of Pittsburg, and Kuhlmann, of Bedford, and Crist, of Birmingham, and many others.

THE SPRING SEASON.—A letter from Newbern, N. C., March 4th, says spring is rapidly opening—the farmers have nearly finished their planting operations, and the peach trees are in full bloom.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17. The decline in sterling exchange has depressed the breadstuffs market, and prices are dreoping. 1,000 bbls. flour sold at \$7.75@8 for extra family; superfine is offered at \$600 6 25; the receipts are light. Rye flour is dull at \$5, and corn meal at \$4. Wheat is drooping, buyers holding off for the opening of the canals; small sales of red at \$170, and 2,000 bus. Kentucky white at \$1 90. Small sales of rye at \$1. Corn is scarce, and yellow in demand at 88@89c. Oats are active at 72@ 78c. Cloverseed sells slowly at \$5 75@6 25. Timothy seed is lower. Small sales of flaxseed at \$4 25@4 50. Provisions quiet and without change. Whisky sells slowly at 49@50c.

New York, March 17. Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour has a declining tendency; 5,000 bushels sold; Amber Jersey \$1 80. Mixed corn advanced 1 cent; 50,000 bushels sold at 91@92c., unsound 81@ 90c. Oats firmer at 75@85c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet. Whisky dull and nominally unchanged, and sales at 46@48c.

Sterling exchange. 10% for gold; stocks are better; Chicago & R. Island, 933; Illinois Central, 92½; bonds, 128; Michigan Southern, 108¾; Reading, 90; Milwaukee & Mississippi, 1003 Quicksilver, 42; Gold, 1551; Treasury, 1062; Coupons 1881, 104; Registered, 1041; one year Certificates, 993; Tennessee, 613.

BALTIMORE, March 17. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull; white, \$1 90@1 95; red, \$1 72@1 74. Corn dull; white heavy at 92@93c.; yellow unchanged. Oats active; Penna. 78@80c. Whisky dull and drooping.

100,000 BARRELS of the LODI

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 22 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 TAFFU, being a mixture of bone and night soil ground fine, at \$45 per ton—a superior article for grain and grass. Price of POUD-RETTE, \$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,
66 Courtland st.. New York.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary having this day been granted, by the Begister of Dauphin county, to the subscriber, Executor of the last will and testament of Catherine Forney, tor of the last will and testament of Uatherine Forney, late of Lykens township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment, and all persons having claims will please present them to the subscriber for settlement. GEORGE GILBERT, Executor.

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas, letters of administration on the estate of Whereas, letters of administration on the estate of JOSIAH LENIZ, desceased, late of Upper Paxton township, Pauphin county, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against said estate will make known the same without delay. feb26-6tw* JESSE AUCHMUTY, Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—The undersigned executor of the estate of ROSINA PRACE,
hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against
said estate to present them for settlement, without delay; and to all those indebted to said estate to call and
settle their accounts or they will be handed at once to
the proper authorities for collection.

JACOB RETTINGER,

Jefferson township, Feb. 12, 1868-61w*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

CORRECTED DAILY FROM THE PHILADELPHIA DIAL. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SPECIE QUOTATIONS.

BANKABLE CURRENCY THE STANDARD.

Sov., Victoria*. 7 50 a 7.55 Sov., old 7 45 a 7 50 Napoleon, 20frs. 5 55 a 6 60 Half Dimes. 1 46 a 1 47 Prus. Doub. Fr. D'ors Ort's (new) 1845 a 1 47 Dollars; Am. and Mexican... 1 54 a.... Do Sp.,perfect 2 54 a.... Do carolus . 154 a . . . Do S. Amer . . 154 a . . . Rers 900 fine. California, \$50 and \$20 pieces. California, \$10 58 a and \$5 pieces... 10 Guilder Pie-20 Mille Reis,

UNCURRENT MONEY QUOTATIONS.

BATES OF DURANTED BISCOUNT.

Discount.

Boston par a 1-10prm St. Louis. % a %

1-10prm Louisville % a...

Albany. % a % Cliceland % a %

Cliceland % a % RATES OF DOMESTIC EXCHANGE. Lexington, Ky.. 2 a ... Milwaukie, Wis. ½ a ½ PENNSYLVANIA COUNTRY BANK NOTES

AT PAR IN PHILADELPHIA.

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DUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Dauphin county, will be expected 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 apring of water near the house. There is also a large Orchard on this Farm, consisting of different kinds et Fruit.

Also, a tract or piece of Woodland, partly in said township and partly in Reed township, sejoining lands of Jacob Tyson, Issae Glace and others, containing 256 seres and 95 perches, late the estate of JAGOB ZEAR-ING, deceased.

NG, deceased. Attendance will be given and conditions of sale made HENRY ZEARING & MATTHEW N. MITCHELL.

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DUBLIC SALE.

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

On SATURDAY, the 21st day of MARCH,
Next, at the Court House, a Lot of Ground, situate on Third street, between Pine street and Orasberry siley, and bounded by property of Robtert W. M'Clure on the east, and by Thomas O. M'Dowell on the west, the same being twenty feet four inches in front, more or less, by one hundred and five feet deep, to property late of Peter Keller, deceased, on which is erested a Two-Story Brick Dwelling House, &c., late the estate of Andrew Murray, deceased. Andrew Marray, deces Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, when attendance will be given and conditions of sale made known by

A. K. FAHNBETOCK,

John Bingland, Clerk, O. C. Harrisburg, Feb. 24, 1863-1eb20-deawts