

Communications will not be published in the Patriot and Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.

W. W. KINGSTON, Esq., of Towanda, is a duly authorized agent to collect accounts and receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

S. M. PATTENHILL & 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.

FOR SALE. Second-hand Adams Express, platform 200 by 24 inches in good order, can be worked either by hand or steam power. Terms moderate. Inquire at this office.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PATRIOT AND UNION and all its business operations will hereafter be conducted exclusively by O. BARRETT & 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.

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.

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 cry.

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, candidates 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 Republic. 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 Mayoralty—Mr. John Till.

The Leaguers, despairing of success at the municipal election, under their own banner, have resorted to the dodge of stealing their mayoralty candidates 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 man-stealing, 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.

Nineteenth Senatorial District. A few days since we announced the election of R. Bruce Petrkin, Esq., of Huntingdon Co., as Senatorial delegate to the Democratic State Convention, intended 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. Petrkin to a seat as delegate under the circumstances, be contested by Col. W. P. Soholl, 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 purpose 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 Librarian as Clay is for the Russian Mission, or Lincoln for the Presidency.

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.

From this it appears that the friends of General McClellan 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 rest.

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 cargoes suitable for use on ships.

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

But the Governor is not merely guilty of false logic, 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.

And of the contempt of State authorities: To State legislation and authorities we look for the good order of society, the security of life and property, the protection of our homes, 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 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 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 "slander."

A long letter from Parson Brownlow, dated Nashville, March 6th, among other things, says—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 will perpetrate their own bondage.

The Haytlen minister died 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 vogue on the arrival of any new minister. We hope 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 brigadier general, and not rejected, as published. The official record shows the fact to be as here stated.

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 addressing her of another contemplated raid.

Copperheads.

Whilst we have never objected to this euphonious 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 McCoy'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!'"

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 cane and wild grapes 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.

We had heard, previous to starting from Helena, 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.

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.

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 Indianapolis 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, anti-war sheet. They arrived here to-night and threatened the Sentinel office, and the military authorities placed a guard to prevent a disturbance.

A long letter from Parson Brownlow, dated Nashville, March 6th, among other things, says—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 will perpetrate their own bondage.

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 himself, 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. Hester 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 statesman—possessing 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, Pa., says the D. & P. is preparing to go under the National Banking law.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.

This is a strange proceeding in view of the law of Congress making allowances for postage.

A fire took place yesterday 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 Helena, 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 interesting 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 cane and wild grapes 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 acute angles frequently, and all the way the course is by a succession of very small '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 its way into 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 Helena, 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. They were anchored far down in their native earth, and wide spreading branches, disputed our passage at every turn. Great trunks of logs, stumps, and driftwood blocked up the stream, requiring all the power of steam and the ingenuity and strength of muscles 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 timbers, the huge limbs crushing and tearing into the cabins, and making splinters generally 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 yesterday.

The Coldwater river is but a very slight improvement on the Pass. The stream is very little wider and has less current, but otherwise would be the character of the little stream that has given us so much trouble and delay as we go on so long. Fortunately we have to follow it but twenty miles, when we strike the Tallahatchie, a stream navigable for the largest class of steamers at this stage of the water.

MOORE OF THE PRIVATE TALK OF THE SOLDIERS.

A letter before us, written by a son in the army to his father in the 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. I can't explain them all to you, but one part was in the effect to put down certain party in the North that has sprung into power lately. I suppose they meant the Democratic party; but while the vote was put to the old 69th 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 another 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 one of the Cincinnati papers how our regiment voted, and there isn't 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.

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 it is said, by five thousand men, women and children. The gallows was burnt to ashes immediately after the execution.

Before the execution Pool made what he termed a full and truthful statement 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 mortally wounded. It is 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.

WOOD VS. DOUGLASS.—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.

THE EAST INDIA TRADE.—Five hundred and twenty American ships, and one hundred and forty-four English, 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.—Euse C. Fleeson, one of the editors of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, died Monday morning after a protracted illness. Mr. Fleeson has been connected with the Dispatch for fifteen years, and with the Pittsburgh press for a much longer period.

THE SPRING SEASON.—A letter from Newbern, N. C., March 4th, says spring is rapidly opening, and 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 has drooping. 1,000 lbs. flour sold at \$7 75/8 for extra family; superfine is offered at \$6 25/8; 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 canal; small sales of red at \$1 70, and 2,000 bus. Kentucky white at \$1 90. Small sales of rye at \$1. Corn is scarce, and yellow in demand at \$8 85/8. Oats are active at 72/4. Timothy seed is lower. Small sales of flaxseed at \$4 25/8 @ 50. Whisky sells slowly at 49/50.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

U. S. 6s, due 1861, Coupons, New York Prices, Do, due 1861, Registered Int. of 102 3/4 U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes, 106 1/2 U. S. One year 6 per cent. certificates, 99 3/4 U. S. Demand Notes, old issues, 103 1/2

Table with columns for various currencies and exchange rates, including American, British, and other international rates.

Table listing rates for domestic exchange, including locations like Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

Table listing various Pennsylvania County Bank Notes and their denominations.

Table listing various Pennsylvania County Bank Notes and their denominations, similar to the previous table.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The subscriber has for sale a lot of household furniture, consisting of chairs, sofas, carpets, rocking chairs, bedsteads, &c., which will be disposed of on favorable terms.

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,

C. A. DAVIS, BILL POSTER. Circulars, &c., carefully and promptly distributed. 117 Bedford, South above Second street.

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS! We have the pleasure of informing you that we are now prepared to offer

LOOKING GLASSES.—A Splendid Assortment of New Looking Glasses, just received, at W. KNOX'S Music Store, 33 Market street, where they will be sold cheap. Call and examine.

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

PUBLIC SALE. In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Dauphin county, will be exposed to sale, On SATURDAY, the 21st day of MARCH, 1863,

100,000 BARRELS OF THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S FLOUR.

This company, with a capital of \$10,000, the most extensive works of the kind in the world, and an experience in manufacturing of over 25 years, with a reputation long established, having also the exclusive control of 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.

Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull; white, \$1 00 @ 95; red, \$1 72 @ 1 74. Corn dull; white heavy, \$1 02 @ 98 1/2; yellow unchanged. Oats active; Penna. 75 @ 80. Whisky dull and drooping.

BALTIMORE, March 17. Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour has a declining tendency; 5,000 bushels sold; Amber Jersey \$1 80. Mixed corn of various kinds \$1 60.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary having this day been granted, by the Surrogate of Dauphin County, to the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Catherine Forney, late of Lykens township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said deceased are hereby notified to present their claims, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, for settlement without delay.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Whereas, letters of Administration of the estate of JOSHUA LENZ, deceased, late of Lykens township, Dauphin County, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims or demands against said estate will make known the same without delay.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, executor of the estate of ROSINA BACH, deceased, late of Balltown township, Dauphin County, Pa., is authorized to present their claims against said estate, and to all those indebted to said estate to call and settle their accounts, which may be had at once to the proper authorities for collection.