

Johnson to be invited here unanimously. With equal unanimity would I honor an eminent son of our own great Commonwealth. The Senator from Indiana and the Senator from Erie have sought to disparage him. The former is the first soldier I have seen unwilling to honor him. Perhaps it is because he served his country in camp at Annapolis, and not in the field under the great commander. Sir, they may charge him with inaction, incapacity, and as lacking the genius of a soldier; but this much we do know, that after the memorable disaster of Bull Run, when the country was panic-stricken, when our army was defeated and demoralized, he came fresh from victories in western Virginia to rescue that army from disorganization and give confidence to the country and stability to the government; that after restoring plans of campaign by his own native genius, wide extending as the boundaries of the country, they were submitted to the government; and by its approval he led his army into the field. And, sir, he took that army nearer to the spires of Richmond than has ever since been done. The country also knows, and the army testifies, that when reinforcements were withheld and a crushing force was hurled upon him, he struggled back, and in the language even of the Tribune, by a feat of Napoleonic genius, saved that army from utter destruction. We are aware, sir, when and how he was relieved of that command, and for what purpose. We do remember when the news of the late and great battle of Washington was again in danger, he was the man sought in retirement by the powers that removed him, to once more restore confidence to the country and victory to the army. When our own State was afflicted with fears of invasion and her armed militia, in response to the call of the Executive, gathered to her defense and filled acres of these capitol grounds, Mr. McKean again gathered up the broken fragments of our defeated army, and at South Mountain and Antietam saved his native State from the jaws of despair and the hands of the invader. After again recognizing the army, and what he was pursuing the enemy, he was again removed to the dismay of the army and sorrow of the country. Abolitionism could not afford to let him gain another victory. It might make him President, and Mr. McKean once President, Abolition is doomed. Since he has been displaced, what has the Army of the Potomac accomplished. Brave deeds, it is true, under unwise leadership, to the slaughter of Fredericksburg, and made that field the Golgotha of the war. Twice has that brave army since changed commanders, and today it is marching by Annapolis.

I desire, sir, by this amendment to honor the man whom the people honor and whom the army loves. I would commend him to whom even fanatic New England bows in enthusiastic adoration as the man of the people. Let us at least approve of our action the soldier who has honored his native State more than his State has honored him.

For our action to-day, sir, desiring to invite the great soldier of the country to these halls—the man to whom above all others the army and the people are looking forward for their rescue from this destroying ocean of imbecility and fanaticism that have been denounced by Senators here, and I have no doubt their incentives will be re-echoed beyond these halls. It shall not drive me from the honest discharge of my duty as a representative.

I have read, sir, that that very orator of the French revolution, the vain, but eloquent Mirabeau, during the darkest days of that civil war, when blood-thirsty passions and not reason governed—when he was on his way to the Assembly, at a time when the unfortunate Barnave, once the idol and then the victim of the revolution, was in the ascendant, he, undaunted, proceeded to his seat. Although the very scaffold was pointed out to him where he was to suffer, and the execrations of the populace filled his ears in the Boulevard and even as he ascended the tribune. Amidst all threats and all dangers, he proclaimed that "he who speaks for right and his country is not easily conquered." This, sir, is a lesson full of meaning in this hour when the storm clouds of passion gather around us. Be assured, sir, the sky will again become clear—enlightened reason will vindicate us from aspersion. We can well follow the teachings of this lesson of history and give to Abolitionism the motto: "The future grand and great, The safe appeal of Truth to Time."

PENNA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Wednesday, March 19, 1863.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the SPEAKER.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the report of the Directors of the Eastern Penitentiary.

Also, the resolution of the select and common councils of the city of Philadelphia, asking for the repeal of so much of the act of 1861 as authorizes the receiver of taxes to charge five per cent. on delinquent tax payers.

Mr. RIDGWAY, the petition of physicians and dentists of Philadelphia in favor of the incorporation of the Philadelphia dental college.

Also, the remonstrance of the Women's society of Philadelphia against the passage of any law excluding colored persons from the State.

Mr. SERRILL, a remonstrance, of similar import, from Chester county.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. STEIN, a bill requiring the State inspector of domestic and distilled spirits to use the same instruments, in testing and gauging the same, as are directed to be used by act of Congress.

Mr. ROBINSON, a bill authorizing the commissioners of Mercer county to compromise with the holders of bonds issued to railroad companies.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

The supplement to the several acts relative to the Union canal company came up in order on third reading and passed finally.

Mr. DONOVAN called up the bill to incorporate the La Salle College of Philadelphia, which passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL called up the bill defining the duties and liabilities of passenger railway corporations in Philadelphia, and to compel compliance with the same, which passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL called up the bill to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown railroad company to sell certain real estate, which passed to third reading and was laid over.

Mr. CONNELL called up the House bill to reduce the par value of the stock of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad company from \$100 to \$50, provided that the vote of the stockholders shall remain as heretofore, which was considered and postponed, by general consent, for one week.

Mr. BOUGHNER, on leave given, introduced a bill to extend the charter of the Union railroad and mining company, which was passed finally.

Mr. PENNEY, called up Senate bill, No. 862, entitled "A supplement to the act relating to the settlement of public accounts," which passed finally. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 18, 1863.

The House was called to order at 10 1/2 o'clock by the SPEAKER.

Mr. BARGER moved to reconsider the vote by which the House had passed the act relating to the settlement of public accounts, which was agreed to, and the bill was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Appropriation bill was considered. Mr. BARGER moved to amend by adding an appropriation of \$5,000 for the Wills Hospital at Philadelphia—the only institution in the city which treats disease of the eye. The motion was not agreed to.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, and other Philadelphia members urged the passage of the section appropriating \$20,000 to the Philadelphia School of Design for women. The House adjourned before a vote was obtained.

THE RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

The following bill, which contains important provisions, has just passed both Houses. It is entitled "A supplement to the act to secure the rights of married woman," passed the 11th day of April, 1848:

Be it enacted, etc., that the true intent and meaning of the act of Assembly to secure the rights of married women, passed the 11th day of April, A. D. 1848, and the supplements thereto, are hereby declared to be that no judgment obtained against the husband of any married woman before or during marriage shall bind or be a lien upon her real estate, or upon any interest the husband may be entitled to therein, as tenant by the entirety. [It is contended that the passage of this act will obviate a great deal of the difficulty heretofore experienced by conveyancers and the legal fraternity generally.]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House resumed the consideration of the section of the appropriation bill giving \$20,000 to the Philadelphia School of Design for women. Mr. BECK moved to strike out \$20,000 and insert \$5,000. The amendment was afterwards withdrawn and the original appropriation was confirmed.

Various sections, the amounts contained in which have already been published, were then considered and adopted.

Mr. BARGER moved to add an appropriation of \$4,000 to the Wills Hospital, which was agreed to. Adjourned.

FOR SALE.

Second-hand Adams Press, plated 20 1/2 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 and T. G. ROSSIGNOL, under the firm of O. BARRETT & CO., the connection of H. F. McREYNOLDS with said establishment having ceased on the 26th November, inst. November 21, 1862.

To Members of the Legislature: The 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.

One Word More!

Democrats of Harrisburg! to-morrow will be a memorable era in the history of your city. To-morrow will tell if you are recreant or true to the pledges you have taken. To-morrow's voice will be heard throughout the length and breadth of Pennsylvania; it will sound the death-knell of Abolition domination within her limits; it will say that freedom's virtue is proof against the blandishments of power, against the encroachments of tyranny, the usurpations of fanaticism!

Already the insidious wiles of your betrayers have begun their work; already the integrity of your franchise is being tried by bribe, corruption and corruptors are among you, rolling in wealth made from the blood of our suffering soldiers and the sweat and labor of millions of freemen. There are men among you who will degrade and dishonor the noble privilege you enjoy—to assert your rights, your freedom and your sacred honor. Shall they succeed?

To-morrow you will answer.

Tell the contractors who have made their money in the war, and who are now trying to seduce the integrity you have so nobly borne pure and spotless to the present hour, that above all other things on earth, a true man holds his honor highest; that above all other things a poor man's virtue is what he prizes most. Victory will be ours; the expectant Democracy of the State will hear and applaud. Let your watchword be the Union, the Constitution and the Rights of Man! Stand by the ticket; vote early, and success must crown our efforts!

Col. WORRALL, on assuming the arduous duties of President of the Union League, on Tuesday evening, declared himself a "war Democrat," and John Till, the League's candidate for Mayor, announces himself another. With such champions as these, backed up by Hessian Bergers, the war must soon come to an end. The thing is too ridiculous to be laughable.

Two such Democrats as Worrall and Till would have sunk Noah's ark; and we question whether the skill of John Till as a boat builder will enable him to construct a craft buoyant enough to keep the heads of himself and fellow warriors above water after ten o'clock on Friday night.

A Conservative Union the Hope of the Future.

There are differences of opinion among the conservative men of the country as to the best means of restoring the Union. These differences should each in turn be honored with a hearing. One portion contend for the enforcement of the laws in the States now in rebellion, another for their temporary suspension; both advocate these separate ways as the best means of ultimately restoring the Union. One sanctions the war in the beginning; the other desired peace. The desire of a restoration is common; the means of obtaining it a matter of opinion and difference. No one contends the simple enforcement of law is illegal; all reverence and desire to obey the Constitution. The difference is as to the surest means of bringing together the alienated sections of the country and rendering the laws once more effective.

The peace party would trust the issue of our troubles to mutual comity, to the power of self-interest, to those silent agencies of commerce and intercourse which cannot operate in time of war; those who favored the war at the outset accepted the arbitration of the sword from the South, thought the enforcement of the laws the best vindication of their worth, and the clearest solution of the difficulties which beset us. Both then agreed peaceful secession a political heresy, and denied the right of it to the South; both now agree in opposition to the administration and the declared purposes of the war. Both agree in their construction of the Constitution; both that in the legislation which has burdened the war with false issues, and in disturbing the operation of the laws at home in peaceful and loyal sections of the country, the administration has flagrantly violated that instrument. Both equally repudiate "higher law" and Abolition doctrine; but both are equally powerless to stop the war, or change the policy of the administration. The peace men cannot have peace; those who sanctioned the war in the beginning, but are now against the use which is being made of it, cannot alter it one jot or tittle.

The points of difference—whether it shall be peace for the Union, or war for the Union—might be easily reconciled by a fair experiment either way; but now these experiments are impossible. There is a strong bond of sympathy, a common ground of agreement, an equal reverence for the Constitution, an equal determination to oppose, by every lawful means, by voice and vote, the policy of the administration. Whatever differences there are, therefore, ought not to distract or disturb the harmony of united action; and whichever way may prove itself best hereafter to restore the Union, cannot be adopted until power has been wrested from the hands of those who hold it now. To effect a consummation so devoutly to be wished, swearing nothing under heaven shall divert it from the purpose to restore these States to their original Union, the Opposition must stand firm and straight upon the first issue against the administration. It must harmonize, organize upon the common basis of protest and opposition. We want no violence, no irrelevant issues, no prospective action. Let us win the support of the people; let us gain some proper basis of operations first, then we can settle what remains to be adjusted of our own differences; then we can carry out any honorable plan to restore the Union—then, and not till then. Let us destroy this scourge of Abolition before we undertake to win back to us the wayward sisters. Let us set our house in order first, before we celebrate the prodigal's return.

The present administration has yet a lease of life—running two years. If in that time they do not abandon the war, the country, at a change of rulers, will have had enough of it. If war can avail, we shall know it then. If we are true to the faith we have pledged, we may then extend the willing hand and, having put away far from us the enemy of our domestic peace, invite to full fellowship and communion the confidence of the southern States.

It is useless to speculate upon what turn events may take hereafter; it is worse than useless to act upon so great an uncertainty. Plans and propositions of adjustment which look to any settlement of our difficulties, which are put forward without a sufficient support among the people, tend only to confuse the public mind and help to create reaction.

The folly of the abolitionists has been, from the beginning, a rash and inconsiderate haste in the accomplishment of their designs. Let our public men spare us from the folly of our opponents. *Ab hoc doceri* is as wise a political as military maxim. Let us profit by it. Above all, let there be a perfect concert of action among conservative people of the North. We shall then be ready, when the time comes, to act efficiently and to some purpose.

The Harrisburg Union League—President Worrall.

The Union Leaguers of this city have for their President, we think, "the right man in the right place." We trust that at last this restless politician, who has been seeking a resting place from the time when his locks were raven until now when they are bleached with the frosts of years, has subsided into a position that will prove satisfactory, and mingled with an element that he will find congenial. We shall not dispute the assertion of the worthy President that he "has been an humble member of the Democratic party for twenty-five years"—he has said it, and we are bound to accept the assertion as true; but we must plead ignorance to a previous knowledge of the fact. He must, indeed, have been a very "humble member," and so profoundly kept the secret locked in his own bosom that but few, if any but himself, were cognizant of it. We have known him a blatant Abolitionist, boldly and loudly proclaiming the heresies of that sect when it was disowned and denounced by most of his present covenant associates—when, indeed, it was considered absurd, if not scandalous, to utter them—when men shrank from contact with Abolitionism as they would from pestilence, and stopped their nostrils against the very atmosphere which was tainted by its breath. If he ever wandered from this faith—if he ever deserted the altars at which he offered his sacrifices and was so devout a worshiper—if he ever, repentant of his sins, sought refuge and consolation in the temple of Democracy—it was our misfortune to be ignorant of the circumstance. But let that pass. He is evidently not with us now;

there is a very wide, a very deep, we fear an impassable gulf between us; but, if he feels safe on the other side, happy in his position and his associations, we heartily congratulate him upon having at length attained what we supposed he could never achieve—a position which satisfies his ambition. To preside over a body of such distinguished patriots as compose the League, men who will know how to appreciate his talents and be careful to give his genius full play—to have Berger always squat at his ear, as the Devil sat at Eve's, whispering treason—this will be no ordinary gratification. Such high distinction coupled with so much felicity it is permitted to but few to reach and enjoy. May our heretofore Democratic friend of "twenty-five years" make the most of his fortune, and revel in the light and beauty of his new-found sunshine while it lasts.

The Mayoralty.

Since the election of Lincoln, who has proved himself entirely imbecile, and unequal to his position, the Abolition party seem to have adopted the plan of filling every office in their gift in the same manner. Non-success is a sufficient recommendation to command promotion for a military commander, and incompetency the strongest recommendation for a nomination to any civil office. The nomination for Mayor in this city is a fair illustration of this principle. After the unanimous nomination of General Rounfort for Mayor by the Democratic party, the Republicans not having the manliness to make a straight-out fight, and put up one of their own stripe against him, hunted about the town an entire day to find some recreant Democrat who would accept their suffrage, and finally prevailed over the weakness of John Till, who, though a follower of all the isms and new party organizations in the past, now claims to be what they call a Union Democrat, which means a soft-shell woolly-head. Mr. Till is an uneducated man, entirely unfitted either by habits of thought, business or association, to perform the duties of Mayor or give dignity to the office. His notorious incompetency was doubtless his greatest qualification in the eyes of the Lincoln worshippers; but we have too high an opinion of the intelligence of the people of Harrisburg to believe he will get any considerable number of votes in this city, and feel assured that Gen. Rounfort will be elected Mayor by an overwhelming majority.

In Newark, New Jersey, the woolly-heads adopted the same course, and put up a so-called Union Democrat for Mayor, who was recently beaten by 1800 majority. Democrats are not to be seduced from their party organizations by any such transparent attempts at humbug and fraud.

Speech of Hon. Charles L. Lambertson.

We publish this morning the speech of the Hon. Charles L. Lambertson, of Clarion, delivered in the Senate on the resolution tendering the use of the Senate Chamber to Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, the so-called Military Governor of that State, and Ex-Gov. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, for the purpose of delivering Abolition lectures and sustaining the unconstitutional and despotic acts of this administration. The Democratic Senators very properly resisted the attempt to desecrate the Senate Chamber for any such partisan purpose, and Mr. Lambertson, on that occasion, delivered the bold and pointed speech which we take pleasure in laying before our readers. We bespeak for it a careful perusal, as well on account of the doctrines so courageously enforced in the face of an overwhelming and defiant majority, as in behalf of its author, who on this as on previous occasions has exhibited the courage and firmness in defence of Democratic principles which entitle him to the thanks of the Democracy of the entire State.

The aristocrats of the League are making a strong appeal to the "Working Men" to support John Till for Mayor. It is wonderful how gracious the aristocrats become to the "Working Men" every time they want their votes. It is their favorite plan of humbugging the espheads. Let us see how much sincerity there is in their professions of respect for the persons and desire to promote the advancement and interests of the "Working Men." They have the National and State patronage in their hands. They have had hundreds of appointments at their disposal. Take the list of names of persons who have been appointed to lucrative places by the big-wigs at Washington and Harrisburg—the President, the Departments, the Governor of the State, with whom the Union Leaguers who are now courting the "Working Men" have influence, and see how many "boat builders," how many mechanics of any calling, how many laboring men have been recipients of official favor. How many "Working Men" have been appointed Paymasters, Commissioners, Provost Marshals, Tax Assessors and Collectors—or, to come down a peg lower, how many have been made clerks, or got any office higher than Messenger or Runner? John Till, the "boat builder" is an admiral trap to catch gulls—it is a tempting bait for souls to swallow. How many of that sort will the big-wig catch? We shall see.

The Abolitionists were too crafty for Till's "common sense." He was too weak to resist flattery. They told him he would make an excellent Mayor, that he was fit for the office, that in fact he would be at once an honor and an ornament to the position, and he was simple enough to believe them. They wouldn't nominate a worthy and capable man, of their own party, because they knew he would be beaten, and they didn't want that. But they seized upon Till, without any compunctions of conscience, and they will laugh at him after they have used him for their purpose. It is the fable of the Spider and the Fly over again. "Won't you walk into my parlor?" said the spider to the fly. "I've the prettiest little parlor you ever did spy," &c.

"Till knows no distinction among men when virtue garnishes their integrity."

So says the Telegraph. Unfortunately for poor Till he has now got among a set who have no "integrity" to "garnish" with any thing, and if he possessed the "plain common sense" the Telegraph ascribes to him, he would see it.

It has long been known that Russia makes one daily revolution about the Pole, but only recently established that the Pole purposes making one continual revolution about Russia.

The "Liberator" is renewing its "league with hell." It is about time the obligation was discharged by the surrender of its body.—Foot.

General News.

By telegraph from San Francisco, March 17, we learn that A. P. Crittenden, a prominent lawyer, was arrested for complicity in fitting out the privateer J. M. Chapman. The Supervisors of the city propose to loan the State \$100,000 towards providing armed vessels for harbor defence, and a bill has been introduced in the Legislature authorizing \$2,000,000 for the same purpose. The Legislature will probably issue State bonds to the amount of half a million to purchase six batteries of artillery and small arms for 30,000 infantry and cavalry.

The news from Texas puts a strange face upon affairs in that section. A gentleman from that State who arrived at Fayetteville, Ark., on Tuesday evening, represents the rebels there in a most deplorable condition. The Union men openly denounce the Confederacy, and a large party have it in contemplation to raise the lone star flag, while a prominent rebel officer who come in with a flag of truce expresses the opinion that, should the cause of the Confederacy fail, the Texas rebels will retire into Mexico to establish a republic under French protection. Even now colonies are being made up to go to Mexico. Why is there not a Federal army there? There should have been long ago.

It is said in Washington that a draft of five hundred thousand men is soon to be ordered, and that arrangements have been made to enforce the conscription without difficulty. How is that to be done? We should like to know. "Enforce it without difficulty." The Union Leaguers are probably depended upon for that purpose.

Two more blockade runners have been captured—the schooner Hortense, from Havana bound to Mobile, and the schooner Ann, off the mouth of the Suwanee river, Florida.

The capture of Yazoo city is credited in Washington—the rebels are said to concede the fact.

A two days battle has been fought between the troops of Guatemala and those of San Salvador, in which the former were defeated with considerable loss. It is thought that all the Central American States will soon be involved in the quarrel.

Gen. Forey, with the French army, was within fifteen miles of Puebla on the 25th of February. The Mexicans are said to be well prepared, and determined to resist to the last.

A large delegation of chiefs and warriors, representing all the Indians of the Plains except the Sioux, arrived at Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 12th, on their way to Washington to make a treaty of peace and amity. The delegation consists of Lean Bear, War Bonnet, Standing-in-the-Water, of the Cheyennes; Nera and Spotted Wolf, of the Arrapachos; Ten Bears and Pricked Face, of the Comanches; Poor Bear, of the Apaches; Yellow Buffalo, Yellow Wolf, Lone Wolf and Squaws, and Little Heart, of the Kiowas; and Jacob, of the Texas Cuddo Indians. They are accompanied by Maj. Cully, agent, and John Smith, interpreter.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A SPECULATION IN GOLD.

NEW YORK, March 18.

A young clerk, recently employed by Messrs. Weston, Doerly & Co., absconded yesterday with \$10,000 in gold.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

NEW YORK, March 18.

It is stated that Mr. A. T. Stewart has chartered a ship to be filled with food for the destitute in Ireland. Mr. Williams proposes to give a benefit at the Academy of Music for the same object.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON N. J. 18.

The Peace resolutions passed the House to-day by a vote of 38 yeas against 16 nays, after a very animated debate.

The loan bill of one million dollars has passed to-day; also, the bill for raising 300,000 dollars.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, March 18.

Advised, per the steamer Union, state that the rebels have mounted formidable batteries at Galveston, mounted with guns taken from the Harriet Lane and Westfield.

The United States fleet of Galveston on Feb. 28th consisted of the steam frigate Brooklyn and four gunboats.

On the 12th the Brooklyn threw a few shells into the fort on Pelican Island, and on the 24th threw them into the town, setting it on fire in three places. The flames were, however, soon extinguished.

The Harriet Lane is seventy miles up the river, being converted into an iron clad.

It is not probable that our fleet, as at present constituted, will undertake any offensive operations against the city.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 18.

The following general order has been issued:

GENERAL ORDER No. 67.

WAR DEPARTMENT, "GEN.'S OFFICE," WASHINGTON, March 17, 1863.

It is hereby ordered—

First, That Colonel James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General of the United States Army, be and he is hereby detailed as Provost Marshal General of the United States, in pursuance of section five of the act approved March 3, 1863, for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes. He is accordingly authorized and required to perform all the duties of Provost Marshal General set forth in the said act, and such other duties as may properly pertain to his office. All communications relating to the business of provost marshal and the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid will be addressed to him.

Second, That all appointments which have been heretofore made of provost marshals are hereby revoked.

By order of the Secretary of War,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

Acting Rear Admiral Bailey, commanding the East Gulf squadron, under date of Key West, March 10, informs the Navy Department of the arrival of the steamer Hantsville, from a short cruise between Havana and the Tortugas; also, of the return of the U. S. gunboat Sagamore from as far up the coast as Mosquito Inlet.

He encloses an interesting report of an expedition made by the boats of the Sagamore to the town of Smyrna, for the purpose of capturing or destroying a vessel loaded with cotton, in which a brisk engagement of twenty minutes duration occurred, resulting in the destruction of the vessel, and, unfortunately, also, in a loss on our side of one killed and five wounded. The officers and men of the expedition appear to have behaved with great spirit and judgment. Their subsequent operations have been of efficient service in clearing out the rebels from the Indian river, and breaking up their connection with the lawless hordes of Nassau.

This last achievement, whereby unassisted as they were against nearly double their num-

ber, and showing such determined bravery and endurance, is of a brilliancy to merit special recognition from the government. The result of the expedition, consisting of a sloop and a boat, had arrived at Key West.

The gunboat Gem of the Sea on the 10th, captured the sloop Peter, of Savannah for Nassau, while attempting to run the blockade at Indian River Inlet, east of Florida. She had a cargo of salt. The vessel being old and leaky, she was destroyed.

A NEW PAPER IN WASHINGTON.

We have received the first number of the *Constitutional Union*, a Democratic paper now published weekly in Washington city, but soon to appear daily. The tone of the paper may be gathered from the following call and the leading article:

The madness and folly of Abolitionism have not only involved us in a deplorable civil war, but they have brought us to the very verge of anarchy! It is the high and holy mission of the Democracy to rescue our beloved country from the fiery abyss into which the blind fanaticism and mad ambition would hurl it. And the Democracy can and will do it! Already, in State after State, the conservative Democratic masses have risen in the majesty of their strength, and swept from power the black hearted demagogues who have prostituted high places of trust, to subserve their own base and selfish purposes, at the expense of the life, and blood and treasure of the nation. Two years of abolition miracle have caused the scales to drop from the eyes of many a too-confiding constituency, and they now see, in all its naked deformity, this demon of Abolition, which, under the guise of Republicanism, lays violent hands upon the Constitution, and threatens to subvert the liberties of the people. The conservative masses throughout the land have resolved to hurl the usurpers from power, the handwriting is already on the wall; like the mighty swell of ocean, the heaving tide of Democracy will advance to move the political sea; and soon the good old ship of State, manned by a brave and sturdy Democratic crew, will be seen proudly careering over its placid waters, beneath bright and tranquil skies.

A curious project has been set on foot for the speedy conveyance of letters between England and France. It is proposed to erect in both countries, at a distance of about 1000 metres from the coasts of Calais and Dover, a strong edifice of masonry, containing a steam engine of sufficient power, by means of which an immense wheel 25 metres in diameter, is made to turn forty times a minute. By this rotation a series of wires, forming a gigantic strap, extending across the channel, is coiled round the wheel at one end, say at Dover, and uncoiled at the other, Calais, and conversely. To this strap India rubber leather bags are to be attached, which are thus conveyed across the channel at 8000 metres per minute, so that, within the space of twelve minutes the letters and despatches from one country may be landed on the other. The length alone of the strap is sufficient to cause its submersion, and the transmission might be effected in any weather.

During the Gold excitement, which has in a measure abated, we learned that Broodwynite, who, unmindful of the old adage, "Make not haste to get rich," indulged in golden speculations, and after about four weeks experience, among the Brokers of Wall street, found that he had less than five hundred dollars remaining of the sum of nine thousand with which he commenced operations. This is but one of the many who have within a few weeks lost the hard earnings of many a year. Rather a sad experience.—*Phila. Dial.*

New Advertisements.

A BOY WANTED

About 14 years of age, to act as servant to a Captain in Virginia. Reasonable wages will be paid. Call at No. 31 South Front street, on Lieutenant W. H. WEAVER. mrl9-3d*

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

The subscriber has for sale a lot of household furniture, including a bed room, parlor, rocking chairs, bedsteads, &c., which will be disposed of on favorable terms. Apply to HENRY ZEARING & MATTHEW N. MITCHELL, mrl9-3t Cor. Walnut and Fourth sts.

PUBLIC SALE

In pursuance of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Dauphin county, will be exposed to sale, On SATURDAY, the 4th day of April, 1863, On the Farm, at 1 o'clock, p. m., a certain tract of land, situate in Halifax township, Dauphin county, adjoining lands of Wm. Reed, Matthew Mitchell, Henry Rouch and others, containing about One Hundred and Forty acres, more or less, whereon is erected a TWO-STORY WOOD-BRAND HOUSE, a Large Bank Barn, STONEY WHEEL, and other out-buildings, and a well of water on the farm, and a never failing spring of water near the house. There is also a large Orchard on this Farm, containing about One Hundred and Fifty acres, and the estate of JACOB ZEARING, deceased. Attendance will be given and conditions of sale made known by HENRY ZEARING & MATTHEW N. MITCHELL, Executors of said deceased. JOHN RINGLAND, Clerk of O. C. Harrisburg, March 14, 1863-d10.

C. A. DAVIS, BILL POSTER.

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PUBLIC SALE

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Dauphin county, will be exposed to sale, On SATURDAY, the 4th day of April, 1863, On the Court House, a Lot of Ground, situate on Third street, between Pine street and Cranberry alley, and bounded by property of Robert W. M'Clure on the east, and by Thomas H. Howe on the west, of some twenty feet four inches in front, more or less, by one hundred and five feet deep, to property late of Peter Kelly, deceased, on which is erected a Two-Story Brick Dwelling House, &c., and the estate of Andrew Murray, deceased. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, when attendance will be given and conditions of sale made known by JOHN RINGLAND, Clerk of O. C. Harrisburg, Feb. 24, 1863-(e)23-dawte