

The Patriot & Anion

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1863.

O BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRICY AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

W. W. KINGSBURY, Esq., of Towanda, is a duly au-Shorized agent to collect accounts and receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper. NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

s. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston Are our Agents for the PATRIOT AN UNION in these sities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

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To Members of the Legislature:

The Datt.T Pathior AND UNION will be furnished to members of the Legislature during the session at TWO BOLLARS.

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-Borters in either Honse, 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.

Hon. Hiester Clymer. We desire to call the attention of our reader.

to the very able speech of Senator Clymer, published on our first page this morning. Senator Clymer is one of our firmest Democrats and most promising young statesmen. He loses no epportunity of throwing hot shot into the enemy's camp, and has several times this winter thrown their whole hive into confusion by the skill and vigor of his attacks.

The "League with Hell."

Twenty years ago Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the editor of the Boston Liberator, submitted the followings resolution to an Abolition meeting in Fancuil Hall, Boston:

Resolved. That the Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death and an agreement with hell, which ought to be immedi ately annulled.

To-day Lincoln and his supporters indorse it and are using the civil and military power of the country to carry it out. So far as their own acts go, they have already "annulled" it, and they are now endeavoring to coerce the

They Never Learn and Never Forget. What the opposition party was born, that will it die. It came into the world a fool, and it will go out of it a fool. Under whatever name it appears-and they are legion-it is always the same. It never learns and it never forgets. Having no permanent name, no principles, no prestige, it relies upon great names, upon deceit, upon trickery. It believes in bluster and brag, in noise and confusion. It looks upon the people as simpletons, it treats them as such, and never discovers its mistake until they turn upon it and crush it. Not knowing how to use them wisely, with it victory is defeat and success destruction. What they gain by hypocrisy and stratagem, they lose by ignorance and arrogance. They court the people when out of power, and oppress them when in power. They never yet had rope enough that they did not hang themselves. As heretofore, so now, they have entrapped, or bought, a few apostates from Democracy into their ranks, and foolishly imagine that, under

their instruction and leadership, they can pierce the Democratic phalanx, rout the hosts of freemen who have rallied under the banner of the Constitution and Union, and retain power long enough to break both down and establish their favorite form of government---a Central Despotism, surrounded and supported by an Abolition aristocracy. The very vault of Heaven resounds with their shouts of welcome to Andy Johnson, the two Wrights, Van Buren, Brady, Brewster and the few other renegades who have recently gone over to them-forgetful of the fact that they have tried the same game time and again without success, and that the acquisition to their ranks of such disorganizers as the Democracy is willing to spare them is a source of weakness rather than strength. Democracy, depending for success upon principles alone, never loses by the defection of men. The places of those who leave are more than supplied by these who come, and, as long as the principles of the party are strictly adhered to and honestly enforced in the administration of government, so long will our strength increase. It is only when the party deserts its principles, or falsifies its professions, that the people leave it, and the opposition succeeds. It is not now that we are in danger-not now. when we have grappled to our principles and fastened to the Constitution with a vice-like grasp, that we need apprehend defeat. Our mission is to save the country from the grasp of despotism on the one hand, and the reign of anarchy on the other-and we will do it. It is a holy mission, in which the people are with us-and neither the "gates of Hell," nor the power of the Abolition administration, aided by apostates and plunderers and traitors. can prevail against us. We see the star of victory shining now in the political sky as plainly as the shepherds saw the Star of Bethlehem; and, while we follow its resplendent light, our hearts swelling with the certainty of triumph, we admonish the Abolitionists and their fellow-conspirators, the renegades, that

their hour draweth nigh. and solemnly warn them to "flee the wrath to come" while yet they may-for those who withstand the approaching whirlwind of popular indignation, who resist the massed and mighty power of people into an approval of, or acquiescence in, the people, will be crushed and ground as be-

Nineteenth Senatorial District. In our paper of Wednesday morning we announced that Col. W. P. Schell, of Bedford, would contest the claim of k. Bruce Petrikin, Esg., of Huntingdon, as Senatorial delegate from the district to the Democratic State Convention, for reasons therein stated. Since then we have received the Somerset Democrat, of the 18th, in which we find the following :

SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.--- A meeting of the conferees from the counties of this Senatorial district'is requested to assemble at the public house of John Hafer in Bedford on Wednesday of April Court next. The conferees from Somerset county were absent at the former meeting in consequence of notice given them that said conference would not be held at that time. It is hoped there will be a full attendance at the time above mentioned so as to save difficulty in the State Convention.

JAMES WIGLE. J. M. HOLDERBAUM,

AUSTIN TAYMAN, Conferees from Somerset County. What we want to know now is who gave the Somerset conferees "notice" that "the said conference would not be held at the time ?"-When that is known we shall have a clearer understanding of the case. We have good authority for saying it was a "trick" purposely practiced. Who was the trickster ? The press of the district should let the people knowfor we are about entering upon a contest in which fraud should not be permitted.

General News.

We have at length some stirring news. A brilliant cavalry fight occurred near Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, on the 17th. Gen. Averill, with a force of 2000 cavalry and Tidball's battery, crossed the Ford at six o'clock on Tuesday morning, defeating and capturing a strong picket posted there to dispute the passage, and after marching a short distance encountered about an equal number of rebel cavalry under Generals Stuart and Fitz Hugh Lee. A battle, consisting of a series of charges and hand-to-hand conflicts with the sabre, ensued and continued about five hours, when the rebels were defeated and took refuge behind an intrenched battery, flanked by rifle forts and abattis, four miles from the Ford. General Averill having accomplished the object of his reconnoissance, secured bis prisoners, the wounded on both sides, and a large number of horses, recrossed the river without the least annoyance from the enemy, who were too badly whipped to follow him. About eighty prisoners were brought in. The wounded of the enemy showed plainly enough by the marks on their persons that the sabre was the weapon used.-Among the prisoners is Major Breckinridge, a cousin of the traitor General of that name.-Four of our men were wounded in the first encounter with the rebel pickets-the loss in the subsequent encounter is not stated.

There has been another fight on the Blackwater. The termination of the battle has not reached us. At one o'clock on the morning of the 17th, the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and two sections of Capt. Davis's Seventh Massachusetts battery, under command of Col. Spear, were despatched by Gen. Peck to attack the rebel entrenchments on the Blackwater opposite Franklin. The attack was made at nine o'clock in the morning and had continued nearly an hoar when the N.Y Herald's corcorrespondent, from whom the information is three miles above the junction of the rivers, 200 miles from Helena, and 500 miles from

a program and

Yazoo City. A New York dispatch of the 19th says: A Port Royal letter seems to confirm the capture of the negro expedition in Florida. This is the expedition sent out by Gen. Hunter to arm the slaves and carry terror to the hearts of the rebols. It is this expedition which Greeky so joyously announced a few days ago. If captured but little mercy will be shown to the poor fellows composing it.

The New York Times has a dispatch which says that Gen. Dix reports that one of our gunboats had passed Port Hudson.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1863. In the face of the already large mass of evidence, and that which is daily accumulating, it is a wonder that any person possessing the least penetration can be found who doubts that the aim of the present dominant party is the utter annihilation of Democratic institutions on this continent and the erection of a centralized despotism of aristocracy. The southern radicals have the same object in their minds; and in view of the machinations of the extremists of both sections, the people may well become alarmed for the safety of their Government, than which no better ever existed. The actions of the existing administration

have been such as to make it apparent to every observing citizen that it does not desire the restoration of the Union unconditionally; but that a new government is to be formed, wherein unlimited sovereignty is possessed by the Executive. We are to have the old days of the Patricians and the Plebeians, with all the "improvements" of modern aristocracy. The 'parent chapter" of the Abolition Leagues (now so rapidly being formed by the aid of greenbacks") is supposed to be in this city; and if the other organizations are similar to the one whose palatial headquarters are at No. 1118 Chestnut street, the common people will no longer be deceived by these false prefessors of

republicanism. The anti-Democrats always have had an aversion to showing themselves squarely before the people; and their present penchant for "leagues" is not entirely new. Do they meet together and invite the people? Do they allow free discussion ? Do they act as if they were conscious of being clad in the "armor of right ?" Far from it. They rent a house at a very high price-none of your ordinary domicils, mind-furnish it in a style of royal splendor, velvet, damask, etc. Nobody is admitted within its sacred precincts save dyed-in-the-wool Abolitionists, and they must be of the ton, the "best blood;" too precious and good to be in danger of hostile bullets ! The time is spent in chess, and criticism of loyal men, while the "vulgar herd" and "unwashed populace" stand out in the cold, because their hardy hands and manly bodies

are not encased in kid gloves and broadcloth, or they do not trace their lineage from the Puritans. And this is Republicanism ! I make this allusion to the exclusive character of the League simply as an example of the principle which is the basis of all the actions of that faction which is striving to build up an ristocracy in this land of free There is Br hetter index of their intentions then the act at the country's distress, spit upon our Constitution, and by their infamous conduct, caused many a fervent prayer to be uttered that the halls of our National Capitol may never again be disgraced by the presence of such a wretched set. Here the cry was raised, "You cannot have the Union as it was," and every bill they passed was in strict accordance with this declaration. The spirit of popular liberty is in the way of ambitious and designing men-and the rights of the many must fall in proportion as the privileges of the few are secured. If there is to be any equality, it must be for the negro, and the same power that raises him degrades the white man. The three hundred dollar exemption clause of the Conscription bill is an undisguised blow at the poor man; one of the

chester. The fleet, at the last accounts, were the charter of the Lancaster County Bank for LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. the period of five years from the expiration of its present charter. A motion was made to amend by striking out

five years and substituting ten years. After some discussion, Messrs. HIESTAND and KINSEY favoring the amendment, and Messrs. ROBINSON and LOWRY opposing it, the amendment was rejected—yeas 14, nays

Mr. HIESTAND then moved to extend the charter for seven years. Not agreed to-yeas 16. navs 17.

The extension for five years was agreed to -yeas 27, nays 6, and the bill passed finally. On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to ccept the grant of land of the United States to the several States for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges, and was under consideration when the hour of one arrived and the Senate adjourned until this afternoon. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate was called to order at 3 o'clock.

BILLS CONSIDERED. Mr. REILLY called up the bill to validate the acts of Daniel Bicksler, a justice of the peace in Schuylkill county, which passed finally. Mr. STEIN called up the House bill to in-

corporate the Lehigh Valley car company. Passed finally. Mr. SERRILL called up the bill relating to

dog tax in the borough of West Chester. Passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL called up the bill to incorporate the Ramsey coal company, which passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL called up the bill to vacate part of Sixty-second street, in the Twentyfourth ward of the city of Philadelphia. Passed finally.

Mr. KINSEY called up the bill extending the time for the commencement of the Attleboro' railroad, which passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL called up the bill to incorporate the Philadelphia military college, which passed finally. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY. March 19, 1863.

The House was called to order at 101, a. m PETITIONS.

Numerous petitions were presented, among which were the usual number having reference to the immigration of negroes, for compelling persons contemplating marriage to take out licenses, that the fines collected from non-resistants be paid into the the treasury of the county in which the same is collected, for calling national convention, etc., and to prevent mining privileges being granted to rail road corporations.

Mr. FOSTER (Phils.), one from certain cititizens of that city to brew malt liquors. Messrs. KERNS and COCHRAN, two from

certain society in Philadelphia against the passage of a law to prevent the immigration of colored people into this State.

Mr. PANCOAST, one from certain ladies in Philadelphia on the same topic. Mr. SMITH, one from the citizens of Ger-

mantown against the use of steam on a certain passenger railway leading to said city. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

One relative to venders of foreign merchandise in the city of Philadelphia, with a negative recommendation (by Mr. THOMPSON). One in relation to regulating certain places of amusement in the city of Philadelphia. (by

Mr. KAINE). Mr. QUIGLEY moved that it be recommitted. Mr. KAINE opposed, and some sharp discussion followed, during which he gave his reasons why he desired its commitment to the Committee on Vice and Immorality. Mr. **XAINE** also explained.

The yeas and nays were called on its recommitment by Mr. QUIGLEY. (This bill has reference to concert saloons.)

The motion was not agreed to, so the bill stands before the House for consideration. Mr. YOUNG, as committed, an act to incorNEWS FROM THE SOUTH. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOWAG, March 19, 1868.

Richmond papers as late as the 17th have heen received here.

Among the bills pending in the rebel Senate is one for the confiscation of the lease of interest and stock owned by the American telegraph company and other alien enemies in the lines of telegraph in the Confederate States.

A leading editorial in the Examiner of the 17th save :

"In numbers and supplies we have not the least pretension to rival the North. This is not a cause of regret. The Southern army consists of disciplined and veteran troops. The real numbers of the Confederate force is unknown, but three hundred thousand of such soldiers as those now near Fredericksburg are abundantly sufficient to defend any country against the armies of the world.

The destiny of the Confederacy is completely staked on the struggle of the next three months. To attain a complete success it is only necessary to get together and keep together the officers and men who have been trained and inured to service."

The Enquirer strongly opposed the proposed state monopoly in salt.

The telegraph from Port Hudson was read in the rebel Senate and caused a lively sensation.

The Whig of the 18th mourns over the reverses in the Southwest, but anggests that a day may come when Gen. Hooker will receive a crushing blow and every Union soldier will be needed to defend Washington.

Gold is quoted in Richmond at \$4@4 25; silver \$4@4 10; bank notes 90 per cent. promium.

Fifteen hundred dollars is offered for a two years substitute in the cavalry.

Our late raid near Culpepper was construed in Richmond into an advance movement upon Gordonsville.

It was admitted there that Stuart was compelled to fall back.

A Charleston dispatch of the 16th says all is quiet along the coast to-night.

The rebels freely admit a severe loss in the cavalry fight of the 17th. Many valuable officers were killed ; among them Major Pelham, chief of Stuart's staff.

Prisoners say they did not know our cavalry would fight so desperately, and are very frank in admitting the gallantry and splendid charges made by our men.

The rebel loss was about one hundred killed.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE. WASHINGTON. March 19.

An accident occurred this morning on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, at Accotink run, by which four men were killed and several wounded, all belonging to the New York 143d regiment.

The train ran into a mule team, throwing off two cars, on which were seldiers who were to load the train with wood. The killed were J. L. Krum, George Lyon, J. W. Mogan and Ed. Ray. W. J. Bloomingbury will die of the injuries received.

AN IMPROBABLE STORY.

NEW YORK, March 19. A Kingston (Jamaica) letter of the 7th inst. gives a report that Admiral Wilkes had boarded a British vessel laden with arms and ammunition for the French army at Vera Cruz, and, having reason to suspect that they were intended for the rebels, had them conveyed on board his own ship. The vessel was not detained. The story created much excitement at Kingston, but it is supposed here to be a canard.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.

NEW YORK, March 19. Counterfeit \$500 bills on the Central Bank of Worcester, Mass., were detected to-day in the banking house of Thompson & Bros. The man offering them was arrested. The execu-tion was perfect. Several had been sold in Wall street before the detection.

A Harrisburg, talegraphia dissatch to Philadelphia paper rests the claims of Gov. Curtin's nominee for State Librarian upon "his literary attainments and ability." If this was intended for irony it is too broad, it verges upon sarcasm. The Philadelphia Evening Journal, of Wednesday, not appreciating the "literary" merits of the nominee, takes a different view of the matter. After alleging that the appointment "is in perfect keeping with the policy and practices of the abolition party's -(what they are those who have read the reports of congressional investigating committees know as well as we)-the editor suggests that, "if Gov. Curtin knew the facts he would withdraw" the name. Possibly.

Removal of the Provost Guard. The pretense set up by the Abolitionists that the Provost Guard was ordered off to the Rappahanneck in consequence of difficulties between them and the civil authorities is as base a falsehood as ever was coined. They were ordered off because they were nearly all Democrats, and would have voted for Gen. Roumfort for Mayor. The extract from a Washington letter which we subjoin, shows that their removal was demanded, and the order for it undoubtedly made out and forwarded before any difficulty occurred. Besides, the trouble was only between a few of the Zouaves and the civil authorities, whereas the order includes the whole battalion, and two drafted companies at Camp Curtin, which settles the question at once that the object of the removal was political, to prevent Democratic soldiers had nothing to do with the fracas at the Mayer's office. Bergner and other Abolitionists. who hypocritically profess to take a deep interest in extending the elective franchise to morning in bringing every possible influence to bear on Captain Dodge to hurry these soldiers off before the election, and they suc- power. ceeded-the Provost Guard battalion left yesterday afternoon.

What are we to think of such conduct from the proprietor of the Telegraph, whose columns are constantly filled with protestations of love for the "poor soldier," and lying denunciations of the Copperheads, who are falsely charged with defrauding them of the right of suffrage? What will the Hessian hypocrite say now? after shamelessly exerting his influence to send off the battallion for the sole purpose of depriving them of the opportunity of voting. After this when the Telegraph comes to us wet "with tears for the "poor soldier" we shall think of the crocodile, and conclude that the Hessian has adopted the practices of that leviathan of the deep.

Extract from a letter dated,

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1863. Editors Patriot and Union :

Look out-Don Cameron has sent on a telegraphic dispatch here, calling on Gen. Thomas to remove the Provost fluard immediately from Harrisburg. It is believed the object is to effect your election for Mayor, as it is said a large majority of them are Democrats. If such an order should arrive, it will be of a piece with that sending on Abolition soldiers to vote at the New Hampshire election, with only this difference, that Democrats are taken away from their homes that they may not vote.

tween the upper and nether millstone.

John W. Forney Was in this city on Wednesday evening, perhaps be remained through Thursday. However this may be, the Telegraph contains a villainous editorial article. undoubtedly from his pen, "demanding" of the administration the suppression of the PATRIOT AND UNION. Undoubtedly this paper is a thorn in the side of the Abolition crew-not a traitor, a plotter against the Constitution, a blackhearted disunionist, a plunderer, or a scoundrel of any description among them, but winces under its lash, and quails before that storm of popular indignation which the truths it utters has helped to bring down upon them. Nevertheless it is true to the Constitution, devoted to the Union, loyal to Liberty, and has violated

no law. It cannot therefore be suppressed except by the use of despotic power. Is that what the Telegraph would invoke ? Let it coneider well what it is about. Let it calculate the chances before the edict it asks for is obtained and attempted to be put in execution. We stand by the law and the Constitution-we have offended against neither-and under their shield and in their name we defy the malice of our enemies, whose lies have blackened Heaven's record against them and mantled the check of Satan himself with shame. What crime have we committed that would authorize any constitutional power in the land to suppress our paper? To every charge made by the Telegraph we plead not guilty, and defy them to the proof. We hold ourselves responsible for what we say and what we do to no power but the law, and the law will hold us guiltless. If from voting for a Democratic candidate, and it is in contemplation to bring against us a power above the law, to restrain us from the exercise of rights acknowledged and privileges conferred by the Constitution, we have only to say that we neither know nor acknowledge such soldiers, were actively engaged yesterday power. That would be despotism-and none but a traitor to the Constitution would appeal to despotism or attempt to exercise despotic

Once for all, we tell the Telegraph, and we tell the dog Forney, too, that we despise them -spurn them-spit upon them. Let them attempt the worst their malice can suggestwhile law reigns we are beyond their reach. When that ceases to reign, it matters little who falls first. Our turn may come to-morrowbut will not their turn come? In good time we shall see. To-day, at least, armed in honesty, loyal to the Constitution and the Union. void of offence against law and truth, and conscious of the uprightness of our purpose, we shall act as though we were a free American citizen. If we go down to-morrow, it will be at the post of duty, battling for constitutional freedom, and cursing all tyrants and the minions of tyranny.

THE resolutions purporting to have been acted upon in canons on Wednesday night, and to be put upon their passage in the Legislature, calling for a National Convention, which were published in the Philadelphia papers of yesterday, are ascertained to have been surreptitiously obtained and given to the public without the approbation or consent of the committee. We trust if the issue in the State is to be made before the people upon the resolutions now pending, they will present some-

derived, left. Two separate cavalry charges major stratton, who was wounded in the shoulder. Lieut. Mowdy was wounded in the hip, supposed mortally. Major Cornog led the second charge, leading his men up and down in front of the fortifications, trying to jump the ditch, but did not succeed. When the correspondent left the fight was still going on. The enemy is strongly intrenched behind well constructed breastworks, commanded by General Jenkins, of South Carolina. Among our wounded were Sergeant Thes. Bagley. co. B., shoulder, severely; privates James Morgan, co. B., arm, severely; Danl. Moore, co. I.. arm ; John Henry, co. B., hp. We took some prisoners.

The Richmond papers of the 17th say that on the 14th Admiral Farragut attacked Port Hudson and was repulsed. The Mississippi was burnt. Admiral Farragut went down the river in his flagship, which was diabled. The land force did not join in the attak. Probably so—but it needs confirmation.

The Richmond papers of the 12h announce the capture of the city of Mexico bithe French. It is not generally credited.

Dispatches from Cairo state the the report of the capture of Yazoo City is femature .-The conviction, however, exists here that a decisive collision has occurred on he Yazoo. The rebels made an attack on lewbern, N. C. on the thirteenth, but were replaced. Gen. Foster commands at Newbern. Thattack was probably directed by Gen. D. H. 11, who now commands the rebels in that State

The Richmond papers of the 16 report the bombardment of Fort Pemberton, the mouth of the Tallahatchie, by our fleet oun the 13th. without much loss, except some wuable gun. ners on their side. They crow ov Rosecrans' failure to capture Van Dorn. Threbel artillery kept our artillery at work cross Duck river for some hours, and the whorebel force finally escaped by means of Whit bridge, 26 miles above. They report a bat imminent in the neighborhood of Tallahor, (Tenn.,) and claim that Yankee desertering coming in. A new iron-clad monitor arrivat Charleston on the 14th, and took her pospn with the Yankee fleet. The reported capt of Mexico by the French is derived from a ler from the French Consul at Matamoras. Seral vessels with valuable cargoes had runge blockade into southern ports, and new bloude runners had arrived at Nassau from Engli

A special Memphis dispatch the Chicago Tribune, dated the 18th, contain the following : Intelligence from the Yazo se expedition to Saturday morning has a received. The fleet consisted of the gunbos hillicothe. De Kalb, five small gunboats of mosquito fleet, and eight transports. The billocothe, being in the advance, came upd rebel battery of five large guns at Greenod, at the confluence of the Tallabatchie a Fallabusha rivers. The fight ceased at do the Chilli-cothe and the battery having be ngaged all Friday. The Chillicothe receip 64 shots, one of them entering her port holling three and wounding fourteen men. Saturday morning a few shots were fired, hillicothe being, it is said, short of ammun Besides the Greenwood battery, the reb re said to thing more adequate than the ones referred to. | be strongly fortified at Yazoo Gand Man-

blocks in the temple of royalty which is to be built. With surprising audacity, these scheming men plot and accomplish our ruin, and with impunity pollute the free air of America with their pestilential heresis. The triumph of Conservatism will sound the

death-knell of oligarchal propagandism, and bury in a common grave whatever of dogmas or tenets as are inimical to the sound principles upon which our Government has so long flourished. COMMODORE.

PENNA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. THURSDAY, March 19, 1863. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock

by the SPEAKER. The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the annual report of the Delaware coal company. PETITIONS.

Mr. CONNELL, a remonstrance from citizens of Germantown against the passage of an act to authorize the Germantown passenger railway company to use steam dummies on their road.

Also, fifteen petitions signed by 1,000 citizens of Philadelphia in favor of an appropria-tion of \$20,000 to the School of Design for women. Mr. NICHOLS presented seven, Mr. RIDG-

WAY two, and Mr. DONNOVAN four petitions of similar import from Philadelphia. Mr. GRAHAM, one from Allegheny county,

and Mr. SERRILL one from Chester county of similar import. Mr. REILLY, seven remonstrances signed by 456 citizens of Schuylkill county against

granting corporations power to hold lands for mining purposes. Also, the petition of physicians and dentists of Pottsville for the incorporation of the Phila-

delphia dental college. BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CLYMER, a bill to incorporate the

Reading and Columbia telegraph company. Mr. REILLY, a supplement to the Little Schuylkill navigation railroad and coal company.

Mr. SMITH, a bill to revive and extend the charter of the Skippack turnpike company, in Montgomery county. Mr. SERRILL, a bill to lay out a State road

in the county of Delaware and city of Philadelphia.

Mr. STARK, a supplement to the act to enable the Justices of the Supreme Court to hold circuit courts.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

The bill to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown railroad company to sell certain real estate in Philadelphia, came up in order on third reading and passed finally. Mr. HIESTAND called up the bill to extend

porate the Friends' educational society. arms manufacturing company.

Mr. SMITH, the petition of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia in favor of the act for the consolidation of the loans of this Commonwealth.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. SMITH (Phila.), an act to compel the president and directors of all corporations to place lists of stockholders in some public place. Mr. MOORE, an act to provide for cleaning the streets of Philadelphia. Mr. M'MANUS, an act relative to the sheriff

of Philadelphia. Mr. LUDLOW, an act relative to street dam-

ages in Philadelphia. Mr. M'MANUS, an act incorporating the

Garment Cutters' association ; also, an act requiring turnpike road companies to keep their oads in good order, or forfeit the toll. Mr. YOUNG, an act incorporating the edu-

cational association of Friends.

Mr. TRIMMER presented a petition asking the same privileges to white men against kid-napping by malicious persons at Washington as are extended to negroes against kidnapping. A resolution was passed instructing the Com-mittee of Ways and Means to inquire whether it would be expedient to furnish mechanical appliances for the use of disabled soldiers.

Adjourned. AFTERNOON SESSION.

PUBLIC BILLS.

The regular business before the House was the consideration of Public Bills. An act relating to writs of ejectment was

taken up and passed. AN ADJOUNED SESSION.

The next bill was "that if the Senate concur this House will adjourn on the 25th of April next."

Mr. KAINE offered an amendment that this House adjourn on the 26th of March until the 26th of May, and gave his views at length thereon. He was followed by Messrs. Pershing, Rowland, Smith, of Chester, Hopkins, of Washington.

Mr. Rex offered an amendment substituting the 2d of April for the 26th of March, and the 26th of May to the 2d of June. At the request of the Speaker, the 2d of April was changed to the 31st of March. Much discussion followed, Messrs. Patton,

Beebe, and Johnson participating. The amend, ments were finally not agreed to, and so the original resolution again came up, "That this House do adjourn from the 31st day of March te the 26th day of May at 12 M."

The yeas and nays were called, and the amendment to the original resolution was not adonted.

Other amendments were offered, and much lime consumed. The yeas and nays were called several times, and ultimately the number of amendments confused some of the members until they felt uncertain which way to vote, and appealed to the Speaker to know precisely what the question was. He informed them plainly that all those who desired to adjourn on the 16th April should vote aye, and those who preferred the 25th day of March should vote no. Agreed to for the 16th of April, and under the rules laid over until to morrow for third reading and final consideration. As it now stands, the House agree to an adjournment on the 16th of April.

One or two other bills of minor importance were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

Punch's malignant feelings towards the United States appear in the following :

THE ENAVES IN LINCOLN-GREEN, When Federal bulletins we read,

- And Federal greenbacks see, Why do we think of Robin Hood Under the greenwood tree ?

Like him more loud their trumpet blow.

Like him trust largely to their staffs, And live on spoils of Chase.

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