O BARBETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND Union unless accompanied with the name of the

W. W. KINGSBURY, Esq., of Towarda, is a duly autherited agent to collect accounts and receive subscriptions and divertisements for this paper. November 22, 1862.

s. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston, Are our Agents for the PATRIOT AN UNION in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Bubscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

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#### TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PATRIOT AND UNION and all its business operations will hereafter be conducted exclusively by O. BARRETT and T. G. POMEROY, under the firm of O. BARRETT & Co., the connection of H. F. M'Reynolds with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst. NOVEMBER, 21, 1862.

To Members of the Legislature. The DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be furnished to members of the Legislature during the session at Two

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.

Speech of Hon. William A. Wallace. We invite the attention of our readers to the speech of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, of Clearfield county, published on our first page. It is able, logical and eloquent, and embodies sentiments that every truly loyal man will approve and endorse.

#### GREAT DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

The election of municipal officers, which occurred yesterday, was one of the most hotly contested fights we have ever passed through in this city, and resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket, by majorities hand-

We have beaten the nigger-heads by a handsome majority, though they nominated a man who had heretofore acted with the Democrats, and thus combined with their own party all the discordant elements in our own. They made the most desperate efforts, resorted to every knavish device, and poured out money qished them by the plunderers of the public treasury like water, and yet the indomitable Democracy, in their majesty and might, spurning their bribes and turning a deaf ear to their sophistries, came manfully up to the work, and have routed the enemy horse, foot and dragoons. There is hope of the country yet. The Union, the Constitution and the Laws shall yet be triumphant.

#### General News.

A dispatch from New York, March 20, says: Our Newbern correspondence states that on the 13th the rebels appeared, in heavy force, between the Trent and Neuse rivers, and drove in our pickets. On the 14th they made a demonstration against Fort Anderson, an earthwork on the North side of the Neuse, on which no cannon were mounted. They commenced bombarding it and demanded its surrender, which was refused. Gen. Foster had, by this time, sent forward reinforcements, and, when the rebels attempted to carry the works by assault, they met with such a murderous fire from our gunboats, and 20-pound howitzers on shore, that they were forced to fall back. The action lasted three hours, when the rebels finally retreated, having lost heavily, while we lost but one killed and two wounded.

The cable across the gulf of St. Lawrance was broken by the ice near the shore on the 12th inst. The break is now repaired.

The brig Emily Fisher, recently reported as captured by the pirats rebel Retribution, has arrived at New York, having been released on giving bonds for the payment of her value.

A special dispatch from Columbus to the Cincinnati Gazette says that a resolution has been offered in the Ohio House of Representative expelling Alto Dressel "for offering resolutions disloyal in sentiment and insulting to the country."

Advices from Vicksburg represent the health of the army as improving, and the troops as enthusiastic at the prospect of a speedy engagement. It is thought that lake Providence canal opposite Vicksburg will be successful. There has been a large movement of transports and gunboats up Yazoo Pass, as the capture of Vicksburg depends on the movement.

The Atlanta Southern Confederacy contains a detailed account of a brilliant and successful raid in North Alabama by a Federal brigade under Col. Corwin. The expedition was accompanied by five gunboats and reached Tuscumbia on the 22d of February. The gunboats destroyed two ferry-boats at Tuscumbia, and another at Florence, afterwards dropping down the river below Tuscumbia. Soon after dark the advance guard of the Federals dashed into Tuscumbia and dispersed the rebel cavalry, who fled to the mountains. Col. Corwin occuassessments on the wealthy rebels. On the 25th he proceeded into the interior, taking with him considerable plunder. The same paper complains bitterly of numerous atrocities committed by the Yankee troops.

The oil factory of Merchant & Co., with several other buildings, at Lockport, N. Y., were burned yesterday. Loss \$25,000, with little insurance.

[Communicated ] THE SYRACUSAN AND THE U. S. SENATE.

On the Friday night before the adjournment of Congress Edwin Forrest acted the part of Damon, in Benini's play, entitled Damon and Pythias, at the new Chestnut street theatre. in Philadelphia. In the second part of Act 2d the scene lays in the Syracusan Senate, wherethe Government having been exhausted by war-it is proposed to reinvigorate it by making Dionysius King, with unrestrained

own party in the chair, declare the motion carried. Here is part of the scene: Damon. \* \* \* \* \* \* Syracusans!— But no! I will not rail, nor chide, nor curse ye! I will implore you, fellow countrymen, With blinded eyes, and weak and broken speech,

with blinded eyes, and weak and broken speech,
I will implore you—Oh! I am weak in words,
But I could bring such advocates before you!
Your fathers' sacred images; old men
That have been grandsires; women and their children,
Caught up in fear and hurry in their arms—And those old men should lift their shivering voices
And palsied hands—and those affrighted mothers
Should hold their innocent infants forth, and ask,
Could you make slaves of them?
Philistius. I dissolve the Senate,
Atits own vote and instance.
Damocles. And all hail! Damocles. And all hail!

Nor you, nor you, hor you...
Philistius. In my capacity
As head and organ of the city
I do asseverate it is the vote!
Hail! all hail!

Dionysius I thank you, friends and countrymen, I thank ye! Damon. Oh! all the gods, my country, oh, my coun-

try!
Dionysius. And that we may have leisure to put on with fitting dignity our garb of power,
We do now, first assuming our own right,
Command from this, that was the Senate house,
Those rash, tumultuous men. who still would tempt
The city's peace with wild vociferation,
And vain, contentious rivalry. Away!
Damon I stand

For the proud names of liberty and virtue,
But as some regal braggart sets it down
In his vocabulary? And the sense,
The broad, bright sense that nature hath assigned them
In her infallible volume, interdicted
Forever from thy knowledge; or if seen
And known, and put in use, denounced as treasonable,
And treated thus? No, Dionysius, no!
I am no trafter! But in mine allegiance
To my lost country, I proclaim thee one!

occurred in the American Senate. The President having been already, by the Conscription and Loan bills, given almost despotic power, military and monetary, it is proposed to pass a bill to indemnify and authorize him to suspend, at his pleasure, the habeas corpus act in States not in rebellion, thus placing him absolutely independent of the civil judicial tribunals, and giving him unlimited power over the life, liberty and property of every citizen, and the power, if he possesses the inclination, to become the most absolute and unrestrained tyrant the world ever knew. Bayard, of Delaware, is opposing the measure, when he is induced to yield the floor temporarity to allow a motion to adjourn to be made. This motion does not prevail, and the Chair, seizing the opportunity, placed the bill to indemnify upon its passage; and after putting the motion to that effect (if at all) in so low a voice as not to be heard by any Democratic Senator, declares it carried. Powell, of Kentucky, not having heard the real or pretended vote on the bill of indemnity, proposes to go on with its consideration, when the following scene takes place. The dullest perception will see the resemblance between it and the one before auoted. It only needed that the President should have used the ample power just given him, for the purpose of dispersing the Senate or arresting the Democratic members, to have rendered that resemblance complete. The speedy close of the session of that body rendered that step unnecessary and inexpedient.

Mr. Powell. I hope that the Senate will proceed with the consideration of the report of the conference committee.

Delaware (Bayard) is entitled to the floor.

I moved to take up another bill, and that meion has been carried. Mr. Bayard, (Dem., ) of Delaware. Neither from Illinois (Trumbull) will cause me to yield

my right to the floor, to which I am entitled. Mr. Pewell. Do I understand the chairman (Pomeroy) to say that the bill is passed? The Chair. The bill is passed.

Mr. Powell. By what kind of jockeying?

Mr. Bayard. Does the Chair decide the report of the conference committee to have been adopted by any vote of the Senate? The Chair. I understand that the report has been adopted.

Mr. Powell. Did I not most distinctly state hat the Senator from Delaware (Bayard) enly rielded the floor to a motion to adjourn? The Chair. I did not hear the Senator from Kentucky say that the Senator from Delaware

yielded the floor for any particular purpose. Mr. Trumbull. I believe that I am entitled to the floor. The Chair. The Senator from Illinois (Mr.

Mr. Powell. I desire to ask the Chair-Mr. Trumbull. I do not yield to the Senator

rom Kentucky to ask any question. Mr. Bayard. I desire to appeal from the decision of the Chair. I desire to ascertain whether the minority have any rights remain-

ing here. The appeal was not allowed to be put.

To the Editors of the Patriot and Union: GENTLEMEN: The meeting of the Democratic Conference in the 19th District, was called by Wm. Roddy, Esq., of Somerset county, the conferees of which had been instructed to support him for Senatorial Delegate. He published the call in the Somerset Democrat without consulting any of the conferees (feither Bedford or Huntingdon. Huntingdon county had instructed for Maj. Petrikin, and pied the town and issued an order levying a short time before the day fixed by Mr. Roddy for the meeting of the conferees Maj. Petrikin received from him a private maid did not understand English, and her misnote, stating the time and place of meeting .--Maj. P. replied that the notice was too short, and wrote to that effect to other gentlemen in Somerset. Other days were suggested, and earnest efforts were made to postpone the meet-

ceived from Mr. Roddy, stating that he was

started for Bedford, where the election of delegate took place on Wednesday evening, in pursuance of Mr. Roddy's notice, and with the of the district.

I have but to add that the Democracy of the district have reason to be proud of the unaniparty and his labors for its success, eminently entitle him to share its honors.

Very respectfully yours, R. MILTON SPEER, " One of the Conferees from Huntingdon co.

Port Hudson. We shall probably soon bear of a land and naval attack upon Fort Hudson, or that the contemplated attack has been abandoned. for the present. The rumor published yesterday crippling of the Hartford, will soon be confirmed or contradicted. Gen. Banks left New Orto superintend and command the movement.-

with the intention of not returning before he witnessed the reduction and occupation, by the national forces, of the formidable batteries and fortifications frowning upon the Father of Waters at Port Hudson. General Auger is already at Baton Rouge. There is with him a force of some twenty thousand men, all told; though many of them are not yet in the highest state of efficiency, if thorough acquaintance with drill is needed to make soldiers truly effi-

cient in action. To \* Troops have been forwarded to Baton Rouge. for some time, from this vicinity. Some, mainly from the 176th New York and 38th Massachusetts Regiments, have been sent up, within a few days, from Carrollton, one of the suburbs of New Orleans. A portion of the force detailed to accompany the proposed movement into Teche county has also found its way to the whilom State capital. For three or four weeks means for transportation have been quietly accumulated to a large amount up the river, and it is hoped that delays, the curse of military action in this department, will not interfere to defeat the object in view.

Whether the Mississippi is to be opened to the trade of the loyal West this season is a question to be determined very shortly, perhaps

within a few days.

The situation of Port Hudson renders an attack on the front by a land force an impossibility. Troops must be landed below to move on the enemy's works from the rear. Bombardment by the fleet will be attended with the disadvantage encountered at Island No. 10 and Vicksburg, from the height of the bluff on which the defences are placed. But preparations have been made that the bombardment

The principal vessels to be engaged, besides the mortar boats, as far as I have been able to ascertain, are the Hartford, Richmond, Mississippi, Monongahela, Gennesee, Kineo, Itasca, Essex, and Sportsman. In fact, all the vessels here, with the exception of the Pensacola, Commander Morris, which will remain stationed off the city, and a dispatch-boat to communicate with the fleet from New Orleans-will undertaking.

The force at Port Hudson is variously estimated at from seven thousand to seventy thousand men. Perhaps fifteen thousand is ot far from the truth. The position is naturally one of the strongest on the river.

Permanent barracks and fortifications have been constructed at Baton Rouge. Eight heavy guns are now mounted, two thirty-twos and six thirty-fours.

STANHOPE'S volume of " Miscellanies," just published in London, contains the following interesting memoranda of the Duke of Wellington on Napoleon I., referring to the value of Napoleon's presence on the field of battle, and correcting the popular version of the Dake's opinion:-"It is very true Cobserves the Duke ] that I have often said that I considered Napoleon's presence in the field to be epual to forty thousand men in the balance. This is a very loose way of talking; but the idea is a very different one from that of his presence at a abitle being equal to a reinforcement of forty thousand men. I'll explain my meaning. I. NAPOLEON was a grand homme de guerre, possibly the greatest that ever appeared at the head of a French army. 2. He was the sovereign of the country as well as the military chief of the army. That country was constituted upon a military basis. All its institutions were framed for the purpose of forming and maintaining its armies with a view to the manner nor the language of the Senator conquest. All the offices and rewards of the state were reserved in the first instance exclusively for the army. An officer, even a private soldier of the army, might look to the sovereignty of a kingdom as the reward for his services. It is obvious that the presence of the sovereign with an army so constituted must greatly excite their exertions. 3. It was quite certain that all the resources of the French state, civil, political, financial as well as military, were turned towards the seat of the the operations which Napoleon himself should direct. 4. Every sovereign in command of an army enjoys advantages against him who excreises only a delegated power, and who acts under orders and responsibilities. But Na-Poleon enjoyed more advantages of this description then any other sovereign that ever appeared. His presence, as stated by me more than once, was likly not only to give to the French army all the advantages above detailed, but to put an end to all the jealousies of the French Marshals and their counteractions of each other, whether founded upon bad principles and passions, or their fair differences of opinion. The French army thus had a unity of action. These four considerations induced me to say generally that his presence ought to be considered as forty thousand men in the scale. But the idea is obviously very loose, as must be seen by a moment's reflection. If the two armies opposed to each other were forty thousand men on each side, his presence could not be equal to a reinforcement of forty thousand men on the side of the French army, nor even if there were sixty thousand men on each side, or possibly even eighty thousand men on each side. It is clear, however, that wherever he went he carried with him an obvious advantage. I don't think that I ought to be quo-

possible circumstances.' ing. No reply came to hand until Monday a d mouth and shook her head. "It's to cook, night, preceding the conference, which was said the mistress; "to put in an iron thing

in a pit—pat—pot—pet." "Ich understand. icht," said the maid, in her Coblentz patois. It's a thing to eat," said her mistress; "for diner-for deener-with sauce-soase-sowse."

still the maid shook her head. "What on earth am 1 to do?" exclaimed my cor Harriet, quite in despair, but still making ne last attempt.

"It's a little creature\_a bird\_a bardeard—a hen—a hone—a fowl—a fool; it's all overed with feathers-fathers-feeders!" ··Ha, ha," cried the delighted German, at last etting hold of a catch word—"Ja, Ja! fedders woh!"and away went Grettel, and in half an our returned triumphantly with a bundle of stationer's quills.

#### PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 20, 1863. The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by the SPEAKER.

PETITIONS. Mr. CONNELL pressented the resolutions of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia in favor of the consolidation of the State loans; which

Mr. REILLY, four remonstrances from Schuylkill county against granting corporaions power to hold lands for mining purposes. Mr. GLATZ, the petition of 446 citizens of York county for the passage of a law to exclude negroes and mulattoes from the State; also, a petition from York county for the incorporation of the Philadelphia dental college. Mr. M'SHERRY, the petition of 88 citizens of Fulton county for the incorporation of the Philadelphia dental college.

Mr. LOWRY, from the Committee on Federal Relations, to which was referred petitions in favor of a constitutional call for a National Convention, submitted a long report adverse to

PETITIONS FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

the prayers of the petitioners. The Committee recognize the right of petition, but are constrained to believe that while these petitions have been signed by many loyal men, they were printed and circulated by men having no sympathy with the government, but are intended to embarrass it in its efforts to suppress rebellion and inspire its enemies with courage. They believe that the request of the petitioners should not be granted. The Constitution provides two methods for making amendments, either of which is a slow process. The report then proceeds to point out the impossibility of Congress taking any action before December. 1863. There could be little hope of convening a convention until the summer of 1864, after which the proposed amendments would require the ratification of the States, and they could not be adopted before the year 1865. Before that time the attempt to suppress the rebellion will have culminated in success or been abandoned in despair. Amendments to the Constitution are not necessary. This struggle knows.

must do the work. The report proceeds at length to discuss peace propositions in terms of the strongest condemnation, and to denounce the proceedings of the Legislatures of other States.

no compremise. The sword and not the pen

The Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and it was ordered that 4,000 copies English and 1,000 copies in German of report be printed for the use of the Senate. PINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution from the House providing for a temporary adjournment of the Legislature from the 27th of March instant to the 27th of May next.

Mr. HIESTAND moved to amend by striking out the 27th of May and inserting the 6th of April.

Mr. CLYMER moved to substitute the 14th of April. Not agreed to-yeas 11, nays 19. Mr. PENNEY then moved to strike out Mr. HIESTAND's proposition and provide for the final adjournment of the Legislature on the 9th of April. Agreed to-yeas 17, nays 13. The resolution as amended was adopted.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The bill accepting the grant of lands by the Government of the United States to the several States for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges, came up in order on second reading. Mr. JOHNSON moved to restore the section stricken out by the Senate Committee, which provides that the interest of the fund derived

from the sale of these lands shall be applied to the support of the State Agricultural College, which was agreed to. Before the bill was disposed of the hour of ene arrived and the Senate adjourned until Monday evening at 72 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 20, 1863. The House was called to order by Speaker CESSNA at  $10\frac{1}{2}$  A. M. CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY.

Mr. COCHRAN asked leave to offer a resolution, which was, in effect, that by a joint resolution this House ask of the Governor that he return, without his signature, the bill recently passed, entitled "An act regulating passenger railways in the city of Philadelphia." (This has been published in full.) It relieves the passenger railways from paving the streets, etc.. and states the amount of money each shall pay in lieu thereof.

ADJOURNED SESSION. On motion, the House took up the bill relative to final adjournment. Some time was consumed in its discussion, and finally it was carried, that this House do adjourn on the 26th day of March to meet again on the 27th day of May, 1863.

THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES. The bill, entitled "An act relating to the

payment of bounties to volunteers," which was under consideration yesterday, was again taken up and discussed at length. The House adjourned at 1, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate not having concurred with the House concerning the temporary adjournment, a committee of conference was appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Senate with reference to the proposed adjourn-

BOUNTIES TO VOLUNTEERS.

The House again went into a further discussion of the bill relative to the payment of hounties to volunteers; Mr. Rex having the floor. The whole of the afternoon session was consumed in discussing the numerous amendments and provisos, the purport of which was to exclude certain interior counties from the general provisions of the bill.

The amendments are so lengthy and numerous that they cannot well be incorporated in the regular legislative proceedings, owing to the lateness of the hour of closing the session. The hour of five having arrived, Mr. BAR-GER made a motion that the bill be recom-

On motion, the bill was postponed until Wednesday next, that it be printed, and that it be made the special order of that day. Adjourned.

EXCHANGE OF BALL CIVILITIES. - A COFFES. nondent writing from before Vicksburg, says that the rebel officials in that city recently sent an invitation to Gen. Grant, Admiral Porter and other Union officers to attend a grand ball to be given in Vicksburg. Our officers were assured that they would be treated in the kindest and most generous manner, and that no effort would be spared to render the occasion pleasant and memorable. They would be introduced to the most fascinating belles of the Mississippi, and subjected to the dangerous fire of their bright eyes. Our officers declined the polite invitation, as they had little heart for banqueting with those to night whom tomorrow they night meet as foes —N. Y Com.

Golumbia B'k, Columbia X Octoraro Bank, Oxford. X Petroleum Bank, Titus. Y Petroleum Bank, Titus. X Farmers' B'k, Pottsville Y Pittston Bank, Pittston Bank, Pittston Bank, Walled Bank. X Waynesburg. X Waynesburg. X Waynesburg. X West Branch Bank, Willemsport. X Honesdel Bank. X Wyoming B'k, Wilkesb'e X Honesdel Bank. X York Bank, York. X Iron City B'k, Pittsburg, X York County B'k, York, X no effort would be spared to render the occa-

ALBANY N. Y., March 20. Resolutions against arbitrary arrests were defeated to-day in the Legislature by the cast-

> GOVERNMENT FINANCES. PHILADELPHIA, March 20.

Mr. Jay Cooke, subscription agent, announces the conversion of two millions of legal tender notes into five-twenty-year six per cent. government loan in the last six days.

#### NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 19. The flag of truce boat State of Maine arrived this morning from City Point, having on board all the political prisoners who have been in prison at Richmond, 190 in number, and also

190 privates and seamen. The following is a list of deaths at the military prison hospital, Richmond, from Feb. 8, to March 18, 1863: Feb. 20, S. M. Shipling, private, 101st Ohio; Feb. 23, Levi Kenner, private, 142 Pa.; Feb. 24, M. Murray, steamer Columbus; Feb. 28, P. Rice, citizen of Franklin county, Pa.; Feb. 28, V. Larosa, teamster Seventh U. S. regulars; March 8, Hans Kurpping, citizen of Stanton, Pa.; Richmond, Va., March 18, Jno. Wilkins, Post Sur-

The conscription officers have been quite busy for the past few days in Fredericksburg, hauling in nice young men.

#### LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, March 20. The steamship Norwegian, from Liverpool, with dates to the 5th, and advices via Londonderry to the 6th, arrived this afternoon. The steamship Europa arrived out on the 3d inst., the Etna on the 4th, and the North

The steamer City of Manchester was to leave Liverpool on the 7th, as an extra steamer for New York, and the steamer Iris was to leave

on the same day. The Spanish Ministerial crisis was over.

American on the 6th.

Polish affairs unchanged. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Sales of 28,000 bales for the week; quetations for American  $\frac{1}{2}$ d decline, and  $\frac{1}{2}$ @1d decline for other descrip-

Breadstuffs steady, except corn declining. Provisions quiet. Political news unimportant.

#### MARKETS. PHILADELPHIA, March 20.

The flour market continues dull; prices rather drooping; sales of 1,500 bbls at \$5  $87\frac{1}{2}$ @6 for superfine, \$7@7 25 for extra, \$7 50 @8 for extra family. Supplies come forward slowly; nothing doing in rye flour or corn meal. The demand for wheat is limited at meal. \$1 65@1 67, and white at \$1 80@1 90; rye sells on arrival at \$1@1 02. Corn is in active request, and 6,000 bus yellow sold at 89@90. There is a spirited demand for oats, and about 10,000 bus Pennsylvania sold at 75c by weight and 48c by measure. 3,000 bus Western barley, sold at \$1 55. Coffee quiet. Cotton declined to 81c for middling. Provisions move slowly; sales of mess pork at \$16; 50 tierces pickled hams at  $8\frac{1}{2}$ @9, and lard at  $11\frac{1}{2}$ #11 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Whisky moved slowly at 50c.

NEW YORK, March 20. Stocks are lower; Chicago and Rock Island  $94\frac{7}{8}$ ; Michigan Southern  $107\frac{1}{2}$ ; N. Y. Central  $116\frac{3}{4}$ ; Milwaukee and Wisconsin  $100\frac{1}{3}$ ; Missouri 6's 89. Quicksilver  $47\frac{3}{4}$ . Gold 55. Treasury's  $107\frac{7}{8}$ . Coupons 1881, 104. One year Certificates  $99\frac{7}{8}$ . Exchange on London dull at  $10\frac{1}{2}$ 

Grain Receipts-Flour 7,807 barrels; Wheat 2,687 bushels; Corn 805 bushels. Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour un-

changed; eight thousand barrels sold. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn dull; thirty thousand bushels sold 90@91; unsound, 80@89. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull at

BALTIMORE, March 20. Flour dull; superfine, \$7. Wheat steady. Cern dull for yellow at 56c.; white in better demand at 91@92c. Whisky dull and nominal. Sugars more active; 400 hogsheads grocery taken for the West at  $11@11\frac{1}{4}\bar{c}$ .

#### MONETARY AFFAIRS.

CORRECTED DAILY FROM THE PHILADELPHIA DIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURIT	TES.	
N.	ew Vo	rk Prices
J. S. 6s, due 1881, Coupon	1023	( 1′3¥
Dodue 1881, Registered Int. off.	1023	( 103´
I. S. 7 3-10 Tressury Notes	106	106 1
ne year 6 per cent. certificates	991	
J. S. Demand Notes, old issue	55	55 % pt
1	farket	t steady.

#### SPECIE QUOTATIONS. BANKABLE CURRENCY THE STANDARD.

American53 % a 56 % pr	American, prior to	
Do (dated prior	1852\$1 52 a 1 54	
to 1834)60 a 62 pr	Do Quart's 1 52 a 1 54	
Sov., Victoria*: 7 50 a 7 55		
Sov., old 7 45 a 7 50		
Napoleon, 20frs. 5 55 a 5 60	Do Halves and	
10 francs 2 75 a 2 85		
	Dollars, Am and	
D'ors a	Mexican 154 a	
Doubloons, Sp23 00 a 24 50	Do Sp., perfect 1 54 a	
Do. Mexican 22 00 a 24 00		
Do. Costa Rica.20 00 a 22 00		
Bars 900 fine prm	Do Norwegian a	
California, \$50	Five Francs 140	
	Francs	
California, \$10		
and \$5 pieces. 58 a		
10 Guilder Pie-	German Crowns, 1 17 a	
	Frenchdo 114 a	
Ten Thalers 9 00	Eng. Silver p. £, 700 a 715	
20 Mille Reis,	Spanish and Mey am	
Brazil11 25 a 11 35	silver, per oz 170	
	Bars, U.S. assay, p. oz. 189	
*A heavy Sovereign weighs 5 dwts. 21/2 grains.		

UNCURRENT MONEY QUOTATIONS. 

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTRY BANK NOTES

AT PAR IN PHILADELPHIA.

NAME OF BANKS. WHERE REDEEMED.

Allentown Bank, Allentown. Manuf. & Mech. Bank.

Bank of Catasauqua. Farm. & Mech. Bank.

Bank of Chester County. Farm. & Mech. Bank.

Bank of Danville. Bank N. Liberties.

Bank of Delaware County. Farm. & Mech. Bank.

Bank of Germantown. Farm. & Mech. Bank. Bank of Delaware County Bank of North Amer.
Bank of Germantown. Farm. & Mech. Bank.
Bank of Montgomery County. Western Bank.
Bank of Pheenxville. Manuf. & Mech. B'k.
Boylestown Bank, Doylestown. Philadelphia Bank.
Easton Bank, Easton. Bank of North Amer.
Farm. B'k of Bucks Co., Bristol. Farm. & Mech. Bank.
Farm. & Mech. Bank, Easton. Girard Bank.
Farm. & Mech. Bank. Girard Bank.
Lancaster County Bank. Western Bank.
Mauch Chunk Bank. Girard Bank.
Miners' Bank, Pottsville. Bank of North Amer.
Northumberl'd Co. B'k, Shamokin, Corn Exchange B'k.
Union Bank, Reading. Bank of North Amer.

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTRY BANK NOTES 

Coatesville.

Bank of Crawford County
ty, Meadville.

Bank of FayetteCo.prem.5.

Bank of Gettysburg.

Bank of Lawrence Co...1

Bank of Middletown.

Bank of New Castle...1

Bank of Pittsburg, prem.

Bank of Pittsburg, prem.

Citizens Byk, Pittsburg, &

Glearfield County Bank.

Columbia B'R; Columbia &

Columbia B'R; Columbia &

Columbia B'R; Pittsburg, &

Exchaoge B'R, Pittsburg, &

Exchaoge

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Cincinnati .....

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AIETY MUSIC HALL, WALNUT STREET, BELOW THIRD.

## THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 26,

ill be presented, in which Mr. FRANK GARDINER, til be presented, in which mr. FRACK GARDINER, he great Banjo Soloist, will make his first appearance. Come one and all, and hear J. Andria Jardella play is great ORIGINAL NATIONAL PIANO SOLO, and he entire New Troupe of Gaiety Stars in new Songs, ances, Burlesques, &c.

HARRY WILLIAMS,

CLAIM AGENT,

The undersigned offers for sal FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THREE ACRES of excellent COAL LANDS, containing the entire Allegheny coal mines, situated in W shington township, Cambris county. A ven of fur feet in thickness has been opened and is now being worked in three places. The Pennsylvania Central railroad runs through the trast and along side of these openings. Samples furnished on application to the propertor. Reference as to quality may be had by applying to O. W. Barnes, Philadelphia, John W. Wooster, Duncannon iron works, or in Cleveland, Ohio, Tittle indisputable—terms easy.

Hemlock P. O., Cambria county, Pa. mar20-d12t-wtf 1863. I)HILADELPHIA & ERIE RAIL-

Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, and under their auspices is being rapidly

Mail Train..... 2.30 a.m. | Express Train.. 3.20 p.m. Cars run through without change both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and be-

tween Baltimore and Lock Haven. Elegant Sleeping Cars on Express Trains both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore, and Williamsport and Philadelphia.

at the S. E. cor. 11th and Market streets. And for Freight business of the Company's Agents. S. B. Kingston, Jr , cor. 13th and Market streets,

H. H. HOUSTON

JOS. D. POTTS. Gen'l Manager, Williamsport.

We have the pleasure of informing yourness we are now prepared to offer, at our Old Stand, No 103, 105 and 107 North SECOND St, Philadelphia, a well selected stock of

in every variety, of the latest importations, and of the newest and most fashionable styles.

will comprise every variety of Bonnets, Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line, of the latest and most approved shapes and syles. Soliciting an early call, I remain yours, respectfully,

mrl3-2wd

A BOY WANTED—About IT yours of age—to act as servant to a Captain in Virginja.

Reasonable wages will be paid Call at No. 31 touth be paid to the contract of the contract of

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNI-TURE,—The subscriber has for sale a lot of household furniture, consisting of chairs, settless, carpets, rocking chairs, bedsteads, c.c., d.c., which will be disposed of on favorable terms. Apply to

L. BERNHARD,

Cor. Walnut and Fourth sts. C A. DAVIS, BILL POSTER

Sixth street, near State. Enquire at the Exchange s. L. M'CULLOCH,

MINCE PIES!—Raisins, Currants, Citron spices, Lemons, Cider, Wine, Brandy and WM. DOCK, ir., & Co.

Whereas, letters of administration on the estate of JOSIAH LENTZ, deceased, late of Upper Paxton township, Dauphin county, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are re-

D'XECUTOR'S NOTICE —The under-LARGUIUK S NUTIUE—The undersigned executor of the estate of ROSINA PEACE, eccased, late of Halifar township, Dauphin county, Payereby gives notice to all persons having claims against idestate to present them for settlement without devy; and to all those indebted to said estate to call and tile their accounts or they will be handed at once to be proper authorities for collection.

JAMORE PERTURALER

A STRAY .- Came to the residence of

BARRELS of the LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S

JAOOB-RETTINGER.

Jefferson township, Feb 12, 1868-61:\*

A John Fauber, in Jackson township, Daupbin co., a., on the 19th of February, a BLACK HORSE, with ont left foot part white, and white star on Forehead, bout 16 hands high, between 6 and 7 years old. The wner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, cotherwise he will be sold according to law.

JUHN FAUBER.

Jackson Township, March 9th, 1863-m12 13tw

1 STRANGE AND STARTLING COIN-

CIDENCE. power, and Damon rises to oppose it, when the friends of tyranny, having one of their

Damooles. And all hail!

Hail, Dionysius, King of Syracuse!
Dionysius. Is this the vote?
Damon. There is no vote! Philistius

Hold you your seat; keep in your places, Senators.
Dienysius. I ask, is this the vote?

Philistius It is the vote,
My gracious liege and sovereign!
Damon. I say nay!

You have not voted, Naxillus, nor Peters—
Nor you, nor you. nor you.

Damon I stand,
Senator, within the Senate house!
Dionysius. Traitor: and dost thou dare me to my face?

Damon. Traitor! to whom? to thee? Oh! Syracuse
Is this thy registered doom? To have no meaning

For the proud names of liberty and virtue,

Three nights later the following scene

We quote from the Philadelphia Press of March

Mr. Grimes, (Rep.,) of Iowa. That bill is passed. Mr. Powell. Oh, no! the Senator from Mr. Trumbull. I call the Senator from Kentucky (Powell) to order. I am on the floor, and

Mr. Trumbull. I call the Senator from Kentucky to order.

Trumbull) is entitled to the floor unless he

NINETEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. HARRISBURG, March 20th, 1863.

called for Wednesday, when a letter was resorry he had called the conference, but that it

was most too late to change the time. The Huntingdon conferees then immediately

result as published in the Democratic papers mous choice of the conference. Maj. Petrikin's constant devotion to the interests of the

that our fleet had been driven off with some loss, the burning of the Mississippi and the leans on the 7th, with his staff, for Baton Rouge, A correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post says: He left with most of his staff and General Grover, by the river steamer Empire Parish,

may be made as effective as possible.

find something to do in this most important

DUKE OF WELLINGTON ON NAPOLEON.—Earl

ted as calling that advantage as equal to a reinforcement of forty thousand men under all In Hood's "Up the Rhine," poor Mr. Markham, who is an invalid at Coblentz, occasionally amuses himself with the attempts of his wife to cumunicate with the Germans they meet in their travels. You must know, he says, that Harriet took it into her head that as I was an invalid I could eat nothing but a boiled fowl. The only difficulty was how to get at it, for our tress cannot speak anything else. However Grettel was summoned, and the experiment began. It is one of my wife's fancies that the less her words resemble her native tongue the more they must be like German. So her first attempt was to tell the maid she wanted a cheeking or keeking. The maid opened her eyes

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ing vote of the Speaker.

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ashingt'n,D.C 🔏

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For information respecting Passenger business apply

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scriber, an persons indecred to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against said estate will make known the same without delay.

feb26 6tw\* JESSE AUCHMUTY, Administrator.

tensive works of the kind in the world, and an expense in manufacturing of over 23 years, with a repution long established, having also the exclusive control all the night soil of the great city of New York, are epared to furnish an article, which is, without doubt, of Cheapest and very best ferthizer in market. It catly increases the yield, and ripens the crop from two three weeks earlier, at an expense of from three to cur dollars per acre, with little or no labor. Also, IFTY TONS OF BONE TAFEU, being a mixture of one and night soil ground fine, at \$45 per ton—a surior article for grain and grass. Price of POUD-STTE, \$1 60 per barrei. Seven barrels and over I vered free of charge. A parphlet containing all cessary information, may be had free by addressing a tter to the subscriber.

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