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POTTSVILLE, PA.--WM. B. SMITH, Attorney and Counsellor.

Counsellor. PHILADELPHIA, PA.-J. G. MINNICHILD, 46 Alwood street, WM. M. SMITH, Attorney and Counsellor. WASHINGTON, PA.-BOYD CRUMRINCE, Attorney and Counsellor. jy81-dly

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Where they niend to devote their entire time to the manufacture of BOOTS AND SHOES

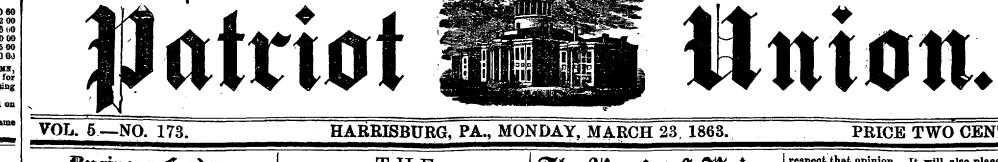
all kinds and varieties, in the neatest and most fashonable styles, and at satisfactory prices. Their stock will consist, in part, of Gentlemen's Fine Galf and Patent Leather Boots and Shoes, latest styles;

Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, and other Shoes in great variety; and in fact everything connected with the Shoe busines CUSTOMER WORK will be particularly attended to,

and in all cases will satisfaction be warranted. Lasts fitted up by one of the best makers in the country.

The long practical experience of the undersigned, and their thorough knowledge of the business will, they trust, be sufficient guarantee to the public that they will do them justice, and furnish them an article tha will recommend itself for utility, cheapness and dura-JACKSON & CO. [jan9] bility.

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27 CHESNUT ST., between Second and Front, Has just returned from the city with an assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, Vhich will be sold at moderate prices and made up order; and, also, an assortment of READY MADE Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing. Goods.

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HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1863.

THE Weekly "Patriot & Union," THE CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED IN PENNSYLVANIA!

AND THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC PAPER PUBLISHED AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT!

FORTY-FOUR COLUMNS OF READING MAT-TER EACH WEEK! AT THE LOW PRICE OF ONE DOLLAR

AND FIFTY CENTS! WHEN

SUBSCRIBED FOR IN CLUBS OF NOT LESS THAN TEN COPIES TO ONE ADDRESS!

We have been compelled to raise the club subscription price to one dollar and fifty cents in order to save ourselves from actual loss. Paper has risen, including taxes, about twenty-five per cent., and is still rising; and when we tell our Democratic friends, candidly, that we can no longer afford to sell the Weekly PATRIOT AND UNION at one dollar a year, and must add fifty cents or stop the publication, we trust they will appreciate our position, and, instead of withdrawing their subscriptions, go to work with a will to increase our list in every county in the State. We have endeavored, and shall continue our efforts, to make the paper useful as a party organ, and welcome as a news messenger to every family. We flatter ourselves that it has not been without some influence in producing the glorious revolution in the politics of the State achieved at the late election; and if fearlessness in the discharge of duty, fidelity to the principles of the party, and an anxious desire to promote its interests, with some experience and a moderate degree of ability, can be made serviceable hereafter, the Weekly PATRIOT AND UNION will not be less useful to the party or less welcome to the family circle in the future than it has been in the past. We confidently look for increased encouragement in this great enterprise, and appeal to every influential Democrat in the State to lend us his aid in running our supscription list up to twenty or thirty thousand. The expense to each individual is trifling, the benefit to the party may be great. Believing that the Democracy of the State feel the ne-cessity of sustaining a fearless central organ, we make this appeal to them for assistance with the fullest confidence of success.

The same reasons which induce us to raise the price of the Weekly, operate in regard to the Daily paper, the price of which is also increased. The additional cost to each subscriber will be but trifling; and, while we can not nersuade ourselves that the change necessarily made will result in any diminution of our daily circulation, yet, were we certain that such would be the conse quence, we should still be compelled to make it, or suf fer a ruinous loss. Under these circumstances we mus throw ourselves upon the generosity, or, rather; the justice of the public, and abide their verdict, whatever it may be.

The period for which many of our subscribers have paid for their paper being on the eve of expiring, we take the liberty of issuing this notice, reminding them of the same, in order that they may

RENEW THEIR CLUBS.

We shall also take it as an especial favor if our preser subscribers will urge upon their neighbors the fact that the PATRIOT AND UNION is the only Democratic paper printed in Harrisburg, and considering the large amount of reading matter, embracing all the current news of the day, and TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES

From everywhere up to the moment the paper goes to press, political, miscellaneous, general and local news market reports, is decidedly the

CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN

The Patriot & Union. MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 23 1863.

As part of the history of the times we publish the resolutions of the New Jersey Legislature, as they passed the House of Assembly on Tuesday evening last, by a vote of 38 to 13. We preface them with extracts from the speech of Mr. Vanatta, of Morris, to show the light in which they were viewed by the Democratic majority :

Mr. Vanata, of Morris, (Dem.,) closed the debate on the resolutions in a speech of considerable power. He hoped to have his position clearly understood, and to be able to demonstrate that the position of the Democratic party of the State of New Jersey had not changed from the days of Jefferson to the present hour. The first great object with every patriot and with me, he said, is to preserve intact the government under which we live. In the words of the oath of allegiance, administered even to the alien when he seeks to become a citizen, I am since ely attached to the Constitution of the United States, I am attached to it because it protects the rights of the individual man, because it protects the liberties of the nation, and because it tends to advance the civilization of mankind. It is the product of the centuries, and if destroyed it will take many more centuries before human rights find such another sanctuary as they have had here. With that laid down as the cardinal idea of my position, it will be understoed why I am long suffering with the evils of the war and with a disagreeable and incapable administration .---However long we have to bear with these evils. the time is nothing compared to the lifetime of the nation. In view of the future I am prepared to suffer much, to be deprived of much, if in the end the government under which we live can be conserved. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance. The truth is an old one, but a greater was never uttered. We are assailed to-day on the one hand by reckless and irresponsible agents selected to administer the government, by whom the reserved rights of the States and people are endangered, and on the other hand by the rebellion. I will leave the rebels, for the present, in the care of the 30,-000 Jerseymen who have gone South to deal with them, and I will speak of the civil powers nearer home. We must watch them closely ----We must see that our liberties as a people pass from us as perfect as we received them. Democrats are called disloyal, unfaithful to the government, and in sympathy with traitors .--Where do you find it? In the party? I do not speak of individuals. Looking to public and official acts, and viewing the party by those tests. I defy any one to find the first scintilla of disloyalty, or any evidence of backward pa-

triotism. ¥ * ¥

When this war commenced the nation relied on the promises of the President's inaugural. Faith was plighted between the President and

respect that opinion. It will also place us in a favorable position before the world, and that is an object worthy of attainment. I know of no men who want other than an honorable peace. The difference of opinion is as to how that can be secured. The gentleman from Bergen thinks that the war ought never to have been commenced or that it ought to be stopped short to day. This is an argument I cannot understand or admit. When the rebels attacked Sumpter and were marching on Wash ington, what was the government to do? Not try to defend itself? Suppose it had acted on the principle of the gentleman from Bergen-Mr. English. The gentleman from Morris misapprehends my position. I do not want a dishonorable peace any more than the gentleman himself. What I objected to was the first overt act on the part of the administra-

PRICE TWO CENTS.

tion Mr. Vanatta. When the capital was threatened the President who did not defend it would have been a coward and a wretch.---What I understand the gentleman to mean is that before the Star of the West was fired into or Sumpter assaulted, measures might have been taken to preclude the necessity of war.-But the question is not what might have been done, but what it is our duty to do in the position in which we are placed. I hold that no man has a right to live under a government and be unfaithful to that government. Calhoun opposed the Mexican war, but after its commencement he acquiesced in the action of the government and gave it his support. 1 disclaim the right to drive the government into a dishonorable peace by withholding supplies. I believe in the sentiment of Decatur, "My country! may she always be right; but my country—right or wrong." These resolutions are a remonstrance which a freeman has a right to make-which he ought to make. The speaker instanced similar action taken by other States, specially calling attention to the famous Kentucky resolutions, which he said were prepared by Madison in company of Jef-

Mr. English. These resolutions were a bold and explicit assertion of reserved State rights. Mr. Vanatta. Resolutions, such as these now offered are honorable to the State and to individuals who vote for them.

A vote was then taken on the resolutions and they were adopted by the following vote:

YEAS-Messrs. Albertson, Allen, Banghart Benson, Conley, Cooper, Crowell, Curtis, Dater, English, Freeman, Hamilton, Higbie, Hoffman, Huselton, C. F. Johnson, Littell, Mann, M'Grath, M'Laughlin, M'Michael, S. L. Moore, Perry, Pope, Rose, Schalk, D. Smith, J. Smith, Strader, J. N. Taylor, M. Taylor, Vanatta, Van Reipen, Waddington, J. W. Wood, Woodruff, D. B. Wyckoff, D. H. Wyckoff-38.

NAYS-Messrs. Bateman, Godfrey, Heritage, Heulings, Irick, Jackson, Maylin, Salter, Schenck, Scovel, Tomkins, West, W. J. Wood -13.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That this State, in promptly answering the calls made by the President of the Un ted States, at and the people who sustained the war. We have a since the inauguration of the war, for troops right to require the observance, of that faith, and means to assist in maintaining the power for we have performed our share of the cove- and dignity of the Federal Government, beant. It has been said we wish to obstruct lieved and confided in the professions and declarations of the President of the United States, in his inaugural address, and in the resolutions passed by Congress on the 25th waged for conquest or subjugation, or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to maintain and de-fend the supremacy of the Constitution, with the rights and equality under it unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects shall be accomplished the war eught to cease ;" and that relying upon these assurances, given under the sancity of official oaths, this State freely, fully, and without delay or conditions, contributed to the assistance of the Federal Government her sons and her means. 2. And be it resolved, That this State having waited for the redemption of the sacred pledges of the President and Congress with a patience and forbearance only equalled in degree by the unfaltering and unwavering bravery and fidelity of her sons, conceives it to be her solemn duty, as it is her unquestionable right to urge upon the President and Congress, in the most respectful but decided manner, the redemption of the pledges under which the troops of this State entered upon and to this moment against attack; that this was taid down in the have continued in the contest; and ina-much as no conditions have delayed or hesitation marked her zeal in behalf of the Federal govthat instrument was that coercion should not ernment, even at times when party dogmas were dangerously usurping the place of broad national principles and executive and congres. sional faith; and as the devotion of this State to the sacred cause of perpetuating the Union and maintaining the Constitution has been untainted in any degree by infidellity, bigotry, sectionalism, or partisanship, she now, in view of the faith originally plighted, of the disasters and disgrace that have marked the steps of a changed and changing policy, and of the imminent danger that threatens our national existence, urges upon the President and Congress a return and adherence to the original policy of the administration as the only means, under the blessing of God, by which ihe athering States con be reunited in action, the Union re-

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,

SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

BY O. BARRETT & CO

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be served to sub-scribers residing in the Borough for the court of the wars, payable to the Carrier. Mail subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION is published at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, invariably in advance. Ten copies to one address, filters dollars. Connected with this establishment is an emensive JOB OFFICE, containing a variety of plain and fancy type, unequalled by any establishment in the interior of the State, for which the patronage of the public is se-licited.

Against the creation of new States by the division of existing ones, or in any other manner not clearly authorized by the Constitution, and against the right of secession as practically admitted by the action of Congress in admitting as a new State a portion of the State of Virginia.

Against the power assumed in the proclamation of the President, made January one, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, by which all the slaves in certain States and parts of States are forever set free; and against the expenditure of the public moneys for the emancipation of slaves or their support at any time, under any pretence whatever;

Against any and every exercise of power upon the part of the Federal Government that is not clearly given and expressed in the Federal Constitution-re-asserting that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

4. And be it resolved, That the unequalled promptness with which New Jersey has responded to every call made by the President and Congress for men and means, has been eccasioned by no lurking animosity to the States of the South or the rights of her people; no disposition to wrest from them any of their rights, privileges, or property, but simply to asseist in maintaining, as she has ever believed and now believes it to be her duty to do, the supremacy of the Federal Constitution; and while abating naught in her devotion to the union of the States and the dignity and power of the Federal Government, at no time since the commencement of the present war has this State been other than willing to terminate peacefully and honorably to all, a war unnecessary in its origin, fraught with horror and suffering in its procecution, and necessarily dangerous to the liberties of all in its continuance.

5. And be it resolved, That the Legislature of the State of New Jersey believes that the appointment of commissioners upon the part of the Federal Government to meet commissioners similarly appointed by the insurgent States, to convene in some suitable place for the purpose of considering whether any, and if any, what plan may be adopted, consistent with the honor and dignity of the national Government, by which the present civil war may be brought to a close, is not inconsistent with the integrity, honor, and dignity of the Federal Government, but as an indication of the spirit which animates the adhering States, would in any event tend to strengthene us in the opinion of other nations; and hoping, as we sincerely do, that the Southern States would reciprocate the peaceful indications thus evinced, and believing, as we do, that under the blessing of God great benefits would arise from such a conference, we most earnestly recommend the subject to the consideration of the government of the United States and request its co-operation therein.

6. And be it resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward copies of these resolutions to the government of the United States, our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governors and Legislatures of our sister States, with the request that they give the subject proposed their serious and immediate attention.

7. And be it resolved, That the State of New Jersey pledges itself to such prompt action upon the subject of these resolutions as will give them practical effect, immediately upon the concurrence or co operation of the gomant and Tastilian

NEW JERSEY RESOLUTIONS.

X a solid, concentrated extract of BEEF AND VEGETABLES,

Convertible immediately into a nourishing and dell-cious soup. Highly approved by a number of eminent

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N. B .- The following law, passed by Congress in 1860, efines the duty of Postmasters in relation to the delvery of newspapers to club subscribers :

livery of newspapers to club subscribers: (See Little, Brown & Co.'s edition of the Laws of 1860, page 38, chapter 181, section 1.) "Provided, however, that where packages of newspa-persor periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address, and the names of the club subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in ad-vance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall de-liver the same to their respective owners."

To enable the Postmaster to comply with this regula-

ion, it will be necessary that he be furnished with the ist of names composing the club, and paid a quarter's or year's) postage in advance. The uniform courtesy of Postmasters, affords the assurance that they will heerfuliy accommonate club subscribers, and the latter hould take care that the postage, which is but a triffe n each case, bepaid in advance. Send on the clubs

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purposes this coal cannot be excelled. DAVID M'CORMICK. Harrisburg, February 14, 1863-feb16-61*

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APANESE TEA. A choice lot of this celebrated Tes just received. It is of the first bargo erer imported, and is much superior to the Chi-ness Teas in quality, strength and (ragrance, and is also natirely free of adulteration, coloring or mixture of any bind

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the prosecution of the war. On the contrary, our complaint is that by mismanagement the government cripples itself. There were two torpersonry, and revenab. "Ine government has tried the physical. There was a loyal feeling through the South which preponderated in several States. I believe there was a majority in all in favor of the Union. But they were told the government meant by every possible means to strip them of their property, to disorganize their system of society and labor.-Means should have been taken to disabuse their minds of this idea. With a united North and a large party in the South we could have crushed this insurrection in the bud. The policy of the President at first was to divide sentiment at the South ; yet in a few months it enabled the leaders of the rebellion to go to the people and show that all their worst predictions were in course of fullfillment. Have we not reason to complain that he should so foolishly, so recklessly throw away all moral force? The resolutions simply demand that the President shall return to the policy of his inaugural. Is that anpatriotic? The idea has been thrown out that the government had no power under the Constitution to defend itself debates on the foundation of the Constitution. I apprehend the meaning of the framers of be used where the law was not forcibly opposed. The Constitution expressly empowers the government to defend itself against insurrection. We must not be told that the Democratic party holds that the government was helpless to defend itself. We complain of Mr. Lincoln because he has thrown away the legitimate power which he had, and has divided popular opinion at the North. Like causes produce like effects, and the want of stern dealing with public agents must result in the loss of public liberty.

I am not one who believes this rebellion

cannot be suppressed, but no effort to that end will be successful without entire unity of the people of the North. The government was not strong enough without that, and that it cannot have unless it respects the rights of the people of the North. The proclamation divides the people of the North; hence its folly. Moreover it does not effect its object. It forces the negro into the army only where the army goes, and that would have happened without the proclamation. When the States are brought back the status of the negro will be whatever the governments of those States choose to make it. The proclamation is a cruel mockery of and an outrage upon the negro. It is a piece of inhumanity no government ought to be guilty of. The other side of the house professes to see a squinting toward recognition in the fifth resolution. The gentleman from Bergen, too, says that he sees it and advocates its passage on that ground. I take occasion to say that if this resolution could be tortured into anything like a tendency to offer the support of New Jersey to Jefferson Davis it never can receive my support. But that is not its intention. Nothing was further from the minds of those who drafted or sustain it. We have never had an insurrection, great or small, where we did not have commissioners. We had them in the whisky rebellion. After Washington had brought a military force into the field for its suppression he appointed three commissioners to see if he could induce the malsontents into obedience "by persuasion." If Washington could do this our patriotism will not suffer by following his example. It may be doubtful whether the President would appoint these commissioners, or whether they would be received at Richmond, or whether they would not need to be iron clad to get safely away from there. But there may be | project ought to be tried, and I am disposed to gress;

stored and the nation saved 3. And be it resolved, that it is the deliberate sense of the people of this Stare that the war power within the limits of the Constitution is ample for any and all emergencies, and that all assumptions of power, under whatever plea, beyond that conferred by the Constitution, is without warrant or authority, and if permitted to continue without remonstrance will finally encompass the destruction of the liberties of the people and the death of the republic; and therefore, to the end that in any event the matured and deliberate sense of the people of New Jersey may be known and deslared, we, their representatives in Senate and General Assembly convened, do, in their name and in their behalf, make unto the Federal Government this, our solemn

PROTEST.

Against a war waged with the insurgent States for the accomplishment of unconstitutional or partisan purposes;

Against a war which has for its object the subjugation of any of the States, with a view to their reduction to territorial condition;

Against proclamations from any source hy which, under the plea of "military necessity," persons in States and Territories sustaining the Federal Government, and beyond necessary military lines, are held liable to the rigor and severity of military law;

Against the domination of the military over the civil law in States, Territories, or Districts not-in a state of insurrection :

Against all arrests without warrant-against the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in States and Territories sustaining he Federal Government, "where the public safety does not people at the South who could be reached by | require it"-and against the assumption of this means. At any rate there are a great power by any person to suspend such writ, many people in New Jersey who think the except under the express authority of Con-

POLAND AS A BATTLE GROUND.

What is known as the Kingdom of Poland is very unfavorably situated in some respects for making a prolonged resistance to the immense power of Russia. The only navigable river which traverses its territory flows, for the last hundred and fifty miles of its course, through the provinces of Prussia, cutting off the insurgents completely from the sea coast, and the possibility of obtaining supplies from foreign countries. In fact, the kingdom, which has an area of about three thousand square miles more than the State of New York, is completely enclosed by the three monarchies which took part in the partitions. Two of these are intensely hostile to the national movement; the third (Austria) has always had a tender feeling toward the heroic defenders of their national independence. The Empress Maria Theresa, when signing the atrocious treaty, added a protest against it as an act of injustice, the baleful effects of which would be telt long atter she was dead. The offer of Galicia, however, and reasons of state, such as the danger of having Russia in too close proximity, induced her to overcome her scruples, and become a particeps criminis. But the Hapsburghs, in 1831, and on the present occas'on, have shown a degree of lenience to their Polish subjects such as the Magyars have in vais prayed and contended for. Only one navigable river (the Vistula), we

have said, finds its way from Poland to the sea. This great artery, from Cracow on the southwest to Thorn on the northwest, describes a course nearly semi-circular, cutting the kingdom into two sections of nearly equal extent. A short distance north of Wersaw that river receives its principal affluent, the Bug or Bough, which enters at nearly a right angle from the east. Passing up it in that direction for about one hundred miles, the stream makes a sudden bend to the right, and for the rest of its course flows between the Russo-Polish province of Volhynia and the kingdom proper. For the greater part of its course it is navigable during a large portion of the year; but is frequently crossed by bridges. The numerous tributaries which flow into these are unimportant in a commercial point of view; but in a country, most of which is a dead level, they may serve to impede greatly an army on its march ; for if the streams themselves are insignificant, they are usually flanked with marshes, which are more susceptible of defence than navigable rivers.

The only hilly section of Poland is in the South, along the upper Vistula, where that river separates the kingdom from Galicia. But even there the mountains are of very moderate elevation and cover comparatively a small area. We question whether as means of detence they will be found equal to the forests and swamps which abound nearly everywhere, and have been so often taken advantage of by the Poles. The roads which traverse the country are few, and for the most part of a very indifferent character, passing between the large cities and towns in nearly straight lines. The railroads have already been to a large extent rendered and Wars-w line, which has escaped destruction from the insurgents only on the pledge given that it shall not be used for transporting troops or army stores against them. Toward the South, another line has been opened connecting Warsaw with Cracow ; while communication is had with Breslau, Berlin, &c., by a line to the West. It does not seem that up to this date any of these works has rendered important services to either of the belligerents in the war. Whether Russia will be permitted to dispatch expeditions by way of Dantzic and up the Vistula does not yet appear. Such & concession, in 1831, turned the scale decidedly