ger the honor of the nation. [Storms of applause from all sides of the house.] Far better would it be if the government would yield to the opinion of its own Legislature at home than be obliged to give in to the representations of foreign powers. But the government does what it likes with the revenues and everything.

We are in the midst of a military dictatorship, and have a government of aides de-camp to the King in which the Ministers only gallop about and give the orders they are commanded to distribute. The indignation of Europe is transferred from Russia on to Prussia. Europe forgets the cruelties and violence which Russia is perpetrating on the insurgents, and remembers only that Prussia has made herself Russia's bailiff and hangman.

The Minister-President, in reference to a statement of Twesten's, said he must take Lord Russell under his protection. The latter had said that he did not know the text of the convention; but this was everything in the discussion of the subject. The newspaper reports were false.

The excitement produced by the Minister's speech is, I may add, tremendous. Berlin has never been so excited since 1848.

The Patriot & Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1863.

O BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

W. W. KINGSBURY, ESQ., of Towanda, is a duly authorized 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 AND UNION in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates*.

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A second-hand ADAMS PRESS, platen 29½ by 26 inches in good order; can be worked either by hand or steam power Terms moderate Inquire at this office.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

Members wishing extra copies of the DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION, can procure them by leaving their orders at the publication office, Third street, or with our reporters in either House, the evening previous.

Dauphin County Democratic Committee.

The Democratic County Committee for the county of Dauphin will meet at the public house of James Raymond, (White Hall), in the city of Harrisburg, on SATURDAY, MARCH 28th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of fixing a day for the election of delegates to the Democratic County Convention, and also a time for the meeting of said convention.

By order of the Chairman.

FRANK SMITH, Secretary.

Despotism and Mob Law.

The *Telegraph*, of the 23d inst., says: "In this hour of the Governments peril, no man should be allowed to speak against it. The right of no individual, however sacred he may deem it, is not equal to the right of preserving the Government." Government is of the people, and according to the maxim upon which our fundamental law was based, derives its just powers from the consent of the governed; but this is not the Government meant by the *Telegraph*. The Government they have in view is controlled by that despotic maxim destructive of all liberty—"The King can do no wrong." When they speak of Government, they mean the poor imbeciles, that now temporarily and accidentally have control of our public affairs, and are fast destroying our once happy Union. They propose to take from the people all those rights of free speech, and free discussion of public affairs, guaranteed to them by the Constitution, and which our revolutionary fathers pronounced essential to the preservation of our liberties. Having passed laws infinitely worse than the "alien and sedition laws," they now are attempting to inaugurate the policy of the elder Adams, forgetting, in their blindness, that the party which he headed was hurled from power by an indignant people, and never again trusted for over thirty years, and that he himself, by these arbitrary acts, made his name eternally infamous.

The *Telegraph* and other kindred sheets are constantly calling upon the central power at Washington to use its military arm in crushing out whatever remains to us of liberty and law, and this the lying hypocrites do in the name of the Constitution, which the powers they represent have already trampled under foot, and the Union, which they are trying to destroy. They never were but conditional Unionists, and now they are waging a war for the extermination of slavery, regardless of its consequences to the country. They are merely Abolitionists who are calling themselves Unionists. It is not enough for them that Democrats denounce rebellion and are for supporting the war and fighting for the country, but they must give in to their radical measures, or they are to be held up as "copperheads." "There are," says that Abolition sheet, the New York *Evening Post*, "but two parties to be recognized hereafter—the friends of the country and the copperheads—there is no middle ground to be taken between the two." The arrogance of these Abolitionists is getting to be intolerable. As their day of power shortens, and they begin to feel the surges of an indignant public opinion that will scourge them from office, they grow more desperate.

The true friends of the Union are those who stand by the Constitution and the Government of the Fathers. To set up, as tests of loyalty to the country, approval of the Abolition acts of this administration, is to insult the patriotism of the mass of the people. Those who do this are bogus Unionists. They talk Union, but mean their party and the perpetuation of their power.

Not content with urging President Lincoln to use all the unconstitutional and despotic power with which he was clothed by the last Congress, to crush out a free press and free speech, the *Telegraph* is, from day to day, publishing the most incendiary articles, calculated to excite its unreasoning partisans to acts of violence, bloodshed and destruction against the lives and property of all those who chance to differ with its Abolition dogmas, and have the manliness to speak their honest convictions.

Can it be possible that in Harrisburg, the seat of government of the great State of Pennsylvania, an alien to our soil, a descendant of a Hessian hireling shall be permitted to corrupt the minds of our people by his nefarious doctrines, spread broadcast over our city, and dictate to free American citizens what is patriotism, and what is treason? Will his supporters, many of whom are high-minded, honorable men, and large property holders, will they permit this vile Hessian to continue to publish articles calculated to incite to riot and bloodshed, and all those nameless horrors that desolate the path of an incensed mob? Let them be warned in time. The torch once lighted, no man can say—"Let thy red waves be stayed."

Faction and Conservatism.

That kind of opposition to the Administration which is purely factious in its nature, from whatever source or motive it may spring, is unstable and unsound—a change in the current of events, any day, may dissipate and destroy it. The truly conservative and Union-loving people of the North have sought no pretext for such an opposition. To set about the deliberate purpose of weakening and hampering any of the rightful powers and prerogatives of those into whose hands the administration of the government has fallen, at a time like this, would be simply traitorous and unworthy of a great party professing the highest allegiance to the Constitution. Factious and distempered opposition is one thing; opposition springing out of fundamental and vital differences of opinion in reference to our polity, and the conduct of the administrative power of the government in a perilous national crisis, is another. Factious opposition leads nowhere, means nothing, can offer no remedy for the national ills. Such kind of opposition is dangerous to itself and to the country. It is for disunion one day, and for the Union the next. Factious opposition is political chicane, made the excuse of political organization. Such has always been the radical status of Greeley and his friends. Faction works simply on the passions and appeals to the prejudices of the people; it furnishes no compensation in its capacity to govern or restrain itself, for the errors it leads to and the misfortunes it may bring upon the country. Having succeeded in rearing a great party, and placing that party in power, upon an issue totally irrelevant to the welfare of the nation, and destructive and subversive in its development, the Abolitionists found themselves staggering under the load of great national responsibility—the government they were about to administer threatened with destruction—their boasted creed failing, as it has since failed, to save or preserve or maintain the country. In this immediate exigency they appealed to the conservative support of their political opponents, at the eleventh hour, in solemn pledges, which were taken and accepted. Sustained with all the men and money the country could afford—all they demanded placed in their hands for the conduct of the war, having gained misplaced confidence besides—they have since proved themselves unable to use the means at their dispasal with any success in the cause, and equally unable to keep their plighted faith with their own people. A raging faction, continually striving in spirit within their own political organization based upon the impalpable theories of higher law, regarding nothing which actually had part in our political condition, broke the vows the majority of their own party had pledged themselves to maintain, and consummated its heedless and reckless endeavors in a series of legislation which set at defiance every consideration of expediency, in the midst of revolution, and turned the purpose of the war into wicked schemes of violence against the enemies of the State, and schemes of tyranny against its loyal friends.

The history of the Abolition party is the legitimate outworking of purely factious principles. From its gradual decline, and the misfortunes it has brought upon the country, its opponents may learn a profitable lesson.

Much as a high zeal for the public weal should be justly honored, as sincere as the extremists among the opponents of the Administration may be, a certain compromise of their opinions is necessary to preserve that perfect organization of the conservative men of the country which alone can insure security to them and success to their endeavors; especially should they remain uncommitted to any position wherein they cannot be sustained by the popular voice, and avoid, everywhere, the violence and control of faction.

The usurpations of the President and his council should be plainly and unflinchingly opposed, every unlawful act of his exposed and brought to public condemnation; but even these should not be made the pretext for counter measures equally violent and unlawful.—Every truly conservative man in the country can have at heart but a single and unfailing purpose—the maintenance of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union; when once that cardinal idea has ceased to be the moving principle of party policy and sinks into a common place platitude, the end of the old and the beginning of a new order of things approaches—the country is divided, the Constitution becomes a fable, whose moral remains to teach succeeding ages the failure of the grand experiment of self-government.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

We have received Blackwood for February. Its contents are as follows: Progress in China; Caxtoniana, part XIII, No. XIX; Motive Power (conclusion); Henri Lacordaire; Lady Morgan's Memoirs; A Sketch from Babylon (conclusion); Our New Doctor; Politics at Home and Abroad.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for February has also come to hand and contains the following articles: Convicts and Transportation; Recent Attacks on the Pentateuch; Professor Wilson; Professor Faivre's Scientific Biography of Goethe; Greece During the last Thirty Years; Novels and Novelists of the Day; Domestic Annals of Scotland; Dr. Cunningham's Historical Theology; The Prospects of Parties.

Price $8 per annum. Published by Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co, New York. The four British Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine to be had for $10 per annum.

The Conscription Act.

This is an age of inquiry—of investigation—and men will not be muzzled even to accommodate the administration and its Abolition adherents. When the President and the Congress transcend the power with which the Constitution has clothed them, and pretend to act outside and above the fundamental law, we have not yet reached that stage of coercion that we feel our lives or liberty imperrilled by simply questioning the wisdom and safety of their course. We have not hitherto advised resistance to any measure of government, notwithstanding we consider many of them unconstitutional, oppressive and odious, nor shall we do so; but the Abolition press having undertaken to defend the confiscation act as a mild, humane and strictly Constitutional measure, we claim the right to ask from them a candid answer to these questions, which we find in the N. Y. *World*:

1. Is there any legal distinction, and if so what is it, between the terms "armies" and "militia" as employed in the Constitution and one of its amendments?

2. Can Congress, under the Constitution, impress cititens into the regular army of the United States, except through the agency of State officers civil or military?

3. Has Congress constitutional power to take a white citizen against his will and in defiance of the authority of the State of New York out of the National Guard of the State of New York, as organized by the act of Assembly of 1862, and place him in a black regiment, as, for example, that being raised by Gov. Andrew in Massachusetts and elsewhere?

4. Has Congress constitutional power to draft, conscript, or impress a citizen of New York, wherever found, to serve on board a public armed ship of the United States during the present war?

General News.

The following is the latest by telegraph and from other sources:

General Burnside arrived at Cincinnati on the 24th.

By way of Cincinnati a report has been received that the rebels have recrossed Duck river in force. General Joe Johnson is expected to take immediate command of the rebel army at Tullahoma. The Yazoo Pass expedition was moving slowly but with every prospect of success. The ram Lioness, on the 10th instant, overhauled the rebel steamer Parallel with 3,000 bales of cotton, and compelled her crew to run her ashore and burn her.

The Mobile *Advertiser* intimates that Mobile, and not Charleston, will feel our next blow.

The *World's* special correspondent at Washington says that private and official dispatches intimate that in a few hours we shall have starting news from Vicksburg. It is thought that Commodore Farragut has joined Commodore Porter for a combined attack on that place.—Sickness prevails in the rebel army at Vicksburg.

A second dispatch states that Commodore Porter advises the government that on the 7th inst. the whole expedition arrived in the Tallahatchie, the vessels all getting through in fighting condition, except the Petrel, which lost her wheel. This movement alarmed the rebels. They are energetically at work preparing themselves for defence. There is much distress in Vicksburg. The occupants have no meat, but are living almost exclusively on corn meal.

The choice of commander of the Department of the West lies between Sigel and Heintzleman, though a Washington dispatch states that the appointment of the latter is considered almost certain.

Reliable information from the South represents that the evacuation of Vicksburg is being advocated for the purpose of massing the military now there with the army of middle Tennessee for strategic effect, prominent rebels claiming that such a movment would force Gen. Rosecrans to repeat Buell's retrograde movements of last year. The rebels in the neighborhood of Murfreesboro' have made several reconnoissances within a few days, causing considerable picket skirmishing along the whole front. Small guerrilla parties have appeared along the Nashville railroad, but so far no damage has been done, as the road is heavily guarded.

The old National Theatre, Boston, was destroyed by fire on the 24th. The steamship Europa arrived from Liverpool, on the morning of the 24th, but the contents of her mails were not known.

The steam tug, D. E. Crary, exploded her boiler at the foot of Spring street, N. Y., on the 24th, killing five persons and seriously wounding others.

Reports from Galveston state that the French Consul there, M. Theron, had been expelled by Jefferson Davis, it was supposed because the French official had been intriguing to take Texas out of the Southern Confederacy, and make it an independent State under French protection.

The Richmond papers are croaking fearfully over the want of food under which the rebel armies are now suffering. All the country around the localities where these armies are situated is completely stripped of provisions, and the only resource lies in the railroads, which are said to be giving out, for want of laborers to keep them in order. The wood work is rotting and the machinery getting out of repair. The Richmond *Examiner* says that "if they are allowed to fall through from any causes, government and people may prepare for a retreat of our armies, and the surrender of much invaluable country now in our possession."

Indian troubles appear to be be reviving in Utah. A Salt Lake telegram March 23, says: Last night the Humboldt Indians attacked the station eight miles west of Deer Creek, killed the men, burnt the station, took the stage stock and a large herd belonging to private parties. The stage driver was killed and a passenger mortally wounded. Troops have already reached there, and the route is again open.

Secretary Stanton is confident, from information in the War Department, that the rebels are about to fall back from Virginia to some point in the interior of the Confederacy. He says they are removing their foundries and machinery for manufacturing arms from Richmond, with a view to the concentration of their forces and material in a position less likely to be cut off by the operations of our army and navy.

A gentleman recently arrived at Washington from the neighborhood of Charleston, S. C., says it is uncertain when an attack by our forces on any of the southern Atlantic ports may be expected. Preparations were being made for a heavy demonstration at a point which it may not be now prudent to mention. The officers of the navy feel confident of success, but time is necessarily required to perfect all the arrangements to secure that end.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia organized on the 23d. The judges, after consultation, determined to administer the oath of loyalty, as enacted by the last Congress, to all practitioners at the bar.

Gov. Curtin had a conference with the national authorities on military affairs on the 23d.

All the advices from Port Royal to the government are to the effect that Gen. Hunter is growing in unpopularity, and that neither men nor officers have any confidence in his ability as a commander. Major Halpin, his chief of staff, has, it is reported, sent in his resignation on account of want of confidence in General Hunter. As the attack will soon commence it is not, however, believed that Mr. Lincoln will supersede Gen. Hunter by a new man.

Hon Charles Sumner is busy at Washington in devising the organization of the negro army. His great solicitude is to have officers in whom the Abolitionists can rely.

It is rumored in Washington that General Heintzelman will be sent west (in place of Sumner, deceased,) to succeed General Curtis, and that General Casey will succeed him in the command of the forces at Washington.

MILITARY MISTAKES OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

We should not venture to criticise the general plan of the war if two well known circumstances did not relieve our animadversions of any appearance of presumption. The first of these circumstances is the fact that leading features of the plan did not originate with our generals, but with civilians as ignorant of the military art as ourselves; and the other is that the mortifying disproportion between the results attained and the means employed creates, in advance of any particular examination, a strong presumption that the means have been misapplied.

As we aim to do neither more nor less than justice to the plans of the administration, we must confess that one leading feature, the blockade, was wise in its inception, was adopted with timely promptitude, and has crippled and distressed the enemy more than all the other means employed during the war. True, no administration could have missed so obvious a measure; and yet we cannot refuse to treating with [illegible] advisers the credit of attempting to deserved contempt the derision intended to be thrown in England on the blockade of two thousand miles of coast. The deprivation and suffering caused by the blockade, have reached every home in the rebel States, and they have not operated, like invading armies, to sting the people to rage. The more nearly all other hostile measures could have been assimilated to the character of this, the sooner the spirit of resistance would have succumbed beneath the accumulating distress. The war could not, indeed, have ended without severe fighting; but it might have been so managed that the wounds would not have two or three years to fester into incurable malignity before any attempt could be made to heal them.

After the blockade, the prominent feature of the war, to which all others have up to the present time been held subordinate, was the projected capture of Richmond. It is notorious that making Richmond the cardinal point of our strategy had not its birth in military councils, but in presumptuous civilian impatience. The idea did not originate with General Scott, but with Horace Greeley. It was suggested, not by enlightened notions of strategy, but by the accidental circumstance that the migratory Confederate Government, then provisional and half-organized, had decided to remove from Montgomery to Richmond. The New York *Tribune* thereupon published a rescript or edict, that the rebel Congress must not be permitted to assenble in the latter city, which must forthwith be taken to prevent its becoming the temporary Capital of the rebel States. What peculiar powers of mischief the rebel Congress would have in Richmond which it would not equally possess sitting elsewhere, Mr. Greeley would be puzzled to tell. He seems to have been misled by a whimsical analogy between the damage to the national cause which would have resulted from the capture of Washington and the supposed injury to the rebels from the loss of their temporary capital, in which they had neither public buildings, nor archeves, and none of the prestige of a settled seat of government. The reasons for making all the operations of this mighty war hinge on the possession of Richmond were sufficiently frivolous, but, such as they were, they prevailed. Mr. Greeley thus dictated the cardinal point of our strategy, as he afterwards did the leading feature of the policy of the administration. The result in neither case, has been such as to justify the strange deference paid to the judgment of a man whose deserved distinction as a party writer is accompanied by notorious and almost childish incompetence as a man of affairs.

The necessary consequence of the "On to Richmond" strategy was to make the mountainous, wooded and swampy State of Virginia the chief theatre of the war—a theatre which could not have been more illy chosen for us if it had been recommended by Jefferson Davis instead of Horace Greeley. The nature of the country in which a war of subjugation is conducted may annihilate all the advantages resulting from superior force and generalship. Witness, for example, the numerous unsuccessful campaigns of the two most powerful military nations of Europe against mere handfulls of people in regions whose topographical features resemble those of Virginia—the wars of Russia against the Caucassian, and the wars of France against the Arabs in Algeria. It cost France twenty campaigns, under her most capable and experienced generals, to subdue the Arab tribes in Algeria; the experience of Russia in the Caucasus was even worse. Our protracted Florida war against a paltry tribe of Indians is another case in point. The Seminole war cost us five campaigns and thirty millions of dollars at a time when it was the only military operation we had on our hands. It was the obvious dictate of prudence at the beginning of the present war to avoid, as far as possible, regions where advantages would be gained, if at all, at such disproportionate cost. Richmond, as an exporting city, would be worth nothing to us while the war lasts; as a base of operations, it would merely transfer the war to mountain regions still more impracticable. Richmond is, indeed, an important seat of rebel manufactures; but if it were taken the rebels would carry off their machinery and skilled laborers and set up their manufactures elsewhere. By giving their armies so much to do in Virginia we have saved them the trouble of transporting long distances the munitions made at Richmond.

The enormous waste of military strength in Virginia and along the Atlantic coast ought to have been avoided. In the early stages of the war, nothing beyond the blockade should have been attempted from the mouth of the Chesapeake to the mouths of the Mississippi. In the first months of last year, while the army in front of Washington menaced the rebels for the purpose of retaining them in Virginia, the greater part of our forces should have been concentrated in the West, and the Mississippi opened before the subsidence of the spring floods. This would have reduced the area of the rebellion a full third, and cut off forever its dreams of dominion in the West. Nearly all of Louisiana, the whole of Texas and Arkansas and Missouri, which supplies large numbers of rebel soldiers, would have been effectually detatched from the Confederacy, thus stopping the immense resources in cattle, horses, and other supplies from the west bank of the Mississippi, and causing the return of the troops from those States after extinguishing the hope of their forming part of the rebel Confederacy. To have put an effective blockading fleet on the Mississippi would not have cost a tenth part of what has been expended in practically fruitless campaigns in the East, and had it been done early last year the rebellion must ere now have collapsed. The great contraction of its area and the interception of its western supplies would have so weakened it that but one more grand achievement would have been necessary to give it its *coup de grace*. That final stroke would have consisted in sending an irrepressible army to seize and hold well-selected points on the interior railroad system which connects the parts of the Confederacy east of the Mississippi.

This accomplished, the rebels would see themselves hopelessly beaten, as it would be in our power to cut up in detail their armies, which could no longer go to each other's relief. One of their main advantages has consisted in their position on interior lines, with such facilities for intercommunication that they could concentrate their forces for defense more rapidly than we could convey ours around the circumference for attack. If we had first cut off the country west of the Mississippi, and then broken the internal railroad communications of the South, the blockade would speedily have done the rest, and the war have been ended without arousing the diabolical passions and fixing the inveterate hatred which time will not efface in the next two generations.

As the war has been actually managed, the most that has been accomplished is the creation of obstacles to the resumption of friendly relations in the restored Union. The two legs on which the administration has attempted to walk are both lame legs. The abortive attempts to take Richmond, and the abortive attempt to emancipate the Southern slaves, have had the common effect of inflaming the hatred of the South and completing that alienation of feeling which, so long as it exists, is a fatal bar to anything deserving the name of Union.—*N. Y. World.*

THE ARREST OF JUDGE CONSTABLE.

Of all the issues which a government in the United States can raise with the people of a State, the most delicate and dangerous has just been raised in the great western State of Illinois. A judge in the performance of his judicial duties has been arrested under a warrant from the War Department, carried out of his own State into another, and "held to bail" by a major-general in the military service of the Federal Government.

The facts in the case seem to be few, simple, and beyond dispute. While the Circuit Court of Clark county in Illinois was in session, a woman appeared before a justice of the peace and made oath that two persons from Indiana were attempting to kidnap her son upon the charge that he was a deserter from the federal army. The justice thereupon issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused persons. They were brought before him and at the request of their counsel their case was carried before the Circuit Court. Judge Constable of that court heard the case. It was established that a commission was in the possession of the accused authorizing two persons named "to arrest deserters" in a certain district of the State of Indiana. It was not shown that the accused were the two persons named in this commission. Upon this, neither the question of desertion nor the persons of any alleged deserters being before him, Judge Constable held the accused to bail to answer for the crime of attempted kidnapping in the State of Illinois.

These proceedings having been taken, Major-General Wright, military commander in the Indiana district, sent an officer under his orders with a force of two hundred men into the State of Illinois, arrested Judge Constable, and conveyed him out of that State to answer to the charge of "harboring and protecting deserters."

We have called this matter the raising of an issue between the Federal Government and the people of a sovereign State. It might well warrant the use of stronger language, if any language could make the nature of such an outrage upon all policy and principle more plain than it is made by the bare recital of the facts. The courts of law are the one final barrier between administrative violence and popular passion. To treat their decisions and the persons of the judiciary with respect is the only safety of the government against the people as well as of the people against the government. It was said the other day by Archbishop Hughes that however strong a government may appear, it is the weakest thing in the world; and the remark is one which the authorities at Washington will do well to lay to heart. A government which disdains its constitutional connections with the life of the people thereby throws itself into an attitude of antagonism with the people which leaves it entirely dependent for its very existence upon its own resources. Where a government can ally itself with any powerful caste in the community, with a priesthood, a permanent army, a landed aristocracy, it may occupy such a position as this in comparative security for a certain time. In our own country the government has absolutely no life in itself. It has no reserve of permanent interests to support it, independently of the popular will and feeling. The officials who administer it are certainly as liable to error as their fellow-citizens, and the well known effects of the possession of a "little brief authority" upon average human nature should make them even suspect themselves of an increased and peculiar exposure to mistakes. When they come or bring themselves into collision, therefore, with individual citizens or bodies of citizens who raise a legal question of the propriety of action, it should be their first duty to see that question referred to the tribunals which command an obedience never to be wrung by force alone from a free and high-spirited people.

If the government is not utterly infatuated and reckless it will recognize at once, and hasten, so far as lies in its power, to repair the dangerous blunder of its military representative in Indiana. Such an invasion of the sword upon the gown is a "fire-bell in the night," which should rouse the most unthinking to the perils which mad and passionate counsels are preparing alike for the people and for the government.

HOW UNCLE SAM IS "PEELED."—The N. Y. correspondent of the Philadelphia *Sunday Dispatch* gives the following recipe for making money:

Talk about "making money," why its just as easy as "sliding off a log," now a days, if you are only in the secret—*i. e.*, have the Government favor. You cannot make "your salt" otherwise. In ordinary business you may toil from "morn till noon" and "noon till dewy eve" to very little purpose in these times; but if you can get the ear of a Government contractor, or a finger in the public purse, you can dip your arms into it up to the elbows, and your fortune is made. You may pull out the plums at your leisure, and greenbacks will spring up around you like mushrooms over night, astonishing even your own cupidity, however exorbitant. Let me give you an instance of how it works, in this city, and I have no doubt it works in a somewhat similar manner everywhere else.

Par example, a friend of mine, whom I shall call Captain Blank, is a steamboat dealer.—He has built and sold several vessels, at a round price, to Government, and makes—suppose we say a thousand dollars a day, in speculating in sales of a cognate character. The other day he happened to drop into the office of a ferry company. "Do you want to buy that boat?" said the treasurer, pointing to a well-worn ferry-steamer lying up in an adjacent dock? "Well, I don't know," replied Captain Blank; "what's the price?" "You may have it for $3,000." "How long will you give me to answer yes or no?" "Will a week do?" "Yes. I accept the conditions," said Captain Blank; and off he started to see a Government contractor. The latter was prepared to buy anything with "a margin." "You can have the boat for $12,000," said the Captain. "And the margin?" "Well, just say half the profit." 'Good again." The Government was "let in" for the boat at the price mentioned, and the profit, $9,000, was divided between the Captain and the contractor. A pretty nice three days' operation, for it only required that time to complete it from the beginning.

But the Captain is not always so fortunate. He gets "caught" occasionally. He was offered for $7,000 another old ferry-boat, recently, and ten days given him to reflect upon it. The contractor was on hand, as usual, and ready to purchase, but thought the price demanded by the Captain ($30,000) rather "steep." The two, however, could not agree on the "margin." So the contractor goes to the ferry company and privately stipulates to take the boat at $7,000 if the Captain, at the expiration of the ten days, did not. Of course after that the Captain found it impossible to sell the contractor the boat at any price. When the ten days were up, the contractor's brother-in-law bought the boat for $7,000 and sold her to the contractor himself for Government use at $30,000. How *they* divided the profits I have not learned, and am not likely to for some time to come. But you may perceive from this how easy it is to "make money" if you are only in the "line of safe precedents."

New Advertisements.

FAST HORSES FOR SALE.—Two Fast Horses for sale, a trotter and pacer. Persons desiring to purchase can see the animals at R. Hogan's hotel, Paxton street, for two days.
mar25-1t*

HOWARD HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

The undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has reopened this extensive and favorite Hotel, and solicits the share of patronage which its highly favorable location and his efforts to please may deserve.

Having been engaged for many years in conducting popular hotels in Pennsylvania, Virginia and this city, he feels assured of being able, with the aid of his competent assistants, to meet all just expectations of the traveling community in managing the Howard House, in a style surpassed by no hotel of its class in the country.

TERMS—Gentlemens' Ordinary, $1 75 per day.
" Ladies' " 2 00 "
WM. C. REAMER, Proprietor.
Baltimore, March 25-1td

FOR SALE.—A FINE TWO-STORY HOUSE, with Back-building, on the corner of James and Broad streets, (Market square) Lot 29 by 131 feet. For further particulars inquire of
mar24 d3t* ISAAC WOOD.

ROBBERY OF ADAMS' EXPRESS.
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

BALTIMORE, March 19, 1863.

The safe of the Adams Express Company was robbed on Wednesday night between Baltimore and Harrisburg. It contained various sums of money in currency and gold, a large number of United States certificates of indebtedness, United States five-twenty bonds, and checks of the United States Treasurer on the Assistant Treasurer of New York, payable to the order of the Adams Express Company. A reward of Five Thousand Dollars is offered by the Company. The public are referred to the list of the numbers of the bonds and certificates published by the Company, and are cautioned not to negotiate any of them:

Four United States Certificates of Indebtedness, $5,000 each, numbers 21,449, 21,450, 21,451, 21.453.

48 United States Certificates, of $1,000 each:
Nos. 59,342. 59,343, 59,344.
Nos. 59,212, 59,213.
No. 59,199.
Nos. 59,203, 59,204 59,205, 59,206.
Nos. 59,200, 59,201, 59,202.
Nos. 59,148, 59,149.
Nos. 59,146, 59,147.
Nos. 59 131, 59,130, 59,129.
Nos. 59,247, 59,248.
Nos. 59,190, 59.191, 59,193, 59,193.
Nos. 59,332, 59,333, 59,334, 59 335.
Nos. 59,336, 59.318, 69.319.
Nos. 59,320, 59,321, 59,322, 59,323, 59,224.
Nos. 59 317, 59,325.
Nos. 59 302, 59,303, 59,304, 59,305.
Nos. 58,979, 59,068, 59,0.9, 59,070.

Ten 5-20 United States Bonds, Nos. 18,170 to 18,188 inclesive.

The following checks of F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of U. S., on Assistant Treasurer, New York, payable to the order of the Adams Express Company:

Check No.	856,	for $1080.	for &c.	G. M. Felix,	Cincinnati.
"	859 "	2038 13	"	J. B & T. Gibson,	"
"	855 "	1080	"	Conrad & Wagner,	"
"	866 "	410	"	Wilson & Hayden,	"
"	865 "	1220	"	A. Behlen,	"
"	864 "	5015 15	"	J. Shillits & Co.,	"
"	867 "	404	"	Geo Josp,	"
"	843 "	483 37	"	J W Wagner & Co	"
"	873 "	2645	"	H. Morton, St. Louis.	
"	861 "	1507 40	"	R. F. Barry,	"

The public are cautioned not to negotiate any of the above bends or certificates.

HENRY SANFORD, Superintendent
Adams' Express Company.
mar24-d1m

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Honorable JOHN J. PEARSON, President of the Court of Common Pleas in the Twelfth Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, and the Hon. SAMUEL LANDIS and Hon. MOSES R. YOUNG, Associate Judges in Dauphin county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 24th day of February, 1863, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Harrisburg, for the county of Dauphin, and to commence *on the third Monday of April next*, being the *27th day of April*, 1863, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of the said county of Dauphin, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Dauphin county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Harrisburg, the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1863, and in the eighty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

J. D. BOAS, Sheriff.

PIANOS carefully packed or removed by
mr25-2w S. WARD,
12 North Third street.

LOOKING GLASSES, of all sorts and sizes, at
mar23-2w WARD'S,
12 North Third street.

1863. 1863.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the *Pennsylvania Rail Road Company*, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.

It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from *Harrisburg* to *Driftwood*, (Second Fork,) (177 miles) on the Eastern Division, and from *Sheffield* to *Erie*, (78 miles) on the Western Division.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT HARRISBURG.

Leave Northward.

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 between Baltimore and Lock Haven.

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

For information respecting Passenger business apply 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, Philadelphia.

J. W. Reynolds, Erie.

J. M. Drill, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON,
Gen'l Freight Agt., Phil'a.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
Gen'l Ticket Agt., Phil'a.
JOS. D. POTTS,
Gen'l Manager, Williamsport.
mar5-dy

BROOMS, BRUSHES, TUBS AND BASKETS of all descriptions, qualities and prices, for sale by WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

MINCE PIES!—Raisins, Currants, Citron spices, Lemons, Cider, Wine, Brandy and Fun, for sale by WM. DOCK, jr., & Co.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

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 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.

SWEET CIDER, THE PUREST IN the market, for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.