cabbaging, if that word may be applied to diamond-cutting as conveniently as to tailors, for it was sadly reduced by the process. It was cut *en rose*, that is, flat underneath, with its upper part in many little faces, usually triangular. By this mode, many carats were probably taken from below, as its present weight is only a fraction over 279 carats. Nevertheless, it is valued at 380,000 guineas.

The Patriot & Union.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 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Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.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 39¼ 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.

Loyal Leagues.

Resolved, That we denounce the meetings recently gotten up in this and neighboring cities, with the money and by the agency of office holders, or would-be office holders, under Republican patronage, together with contractors, jobbers, and agents for government plunder, for the purpose of organizing "loyal leagues;" that in our judgment these leagues bear a marvellous and striking similarity to the Wide Awake clubs of 1860, and appear to be controlled and officered by the very same class of men; that we adjure all Democrats, if any there be, who have been seduced into these leagues under false pretences, to reflect whether the old Democratic party of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson is not a sufficiently "loyal" league to live and die in; that we point proudly to the historical evidence of the loyalty of the Democracy to the Constitution to be found in the fact that during their sixty years' ascendancy and control in the Federal government, not one malcontent was convicted of treason, not one arbitrary arrest was made, not a single court or magistrate was impeded in legitimate powers, not one newspaper was suppressed, and not one drop of American blood was spilled for any political offense. We ask all men to contrast these sixty years with the two past years of Abolition ascendancy, and to remember that "by their fruits ye shall know them."

The above is one of a series of resolutions passed at a meeting of the Democratic General Committee of Mozart Hall, New York, on Tuesday evening last, and contains truths which it would be well for the Democrats of this State to keep in mind. Let Democrats have nothing to do with these dark-lantern, midnight conspirators against the liberties of our country—let them organize everywhere Democratic clubs, and let their action be open as noonday—let them cling to the principles of our Democratic fathers as the last hope of our distracted Union—let them show to the world that their purposes are pure, and their aim the unqualified support of the Constitution founded by Washington, and the restoration of the Union—and we can feel assured that from every watch-tower around the temple of liberty will come up the cheering cry, "All is well."

Military Claims.

We notice that a bill has been introduced into the Senate by Major White, entitled "A supplement to an act for the adjudication of certain military claims, approved the 16th day of April, A. D. 1862."

The general objects or this bill are to compensate officers who have been engaged in recruiting for the volunteer service from the time they commenced recruiting until they, or the men they recruited, were mustered into the United States service. This is eminently just and proper, and should meet the approbation of every member of the Legislature. It is to be hoped that this bill will be considered, perfected, and passed at an early day. Under the military law of Congress no volunteer officer is entitled to pay until he shall have been mustered into the United States service, and before he can be so mustered in, a Colonel must have recruited a *full regiment*, a Lieutenant Colonel *six full companies*, a Major *four companies*, a Captain *one company*, and a Lieutenant at least *forty men*. As is well known throughout the entire State, these officers were earnestly engaged for many months, spending their time and money in this service before they succeeded in getting a sufficient number of men to entitle them to receive their appointments from the government, and through the consolidation of parts of regiments to meet the urgent demand for troops, and other causes, many of them never received their appointments at all, and it is but simple justice that these patriotic gentlemen should be reimbursed for their expenditures.

The law of 1862, under the provisions of which many have been paid, expires by its own limitation on the 16th day of April next; hence the necessity of further legislation to place those who are engaged on distant fields of service, and who have not had an opportunity to present their claims, upon the same footing as those who happened to have been employed nearer home. In addition to this, the old law provided only for the payment of those officers who recruited under the authority of the Governor of the State, excluding from its benefits all those who recruited under the auspices of the Secretary of War. This, it seems to us, is an invidious distinction, unwarranted by the circumstances. Whatever may have been the differences between Governor Curtin and General Cameron, whether the Secretary of War exceeded his constitutional powers or not, the poor soldier should not suffer by it; both classes of these men worked with equal zeal and earnestness in the cause, and should both be alike rewarded for the service they have done their country. Again, under the old law, some of the vouchers necessary to establish a claim were difficult, and, in many instances, impossible to obtain, so that all were put to unnecessary trouble, and many prevented altogether from getting the amounts due them.

While it is certainly proper that every safeguard should be thrown round the public treasury, and every precaution taken to prevent fraud, yet this meritorious class of claimants should not be asked to perform impossibilities.

From a cursory examination of the bill offered by Mr. White, it strikes us as being imperfect in several important particulars, and we trust it will be carefully examined and amended, so as not only to protect the interests of the State, but to mete out even-handed justice to all those who assisted in recruiting the gallant army sent by Pennsylvania to the field of battle.

The New Mayor of Harrisburg.

To-day the Mayor elect will be sworn into office. Toward the unseemly aspersions of the Hessian Abolition paper, which, during the late contest for the Mayoralty, filled its columns with the low garbage of its abuse of this highly esteemed and universally respected gentleman, we maintained a contemptuous silence. We do not mean now to reply to anything that paper has said; what is due to the services of such a man as General Roumfort is not due to the disreputable license of a notoriously infamous public print.

The family of General Roumfort, the new Mayor, came from the State of New York and settled in Pennsylvania in 1810. During the war of 1812 he entered, at the age of seventeen, the service of the United States, as a volunteer under General Cadwalader, to repel an expected invasion of this State by the British. After the repulse of the British at Baltimore, the danger of invasion having ceased, Gen. Roumfort entered the Military Academy at West Point. In 1817 he graduated from that institution. In 1819 he resigned his commission in the army, and opened a military and classical school at Mt. Airy, near Philadelphia, which he conducted with signal success until the famous United States Bank controversy during Gen. Jackson's administration, in which Gen. R. took a prominent part against the Bank, which resulted in his proscription by the Bank party.

Having in consequence been obliged to give up his school, he was appointed without solicitation to the post of military store-keeper at Frankford Arsenal. In this position he remained until the accession of Harrison to the Presidency, when he resigned. In the fall of 1841, he was elected member of the Legislature for the city and county of Philadelphia. He served three successive terms in the lower House, and took a prominent and distinguished part in the political measures of the day. As chairman of the Military Committee, and the Committee of Ways and Means, he became a leading and active supporter of the bills for the forced resumption of specie payment by the banks, the cancellation of relief notes, the bill for the repeal of imprisonment for debt, and other equally important measures.

In 1842 he was elected Brigadier General of the Second brigade of the First division of Pennsylvania Militia. While serving in this capacity, in 1844, at the head of the volunteers of his brigade, he was prominently engaged in quelling the memorable riots of that year in Philadelphia, and succeeded, by prompt energy and decision, in putting down the rioters and restoring order to the city.

In 1845, he was appointed by Gov. Shunk Harbor Master of the port of Philadelphia, and continued to serve in this capacity until 1848. In 1851, he was appointed by the Democratic Canal Board Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad. Toward the close of 1852, he became Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania railroad and a resident of Harrisburg. In 1860, he resigned his position on the railroad, and has since lived in retirement, until his recent election to the Mayoralty.

General Roumfort, in public life, has been widely known for his upright and consistent adherence to the principles of Democracy, for his sound judgment and incorruptible integrity. In private and public he has borne the character of a polished and educated gentleman. His ability as legislator and executive officer has given him wide-spread and well-merited reputation throughout the State. The Democracy of Harrisburg have done themselves and this city credit by the honor they have recently and so well bestowed upon our distinguished townsman, and all parties have reason for congratulation that the office is about to be filled so worthily in the person of Gen. Roumfort.

THE PROBABLE DRAFT OF NEGROES.—Under this head the Cincinnati *Commercial* has the following. The darkies are in for it. Their Abolition friends are after them with a determination to make them fight, *nolens volens*.—So let them hurry up the negro draft:

If the policy of arming negroes is adopted, and that seems to be the tendency of the times, the probability of a draft of the able-bodied free male blacks, in the Northern and Border States, becomes a matter worthy immediate and solemn consideration. The census of 1860 gives the following return of free male blacks: California 2,827, Connecticut 4,136, Delaware 9,889, Illinois 3,809, Indiana 5,791, Iowa 566, Kansas 286, Kentucky 5,100, Maine 659, Maryland 39,746, Massachusetts 4,469, Michigan 3,567, Minnesota 126, Missouri 1,697, New Hampshire 253, New Jersey 12,312, New York 23,178, Ohio 18,442, Pennsylvania 26,373, Rhode Island 1,831, Vermont 371, Wisconsin 653. Total 156,082. Perhaps one-third of the male blacks may be called able-bodied, giving us black men, to be drafted from, 55,327. We presume not more than 45,000 could be got at and made available. In order, therefore, to raise a force of 15,000 blacks, and we shall want that many in addition to the contrabands convertible into soldiers, it will be necessary to draft every third black man, or citizen with a visible admixture of African blood, having a habitation in the free and border slave States. This would seem pretty heavy for a start, but it would not be largely out of proportion to the number of white men who have entered the military service; and if the negroes, commencing at this late day, would do their full share, every other man of them should "go to the war."

As soon as the policy of calling out our Black Reserve is adopted, there will, of course, be arrangements made to bring the negroes up to the work in full force. In the first place, doubtless, they will be allowed to volunteer, and while they are about it, all will be registered preparatory to the process of drafting.

General News.

The Louisville, (Ky.,) *Democrat* announces that the rebels are in large force under Breckinridge at Harrodsburg, and that the federal forces under Gen. Carter are falling back on Frankfort. Breckinridge has issued a proclamation carrying out the conscription act, which is being rigidly enforced in all parts of Kentucky now under rebel rule.

We learn by a dispatch from Cincinati, received last evening, that there was considerable skirmishing on Wednesday and the day previous between our cavalry and the rebel advance, south of the Kentucky river. About fifty prisoners were captured. The rebel force was estimated at from four to ten thousand. our troops are concentrating rapidly, and confidence is felt in their ability to repel the invasion.

A Confederate cavalry force under Forrest, Wheeler and Wharton, attacked our force, 500 strong, at Brentwood, nine miles from Nashville, on the Franklin road, on Wednesday morning. After a feeble resistance, with the loss of only one man killed and four wounded, the Federals, under Lieut. Colonel Bloodgood, surrendered. The enemy were afterwards pursued six miles west of Brentwood by Gen. Green Clay Smith with 500 men. Meeting at last the entire confederate force, 5,000 strong, he was forced to retire, after retaking and destroying all the wagons and ammunition captured by the enemy.

A party of guerrillas last week made a raid on the railroad north of Grand Junction, Tenn., tore up the track, destroyed cars, captured a few prisoners and then ran.

It is believed in Cincinnati that the rebel force which has occupied Danville, Ky., is to be the advance of Gen. Longstreet's division. Federal troops are pouring into the Queen City on their way to check the invasion of Kentucky, and an active campaign is threatened.

No important movements are reported from General Hooker's Army of the Potomac. Our cavalry had a brisk skirmish with the rebels in front of Chantilly, Va., on Monday evening. They drove the enemy for two miles, but getting into an ambuscade in the woods our troops were driven back by a heavy fire of carbines and pistols and a superior force of the foe. Reinforcements under Captains McGuire and Haberack then arrived, and drove back the rebels a distance of eight miles. Night coming on our column then returned to Chantilly, with the loss of one killed, three wounded, and one of their number taken prisoner.

The Union camp at Winfield, N. C., was attacked by a force of 300 rebels before daybreak on Monday, and the garrison made a vigorous defence from their block house, the gunboat, which was usually stationed there, being temporarily absent. A force of cavalry was immediately forwarded by Gen. Peck from Suffolk, to aid the beleagured camp, at six o'clock on Monday evening; but the result of their enterprise has not reached us. Gen. Foster, who, fortunately, was at Plymouth, where he expected an attack, sent the gunboat Terry and another, which, he reports, will be able to cut off the retreat of the enemy. It was feared that if relief did not arrive in time the besieged would be starved out; but no doubt the prompt reinforcements averted this necessity.

Important intelligence is conveyed by a Cincinnati dispatch, which states that the Yazoo river expedition has come to a stand still, and we are acting on the defensive. The Chillicothe was temporarily disabled in the last engagement. The Battey Wilson has been dismounted and the guns returned to the gunboat DeKalb. The Lafayette and other gunboats are reported up the Yazoo above Haine's Bluff. Other gunboats have gone up. Stirring news is expected from that quarter.

Although the evacuation of Haine's Bluff by the rebel garrison is not credited, the previous assurance that our gunboats have succeeded in reaching the Yazoo through Black's and Steele's bayous, is. The position thus attained, when possessed by a large force, must inevitably result in decided advantage both to the siege of Vicksburg and the attack on Fort Pemberton.

A dispatch from Memphis to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says that Admiral Farragut discovered the Indianola at Hardtimes Bend and recaptured her without resistance. The rebels had been at work on her and she was nearly ready for service. The Queen of the West is up Black river, out of the reach of our vessels. A mail from Admiral Farragut's fleet has reached Memphis. The Jackson *Appeal* of the 18th says that Gen. Banks failed to make the land attack, and that Farragut went on alone; he passed the batteries at night under a terrific cannonade. The Mississippi was burned to the water's edge, and thirty of her officers and crew were captured. It is rumored that the rebel batteries at Haine's Bluff have been flanked through the new route to the Yazoo river.

Governor Curtin arrived at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac on Wedneaday. He was accompanied by Mr. Coffey, of Philadelphia, Colonel Puleston, of his staff, the Surgeon General of Pennsylvania, Mr. McCormack, of the Agricultural Department, and others. The party arrived by special train, and were met with great cordiality and welcome by General Hooker. Conveyances were placed at the Governor's disposal, and he visited the divisions of Generals Birney and Humphrey. His presence excited great enthusiasm among the troops.

The Navy Department has advices of the capture of the schooner Charm at the mouth of Indian River Inlet, on the 23d ult., by a boat expedition from the United States steamer Sagamore. She was bound for Nassau, N. P., with a load of cotton. Also of the capture of the Spanish sloop Relampago, at Charlotte Harbor, Florida, on the 3d instant, by the United States schooner James S. Chambers. Her cargo consisted of coffee, liquors, shoes, &c. She was sent to Key West for adjudication. On the succeeding day the Chambers chased ashore the sloop Ida near the same locality. Her cargo, consisting principally of liquors, was partly saved. A rebel flag was found on board. Not being able to get her off, she was burned.

The premium upon gold has fallen heavily in New York. On Wednesday the quotation was 145½. Yesterday it sold as low as 140 and 139½, and a further decline is expected. This fall has created a perfect stampede in the markets, especially among produce and dry goods dealers.

The Ninth army corps, General Burnside's old command, has gone west over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, to join the General in his new field of duty.

The funeral of Major General Sumner took place at Syracuse, N. Y., on Wednesday. There was an immense gathering of the friends of the lamented chief from all parts of the country, the obsequies were unusually solemn and and impressive. Since the commencement of the war the death of no man has created so great a sensation throughout the country as the death of Major General Sumner.

It is believed at Washington that an evacuation of the old rebel line on the Rappahannock is going on or is about to take place. The late articles in Richmond papers stating that railroads are unable to supply their armies as at present worked would seem to confirm this.—It is likewise alleged that Southern circles in Baltimore are of the opinion that a general evacuation is an immediate probability.

A board of officers has been permanently organized in the Army of the Potomac, for the purpose of examining candidates for promotion from the ranks, and also those enlisted men who have already received commissions. Several of the latter have been found not to possess the requisite qualifications for the position of commissioned officers, and their appointments will therefore be revoked.

Colonel Currie, commanding a sub-department about Plaquemine, La., has just made a most important and successful reconcoissance into the interior of Louisiana. He rescued a large amount of cotton from destruction, and secured numbers of contrabands and prisoners.

A correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, writing from the blockading fleet off Charleston, under date of March 16, confirms the previous report that a serious mutiny has occurred at Fort Sumpter, adding that during the night of the 12th Forts Moultrie and Sumpter were seen firing at each other; that between one and two hundred shells were discharged, and that finally a white flag was displayed from Fort Moultrie. Deserters, a day or two afterwards, asserted that a serious mutiny had occurred, General Beauregard shooting the mutineers without trial.

A gigantic attack upon Charleston has been decided on, and will be put into execution very soon. Admiral Dupont has been prepared to make the naval assault with every prospect of success for some time past, and has only delayed it to accommodate the military powers.

The claims against Costa Rica comprised about forty cases. Of these, eighteen or twenty were, in the absence of the parties interested, managed by an attorney selected by the Government, and the remainder by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Charles Cushing, and other eminent counsel. J. M. Carlisle was attorney for Costa Rica, and the Italian Minister acted as umpire. The aggregate claims were $2,500,000, but the result of the commission is that the sum of only $25,000, or 1 per centum on that amount, is all that is due.

We have Vera Cruz dates to the 4th inst., which state that Puebla has not been taken by the French, nor did they appear to progress very rapidly.

St. Domingo advices of the 9th ult. confirm the reported suppression of the rebellion there.

Honduras dates to the 20th ult. represent that the revolt has been suppressed and order restored, but all males between 16 and 50 are called to arms by the government.

The difficulty between Guatemala and San Salvador has been settled through the intervention of the English and American Ministers.

Venezuelan dates to the 21st ult. disprove the statement that Caraccas was in possession of the insurgents, and on the contrary it is now stated that the latter have been routed.

The Maine Legislature yesterday adopted concurrent resolutions fully endorsing Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, approving of compensated emancipation and the use of negroes in the military service of the United States, and opposing all suggestions of compromise, and then adjourned *sine die*.

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 26, 1863.

The Senate met at 10½ o'clock and was called to order by the SPEAKER.

PETITIONS.

Mr. CONNELL, the remonstrance of one hundred and ninety citizens of Germantown against the use of steam dummies on the Germantown passenger railway.

Also, the remonstrance of ninety citizens of Philadelphia against the passage of a law to prevent the immigration of colored persons into this State, as contrary to the bill of rights and christian principles.

Mr. RIDGWAY, a remonstrance against the construction of a passenger railway on Ninth and Twelfth streets, Philadelphia.

Also, a remonstrance against the exclusion of colored persons.

M. SERRILL, a petition from Chester county asking that fines for the non-performance of military duty may be applied to county purposes.

Mr. M'SHERRY, a petition from two hundred and twelve citizens of Adams county of similar import.

Mr. REILLY, a petition from Schuylkill county for the passage of a law to prevent the payment of wages in store orders.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. NICHOLS (Railroads) reported the supplement to the Germantown passenger railway, with an amendment striking out all relating to the use of steam on said road.

Mr. HIESTAND (Corporations) reported a bill relating to the board of port wardens.

Mr. LOWRY, (Federal Relations,) joint resolutions in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of rebellion.

Mr. ROBINSON, from the committee of conference on adjournment, reported a resolution providing that the Legislature will adjourn *sine die* on Wednesday, the 15th of April, which was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CONNELL, a bill providing for the payment of the Reserve Brigade, first division of Pennsylvania militia, for services in the riots of Schuylkill county in May, 1862.

Mr. STARK, a bill providing for the erection of a new county out of parts of Luzerne, to be called Madison.

Mr. ROBINSON, a supplement to the Cleveland and Mahoning railroad company.

Mr. RIDGWAY, a bill to repeal the act of May 1st, 1861, the effect of which has been to retard the extension of sewers. This bill is introduced in accordance with the recommendation of the board of surveyors and regulators.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY.

The SPEAKER announced Messrs. HIESTAND, WALLACE and TURRELL as the committee, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate, to investigate whether the Delaware and Hudson canal company have violated their chartered privileges.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

The bill from the House to prevent the obstruction of streets and highways by locomotive engines and cars, came up in order on second reading, and was postponed for one week.

The amendments of the House to the bill legalizing the payment of bounties to volunteers, were read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CONNELL called up the bill to reduce the par value of the stock of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad company from one hundred to fifty dollars, which passed finally.

The bill extending the time for the commencement and completion of the Philadelphia and Montgomery County railroad passed finally.

Mr. WHITE called up Senate bill No. 535, a supplement to the act of 1862 for the adjudication and payment of military claims.

Mr. DONOVAN offered an amendment providing that any person having authority from the Governor or the Secretary of War, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act without having received a commission; which was agreed to.

Mr. M'CANDLESS offered an amendment providing that when a company has been recruited, in whole or in part, the captain or other officer shall be entitled to all the provisions of this act, except monthly pay; which was agreed to.

The Senate refussed to proceed to second reading, and the bill was postponed and ordered to be printed.

Mr. REILLY called up the bill to extend the charter of the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County for the period of five years. Passed finally—yeas 20, nays 10.

Mr. LOWRY called up the bill to compel the Erie canal company to construct and keep in repair the bridges, made necessary by the construction of their canal; which passed finally.

Adjourned until this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at 3 o'clock.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

Mr. STARK called up the bill to incorporate the Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia railroad company, which passed finally.

Mr. RIDGWAY called up House bill 388, a supplement to the Fairmount passenger railway company, which was put on second reading and postponed.

Mr. CONNELL called up the bill in relation to the plan of survey of certain streets in the 24th Ward of the city of Philadelphia. Passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL also called up the bill to confirm the title of Joseph W. Moore, of Philadelphia, to a certain tract of land in Delaware county. Passed finally.

The bill relating to the Catasauqua and Fogelsville railroad company passed finally.

The bill to lay out a State road in the county of Delaware and city of Philadelphia passed finally.

The supplement to the Germantown passenger railway company passed finally.

The bill to extend the charter of the Bank of Danville for five years passed finally—yeas 19, nays 8.

The bill to authorize the Citizens' passenger railway company to extend their track and to sell certain real estate passed finally.

The bill to adjust and settle the assessed valuation of the county of Clarion passed finally. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 26, 1863.

The House was called to order at 10½ o'clock, by SPEAKER CESSNA.

THE REPORT ON BANKS.

Mr. VINCENT offered a resolution rescinding a resolution adopted on the 19th of January, ordering 5,000 copies of the Auditor General's report on banks, the printer not being able to furnish them. Read and adopted.

Some miscellaneous business of local import was transacted.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. YOUNG, for the grading and paving of Woodward street, in the 24th ward, Philadelphia.

Mr. M'MANUS, to incorporate the Holmesburg and Bustleton turnpike road.

Mr. VINCENT, a supplement to the Philadelphia and Erie railroad company.

Senate bill No. 491, an act to incorporate the Inland telegraph company, was taken up and passed finally.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The report of the committee of conference with reference to the adjournment of the Legislature was concurred in, and therefore this Legislature will adjourn finally April 15.

An act to macadamize portions of Broad street in the city of Philadelphia, was called, read the third time and passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill, entitled "An act for the regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

Mr. LUDLOW made some remarks.

The previous question was called by Mr. REX, (cutting off further debate,) the bill having been so amended as to require the city of Philadelphia, instead of the State, to pay sixty assessors of Philadelphia $200 each for making a militia enrollment in 1862. The previous question was sustained, and the bill, as amended, was passed.

CONSIDERATION OF PRIVATE BILLS.

The House resumed the regular order of business by taking up No. 550 on the private calender, "An act repealing a supplement to an act relating to roads and highways in West Lampeter township, Lancaster co." This bill was put at the foot of the calender.

An act to incorporate the Edgely cemetery company of Philadelphia was passed.

An act in relation to redeemable ground rents in the city of Philadelphia was passed. Adjourned.

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

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

CORRECTED DAILY FROM THE PHILADELPHIA DIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	New York Prices.
U. S. 6s, due 1881, Coupon.....	105¼ 106
Do....due 1881, Registered Int. off.	104¼ 105
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.....	106¼ 107½
One year 6 per cent. certificates.....	99¾ 102½
U. S. Demand Notes, old issue.....	40 41½ pr

Market firm.

SPECIE QUOTATIONS.

BANKABLE CURRENCY THE STANDARD.

GOLD.		SILVER.	
American.....40½a41½pr		American, prior to 1852.....$1 38 a....	
Do (dated prior to 1834).....	45 a pr	Do Quart's...	1 38 a....
Sov., Victoria*.	6 79 a 6 80	Do Dimes and Half Dimes.	1 30 a....
Sov., old.....	6 75 a 6 67	Do Halves and Qrt's (new)	1 30 a 1 32
Napoleon, 20frs.	5 50 a 5 55	Dollars, Am. and Mexican....	1 38 a....
10 francs.....	2 75 a 2 85	Do Sp., perfect	1 38 a....
Prus. Doub. Fr. D'ors.....	a	Do carolus...	1 38 a....
Doubloons, Sp..	23 00 a 24 00	Do S. Amer...	1 38 a....
Do. Mexican...	22 00 a 24 00	Do Norwegian ...	a ....
Do. Costa Rica.	20 00 a 22 00	Five Francs.....	1 26
Bars 900 fine...	.. prm	Francs.....	25
California, $50 and $20 pieces.	38 prm	Guilders.....	31
California, $10 and $5 pieces..	38 a	Prussian Thalers.....	80
10 Guilder Pieces.....	5 70 a 5 75	German Crowns,	1 17 a
Ten Thalers...	9 00	French....do...	1 14 a
20 Mille Reis, Brasil.....	11 25 a 11 35	Eng. Silver p. £,	6 20 a 6 30
		Spanish and Mex. Sm. silver, per oz.....	1 62
		Bars, U. S. assay, p. oz.	1 81

* A heavy Sovereign weighs 5 dwts. 2½ grains.

UNCURRENT MONEY QUOTATIONS.

	Discount.		Discount.
New England.....	¾	Wheeling.....	2½
New York City.....	par	Ohio.....	par
New York State.....	½	Indiana.....	par
Jersey—large.....	¼	Indiana—Free.....	1½
Jersey—small.....	⅝	Kentucky.....	par
Pennsylvania Currency.	¼	Tennessee.....	10
Delaware.....	par	Missouri.....	2 to 20
Delaware—small.....	⅝	Illinois.....	2 to 60
Baltimore.....	¼	Wisconsin.....	2 to 60
Maryland.....	¼ a 3	Michigan.....	1½
Dis. of Columbia.....	¾	Iowa.....	1½
Virginia.....	35 a 40	Canada.....	prm 60

RATES OF DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

	Discount.		Discount.
Boston.....	par a 1-10prm	St. Louis.....	¾ a ¼
New York...	1-10prm	Louisville.....	¼ a ..
Albany.....	¾ a ¼	Cincinnati.....	¾ a ¼
Baltimore...	¼ a ¼	Cleveland.....	¾ a ¼
Washingt'n, D.C	¾ a ¼	Chicago.....	¼ a par
Pittsburg.....	⅜ a ¼	Dubuque, Iowa,	1 a ..
Detroit, Mich..	¾ a ¼	Davenport, do..	1 a ..
Lexington, Ky..	2 a ..	St. Paul, Min..	1 a ..
Milwaukie, Wis.	¾ a ¼	Montreal, Can..	a ..

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTRY BANK NOTES

AT PAR IN PHILADELPHIA.

NAME OF BANKS.	WHERE REDEEMED.
Allentown Bank, Allentown	Manuf. & Mech. B'k.
Bank of Catasauqua	Farm. & Mech. Bank.
Bank of Chester County	Farm. & Mech. Bank.
Bank of Danville	Bank N. Liberties.
Bank of Delaware County	Bank of North Amer.
Bank of Germantown	Farm. & Mech. Bank.
Bank of Montgomery County	Western Bank.
Bank of Phœnixville	Manuf. & Mech. B'k.
Bank of Northumberland	Bank N. Liberties.
Doylestown 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.
Farmers' Bank, Lancaster	Mechanics' 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

AT DISCOUNT IN PHILADELPHIA.

Allegheny Bank.....	¼	Jersey Shore Bank.....	¼
Anthracite B'k, Tamaqua	¼	Kittanning Bank.....	¼
Bank of Beaver Co. prem	50	Lewisburg Bank.....	¼
Bank of Chambersburg.	¼	Lebanon B'k, Lebanon..	¼
Bank of Chester Valley, Coatesville.....	¼	Lebanon Val. B'k, Leb..	¼
Bank of Crawford County, Meadville.....	¼	Lock Haven Bank.....	¼
Bank of Fayette Co. prem.	50	Mech's B'k, Pittsburg..	¼
Bank of Gettysburg....	¼	Mechanicsburg B'k, Mechanicsburg.....	¼
Bank of Lawrence Co...	1	Merchants' & Manufact. Bank, Pittsburg.....	¼
Bank of Middletown....	¼	Mifflin County B'k, Lewistown.....	¼
Bank of New Castle....	1	Milton Bank, Milton....	¼
Bank of Pittsbu'g, prem.	50	Monongahela Bank, Brownsville.....	¼
Bank of Pottstown.....	¼	Mount Joy Bank.....	¼
Citizens B'k, Pittsburg,	¼	Octoraro Bank, Oxford..	¼
Clearfield County Bank..	¼	Petroleum B'k, Titusville	¼
Columbia B'k, Columbia	¼	Pittston Bank, Pittston,	¼
Downingtown Bank.....	¼	Stroudsburg Bank.....	¼
Exchange B'k, Pittsb'g.	¼	Tioga County Bank.....	¼
Farmers' B'k, Pottsville	¼	Venango B'k, Franklin.	¼
Farmers' B'k, Reading..	¼	West Branch Bank, Williamsport.....	¼
Farmers' & Drovers' B'k, Waynesburg.....	¼	Wyoming B'k, Wilkesb'e	¼
Franklin B'k, Washing..	¼	York Bank, York.....	¼
Harrisburg Bank.....	¼	York County B'k, York.	¼
Honesdale Bank.....	¼		
Iron City B'k Pittsburg.	¼		

New Advertisements.

WANTED—SOMETHING NEW! *Employment! Employment!* Male and Female Agents wanted in every town and city in the United States. $20 to $40 per month can be made, and no humbug. Business easy and respectable. It requires a very small capital, and will not interfere with other employment. This is no book agency or humbug of any kind. No person will regret having sent for this information, let his employment be what it may. Full particulars given to all who inclose TEN CENTS, and address HARVEY BROWN & Co., Amoskeag, N. H. mr26-d6tw4t*

REMOVAL.

The subscriber has removed his Coal Office from 4th and Market to his Coal Yard on Canal, between 3d and 4th, where he will be happy to receive his old customers and their orders for coal. He will keep an assortment of all kinds and sizes on hand, both hard and soft.

Any orders left at his old office, on slate, or dropped in Post Office, will receive prompt attention. Full weight guaranteed, and prices as low as any one else. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, he would still ask for a continuance of the same.

DAVID M'CORMICK.

Harrisburg, March 26, 1863-3t*

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, 59,192, 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 18,179 to 18,188 inclusive.

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 ac. G. M. Felix,