

# The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Advertisements will not be published in the PATRIOT and UNION unless accompanied with the name of the advertiser.

W. W. KINGSTON, Sec. of Towns, is a duly authorized agent to collect accounts and receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston. Are 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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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. McReynolds 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. Governor Curtin has gone on an electioneering tour to the Army of the Potomac. It is estimated that the Governor has made no less than three thousand speeches since the war began. It is expected he will be the Abolition candidate for reelection. If his Excellency could manage to extend the term of service of the nine months' men until the first of next November it would materially improve his chance of success.

A War of Ideas. Mr. Julian, of Indiana, in a late speech in Congress, declared the war to be "a war not of sections, but of ideas." This is exactly what we have been contending for all along; but Mr. Julian's "ideas" are not ours. Mr. Julian would put down slavery by the war, and make the idea of a war a crusade against it; we would make the two contending ideas simply a war for the Union, against a war for disunion. An "idea" is defined by rhetoricians a complete conception; the Union is the incomplete conception of our Fathers. We don't know any greater idea than its restoration—all other ideas are simply ridiculous.

Two Presidents in Excellent Spirits. A telegram of yesterday announces the President to be "in excellent spirits." We should like to know why the President is "in excellent spirits." Is he "in excellent spirits" because the country is not "in excellent spirits"? Does the pleasant speaker of parables divine some hideous joke in the condition of our national affairs? President Lincoln's humor is proverbially curious. He was "in excellent spirits" on the battle-field of Antietam with the mangled corpses of our dead soldiers around him—in such "excellent spirits" that he would fain regale himself with the melody of a negro song. He was "in excellent spirits" on his way to the White House, rejoicing, declaring "nobody hurt"—"in excellent spirits" until he came to Baltimore, when he made up his mind suddenly nobody should be hurt. He was "in excellent spirits" during the Peninsular campaign, for we heard repeatedly in the midst of its disasters of his funny sayings and of merry-making at the Presidential mansion—"in excellent spirits" until the Bull Run battle, when he begged McClellan to save the Capital and especially Abraham Lincoln. He has been "in excellent spirits" frequently, and now he is "in excellent spirits" again. We wonder what the evil omen means this time—what new misery awaits us, when this jesting Pilate "is in such excellent spirits."

Speech of General Lane. General Jim Lane, from Kansas, who now disgraces the United States Senate by being a member of that body, made a characteristic speech before the "Loyal League" in Washington City, on Saturday evening last, (March 21st), from which we extract the following choice morsels:

In Kansas, where I live, a Copperhead is not allowed to remain in the State. If he doesn't leave when he is ordered to, he is shot down. ["That's the way," and applause.] I am informed by the Governor of our State, that no further back than last Saturday, a Copperhead, having refused to promptly obey an order to leave the State, was the same day, before being closed upon him, found with two bullet holes through his body. ["Good," and applause.] I have been told that Union-loving men in this community have been compelled quietly to hear secession language day by day—["That's so."] But I trust that before the time comes when I will be so weak as not to be able to properly resent an insult of that sort to my country, God will take me home. [Laughter and applause.]

As far as I am concerned, I would like to live long enough to see every white man now in South Carolina in hell, and the negro occupying his territory. [Loud applause.] All this may sound to you very wicked, ["not at all!"] but to me there is no place on earth that I think now, ought to be decimated by a traitor. [Applause.] I bid you God speed in cleaning out sympathizers with treason in the District of Columbia. [Applause.] It would not wound my feelings at any day to find the dead bodies of rebel sympathizers, pierced with bullet holes, in every street and alley of the city of Washington. [Vociferous applause.] I would regret, however, the loss of this powder and the saved ropes. That's the best way. [Loud applause.] Let them dangle until their glistening bodies rot, decompose, and fall to the ground picked by pigs. [Enthusiastic applause.] When we take into account the fact that these sentiments were uttered by the Hon. (God save the mark!) James Lane, Senator from Kansas, a prominent and trusted leader of the

party in power, we can form some estimate of the desperate lengths to which these fanatics are willing to go, to retain in their hands the reins of government, against the express will of the people, and to carry out their favorite theory of negro equality. For these purposes "Union Leagues" are being formed all over the land, which are quasi military organizations, and by which they hope to browbeat and intimidate free American citizens and prevent them from expressing through the ballot-box their utter condemnation of the ruinous policy pursued by the present administration. But they will find that the majority of the American people are made of sterner stuff, and that, true to the traditions of the past, they will peril their lives rather than give up one jot or tittle of their just rights or liberties. The Hessian-Abolition organ over the way, which is the mouthpiece of the "Loyal League" in this city, is teeming from day to day with the elaboration of the same ideas. They denounce all who do not follow in their suicidal course, and threaten them with death—the faggot and the flame—and would doubtless practice what they preach, were it not for their coward fears. They invoke the mob to "provide individual violations of the law"—and would no doubt wait the assassin's knife if they thought they could escape the retributive justice which its use would inflict upon them.

Who are the Enemies of Secession and the Friends of the Union.

The Richmond Enquirer, of March 6th, says: To be plain, we fear and distrust far more these apparently friendly advances of the Democrats, than the open atrocity of philistines of Massachusetts. That Democratic party always was our worst enemy; and but for its poisonous embrace these States would have been free and clear of the unnatural Union twenty years ago. It is not the Seward and Sumners, the Black Republicans and Abolitionists, who have hurt us. They were right all along; there was an "irrepressible conflict."

The idea of that odious [Democratic] party coming to life again, and holding out its arms to us, makes us shiver. Its foul breath is malaria; its touch is death. Precisely so. The Democratic party has been the only Union party; it has held the Union together; and, by the blessing of Providence, it means to restore it again. That party is justly "odious" to the secessionists; it is the worst enemy they have; it intends to bring them back to their allegiance. The "irrepressible conflict" is a doctrine avowedly common to the Abolitionists and the Secessionists, common enemies of the Union; while the return of the Democratic party to power is talked about as the "touch of death" to the traitors of the Republic. When Jeff. Davis wants to encourage his drooping soldiers he quotes the acts of Lincoln and the Abolitionists; when secession suffers anxiety, it is because it fears only the Democracy and the Union.

At a period like the present, says the Albany Argus, when the public mind is excited by the monstrous usurpations of the administration at Washington, and the public apprehension about equally divided between the almost superhuman efforts of the States in rebellion to overthrow the government and destroy its power, and the almost equally desperate struggle of the party in power to turn the war to partisan advantage, even at the expense of every principle of State rights and of personal and public liberty, it becomes the conservative men of the country to act with coolness and judgment, and so to shape their policy as to defeat the rebels against the government at the South, and the conspirators against civil liberty in the loyal States. The position of the Democratic party now is the same which animated the people of the North when, in response to the invitation of the President to rally to the aid of the government in a war for the restoration of the Union, they united as one man in an enthusiastic movement in behalf of an object so grand and so glorious. They insist that the principle then proclaimed by the President, as the object and purpose of the war, shall still be adhered to, and that the departure from that principle, which has marked the subsequent action of the administration, shall neither find justification in the public voice of the country, nor turn the conservative masses from the line of duty upon a question which vitally affects the very foundations of republican government. Who, among all the Democratic and Conservative millions in the loyal States, is willing either to submit to the destruction of our constitutional rights and the overthrow of our civil liberties by radicals in official or private position, or the severance of the Union and the breaking down of our republican system by rebels in arms for that purpose? Both are equally the enemies of the government, although the action of one may be open and undisguised, and of the other secret and hypocritical. Against both the efforts of all true patriotic men—Democrats or otherwise—be directed, if we expect to preserve the semblance of free government, or avert the threatened overthrow of our national liberties.

No denunciation can be too severe, no public censure too pointed, against the monstrous usurpations and the unparalleled imbecility which have attended the action of the national administration. The public liberties have been trampled upon, private rights have been outraged, the public honor has been disregarded, official corruption has run riot through the land, the Constitution, with all its sacred guarantees of civil and religious freedom and protection to person and property, has been treated with mockery and contempt, and a war, begun on our part for the restoration of the Union and the preservation of our constitutional rights, has been perverted to the basest partisan purposes and used to accomplish results for which we have no right to appeal to any power other than that provided by the fundamental law. Is it to be wondered at that the people are tired of such a war, that the soldiers, enlisted for a nobler purpose and fired by a purer patriotism, are disgusted with the objects to which their services have been misdirected?

These are but the natural impulses of the human heart—the direct and legitimate influences of the folly, the fanaticism and the imbecility of those charged with the administration of the Government. But have we not higher aims and purposes—nobler duties and more sacred obligations, than would be implied in a movement to close the war upon the radical Greeley platform by seeking at this time, or in the next sixty days, "the best attainable peace?"

Has the object for which the people of the country flew to arms, for which the property owners poured out their treasure, and for which patriotic men everywhere made sacrifices, been accomplished? It is true that while our energies have been devoted to the public enemy in front, we have suffered most disastrously from an insidious foe in our midst, which has sapped the very foundations of our national life. Shall we, on this account, abandon the attempt "to maintain the Constitution and restore the Union?"

Patience and patriotism are severely tried by the existing state of things, but let us exercise the one and obey the promptings of the other until the rebel enemies of our government and the Abolition enemies of our constitutional rights and liberties are alike discomfited.

General News.

We have some interesting news with regard to the rebel invasion of Kentucky. A dispatch from Cincinnati, received yesterday afternoon, states that the rebel force in that State is believed to be about six thousand strong, under Pegram. It is reported that Wolford's cavalry captured about three hundred rebels on Thursday. Clark's guerrillas still hover about Mount Sterling, and over two hundred of his men have been captured. No apprehensions are felt for the safety of Lexington. The wagon trains, stores and camp equipage from Danville and Richmond reached Lexington in safety. Among the rebel prisoners captured were two majors, and one paymaster with fifteen thousand dollars in Confederate money. The rebel Colonel Talcott was arrested in New York yesterday, en route for Europe, and placed in Fort Lafayette. He was the constructor of the rebel fortifications at Yorktown and Fort Darling, and formerly was attached to the United States army.

Telegraphic dispatches from late rebel papers indicate that a large army under Longstreet is pushing into Kentucky. Skirmishing was going on at Camp Dick Robinson, where a grand engagement was expected to come off soon.

One hundred rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, have signified their willingness to take the oath of allegiance.

A dispatch from Louisville states that refugees from Danville are coming in and some excitement exists at Lexington, but the popular opinion gains ground that the recent invasion of Kentucky was merely a cavalry raid. Passengers by the Frankfort train, which reached Louisville at 11 o'clock, A. M. yesterday, disagree in their reports of the evacuation of Danville, some affirming and others denying the fact. The military authorities were not advised of the evacuation by telegraph and they consider the report premature.

The force of Union cavalry under Major Stratton, which was sent from Suffolk to relieve the garrison of General Foster's command, who were hemmed in at Winfield, N. C., as we reported yesterday, has just been heard from. They were in full pursuit of the enemy, who fled on their approach across the Chowan river with the aid of flatboats and rafts. General Foster subsequently destroyed these appliances of escape by the fire of his gunboats. The fight was of short duration, but while it lasted was kept up on both sides in a spirited manner. We had eight of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry wounded in the encounter.

General Burnside has assumed command of the Department of Ohio, and has issued his order announcing the fact, which is declared most satisfactory. Indiana is made a separate military district, under Gen. Carrington, who reports to Gen. Burnside.

By the arrival of the steamer Delta at Halifax yesterday, we have dates from St. Thomas to the 17th, and Bermuda to the 23d. The U. S. steamer Vanderbilt reached St. Thomas on the 15th. The government at Barbadoes invited Admiral Wilkes to dine, but the veteran patriot declined, saying that the government had entertained the pirate Meffit. Admiral Wilkes had transferred his flag from the Wachuset to the Vanderbilt. The former was at St. Thomas on the 16th, also the British frigate Phaeton and two blockade runners, one named the Aries and the other unknown. Admiral Wilkes threatened to seize both vessels. The Aries sailed on the 16th, but observing preparations on the part of Admiral to pursue, turned back and anchored. The captain of the Aries applied to the Phaeton for protection, which was afforded. The Vanderbilt left on the 16th, it was said for Havana. On the morning of the 17th the Phaeton conveyed the two blockade runners off. The U. S. steamer Wachuset did not follow. The commander of the Phaeton had communicated with Admiral Wilkes regarding the seizure of the Petershoff. The bark Fame sailed from St. Thomas on the 27th with the crew of the burned ship Jacob Bell on board. It was reported that the captain of the Prince Royal was a passenger for the Delta.

The neutral steamer Nicholas, with a valuable cargo consisting partly of sixteen tons of powder and one hundred and seventy cases of rifles, was recently captured by the United States steamer Victoria, off Wilmington, North Carolina.

An attempt was made to burn the quartermaster's store houses at Norfolk on Thursday morning. The incendiaries were discovered in time to thwart their designs.

We have four days later news from Europe. On the occasion of the wedding illumination in London seven women were crushed to death, and upwards of one hundred persons had their limbs broken. Several riots occurred and the streets had to be cleared by soldiers at the point of the bayonet. The pirate Alabama spoke an English vessel and reported that she had destroyed thirty-four American crafts. Langewitz has been proclaimed dictator of Poland and has issued a stirring address to the Poles. Gen. Wysocki has been appointed his military coadjutor and director. The civil administration has been intrusted to Potemkowski. It is reported that all the independent members of the Council of the State of Poland have sent in their resignations. A Cabinet Council has been held in Paris, to consider what action was necessary in regard to the dispatch from the Czar, declaring that he can listen to no overtures or terms of compromise so long as the Poles are in armed insurrection. Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, was about to proceed to Vienna. The Secretary of the Prussian legation at Paris had gone to Berlin to confer with his government in regard to the Polish question. A Cra-

now telegram of the 10th inst. says that preparations are being made by both the Poles and Prussians for a great battle.

The question of French intervention has evidently received a quietus in a dispatch recently issued by M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the Minister of the French government at Washington, which comprises an answer to Mr. Seward's memorable note of the 11th ultimo. The spirit of the dispatch forwarded by M. Drouyn de Lhuys involves a withdrawal on the part of France from all further offer of mediation—a course which she has adopted with regret—and assumes henceforth the part of a simple spectator in the contest, confining herself to following merely the course of events. At the same time the Cabinet of Louis Napoleon expresses its sorrow that its suggestions, as expressed in its counsels on the 9th of January, were not more fully comprehended by Mr. Seward; but it declares that its opinions remain unchanged, notwithstanding the arguments of our Secretary of State. The idea of French intervention may therefore be considered at an end, unless the "course of events" should again call it into life.

It was rumored, and generally credited in Paris, that Napoleon was disposed to negotiate with the Mexicans in the neighborhood of Puebla—perhaps, after some successes obtained by his troops, and then retire from the country, leaving the Mexicans and the Latin race to "civilize" themselves after their own fashion and as they best may.

The Rebel Gen. Price was lately at Little Rock, Ark., with the intention of gathering up the scattered army once under Hindman and hurrying somebody therewith. The Union troops, however, were wide awake and keeping a sharp look out both to the front and the rear.

Refugees from Richmond, at Fortress Monroe, say that the rebels are expecting the evacuation of that city and of nearly all of Virginia very soon. These refugees repeat the story of high prices.

A number of forts, redoubts and minor defenses have just been completed at Aquia creek. The works were executed by the troops of Gen. Geary's division, who are stationed at that point. A portion of Gen. Geary's command at Dumfries have similarly fortified that position.

## PENNA. LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 27, 1863. The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by the SPEAKER.

Mr. NICHOLS, the petition of citizens and hotel keepers of Philadelphia asking that the act of 1858 may be amended to form another class.

Mr. CLYMER, the petition of many male and female citizens of Chester county in favor of a national convention.

Mr. CONNELL, the memorial of 73 members of the Philadelphia Com. Exchange asking for the passage of an act limiting the rates of toll on the Pennsylvania railroad between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, which was read.

BILLS INTRODUCED. Mr. STEIN, a bill to incorporate the Mauch Chunk and Allentown railroad company.

Mr. LOWRY, a bill to provide for the payment of discharged and diseased Pennsylvania soldiers.

RESOLUTION. Mr. LAMBERTON offered the following: Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee of the Senate be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Board of Revenue Commissioners, and to report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was adopted.

BILLS CONSIDERED. The supplement to the act providing for the adjudication and payment of military claims came up in order and was postponed for the present.

The bill relative to the publication of legal notices in certain counties came up in order and passed finally.

The bill to incorporate the Innkeepers' and Bottlers' association of Philadelphia passed finally.

The supplement to the act incorporating the Powellton coal and iron company, authorizing them to hold additional coal lands, passed to third reading and was postponed.

Mr. BOUGHTER called up the bill to extend the charter of the Lebanon Bank for five years from the expiration of its charter, which passed finally—yeas 19, nays 7.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the supplement to the Powellton coal and iron company, which passed finally—yeas 14, nays 9.

Mr. LOWRY called up the House bill relative to the lands of the State Normal School at Edinboro, Erie county, which was amended by pre-readers to agree to an adjustment of the same, and passed finally.

After passing a number of unimportant private bills the Senate adjourned until Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 27, 1863.

The House was called to order by Speaker CESSNA at 10 o'clock a. m.

BILLS CONSIDERED. The orders were suspended to consider an act relative to the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad company.

An act relating to the Union railroad and mining company was also taken up, considered and passed finally. (The sale and transfer of certain mining lands of this company are authorized by the passage of the act.)

THE REBEL RAID.

Mr. JACOBS moved to consider a bill for the relief of Wunderlich, Need & Co., who lost certain property at the time of the rebel raid into Chambersburg last October. The House agreed, and the bill passed finally, providing for the appointment of commissioners to assess the losses of said firm at the hands of the rebels, which shall be paid out of the State Treasury.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment, the House convened at 2 o'clock p. m., and resumed the consideration of the Wyoming canal bill.

The third, fourth, and fifth sections of the bill were read and agreed to.

On the offering of the 6th section, Mr. SMITH (Chester) proposed the subjoined amendment, to come in as a proviso:

"Provided, That nothing herein shall release the claim of the Commonwealth to any funds or moneys that may be in the hands of the receiver of the Wyoming canal company."

Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment to the amendment, to be attached to the proviso of Mr. SMITH, as follows:

"To a greater extent than other creditors." Mr. SMITH consented that Mr. JOHNSON's amendment might be inserted after the word "Commonwealth" in his amendment, thus:

"Provided, That nothing herein shall release the claim of the Commonwealth, or of any other creditors, to any funds or moneys that may be in the hands of the receiver of the Wyoming canal company."

This modified amendment was agreed to, when Mr. SMITH submitted the following additional amendment to the section:

"And provided further, That nothing herein shall be construed to release or discharge the personal liabilities of any of the original stockholders or their successors from the payment of the debt of the Commonwealth or any part thereof."

After some discussion this amendment was disagreed to—yeas 22, nays 42; and the section as originally amended was agreed to; and so the bill passed second reading.

A suspension of the rules followed, and the bill was read a third time and passed finally.

DRUGGING LIQUORS. Mr. GLENN moved to take up an act to prohibit the use of deleterious drugs in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. Agreed to.

Some discussion followed, and the bill passed finally.

Mr. TRIMMER called up for consideration an act supplementary to the act incorporating the City of Carbondale, Luzerne county.

After some discussion the bill was postponed for the present.

Adjourned until Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

## MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27. Breadstuffs dull, with much change in price. Flour market, steady at \$6.52 1/2 for super, \$6.50 7/8 for extra, and \$7.25 7/8 for extra family. Rye flour dull at \$4.75. Corn meal at \$4. There is very little demand for wheat; 3,000 bus. red sold at \$1.60, and small lots white at \$1.75 to \$1.85. Rye \$1.05. Corn in good request; 5,000 bus. yellow sold at \$9c. Oats active; 4,000 bus. Penna. sold at \$8c. Cloverseed dull at \$5.25 to \$5.75. Flaxseed declined to \$7.75. Pork dull at \$14 for old and \$15 for new; 50 lbs. hams in pickle sold at \$3 1/2. Lard dull. No change in coffee or molasses. 200 lbs. Ohio whiskey sold at 48c.

NEW YORK, March 27. Flour market, steady at \$6.15 1/2 for State, an advance of 10c.; 6 1/2 1/2 for Ohio, and \$7.25 7/8 for Southern. Wheat quiet; sales unimportant. Chicago spring \$1.34 1/2; Milwaukee \$1.58 at \$1.60. Corn higher; sales of 35,000 bush. at \$8 1/2. Beef dull. Pork heavy at \$13.50 to \$13.75 for mess. Lard dull at 9 1/2 to 10c. Whiskey dull at 45 1/2 to 46 1/2.

BALTIMORE, March 27. Flour market is stagnant and prices nominal. Wheat lower; red \$1.60 to \$1.65. Corn scarce and unchanged. Oats buoyant; Pennsylvania 88 to 90c. Whiskey 48 to 49c.

## MONEY MARKET.

CONNECTED DAILY FROM THE PHILADELPHIA DIAL. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. New York Prices. U. S. 6s, due 1881, Coupon..... 105 1/2 1/8 U. S. 6s, do 1881, Registered Int. Off. 104 1/2 1/8 U. S. 6s, do 1881, Treasury Notes..... 104 1/2 1/8 U. S. 6s, do 1881, Certificates..... 99 1/2 1/8 U. S. Demand Notes, old issue..... 40 1/2 1/8

SPRING QUOTATIONS. BANKS CURRENTLY IN THE MARKET. American, prior to 1862..... 39 1/2 1/8 American, prior to 1862..... 39 1/2 1/8 Do (prior to 1862)..... 45 1/2 1/8 Do (prior to 1862)..... 45 1/2 1/8 Do (prior to 1862)..... 45 1/2 1/8

UNCURRENT MONEY QUOTATIONS. Discount. New England..... 1/2 Wheeling..... 1/2 New York City..... 1/2 Ohio..... 1/2 New York State..... 1/2 Indiana..... 1/2 Jersey..... 1/2 Kentucky..... 1/2 Delaware..... 1/2 Missouri..... 1/2

RATES OF DOMESTIC EXCHANGE. Discount. Boston..... 1/2 New York..... 1/2 Albany..... 1/2 Baltimore..... 1/2 Chicago..... 1/2 Philadelphia..... 1/2 Pittsburgh..... 1/2 Detroit..... 1/2 Milwaukee..... 1/2

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTRY BANK NOTES. NAME OF BANK. WHERE ISSUED. Allentown Bank, Allentown..... Bank of Chambersburg, Chambersburg..... Bank of Chester County, Chester..... Bank of Danville, Danville..... Bank of Gettysburg, Gettysburg..... Bank of Harrisburg, Harrisburg..... Bank of Lancaster, Lancaster..... Bank of Lehigh Valley, Lehigh Valley..... Bank of Middletown, Middletown..... Bank of New Castle, New Castle..... Bank of Pottsville, Pottsville..... Bank of Reading, Reading..... Bank of Scranton, Scranton..... Bank of Shamokin, Shamokin..... Bank of Union Deposit, Union Deposit..... Bank of York, York.....

AT DISCOUNT IN PHILADELPHIA. Allegheny Bank..... 1/2 Annapolis Bank..... 1/2 Bank of Chambersburg..... 1/2 Bank of Chester County..... 1/2 Bank of Danville..... 1/2 Bank of Gettysburg..... 1/2 Bank of Harrisburg..... 1/2 Bank of Lancaster..... 1/2 Bank of Lehigh Valley..... 1/2 Bank of Middletown..... 1/2 Bank of New Castle..... 1/2 Bank of Pottsville..... 1/2 Bank of Reading..... 1/2 Bank of Scranton..... 1/2 Bank of Shamokin..... 1/2 Bank of Union Deposit..... 1/2 Bank of York..... 1/2

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## New Advertisements.

NOTICE—To all whom it may concern. Persons are hereby cautioned not to give any credit to the firm of Early & Winters, as I do not hold myself responsible for any goods, wares or merchandise contracted for by said firm from this date. SAMUEL WITHERS.

BRANT'S HALL! FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY! COMMENCING

Tuesday Evening, March 31, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

THE GREAT HISTORIC MIRROR OF THE WAR, PAINTED BY MESSRS ROBERT AND WILLIAM PEARSON, of New York City.

The only complete artistic work of the kind in existence, being a complete history of the Great Contest, illustrating all the principal Battles, Bombardments, Naval Engagements, Naval Engagements, Parades, Sieges, Reviews, Marches, Camp Life, Camp Life, Camp Life.

Not only showing all the principal Fortifications, Towns and Cities, but also following our brave troops through their various positions and evolutions, the whole forming a series of ARTISTIC AND BEAUTIFUL SCENES.

Tickets 25 cents—Packages of six one dollar. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence before 8 o'clock. Persons desirous of engaging tickets will please apply at YARD'S Music Store, Third street.

WANTED—SOMETHING NEW! 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.

REMOVAL. The subscriber has removed his Coal Office from 4th and Market to his Coal Yard on Canal, between 34th 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 it. DAVID MCORMICK.

ROBBERY OF ADAMS' EXPRESS. FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD. BALTIMORE, March 19, 1863. The safe of the Adams Express Company was robbed on Wednesday morning between Baltimore and Harrisburg. It contained various sums of money in currency and gold, a large number of United States certificates of indebtedness, and a number of 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, 21,452. 48 United States Certificates of Indebtedness, \$1,000 each. Nos. 59,342, 59,343, 59,344, 59,345, 59,346, 59,347, 59,348, 59,349, 59,350, 59,351, 59,352, 59,353, 59,354, 59,355, 59,356, 59,357, 59,358, 59,359, 59,360, 59,361, 59,362, 59,363, 59,364, 59,365, 59,366, 59,367, 59,368, 59,369, 59,370, 59,371, 59,372, 59,373,