The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 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Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.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 authorised agent to collect accounts and receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

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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.

Democratic County Convention.

By direction of the County Committee, the Democratic County Convention of Dauphin county will meet at Harrisburg on Tuesday, the 21st day of April, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Meetings for the selection of delegates to said Convention will be held in the several townships on Saturday, the 19th April, between the hours of 5 and 7, p. m., and in the several towns and wards between the hours of 7 and 9, p. m., on said day, at the usual places of holding delegate meetings.

GEO. F. WEAVER,
Secretary, *pro tem.*

Harrisburg, March 28, 1863.

The Abolition oligarchy at Washington is organizing twin movements in the army and among the people which are crammed full of anarchy. Among the soldiers the movement consists in exciting suspicion and distrust, and the introduction of politics and political meetings, the forced passage of resolutions against the "copperhead traitors" in the loyal States; at home it takes the shape of Union Leagues, which assume the solitary virtue of "loyalty" to the Government and proscribe everybody who does not and cannot swallow negro emancipation, a war of extermination, the usurpations of the Executive, and the despotic and unconstitutional enactments of Congress. It is not hard to foresee the tendency of such a policy. It is part and parcel of the iniquitous legislation of the mad fanatics who now govern the country—the attempt to substitute force for the free will of the people.

Such a policy carried out develops anarchy at once—the only refuge and safety the infamous bigots who are instituting it can hope for in the future. Such things go on from bad to worse. The effort to proscribe and stifle public opinion and the free expression of it among the sovereign people of this nation, is one which proceeded with will inevitably recoil upon the tyrannous agitators who are making it. The people are not so ignorant as not to know who owns the country—and the surrender of their inalienable right of free speech, the direction and government of the country to suit themselves, is not a sacrifice which they are likely to make willingly and without resistance. Let them then take warning in time. If riot and disorder and intestine violence begin, retribution will fall upon the fool hardy attempts they are making surely and speedily; and if come it does, and come it must, their blood be upon their own heads!

Recruiting Negroes in Massachusetts.

From the accounts received, the recruiting of blacks in Massachusetts does not progress with the rapidity anticipated by Gov. Andrew and the Abolitionists generally; in fact the experiment seems now to be mourned by these fanatics as a melancholy failure. Notwithstanding their partisan papers continue to publish urgent appeals to the colored recruits in language like the following:

"Colored men, attention! Your country calls! One hundred colored men wanted, to be attached to Gov. Andrew's new regiment, the Massachusetts Fifty-fourth,"

Yet they are like Glendower "calling spirits from the vasty deep," they "will not come when they do call them." The Legislature of Massachusetts has passed a bill to promote enlistments and regulate recruiting, which puts $1,500,000 into the hands of Gov. Andrew for the purpose of raising volunteers, and gives to him alone the authority to offer bounties for enlistments. Under this authority he is now offering $50 *bounty for negro recruits*, while he only offers $25 to such of the soldiers of Massachussetts now in the service as may hereafter re-enlist.

This is in perfect keeping with the one-idea-mad fanaticism of the Abolitionists. Not content in their impiousness with trying to reverse the decrees of God, and place on an equality those which He has stamped with inferiority, they actually place the ignorant, untried negro above the veteran white man—heroes of a hundred well fought fields! Great God! can such folly long go unavenged?

Negro Statistics.

The preliminary report of the Superintendent of the Eighth Census has just been printed at the Government printing office. It abounds with valuable information and the following statistics, relating to free negroes and people of color, cannot fail to be of interest at this time.

Pennsylvania has a free negro population of 56,849, more than can be found in any other of the Free States. The six New England States have the following:—Maine, 1,327; New Hampshire, 494; Vermont, 709; Massachusetts, 9,602; Rhode Island, 3,952; Connecticut, 8,627; —or altogether, 24,711. Being far less than one-half of the number in our State. During the last ten years Pennsylvania has added to her colored population 3,228, while New York State has 64 less than she had in 1850. The Superintendent says: "The greater mildness of the climate and a milder type of the prejudices connected with this class of population, the result of benevolent influences, and its proximity to the Slaveholding States, may account for the fact that this race holds its own in Pennsylvania, while undergoing a diminution in the State next adjoining it on the north."

This increase is owing entirely to emigration, for it is a remarkable fact that the race does not increase from natural causes, for the report says: "In Philadelphia, during the last six months of the census year, the new city registration gives 148 births against 306 deaths among the free colored."

By the above statistics, it will be seen that Pennsylvania contains nearly 57,000 negroes —enough in all conscience—and we are glad to see that resolutions have been offered in the Legislature preventing any further immigration into this State of Mr. Lincoln's "loyal American citizens of African descent," and hope they will be passed into a law. If the New England Abolitionists will steal niggers from the South where their labor is useful, and bring North to fill jails and alms houses let them take coffee home with them and have the full benefit of his odorous company, and hug him to their hearts content. We certainly have a surfeit of them.

Anarchy and Disunion—An Appeal to all Conservative Men.

If there remains a doubt in the mind of any conservative man that even Abolition madness has its method, it is high time the delusion were dismissed. Abolition means something more than negro freedom; it is more than an impalpable theory of higher law—more than a dangerous political heresy; it has fostered from the beginning the furtive spirit of Anarchy in all the sweep and breadth of the terrible meaning of the term. It has begotten at length that incipient monster in our midst. Conspiring against the government, it aims to overthrow the public liberties. It is now the dominant power in the land; and it has made the issue with the people, and the people must overcome it or submit.

Rejecting the true theory of slow and imperative reform, Abolitionism has leaped headlong into revolution. It heeds no longer fixed laws and statutes made for the stability of a government founded in faith out of the long agonies of early wars. It has forgotten the traditions which have prospered in the nation's heart—the cherished household gods deep in the silent worship of the nation's love. The clustering and illustrious memories of our golden years of progress, the majestic march of onward greatness and renown, the pride and glory of the past, the hopes and visions of the future—all have not served to chasten the vengeful spirit of its wrath, the rancor which has brooded its soul. In the guise of professed philanthropy, it has awaited the auspicious hour of national convulsion, warily, but with the same intent, the same inexorable purpose. Gradually it has crept from the refuge of the laws, the Union and the Constitution, until, stripped of its mask in the heat of its own madness, it comes to revel in the nation's woes and make wild havoc of its liberties.

The time has come when Abolitionism must be met and trampled out of life; or it will stride the nation with its fury. It is active and alert, while a calm and nerveless apathy is covering the people; and it will work the destruction of our liberties if it is not met and promptly overcome. Let the conservative men of the country arouse and bend their energies to the work. Let our action be earnest and united, and let no differences distract our efforts to resist and overthrow its power. Once drunk with revolution, it will be hard to bring back calmness and wisdom to our counsels. The inured servility of idle and ignorant submission will destroy the life and freedom of the people. Let security sleep in our hearts and vigilance, the price of liberty, be debauched among us, and the waves of anarchy will sweep away the glory of our empire.

Mark, freemen of the North, the mighty impetus of events, the slow coiling of the despotic power. Destrained from your own freeholds, it is gathering appliances of a limitless and exterminating war. A dotard President, perjured to his oath, is become the instrument of projected crime, so vast and so unchristian, that its very purpose will dishonor the annals of the age. The emancipation proclamation and the confiscation acts are made the unholy objects of unnatural warfare, the eternal barrier to a restoration of peace and union. The Union is a compact dependent upon the will and suffrage of a free people; it was meant to be eternal; it must be preserved; but it is dead for all time when mutual confidence, respect and affection are no longer possible—*stat nominis umbra*—only the bare and lifeless skeleton remains, when the spirit of amity and concord has departed. Did not these anarchists *know* this when they passed the act of confiscation and urged and instigated the emancipation proclamation? Is there a man idiot enough to think the destruction of the Union was not deliberately planned in these enactments?

The same intent which animates these acts has reacted upon the innocent and loyal people of the North. It is raging the full length of all our borders. It has not been enough that hundreds of thousands of our brave sons have been sent to the carnage of an endless war, to butchery, to rapine, to their own moral ruin and dishonor—not enough to direct against women and children and defenseless non combatants a crusade of life and death, and, with vengeance, rage and hate, to lay waste and reduce to the bald condition of a conquered province the sovereign Southern States—not enough to drive before the dread approach of marching armies shelterless innocents, to strip them of their houses and property—not enough to uproot the entire social and political systems so deeply imbued in the life of eight millions of our fellow creatures, to upheave their government, obliterate State lines and institutions—it is not enough to prepare such schemes of desolation, that in the full tide of anarchy some new system, a stranger to the soil, might be implanted, agrarian settlement of the lands be introduced, a protectorate and distribution of the subjugated territory—not enough to perfect in purpose such vast iniquities; but over the laws and institutes of the loyal North, where no pretense exists for it, the same madness runs its wild career. The sacred rights of person, the inviolable privileges of sovereign freemen, equal before heaven to kings, has been infringed without warrant and without stint. The same inexorable despotism predominates legislation which touches the concerns of Northern men, that abides in the hateful projects of Southern subjugation. The purse and the sword are to be surrendered with the liberty of person, commerce among the people restricted, the right and power of self-defense, guaranteed by the Covenant of our liberties, to be wrested from the helpless and deflowered sisters of the Northern Federation. The insidious wiles of tyranny are at work among the armies in the field, exciting hate and suspicion toward their own loved and loyal friends at home. In our very midst associations are formed whose covert aim is to subvert all freedom of speech, to proscribe all unfriendly expression of opinion, to bring the reign of riot and confusion and intestine violence to our doors. The record of such crimes, and the folly and madness of their authors, will stain forever the fair pages of our history; it has turned to amazement the yearning love of freedom in other nations, which looked to the bright example of the Western World.

To all the conservative freemen of the North let the warning voice appeal which speaks so plainly in this day's national afflictions. The demon of violence must be met now or never by this generation. Courage will meet it—temperance, wisdom, patience must and can subdue it. Let all conservative men assemble, organize and be ready; they will be needed. The hour approaches when, for their rights, for the honor and safety of the nation, they must act. By the peaceful but powerful right of their own suffrages they may save the country. Submission now is wise and vital to success; vigilance and organization will do the work and redeem us in the end.

Against the usurpations of their creature, the President and his minions, against the violence of faction, the madness of armed anarchy North and South, let the conservative freemen of Pennsylvania array themselves—against a dissolution of these States under the Constitution, against dishonorable peace, against empire within empire, against all unlawful infractions of the sovereign rights of the whole country, against the twin heresies of Secession and Abolition, against all traitors North or South.

Let them stand for the war for the true purpose of the war, and none other; for peace, when peace can restore to us again the common heritage of a united country; for the imperishable glory of the old Union and the Constitution unimpaired—with sympathy for our soldiers' trials, with pride in the mute sufferings he has endured, with hearty, ready, earnest will to aid him and protect him, to cherish his fame and to honor the cause in which he fights, making it just before men and in the sight of God!

The Barbarism of Abolition.

"When Anthony Burns, the fugitive slave, was confined in the Court House in Boston, a meeting was held at Faneuil Hall to consider the subject. Theodore Parker, the man who presented the gun, which was so affectionately received by his excellency, and the Reverend Thomas W. Higginson were there. Mr. Parker, in concluding an eloquent speech, alluded to the fact that a slave was confined in the Court House, and exclaimed, in substance, 'Why stand we here idle? To the rescue!' A rush was immediately made for the Court House, and at the door stood a poor laboring man, a Mr. Batchelder, a night watch. His wife and two children were probably sleeping at home, possibly dreaming for him as he was toiling for their bread. The crowd demanded admittance, he refused, as in duty he was bound to do, and was immediately assassinated on the spot. Who killed him the world never knew. These men, Mr. President, were the confidental friends and supporters of Mr. Sumner, and for this reason I have alluded to the subject."

The above is one of the reasons given by Mr. Swan, a member of the Senate of Massachusetts, although a Republican, against voting for Mr. Sumner for the United States Senate. Mr. Swan was evidently shocked at the fiendish barbarity which would sacrifice the lives of any number of intelligent white men to redeem from slavery one ignorant negro; and yet Mr. Swan and his co-laborers, continue to support the present administration, and the emancipation proclamation of the President, which is conceived in the same spirit, and which could not possibly produce any of the results they anticipated, except to inaugurate a servile insurrection in the Southern States—re-enact the horrors of St. Domingo—and deluge the fair fields of the South with the blood of noncombatants—decrepid old men, defenceless women, and innocent children—and all this for for what? To attempt to better the works of the Almighty, and raise to an equality, beings, which He in the wise economy and order of his creation has made inferior. Mr. Sumner may preach in the United States Senate of the barbarism of slavery, but in all its dark annals no parallel can be found to these hellish schemes. They are alike leveled against civilization, against christianity, against God, and cannot but overwhelm their authors with the curse of all christendom.

General News:

The latest news from the Vicksburg and Yazoo expeditions reached us from Cairo on Saturday. It appears that another barge, containing one thousand bushels of coal, floated past the batteries at Vicksburg safely, for the use of Admiral Farragut's fleet.

We have it on the authority of the Memphis *Bulletin* of Wednesday, that three of Admiral Porter's gunboats have reached the Yazoo river by the Sunflower route and reached Greenwood. The same journal says that our forces above Greenwood had abandoned the undertaking to force a passage, and were returning, when they met General Quimby's division *en route* to reinforce them. A conference was had, the result of which is unknown, but it is thought that in consequence of the success of the new route the whole force would return.

The rebel accounts of affairs in the Southwest conflict somewhat with ours. Richmond papers of the 26th say that the Hartford and Monongahela were allowed to approach within four hundred yards of the rebel batteries at Grand Gulf, when they opened fire upon them, the vessels replying with broadsides several times. A dozen shots struck the vessels.—Parties were seen carrying the wounded below. The Natchez *Courier* says the Hartford, with Admiral Farragut on board, anchored in front of that city on Thursday afternoon, the 16th, and sent a small boat with a flag of truce ashore, with a note addressed to the Mayor, stating that if the United States gunboats were fired upon by the people of Natchez or by guerillas he would bombard the city. The Hartford remained all night and left with the Monongahela in the morning.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 24th, in giving their account of the situation in the Southwest, says:—"The last papers from the United States are jubilant over false reports of the success of the Yazoo expedition. Our own reports are several days later than theirs, and represent the expedition as thoroughly whipped, and in full retreat by the way they came. Thus far the enemy has utterly failed in every one of his last moves. Farragut was whipped at Port Hudson; Banks broke down before he got there, and fell back without a fight; the Yazoo expedition ends in chastisement and flight; at Vicksburg they are drowned out."

The Legislature of Missouri has adjourned *sine die.* The session has been more remarkable for what it has not done than for anything it has accomplished. It failed to fill the two vacant seats in the Senate of the United States; and in the event of an extra session of Congress the State would be unrepresented. No conclusion was arrived at, and no law was passed in reference to emancipation. The banks and railroads of the State claimed the attention of the Legislature, but only temporary relief was granted them. The whole session was frittered away with long buncombe speeches and stale jokes.

William Thomson, master of the rebel schooner David Crockett, which was captured while running the blockade at Galveston, Texas, has been released from Fort Lafayette, by order of the Secretary of the Navy.

A deserter from the Seventy-first Indiana volunteers who returned from the enemy's lines as a spy, was shot at Indianopolis on Friday by sentence of court martial. Two gentlemen—one a legislator of Indiana and the other the deputy auditor—were arrested there for cheering for Jeff. Davis.

Subscriptions are circulating at Washington to pay for pamphlets calumniating General M'Clellan. They are to be gratuitously circulated. "Little Mac" is so deeply enshrined in the hearts of the people that all the calumnies the Abolitionists can circulate will not affect him injuriously.

A specific offer of a loan of one hundred millions in gold was made to the Secretary of the Treasury on Saturday by a leading house at Amsterdam, the gold to be exchanged for United States six per cent. bonds at the current premium at the time of the draft of any portion of the amount.

We have later intelligence of some interest from Europe by the arrival of the Asia at New York on Saturday. The diplomatic correspondence with the American Minister relative to the American war is published. Mr. Adams' letters refer principally to the affair of the Alabama. He complains of the course pursued by England in this matter. Mr. Mason's letters appeal for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and urge that the blockade of the Southern ports shall be declared a nullity. He is greatly dissatisfied at the refusal of his application. The London *Times*, commenting on this correspondence, says, "the irritation so clearly displayed on both sides is proof that England is not inclined to either side of the controversy, but has maintained her neutrality." The accounts of the Polish insurrection continue to be vague. The insurgents are now computed at 50,000. Collisions between them and the government forces are reported with varying results. There was much activity in diplomatic circles in Paris on the subject of the insurrection. A demonstration took place at Marseilles in favor of Poland, during which the residence of the Russian Consul was threatened. Deputations had an interview with Lord Palmerston urging the interference of England in favor of Poland, even at the expense of war, which would be popular in such a cause. Lord Palmerston refused to commit himself. The Poles defeated the Russians in a battle near Mysezoma. One hundred Russians were killed. The Paris *Moniteur* has positive information that the Archbishop of Warsaw is among the members of the Polish Council who tendered their resignations. The Spanish Government had refused to permit the holding of a meeting at Madrid in favor of the Poles.

The revenue steamer Reliance arrived at Baltimore on Saturday with two prizes captured while attempting to go to Virginia.—They had a large mail and file of late papers from Richmond, also a large amount of Confederate bonds and Virginia bank notes, medicines, &c., intended for Richmond.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

It is pretty generally conceded that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, with the assistance of the conservative thousands who cannot support the radicals, will surely carry the State at our next fall's election. Abolitionism, whether decorated in the thin veil of Union Leagues or anything else, is utterly disgusting to a large majority of our voters. All we require is a conservative platform, which pledges our party to eternal hostility to a separation of the Union under any circumstances, and a candidate whose sentiments are known to be in accordance therewith, and whose personal character is not vulnerable to criticism or detraction. Give us such a candidate, upon such a platform, and the genius of the people will adopt and support them. The wisest of us just now are utterly incompetent to even cleverly guess at what may be our condition six months hence. In the last six we have seen our form of government entirely changed, until the President to-day possesses absolute power, unequalled by any other man upon the globe. Whether he will abuse this power is a question to be settled; and, if he does, to what extent, is another query suggesting serious apprehensions. In any and every event, no matter what may be developed hereafter—whether a restored Union or a dismembered one, or an absolute separation of the States, in which event each one would have to see to herself—it is our duty to have at the head of the Commonwealth one who will be able to meet successfully any contingency which may arise from our present troubles. In our fellow-citizen, Hon. George W. Cass, we believe we have the man for the occasion. Calm and wise in counsel, and firm in his convictions, aided by a prudence which no rashness can affect, he would be able, successfully, to encounter and control the worst contentions of the times. We trust that our contemporaries thoughout the State will pay some attention to the subject of our next candidate for Governor. Let the people's mind be directed to the subject, and the Convention of June next will be better enabled to make a wise and judicious selection. We are anxious to have our candidate's abilities and character thoroughly investigated, because we have no fears of the result of such investigation. Already we perceive the good effects of inquiry in regard to our candidate, by his growing strength throughout the neighboring counties. —*Pittsburg Post.*

POCKET KNIVES.—A very fine assortment't. SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURG.

NEW YORK, March 29.

The *Sunday Mercury* has a special Cairo dispatch to the effect that the rise in the Mississippi has overflowed the Peninsula, and that there are 15 feet of water in the Vicksburg cut-off. A fleet of six iron clads and twenty transports are said to have passed through, carrying 15,000 men. They are to join Admiral Farragut, and, though the object is kept secret, it is thought that they will attack Port Hudson. Another despatch says a report has been received announcing the complete success of the expedition under Generals Ross and Quimby, and Admiral Porter. It is said that the rebel Fort Greenwood has been captured, with all the troops. No particulars are given.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 28.

Last Sabbath several clergymen in Norfolk gave notice that the churches would be open on Friday, the 27th, for services, in conformity with Jeff. Davis' proclamation. The churches accordingly opened, but as the worshippers began to congregate, they found a guard of Union soldiers at the church doors. Consequently no services were allowed.

Richmond papers state that Judge Meridith, of the circuit court, decided every citizen of Maryland and every foreigner who ever enlisted in their army, no matter for how short a time, acquired a *domicil*, and were, therefore, liable to conscription, if between 18 and 45.

The hull and machinery of the steamer Pennsylvania, burned 3 years ago on the James river, has been raised, and passed here last evening for Baltimore.

The steamship Spaulding arrived this morning, bringing mails from the fleet at Hilton Head, where she left last Thursday. She reports the steamboat Expounder, formerly Daniel Webster, aground near Stono Inlet. No movement at Hilton Head to report of the fleet.

Colonel Ludlow, commissioner for exchange of prisoners, has concluded arrangements with the rebel commissioner Ould, for the exchange of all United States officers held by the rebel government.

The steamboat State of Maine left Fortress Monroe at noon for City Point with a flag of truce. She took for exchange 2,800 prisoners of war, including 16 rebel officers; also, 225 citizen prisoners.

An officer, deserted from the rebel ranks, arrived in Norfolk yesterday, and reports that the rebels are evacuating Richmond as fast as it is possible for them to do so quietly. The report is not fully credited.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

CORRECTED DAILY FROM THE PHILADELPHIA DIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	New York Prices
U. S. 6s, due 1881, Coupon	105¼ 1 6
Do ....due 1881, Registered Int. off.	104¼ 105
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes	106¼ 107¾
One year 6 per cent. certificates	99¾ 109¼
U. S. Demand Notes, old issue	40 41½pr

Market firm.

SPECIE QUOTATIONS.

BANKABLE CURRENCY THE STANDARD.

GOLD.		SILVER.	
American	41 a 42pr	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
19 Guilder Pieces	5 70 a 5 75	German Crowns	1 17 a
Ten Thalers	9 00	French....do	1 14 a
20 Mille Reis, Brazil	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. 2¼ grains.

UNCURRENT MONEY QUOTATIONS.

	Discount.		Discount.
New England	⅜	Wheeling	2½
New York City	par	Ohio	par
New York State	½	Indiana	par
Jersey—large	¼	Indiana—Free	1½
Jersey—small	⅜	Kentucky	par
Pennsylvania Currency	¼	Tennessee	10
Delaware	par	Missouri	2 to 20
Delaware—small	⅜	Illinois	2 to 60
Baltimore	¼	Wisconsin	2 to 60
Maryland	¼ a 3	Michigan	1¾
Dis. of Columbia	⅜	Iowa	1¾
Virginia	35 a 40	Canada	prm 50

RATES OF DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

	Discount.		Discount
Boston	par a 1-10prm	St. Louis	½ a ¾
New York	1-10prm	Louisville	¼ a ..
Albany	½ a ½	Cincinnati	½ a ¾
Baltimore	¼ a ¼	Cleveland	½ a ¾
Washingt'n, D.C	¼ a ¼	Chicago	¼ a par
Pittsburg	⅜ a ½	Dubuque, Iowa,	1 a ..
Detroit, Mich.	¾ a ¾	Davenport, do.	1 a ..
Lexington, Ky.	2 a ..	St. Paul, Min.	1 a ..
Milwaukie, Wis.	½ a ¾	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 5	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 Pittsb'g,	prem. 50	Monongahela Bank, Brownsville	¼
Bank of Pottstown	¼	Mount Joy Bank	½
Citizens B'k, Pittsburg,	¼	Octoraro Bank, Oxford	¼
Clearfield County Bank	¼	Petrol. um 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.

NOTICE.—The Carters and Wagoners of the City of Harrisburg are requested to meet at Peters' Hotel, in Market street, on Tuesday, the 31st inst. The object of the meeting is to effect an organization, as a strike for higher wages is deemed necessary. mr30-2t

A PROBLEM FOR THE LADIES. SENT FREE OF CHARGE.
Address "PROBLEM" Box 943 P. O., Philadelphia, Pa.
mr30-3t

C. A. DAVIS, BILL POSTER.
Circulars, &c., carefully and promptly distributed.
☞ Residence, South above Second street.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF LITHOGRAPHS,
Formerly retailed at from $3 to $5, are now offered at 50 and 75 cents, and $1 and $1 50—published by the Art Union, and formerly retailed by them.
Splendid Photographic Album Pictures of all distinguished men and Generals of the army, at only 10 cts.
For sale at SCHEFFER'S Bookstore, 18 Market street, Harrisburg.

NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern.—Persons are hereby cautioned not to give any credit to the firm of Fenly & Withers, as I do not hold myself liable or responsible for any goods, wares or merchandize contracted by said firm from this date.
SAMUEL WITHERS.
Norfolk, Va., March 28, 1863-3t*

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, Battles, Battles, Bombardments, Bombardments, Bombardments,
Naval Engagements, Naval Engagements, Naval Engagements,
Marches, Marches, Marches, Parades, Parades, Parades, Sieges, Sieges, Sieges, Reviews, Reviews, Reviews,
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 quarter before 8. Persons desirous of engaging tickets will please apply at WARD'S Music Store, Third street.
mr28-7t*

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, 21,452.
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. 59,334, 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. 58,879, 59,068, 59,069, 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, Cincinnati.
" 859 " 2098 13 " J. B. & T. Gibson, "
" 855 " 1080 " Conrad & Wagner, "
" 866 " 450 " Wilson & Hayden, "
" 865 " 7220 " A. Behlen, "
" 864 " 5015 15 " J. Shillits & Co., "
" 867 " 404 " Geo Josp, "
" 863 " 483 37 " J W Wagner & Co "
" 868 " 2645 " H. Morton, St. Louis.
" 861 " 1507 40 " R. F. Barry, "
The public are cautioned not to negotiate any of the above bonds or certificates.
HENRY SANFORD, Superintendent Adams' Express Company.
mar24-d1m

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,) (187 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

PIANOS carefully packed or removed by S. WARD,
mr23-2w 12 North Third street.

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

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

FOR SALE—A House and Lot on Sixth street, near State. Enquire at the Exchange Office of S. L. M'CULLOCH, 26 Market street,
Where the highest price is always paid for GOLD and SILVER. feb12-dtf

JAPANESE TEA.—A choice lot of this celebrated Tea just received. It is of the first cargo ever imported, and is much superior to the Chinese Teas in quality, strength and fragrance, and is also entirely free of adulteration, coloring or mixture of any kind.
It is the natural leaf of the Japanese Tea