is charged with infidelity because they did not exempt these instigators of our misfortunes from their share of them. It was one of the few sensible things the last Congress did. We would like to see a brigade of these Abolition preachers dodging bullets in a swamp. The loss would not be great if they did not succeed very well in dodging.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

The Patriot & Union.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 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Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.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.

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 authorised 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. 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.

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 18th 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.

By all the laws of war, we have a perfect right to employ the slaves against their masters. Caius Marius did it, and he was esteemed a tolerable soldier in his day; and Napoleon, at St. Helena, regretted that he did not do it in Russia; the English did it during our Revolutionary War, but we never have read that Washington threatened to hang English prisoners upon that account.—*Tribune.*

Caius Marius, says Plutarch, passed a "savage and infamous old age," was full of "ill-timed ambition and insatiable avarice." The "regrets" of Napoleon are poor citations to make precedents of in a war of brother against brother; a servile insurrection, and an uprising of the serfs in Russia, are widely different things. The certain the wanton outrages of torch and axe—a war on defenseless women and children. The hypocrisy of Abolitionism is impervious to good sense; if the rebels hang our prisoners, the Abolitionists are to blame—they made the war what it now is, and by instituting unwarrantable outrages have put in force themselves the law of retaliation.

Unquestioning Submission.

George Tickner Curtis, of Boston, addressed the Democratic Union association of New York, on Saturday night last, on the subject of "*Loyalty.*" According to the *Tribune*, he denied that at any time, whether in war or peace, the people are bound to accept, without question, the policy of the government; but argued that constitutional means only—the ballot-box and free discussion—should be brought to bear to remedy the evils complained of.

Mr. Curtis was, unquestionably, right, and if these peaceable, constitutional means were permitted, the administration would stand in no danger of an attempt on the part of the people to try other and more dangerous measures. As yet there have been no attempts to suppress or prevent the exercise of the ballot in the free States; but the attempt *has been made to suppress free discussion*, without which the ballot is impaired of more than half its power, and becomes, in fact, almost a farce.

Whether it is the intention of the administration to continue this policy, or to what extent they intend to carry it if it is continued, we know not; but this we do know, that free discussion within the limits of the Constitution is a right and a remedy which the Democracy hold very dear, and which they will not yield until compelled to do so by the most despotic and irresistible means. They hold the ballot available against all abuses of government, so long as it can be backed and strengthened by free discussion, and while these two rights are not interfered with they will ask no other remedies against the abuses of this or any other administration; but once strike down free discussion, separate the two rights which are twin-born, and we are rendered almost powerless against oppression, impotent to correct abuses, and will be forced to the alternative of submitting like slaves or resisting like freemen. What course would be taken under such circumstances, we are not prepared to say; but we should apprehend increased danger to the peace of the country.

The Form of Government they Want.

It should be kept before the people that the Abolitionists have resolved to change the form of this government. They want more power than the Constitution gives them, and they will have it, unless arrested in time by the people. They are not scrupulous as to the means they use, and are now endeavoring to court the army, so that the bayonet may have more potency in settling the question than the ballot. It is to the bayonet they are now appealing, by falsehood and flattery, and if the bayonet should yield to their appeals—which we will not yet believe—the people will be coerced by the bayonet and the power of the ballot be lost. In that event we shall have a form of government established giving great power to the rulers and little freedom to the people—in other words, we shall have a Central Despotism, without a vestige of State rights, with few, if any, popular rights, and no restraining power at all but the despot's will. This is what the Abolition leaders are striving for.

Forney says, in the Philadelphia *Press:*

"Another principle must certainly be embodied in our reorganized form of government. The men who shape the legislation of this country, when the war is past, must remember that what we want is power and strength. *The problem will be to combine the forms of Republican government with the powers of a Monarchical government.*"

In the same strain the *North American* remarks:

"This war has already shown the *absurdity of a government with limited powers; it has shown that the power of every government ought to be and must be* UNLIMITED."

This is clear enough, we think, for the most obtuse intellect to comprehend, and if the people refuse to be warned against the encroachments upon their rights contemplated by the conspirators, they must take the consequences. We shall do our part to defeat the project, and if we fail shall have nothing to reproach ourselves with.

Sectional Bigotry and Dogmatism.

The greatest curse of our country heretofore and now is sectional bigotry and dogmatism. No matter whence it sprang, education, interest, pride or ambition, to it we owe the great calamity that is now upon the nation. However it may have been assisted by the confidence of the masses of the people in the strength of our institutions, which made them careless of the performance of political duties, by the corruption so prevalent as to be traced to every department of government, by religious fanaticism, or by other causes, it is nevertheless the primary evil, the original curse, to which may be traced the present condition of the country—the unparalleled civil war now raging, to end we know not how.

This bigotry and dogmatism primarily confined to a comparatively small section of the North and the South—to a portion of New England on the one side, and a portion of the cotton growing South on the other—has finally infected very large portions of both sections, and if not in some way checked or modified, will end in the perpetual estrangement of one from the other, if not the ruin of both.

No country under a free form of government, embracing the territorial extent and diverse interests of ours, can exist in harmony while such a spirit prevails, and until the dogmatists of both sections learn wisdom from events, and come down to the common sense doctrine that neither can rule the other in precise accordance with their own views, but must give and take, bear and forbear, in moral, political and commercial policy, there can be no end of war, no restoration of good relationship and prosperity.

It is on the one hand, idle for the Abolitionists of the North to think that they can force their peculiar ideas upon the country and maintain the government as it is, or put it in any form in which union and freedom can together be maintained; and, on the other, it is equally idle for the pro-slavery dogmatists of the South to suppose that they can impress their peculiar dogmas upon the nation and yet maintain its unity and integrity.

Or the country can be brought to bear upon these radical classes, both North and South, so as to induce them to confine their efforts within the limits of the Constitution, and harmonize upon rational grounds, where each can have as much freedom as is consistent with the general good and compatible with the preservation of the government, there would seem to be no prospect of a change of present condition, and no reason why we should anticipate a return of peace upon any terms, until one or both sections shall be utterly exhausted; and then, with ruin staring them in the face, and the whole country greatly demoralized, if history is not all fallacious, the natural and inevitable end would be despotism—from which the restoration to free government, if restoration should ever take place, would be necessarily slow—the people meanwhile suffering all the evils of oppression.

Let this, therefore, be the mission of the conservative men of the country North and South—to curb the radical element, to put down or modify sectional bigotry and dogmatism, and bring the country back to its starting point of constitutional government, union, freedom, peace and prosperity.

Joy at Washington.

We were told that the President was particularly joyful, and that all the hangers-on of the administration were in the very attic of exstacies, but were entirely unable to divine the cause. We could not find it in the millions thus far uselessly spent in an unholy war—in the hundreds of thousands of valuable lives sacrificed in vain—or in our recent defeats before Fredericksburg, Fort Hudson, Vicksburg and other points in the Southwest—and were about to give up the solution of this problem in despair, when yesterday Forney came to the rescue. In one of his "Occasional" letters to the press he says: "There is a substantial groundwork for the buoyancy and exultation which now gladdens all loyal hearts. The fact most prominent is undoubtedly the extraordinary success which has attended the financial policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the rapidity with which his own anticipations have been realized." Here is the grand secret—no discount on greenbacks—money is to be abundant and paper promises to pay to hold their lives by a longer tenure. Government contractors and other robbers of the public treasury, who have been buying up real estate at fabulous prices, with their ill-gotten gains, are relieved—the financial crisis they feared as near at hand has been postponed, and the whole brood of vultures and cormorants who hang about the dying body of the Union, can have a longer lease of time in which to gorge themselves on the life-blood of the nation.

There may be joy in Washington now, but there will be, in the future, grief and mourning in many a family among the people before the debt is paid, over the creation of which the financiers at Washington are so jubilant.

The revenue steamer Reliance reached Baltimore on Saturday, having in tow two prizes, captured while attempting to go into Virginia. A large rebel mail and a file of late Richmond papers was found on board of one. Also some Confederate bonds and Virginia bank notes.

General News.

A dispatch from Cairo, March 29, says:—Memphis papers of the 27th confirm yesterday's telegram that a large force under Sherman passed through Sunflower and landed near Haines' Bluff. No action had occurred up to the latest dates.

At length we know the fate of the Indianola. The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Admiral Farragut, dated below Warrenton, Miss., March 19, in which he says that about ten miles above Grand Gulf he saw the wreck of the Indianola on the right bank of the river. She was partially submerged and her upper works were very much shattered by explosion.

Gen. Gilmore crossed the Kentucky river in force on the 28th, re-captured Danville, and is driving the rebels in the direction of Crab Orchard.

On the 28th the rebels attacked Wingfield, on the Chowan river, and were repulsed.

On the 29th the rebels attacked Williamsburg, Va., with cavalry and infantry, and were driven off by the Fifth Pennsylvania cavalry, under Col. Lewis.

The condition of the Army of the Potomac is represented as fine. A dispatch from headquarters, March 29, says: The enemy's camps are visible for several miles; but their troops display themselves very little. The main body of their army lies back about fifteen miles from Fredericksburg, though a large force has recently been sent down near Port Royal. Deserters are coming in by scores. Yesterday a lieutenant and three sergeants, all from one company, came into our lines, and hundreds of others would come but for the difficulties in crossing the Rappahannock. The deserters report great suffering in the rebel army, and much disaffection among the troops. Half a pint of flour and a quarter of a pound of meat constitute their daily rations.

The Maine Legislature adjourned on Wednesday last. It passed a series of resolutions, pledging support to the national government, and in its ordinary legislation was unusually free from partisan bias.

Intelligence from Murfreesboro to the 29th says there is reason to believe that Van Dorn, with 8,000 mounted infantry and cavalry, has moved to strike the Cumberland river below Clarksville to intercept navigation. The rebels are said to be concentrating in front to resist the advance of Gen. Rosecrans, not to attack him. They are fortified at Tullahoma, Stevenson and Bridgeport, not less than 60,000 strong. Bragg is in command of the army, with his headquarters at Tullahoma. Gen. Joe Johnston's headquarters are at Atalanta, Georgia.

The steamer Sam Gatz, on her way from Independence, Missouri, while passing Sibley's Landing, was attacked by guerrillas, and nine negroes and two soldiers killed. All the public and private property was rifled. Three hundred sacks of flour, forty-eight wagon beds belonging to the government, and considerable private property were thrown overboard. The amount of money taken was $2,200, of which $600 belonged to the boat. The guerrillas had intended to destroy the boat, but they finally allowed her to proceed on her voyage. They had followed her thirty miles.

Some clergymen in Norfolk attempted to hold services in their churches on Jeff. Davis' proclamation, but the Union soldiers prevented the carrying out of the intent.

The negro expedition to Florida under Cols. Higginson and Montgomery is reported by Gen. Saxton to have succeeded.

In regard to the health of the army before Vicksburg, Gen. Grant says it will compare favorably with that of any army in the field.

A letter from Hilton Head, dated 25th March, says: All the monitors, six in number, left this morning, together with several wooden gunboats and half a dozen schooners. The Ericsson has just arrived here with a floating nondescript in tow—she is called the Devil, and her purpose is understood to be to clear the channel of Charleston of torpedoes and other obstructions.

The prize steamer Peterhoff arrived at New York on the 28th from Port Royal, whence she sailed on the 24th. Acting master Lewis, who brought her in, reports that on the night of the 24th instant, when within eighteen miles of Charleston, *he saw many bombs flying, and heard the report of heavy guns.* All the officers of the vessel conclude that this must arise from the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, in which opinion they were confirmed by the fact that all the monitors, seven in number, had left Port Royal on Sunday for, what was then said, Charleston. The flashes and explosions were distinctly seen until nine o'clock that night, when the ship was thirty-five miles off the coast.

By an arrival at New York from New Orleans, intelligence has been received that the steamer Bio Bio was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the 22d, after her arrival at New Orleans. The loss includes cargo and passengers' luggage. The origin of the fire unknown. General Groover's forces had returned to Baton Rouge with 350 bales of cotton, 1,200 to 1,500 hhds. of sugar, and over 3,000 barrels of molasses, and information that more can be readily obtained. Capt. Youngblood, chief of Gen. Gardiner's staff, and five members of the rebel Signal Corps were captured. Capt. Youngblood says the rebels have a force in reserve which can readily be thrown into Port Hudson or Vicksburg. U. S. steamers Hartford and Albatross appear to be the only vessels of Admiral Farragut's fleet that passed Port Hudson. The Richmond made a gallant attempt, but failed. The destruction of the Mississippi is confirmed—62 of her crew missing, 42 of whom were taken prisoners and the balance killed. The 162d N. Y. regiment had a skirmish on the Clinton road on the 15th with rebel cavalry, and five rebels were killed, when the rest skedaddled. On our side one killed and one slightly wounded. Over 2,000 bales of cotton had been received at New Orleans during the past week.

For many years a certain set of men have been striving to make Abolitionism popular, a labor which has never been attended with success—but their zealous efforts have been in a measure rewarded, by the ascension to power of an anti-slavery administration. The majority of the people of the United States always have been, and still are, unalterably opposed to the anti-American doctrines which compose the creed of political Abolitionism. The very name under which these unreasoning fanatics sailed as a party, has ever been detested; a synonym for everything that is unpatriotic.—For this reason they were driven to the necessity of adopting several *aliases*, by which they obtained temporary but inconsiderable triumphs, until they have reached the zenith of their power as "Republicans," not by the will of the people, but through the peculiar forms of our Constitution. Abraham Lincoln took his seat, a minority President, but when "the blast of war blew in our ears," the people went *en masse* to the aid of an endangered government, believing that the new President would act for the whole country, and do as he wished others to do: forget party. But we are now eating the bitter fruits of disappointment.—Matters went on properly until the restless leaders of the President's party cried out, "take care of your friends," which meant this—"we have got a powerful army, immense resources, and a good cause to act as a shield for our designs; now is the time to use what a confiding people has placed in your hands to push ahead our darling scheme of Abolition; if you lack strength, we will by-and-by give you full control of the purse and sword." Thus they hoped to force Abolitionism, so nauseating, down the throats of the people. The progress of the war was purposely clogged so as to have an excuse for "military necessity," under which they could do as they pleased, and perpetuate their infamous rule. If they thought by this means to make their dogmas popular, they have found themselves "hoisted with their own petard," for never was Abolitionism so much an object of disgust and detestation as it is to-day. A liberty-loving people can never subscribe to it. Let us be thankful that its own acts are proving themselves its executioner.

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY EVENING, March 30, 1863.

The Senate was called to order at 7 o'clock by the SPEAKER.

Mr. REILLY presented a remonstrance from Schuylkill county against permitting corporations to hold large bodies of lands for mining purposes.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Banks, reported the bill to extend the charter of the Harrisburg Bank for five years from the expiration of its charter.

Mr. GLATZ read in place a bill relative to huckstering in the county of York.

Mr. STEIN, a bill to incorporate the Dimes' Saving Institution of the borough of Bethlehem.

Mr. WILSON, a supplement to the Fall Brook coal company.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

Mr. CONNELL called up the bill relative to tolls, &c., on the Belmont Avenue and plank road bompany, which passed finally.

Mr. PENNY called up the bill to incorporate the United Presbyterian Board of Publication which passed finally.

Mr. REILLY called up the bill to incorporate the Keystone, Gold and Silver mining company, which passed finally.

Mr. PENNY called up the bill relative to the payment of stamp duties in judicial proceedings, which passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL called up the supplement to the act incorporating the Mexican Pacific company, which passed to third reading.

Mr. STEIN called up the bill to incorporate the Saucon iron company.

Mr. BOUGHTER called up the supplement to the charter of the city of Harrisburg, confirming the report of the commissioners with certain exceptions, which passed. Also, the bill to extend the charter of the Harrisburg Bank, which passed finally—yeas 17, nays 11.

Mr. LOWRY, on leave given, introduced joint resolutions to sustain citizens of Pennsylvania in the military and naval service of the Union.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 30, 1863.

The House was called to order at 7½ o'clock p. m., and on motion several unimportant bills were called up and passed.

On motion of Mr. PERSHING, a supplement to the act to provide means for the payment of the State interest for 1863 was taken up and passed finally.

Mr. HOPKINS (Phila.) asked that the rules be suspended to consider a supplement to the charter of the Lombard and South street railway. Much discussion ensued, and the bill passed finally.

Numerous petitions were presented, among them several for the passage of a law to prevent the immigration of negroes and mulattoes into the State.

The standing committees reported a number of bills of a local character.

Mr. HOPKINS (Wash.) reported an bill to punish professional legislativo borers.

Senate amendments to the bill for the incorporation of the Pittsburg and Union telegraph company were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference was appointed.

Adjourned.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

Admiral Dupont, in a dispatch to the Navy Department dated March 21, attaches much importance to the destruction of the large iron English steamer Georgiana, which he says was brought over by a retired British officer, and intended for the rebel navy, to be officered in Charleston.

The Navy Department, up to 1 o'clock today, received no confirmatory dispatches as to the reports from Cairo.

FROM THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, March 30.

A Fortress Monroe letter of the 28th reports the safe arrival of the iron-clad Keokuk at Port Royal.

It also states that an extensive fire occurred at Richmond two weeks since, destroying nearly 1,000,000 bushels of corn.

The James river is being strongly fortified by the rebels.

The rebels were in force between the Blackwater and Richmond. Their numbers are computed at 30,000 troops.

All quiet at Suffolk.

Gen. Keys, commanding at Yorktown, had gone to Washington to testify before the committee on the conduct of the war.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, March 30.

Advices from New Orleans state that on the approach of Gen. Banks' forces the rebels retired to Port Hudson.

Col. Clark, of Banks' staff, was seriously wounded in the leg while reconnoitering. The man who shot him was subsequently killed.

Gen. Banks was at New Orleans on the 23d.

On the return of the army to Baton Rouge he issued a general order, announcing that the entire object of the expedition was accomplished, and that it was a complete success. The movement is understood to have been a mere diversion to enable Admiral Farragut's fleet to pass the batteries, and not intended for the reduction of Port Hudson. Our fleet only went a few miles beyond Baton Rouge. The gunboat Essex has been near Port Hudson. The rebel force there is said to be 20,000.

Lieut. Comdg. A. Boyd Cummings, of the Richmond, was mortally wounded, and died at New Orleans on the 27th.

The Richmond had three men killed and 7 wounded. The Monongahela lost 7 killed and 22 wounded.

A "COPPERHEAD" RESOLUTION.—This is one of the Indiana "Copperhead" resolutions; let every man compare it with the resolutions of the "Loyal Leagues:",

Resolved, That notwithstanding our want of confidence in the administration, we yet hereby pledge ourselves to suppress the rebellion at the South and restore to the government the proper and full exercise of its legitimate authority.

New Advertisements.

MEN WANTED.—One first rate Cabinet Maker and two or three good laboring men wanted. Steady work and cash pay every two weeks. Apply at the mr31-1w EAGLE WORKS.

FOR RENT—The Store Room and three or four adjoining rooms in the Brick building corner of Second and Pine streets. mr31-3t* AUGUSTUS LIEBTRUE.

BLINDS & SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer of

VENETIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

☞ The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices. Blinds painted and trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered. mr31-2md

SHERIFF'S SALES!

By virtue of certain writs of *Venditioni Exponas, Levari Facias* and *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, Pa., and to me directed, *will be exposed to Public Sale or Out-cry*, AT THE COURT HOUSE, in the city of Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, ON THURSDAY, APRIL 23d, 1863, AT ONE O'CLOCK P. M., the following valuable Real Estates, viz:

A certain Lot or Piece of Ground, situated in the town of Wiconisco, Wiconisco township, Dauphin county, Pa., fronting on the Main street 50 feet, more or less, and extending back 114 feet, more or less, adjoining the property of Thomas Harper on the one side, and Henry Sheaffer on the other side; thereon erected a one-and-a-half-story Frame Dwelling House, a frame Blacksmith Shop, frame Stable, &c.; on the lot are some Fruit Trees, as the property of ISAAC SMINK.

Also, at the same time and place, a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, situated on the corner of Chestnut street and Dewberry alley, in the City of Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pa., fronting on Chestnut street 26 feet 3 inches, and extending back along Dewberry alley 210 feet to Blackberry alley, and adjoining property of Wm. J. Robinson on the east; thereon erected a large two-story Brick House, with a two-story Brick back building; also, two Frame Houses with Frame Kitchens on Blackberry alley; also, a large Frame Building and Frame Stable, &c., as the property of JOHN SWILER.

Also, at the same time and place, a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, situated in the borough of Gratztown, Lykens township, Dauphin county, Pa., fronting on Market street 50 feet, more or less, and extending back to North alley 200 feet, more or less, adjoining the property of Edward Gratz on the east side and Solomon Wolf on the west side; thereon erected a two-story Weatherboarded Log House and Kitchen, and Log Stable and other out-buildings, good water, and on the lot are some fruit trees, &c., as the property of LEWIS FAUST.

Also, at the same time and place, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the town of Fisherville, Jackson township, Dauphin county, Pa., adjoining lot of Mrs. Frank on the west, and on the east by school lot, fronting on —— street about 60 feet, and extending back about 108 feet, more or less, to an alley; thereon erected a one story frame building, &c., as the property of PHILIP MILLER.

Also, at the same time and place, two certain adjoining lots of ground, situated on the east side of Ridge avenue, in the Sixth ward, in the city of Harrisburg, being lots No. 1 and 2 in the plan of lots laid out by John W. Hall and wife, and together bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post the corner of a lot the property of C. S. Davis; thence by the said avenue in a northerly direction 40 feet to the corner of lot No. 3; thence by the line of said lot at a right angle with said avenue 211 feet to a post; thence southerly by a line parallel with Ridge avenue 40 feet to the line of the lot of C. S. Davis aforesaid, and thence by said line 211 feet to the place of beginning, as the property of SAMUEL W. ROBERTS.

Also, at the same time and place, a certain lot or piece of ground, situated in the town of Highspire, Lower Swatara township, Dauphin county, Pa., fronting on the Harrisburg and Lancaster turnpike road 40 feet, more or less, and extending back 185 feet, more or less, to an alley, adjoining lot of Feiletta Demmy on the west, and lot of —— Shell on the east, and the turnpike on the north, and an alley on the south, as the property of [illegible].

Also, at the same time and place, a certain piece or tract of land, situated in Wiconisco township, Dauphin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone heap; thence by lands of Henry and William Schmoele south 2¼ degrees, west 109½ perches to a stone; thence by lands of the same north 82 degrees, east 78 perches to stones; thence by lands of Frederick Albert north 3 degrees, east 125 perches to stones; thence by lands of Henry and William Schmoele due west 43½ perches to stones; thence south 2 degrees, west 30 perches to stones; thence due west 52 perches to the place of beginning, containing fifty acres, more or less; it being the same property which John S. Updegrove and Catherine, his wife, by their deed dated the first day of January, 1857, sold and conveyed to George Hiney; thereon erected a two-story frame house and saw mill, &c., as the property of GEORGE HINEY.

Also, at the same time and place, all that certain frame house, two stories, dimensions 26 by 28 feet, erected on lot No. 259 in the town of Lykenstown, Dauphin county, Pa., as the property of FRANCIS FEINT.

Also, at the same time and place, a certain piece or tract of land, situated in East Hanover township, Dauphin county, Pa, containing 26 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Andrew Hoover on the east, Jacob Hoofnagle on the south, Peter Ramler on the west, and others; thereon erected a one-and-a-half-story log house and frame barn, spring house, weaver shop, corn crib and good water, apple orchard with good fruit, &c., as the property of JOHN ADAM BROWN.

Also, at the same time and place, a dwelling house two stories in height, and back building attached thereto one story in height; said dwelling house, two stories in height, having a front of 16 feet and a depth of 16 feet, and said back building, one story in height, having a width of 12 feet and a depth of 14 feet, situate upon a certain lot of ground belonging to said Frederick Peters, on the east side of Race street, in the city of Harrisburg, being lot No 17 in the plan laid out by Dr. Geo. W. Reilly, situate immediately between and adjoining lots No. 16 and 18 in the same plan, now in possession and owned by —— Haverstick on the west side, and John Heiler on the east side, said house having an alley on the east side having a width of 4 feet, said house being frame, with one room down and one room up stairs, and having a cellar beneath with walls of plank, and said appurtenances or back building having but one room, &c., as the property of FREDERICK PETERS.

Also, at the same time and place, two certain lots of ground, situate in Lykenstown, Wiconisco township, Dauphin county, Pa., fronting on South street 100 feet, more or less, and extending back 160 feet, more or less, to an alley, adjoining property of —— Gratz on the east and west, north by a 16 feet alley; thereon erected a two-story log house, frame stable, &c., as the property of JOHN SHEAN.

Also, at the same time and place, a certain piece or tract of land, situated in East Hanover township, Dauphin county, Pa., containing 26 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Thomas Hughes on the south, William Hughes on the east, Daniel Urich on the north and west; thereon erected a two-story log house and log barn, wash house, &c., good running water, apple orchard, &c., as the property of JOHN SOWERS and ISRAEL SOWERS.

Also, will be sold at public sale at the public house of RAYMOND & KENDIG, in the borough of Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa., on FRIDAY, the 24th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following valuable real estates, to wit:

A certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough of Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa., fronting on Swatara street, now called Union street, 50 feet, more or less, and extending back to Swatara creek 160 feet, more or less, adjoining lot of Zimmerman & Lescure on the north, and lot of William F. Murray on the south; thereon erected a two-story frame house and a one-story frame building, &c., as the property of JOHN WICKS.

Also, at the same time and place, a certain lot of ground, situated on the corner of Lawrence street and Witherspoon alley, in the borough of Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa., fronting on Lawrence street 50 feet, more or less, and extending back same width 210 feet, more or less, to Franklin alley; thereon erected a two-story frame house, pump with good water and some fruit trees, as the property of JOHN S. MACKINSON.

Also, at the same time and place, a certain lot of ground, situate on Union Street, in the borough of Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa., fronting on Union street — feet, and extending back to the Union canal, being lot No. 78 in the plan of Portsmouth, and adjoining lot of the estate of —— Fisher, deceased, on the north; thereon erected a two-story frame house, &c., as the property of GEORGE KURTZMAN.

Seized and taken into execution, and to be sold by JACOB D. BOAS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, March 30, 1863.

TERMS:—The purchaser will be required to pay $50 of the purchase money when the property is struck off, if under $500; if over $500, ten per cent. of the amount, and the balance before the confirmation of the sale by the Court. mr31-d1tw3t

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

WHITE BRANDY!!!—FOR PRESERVING PURPOSES.—A very superior article, (*strictly pure,*) just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co. july1

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.

LOOKING GLASSES—A Splendid Assortment of New Looking Glasses, just received, at W. KNOCHE'S Music Store, 93 Market street, where they will be sold cheap. Call and examine. mr13

NOTICE—To all whom it may concern.—Persons are hereby cautioned not to give any credit to the firm of Early & 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, Bombardments,
Battles, Bombardments,
Battles, Bombardments,
Naval Engagements,
Naval Engagements,
Naval Engagements,
Marches, Parades, Sieges, Reviews,
Marches, Parades, Sieges, Reviews,
Marches, Parades, Sieges, 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. mr28-d6tw4t*

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, 59,120.
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, 59,319.
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, 59,069, 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	" 480	" Wilson & Hayden,	"
"	865	" 1220	" A. Behlen,	"
"	864	" 5015 15	" J. Shillits & Co.,	"
"	867	" 404	" Geo Joap,	"
"	863	" 483 37	" J W Wagner & Co.	"
"	858	" 2645	" H. Morton, St. Louis.	
"	161	" 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,) (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

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 Japenese Tea Plant. For sale by WM. DOCK, jr., & Co.

SOLAR MATCHES!

NO SULPHUR! NO SMELL!

FIFTY GROSS of the above Superior Matches just received, and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

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

GREEN CORN.—WINSLOW'S fresh Green Corn just received by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

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