cease. It is time we had ascertained that our national difficulties can never be cured without the action of the people. It is time we had exploded the fallacy that patriotism and party are incompatible in any conceivable circumstances of our country. You, at any rate, let me hope, reject this dogma as a delusion; for in all the gloom of the present, in all the dark uncertainties of the future, I put my hopes in the great Democracy of the Union. (Great applause.) I see nothing else to which we can look. I see you, it is true, occasionally distracted by the tactics of your opponents, occasionally disturbed by the indiscretion of friends. But I also see you animated by a patriotism which I fully believe will guide you aright, and which, in spite of all that men may say of you, commands my resepect and confidence. (Applause.) Permit me then, with such freedom as may be taken by one who neither has nor seeks any special place in your organization, to offer you a word of friendly

What you need, as it seems to me, is to be fully impressed with a belief in your mission and in your capacity to fulfill it. That mission is to save the Constitution of the United States. (Cheers.) By saving it, I mean of course that you are to save it for the whole Union, for the South and the North, for the East and West, with every right which it protects completely re-established. I can see no other mode of saving it; for it is to my mind apparent that a war prosecuted against the South for the acquisition of powers over their domestic institutions which the Constitution expressly withholds from the Federal Government can result in nothing but the establishment of a system under which there can be no local rights of self-government left for any section or any State. This it is your mission to prevent. You cannot prevent it by uniting with those who proffer support of the war without the slightest protest against the unconstitutional policy with which it is prosecuted. In all the late popular proceedings looking to the establishment of what are styled "Loyal Leagues," (laughter.) I have not seen one word of indignant remonstrance against the unconstitutional measures of the administration. You cannot expect, and need not look for such remonstrance from assemblies largely composed of those who are the peculiar politi cal supporters of the administration, and who are more or less rosponsible for its measures. Public opinion, if it is to make itself heard and felt against all violations of the Constitution. must make its utterances through the action and the voice of those who have never failed to protest against the policy that has created for us so much peril. If that public opinion fails to recognize this necessary channel of expression -if it yields itself to a fatal appathy or will not see how it can at once save a government and change an administration-then all will be lost, and there will remain to us only the consolation that we have individually done our

You are then, permit me to add, to seek by every constitutional and upright method to obtain the control of all the organisms of government. If in the meantime you cannot induce the present Executive of the United States to change his policy, then, remembering his position, possess your souls in patience until you can give him a constitutional successor. Let everything be prepared with one fixed and unselfish purpose, namely, to make every successive election reverse the doctrines and dogmas and usurpations which you know you should condemn. By this course of action, instead of weakening, you will strengthen your government: for you will make it apparent to the whole world that the present arbitrary rule is to be succeeded by a period when the Constitution is once more, in all its beneficence and all its power, to be "THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND." Fail te do this, and the nation, losing heart and hope, will lose sight of the methods by which a constitutional succession can he preserved to a better day, and will vield itself to the despair which welcomes despotism, or to the rage which welcomes anarchy. (Applause.)

you must not falter, and you must not admit that you can fail. High virtues are demanded of you. You must live down slander, you must despise obloquy, you must watch your own motives, you must chasten your own spirits, you

And press with vigor on"
to the salvation of your country. You must win public confidence by your purity, you must challenge public respect by your intelligence. Above all, and before all, without one instant's hesitation, without pleading one solitary excuse, you must be true to the principles of civil liberty. You must learn that those principles are no chance production of the "piping times of peace," but that they are the rules which in all times of tranquility and in all times of commotion have been evolved out of the wisdom of ages, to save us from the mad thirst for arbitrary power that has again and again seized upon highly civilized nations and destroyed the hopes of mankind. (Great applause.)

Preparing yourselves in this way for the great task that is before you, you will be able to approach the difficult problem of this war with a firm and fearless step. You will see that this problem presents to you the alternatives of consenting to a dismemberment of the country or of preventing that dismemberment by a reversal of the popular and governmental action which has made it so nearly an accomplished fact. You will soon hear it said by those who have urged on the war upon this most disastrous policy that it is too late now; that the breach can never be closed; that the South must be permitted to go in peace. Just here, then, precisely here, before all is given up to the control of the extremists North and South, you must interpose. You have a right to have other measures and other counsels tried. (Cheers.) You are numerically a maiority in at least four of the largest States in the Union. You may rightfully demand that the Constitution, with all its guarantees, be tendered to the revolted States; and you may rightfully do all that can assure the people of the South of its protection, without calling upon your government to change its military attitude. (Cheers.) I know well enough the insidious answer that is made to this suggestion; how confidently we are told that the South would reject your offer with scorn. But I tell you that history has never seen a case of war, foreign or civil, in which a nation could absolve itself from the moral responsibility of doing right, by asserting before-hand that it knew its adversary would do wrong. The elements of a moral judgment do not exist in advance of such an offer, either in the controversies of nations or in the controversies of individuals. Whatever others may think, or say, or do, you, I trust, will act upon a principle which I am persuaded rests upon a moral foundation that no sophistry and no casuistry cen successfully assail. If, after such an offer, the war must still be carried on, no language can overstate the advantage that would be gained in the vigor of its prosecution.

And here, gentlemen, I close. One path of duty is clearly open before us. I can see no other new. Sufficient unto the day is the evil. sufficient unto the day is the duty thereof. He who does that one duty in a firm and humble faith in the providence of God prepares himself for a clear perception of the next that may arise in the future.

THE NEGRO BEIGADE IN FLORIDA.—The following is the Southern account of the operations of the negro brigade in Florida, taken from a Richmond paper of the 24th inst.:

LAKE CITY, (FLA.,) March 10 .- Three Federal gunboats and two transports came up the St. John's river to Jacksonville this morning and landed a force of negro troops, throwing out pickets as far as the brick yard, a mile and half-our troops being moved within three

LAKE CITY, March 11.—Our forces attacked

9 o'clock. After hard fighting for twenty minutes we charged them, when they retreated in haste to their gunboats. Our infantry pursued them into town, and when near Judson House square encountered another force of the enemy, which was also driven back. One manand three horses killed on our side. Loss of the enemy not known. We captured a set of surgical instruments which showed signs of recent use. Numbers engaged not known.

BALDWIN, March 13.-The Union force at Jacksonville is estimated at 1,400 black troops with white officers. In the engagement of the 11th we lost Dr. Meridith and three horses. The enemy has lost one negro killed and several wounded. The enemy are fortiying Jecksonville, with a view to its permanent occupation.

The Patriot & Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1868.

O BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRICT AMD Union unless accompanied with the name of the

W. W. KINGSBURY, Esq., of Towards, is a duly authorized agent to collect accounts and receive subscrip tions and advertisements for this paper. NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

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To Members of the Legislature: The DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be furnished to members of the Legislature during the session at Two

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.

A Day of National Humiliation and Prayer. President Lincoln has issued a proclamation fixing Thursday, 30th of April, as a day of National Humiliation and Prayer. According | The report may, therefore, be considered unreto a telegraphic dispatch, the proclamation concludes as fallows:

"Let us then rest humbly in the hope authoed by the Divine teachings that the united cry of the nation will be heard on high, and answered with blessings no less than the pardon of our national sins and the restoration of our now divided and suffering country to its former happy condition of unity and peace."

The United Democracy.

The result of the recent elections throughout the State shows the Democracy to be not only united but largely increasing in strength. While this is the case we have nothing to fear even from the boldest schemes of oppression meditated by the Aboliton traitors. They know this, and therefore they hesitate and tremble. However anxious they may be to override us by despotic measures; to crush out the freedom of speech and of the press, and terrify us from the free and fearless exercise of the ballot by cries of treason and threatened military seizure and incarceration, they dare not seriously make the attempt in the face of a united and determined party, who only ask the unrestricted enjoyment of their constitutional rights, and will submit to nothing less. They will howl, and bluster, and threaten, and call hard names; they will do every mean and disgraceful act that cowards and thieves dare do; but none of these things will hurt us; and, while we go on fearlessly exposing their iniquities and marshalling our forces for the conflict, assured of peaceable victory, they will see their power departing from them day by day, and, in the end, fall, like Lucifer, into a bottomless pit, from which they can never emerge. . Courage, Democrats! United we stand, formidable enough to crush all opposition and trample under our feet the enemies of law and order, the thieves and traitors who have conspired against the Constitution, Popular Government, Liberty and Justice. Down with the Abolitionists! Down with the Traitors! Down with the Plunderers! Live forever the Constitution and Union! Live eternally Law, Order and Liberty!

Address of Judge Curtis. We publish in to-day's paper the address of Hon. Geo. T. Curtis before the Democratic Union Association in New York. Judge Curtis is well known by his "History of the Constitution," as one of the very first constitutional jurists and scholars in the country. His reputation gives authority to what he says, and renders it worthy of attention. Apart from this-the address is itself one of the most comprehensive and perfect disquisitions upon the rights guaranteed and powers conferred and withheld by the Constitution to be met with in the whole range of cotemporary political literature.

Taking for his theme "Loyalty," Judge Curtis goes on to define wherein "loyalty" properly consists-allegiance to the Supreme Law of the Land; he utterly repudiates unconditional support of the administration, the pleas of military necessity which the administration has put forth to cover up its infractions of the Constitution. He argues that the loss, under arbitrary encroachments, of personal liberty will be followed by a sacrifice of all rights of property—that when these take place despotism or anarchy ensue.

This masterly exposition of true loyalty, of to Law, concludes with words of timely advice | killed and four wounded.

the enemy near Jacksonville this morning at and exhortation to all conservative men—it urges organization, energy and patience to secure the election of a constitutional successor to the present President for the restitution of constitutional right. "Fail to do this," he prophetically adds, "and the nation, losing heart and hope, will lose sight of the method by which a constitutional succession can be preserved to a better day, and will yield itself to the despair which welcomes despotism, or the rage which welcomes anarchy." We have seen no production pertinent to our national condition which is worthier of a careful perusal than this address. It will bear reading over and over, and its truths should sink deep into the heart of every lover of the country.

Lancaster County,

The Demecratic Convention of Lancasier county met at Fulton Hall, in the city of Lancaster, on Wednesday, the 25th of March. The attendance was unusually large, forty-eight districts being represented. Dr. HENRY CAR-PENTER was chosen President. The object of the Convention was to elect delegates to the 17th of June Democratic State Convention. The following gentlemen were chosen, instructed to vote for Hon. GEORGE SANDERSON for Governor, and use all henorable efforts to secure his nomination:

Senatorial Delegates-Hon. Isaac E, Hiester. Dr. Henry Carpenter. .

Richard M'Grann, Horatio S. Kerns, Robert

Representative Delegates-Dr. John K. Raub,

Speeches were made by Col. Fordney, Hon. Isaac E. Hiester, and Mayor Sanderson. The general resolutions were sound and temperate. and the spirit of the Convention excellent. A resolution expressive of continued and unabated confidence in the integrity and patriotism of Hon. George Sanderson, and strongly ur-

the number passed.

General News. From Cincinnati dispatches of March 30 we learn that the rebel raid in Kentucky has proved a failure. The Commercial's Murfreesboro dispatch says the rebels report that there are fifteen thousand United States troops at Savannah, Tennessee, and that Grenada is in our possession; also, that General Grant's forces are surrounding Vicksburg.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser contains an appeal signed by Yancey, Clay, Curry and other rebel Congressmen of Alabama, to the Southern people, to plant corn and raise hogs and beef.

The people of East Tennessee are in a starving condition. Flour sold at \$55 per barrel

Louisville dispatches of the 30th march report Humphrey Marshall, rebel, with a heavy infantry force near Mount Sterling. These

Kentucky reports are confirmed and reliable. The Navy Department, up to one o'clock, on the 30th March, had received no confirmation of the report that six iron-clads and twenty transports, with 15,000 men, had passed through the Vicksburg cut-off, and that Fort Greenwood had been captured by our forces.

liable. No doubt is entertained, according to a dispatch from Indianapolis, of the prompt enforcement of the conscript act in Indiana-a great change having, it is said, taken place in public sentiment since the adjournment of the Legislature.

A Cincinnati dispatch says the Anderson Cavalry Troop has been mustered out of service. In explanation of this singular an-

nouncement, a Philadelphia dispatch says: It is understood here that the portion of the Anderson cavalry, mentioned to-day in a Cincinnati despatch as having been mustered out of service, consisted only of the original troop, the main part of whom have been made officers of the cavalry regiments, only about twenty remaining. These have been honorably discharged, having performed two year's active service in the field. The Anderson cavalry

regiment will continue its organization intact. Nothing has been received at the Navy Department to-day confirmatory of the rebel report of two gunboats having attempted to run the battery at Vicksburg, and one of them having been destroyed and sunk and the other badly damaged in so doing. The story is not credited here, although it is not impossible that Admiral Porter may have sent or attempted to send such reinforcement to the aid of Admiral Farragut.

By an order from General Hurlbut, all the negro camps in Cairo and at Columbus are to be broken up, and all colored persons not in the actual service will be sent to Island No. 10 and set to work.

[We wish our readers to understand that, although we comprise in our news summary every telegraphic dispatch from the West and Southwest relating to the movements and actions of our armies, yet we place no confidence in them whatever—about ninety in every hundred of them being sheer fabrications. Nearly every one of them for the past ten days has been absolutely false. We know nothing reliable as to the condition of our forces there, or of the prospect of success—but confess to a tion of this road, was negatived—yeas 14, fear of failure, such as last year's prodigious | nays 15. The bill then passed to third reading

operations ended in.7 The 6th Connecticut and the 8th Maine regiments are reported to have joined the nefinally—yeas 19, nays 9.

Mr. CONNELL called up the bill, supplegro troops in Florida. The darkies had driven the rebels five or six miles from their original position. Skirmishes were frequent, and three regiments of Georgians were known to be marching on Jacksonville, and heavy firing | zing the Lehigh slate company to reduce its was heard as the steamer which brings the news was leaving.

Col. Fairchild, with a force from the Army of the Potomac, has made a successful reconnoisance in which some prisoners and property were captured. The particulars are not of sufficient interest to publish.

The following account of the loss of the U. S. steamer Mississippi, while attempting to pass Port Hudson, on the night of the 14th March, will be read with interest:

In going up the river she was struck by three or four shots only, and the damage was comparatively insignificant, but when nearly in the centre of the range of batteries, the smoke and steam from the boats in advance and the batteries, so enveloped the ship that the pilot lost his bearings and the frigate foundered on the right bank of the river. For forty minutes she was exposed to a terrific fire from all

the rebel batteries. During this time she fired 250 rounds but her guns, one after another, were nearly all dismounted, her port holes on the starboard the ill-effects of loyalty to Usurpation and not side knocked into one, 25 or 30 of her men

The ship was riddled with shot and there was no prospect of her ever floating again; so, at ast Capt. Smith gave the order for her aban-

During all the time she was under fire there vas no particular excitement on board. The orders were quietly given and execu

The crew were told to load and are at the batteries as rapidly as possible, and did so as long as there was a mounted gun to fire.

After the order to abandon her was given the boats were lowered, and the four wounded men put in first. The crew then filled the boats. Many jumped overboard expecting to swim ashore. Some were picked up by the boats and a few are supposed to have been drowned. Those who reached the levee were taken off by the Essex to the number of 50 or 60. When the crew were all off the ship, Capt. Smith and Lieut. Derby sprinkled turpentine in the wardroom, setting it on fire.

The captain of the forehold fired her forward. The Captain and Lieutenant pulled for the Essex. The Mississippi was soon wrapped in flames, and the fire presently reaching the magazine, the ship was blown up with a tremen dous explosion.

A letter from Hilton Head, dated 27th inst. says that heavy firing was heard nearly all the previous day in the vicinity of Charleston, and it was thought that the fleet which left on Wednesday was attacking the rebel batteries at Stono Inlet.

The Savannah Republican of the 25th reports an engagement to have taken place between the rebel light batteries and United States gunboats on Monday. No particulars are give, except that the rebels poured shot and shell into the enemy for a considerable time. The locality of the fight appears to have been in the vicinity of Jacksonville.

Official information has been received by the government of Col. Connor's severe battle and splendid victory on Bear River, Washington Territory. After a forced march of one hundred and forty miles, in mid winter and through deep snows, in which 76 of his men ging his nomination for Governor, was among were disabled by frozen feet, he and his gallant band of only 200 attacked 300 Indian warriors in their stronghold, and, after a hard fought battle of four hours, destroyed the entire hand, leaving 254 dead upon the field.

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Tursday, March 31, 1863. The Senate was called to order at 10½ o'clock by the SPEAKER.

PETITIONS.

Mr. CONNELL, a remonstrance against the use of steam dummies on the Germantown passenger railway.

Also, the remonstrance of 100 citizens of Philadelphia against the passage of a law for the exclusion of negroes from this State. Also, the memorial of the Franklin Institute asking to be exempted from taxation.

Mr. RIDGWAY, the petition of hotel keepers of Philadelphia fer an amendment to the act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors. Also, a petition from Philadelphia for the appropriation of \$30,000 to the School of Design for Women.

Mr. GRAHAM, the remonstrance of the Female anti-slavery society of Philadelphia against the passage of the bill for the exclusion of colored persons from this State. . REPORTS.

The Committee on Banks reported, with amendment. House bill No. 237, levying a tax on bankers and brokers. Also, bills to extend the charters of the York

Bank, the Miners' Bank of Pottsville and the Bank of the Northern Liberties, for five years from the expiration of their charters. The general appropriation bill was reported, with amendments.

BILLS INTRODUCED. Mr. STEIN, a bill to incorporate the Mono-

cacy iron company.

Mr. SERRILL, a bill relative to draw bridges on Chester creek, in Delaware county. Mr. REILLY, a bill to incorporate the Bear

Gap and Tremont railroad company. Mr. RIDGWAY, a bill relative to the Hestonville. Mantua and Fairmount passenger rail-

Mr. CONNELL, a bill to exempt the property of the Franklin Institute from taxation. BILLS CONSIDERED. The bill to incorporate the Spring House and

Pennlyn turnpike company came up in order and passed finally. The supplement to the act incorporating the

Mexican Pacific company passed finally.

Mr. SERRILL called up the Senate bill relative to market, hotel and improvement companies, exempting them from taxation on their capital stock. The bill was negatived on second reading—yeas 11, nays 15.
On motion of Mr. CONNELL, the Senate re-

solved itself into committee of the whole for the consideration of the general appropriation bill.

The bill was considered until the hour of one, when the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again at 11 o'clock to-morrow mor-Adjourned until 3 o'clock p. m. ning. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at 3 o'clock.

Mr. CONNELL, on leave given, introduced a bill to incorporate the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, which was considered and

Mr. CONNELL also introduced a bill relative to the Eastern Pennsylvania Bible House. Mr. NICHOLS reported, from the Railroad Committee, House bill 487, a supplement to the act incorporating the Lombard and South Streets passenger railway company, which was considered. The proviso, repealing the provision in the original act requiring the assent of the Councils of Philadelphia to the construc-

and was postponed. Mr. GLATZ called up the bill to extend the charter of the York County Bank, which passed

mentary to the act to change the venue of a certain case from Beaver to Washington county, Mr. HIESTAND called up the bill authori-

capital stock. Passed finally. Mr. LAMBERTON called up the bill to extend the charter of the Venango railroad company, which was under consideration when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, March 31, 1863. The House was called to order by the Speaker

at 9½ o'clock a. m. The regular business before the House was the consideration of the bills on the private calendar, which was proceeded with, and the following bills passed finally:

24th Ward of the city of Philadelphia. To confirm the title to a certain piece of ground in the city of Philadelphia. Relative to the property of the Orphan's Home asylum for the aged and infirm of the

To vacate a portion of Kingsessing Avenue in the 24th Ward in the city of Philadelphia. To confirm a contract between Edwin M. Lewis, of the city of Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania railroad company. To vacate part of Sixty-second street, in the

24th Ward of the city of Philadelphia.

Evangelical Lutheran Church.

To incorporate the Garment Cutters' associ-

ation of Philadelphia. Te incorporate the Williamsport car manufacturing company.

A supplement to an act to give jurisdiction n equity to the Supreme Court, and the court f common pleas for the county of Philadelphia, in cases of disputed boundaries.

The private calendar was concluded during the morning session, and the House adjourned until 2½ o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the transaction of some business of a local character, Mr. PERSHING moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the bill relative to the consolidation of the public loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Some discussion occurred, and the bill passed

A supplement to the act incorporating the East Pennsylvania railroad company, (authorizing an extension, connecting with the New Jersey Central and New York by a nearer route,) after various attempts at amendment. passed finally under the operation of the previous question.

An act to incorporate the First City Cavalry of Philadelphia, (Senate bill.) Passed finally. Adjourned.

Losses of a Single Rebel. The loss of private property in the South, since the commencement of the rebellion, has been immense. Thousands who were millionaires before the war began are now almost beggars, while the poorer classes everywhere are almost at the point of starvation. We give a single instance: The rebel General Gideon J. Pillow says he has lost, since the war began, 400 negroes; 4 gin-houses, worth \$10,000 each; 100,000 pounds of bacon; 2,000 hogs; 500 head of cattle; 2,100 bales of cotton, burned by his own government, besides the destruction of his houses and the desolation of his plantations by the Federal armies. The losses of this single individual, at a moderate estimate, amount to the large sum of \$600,000what, then, must be the grand total of individual loss throughout the entire South?

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31. Flour dull at previous rates; sales of superfine at \$6@6 25, extra \$6 50@6 87, extra family \$7@7 75, fancy \$8@9. Rye flour firm at \$4 75. Corn meal dull at \$4. Wheat advancing; small sales red at \$1 65, and white at \$1 70. Corn offering in small lots at 88@89c. for yellow, and 92c. for white. Rye scarce; 600 bus. Penna. sold at \$1 10. Oats steady at 80c. for Penna. Some inquiry for cloverseed; 1,000 bus. sold at \$5 62@5 75. Timothy quiet at \$2 25@2 50. Flaxseed unsettled at \$4@ 425. Provisions firm but inactive. Whisky dull; sales Ohio at 48c., and drudge 46@461c.

New York, March 31. Cotton advancing; sales of 100 bales at 70@ 72c. Flour advancing; sales of 8,000 bbls at \$6 40@6 55 for State; \$7 15@7 30 for Ohio, and \$7 60@7 75 for Southern. Wheat has an advancing tendency, but the quotations are nominal. Chicago spring \$1 39@1 61; \$1 62 @1 64 for Milwaukie club, and \$1 69@1 73 for red. Corn advancing; sales of 25,000 bus at 89@91c. Pork steady. Lard buoyant at 101@111c. Whisky dull at 46@471c.

Sterling Exchange is dull at 101 per cent. premium for gold. Stocks are better; Chicago and Rock Island, 93; Cumberland Coal, 17; Illinois Central Railroad, 89; Michigan Southern, 99; New York Central, 1131; Pennsylva-nia Coal, 112; Quicksilver Mining Company, 43; American Gold, 482; Treasury 7 3-10's,

Baltimore, March 81. Flour steady; sales of 1,000 barrels at \$7 50 for Ohio extra, \$6 75@\$6 871 for Howard St. superfine. Wheat is firm with an upward tendency in prices; red 60@70c. Corn—sales of 10,000 bushels at 93@95c. for white and yel-Oats quiet at 80@90c. Whiskey firm

New Advertisements.

COMPLIMENTARY

MUSICAL TESTIMONIAL MISS KATE DEAN,

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Thursday Evening, April 2, 1863.

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i—Song. I—Overture, Piano, (Miss Lizzie Yohe).....Boilden. Intermission of Ten Minutes.

PART SECOND.

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Doors open at 7, p. m. Concert at 8, p m., precisely. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents—to be had to the principal Hotels, Music and Book Stores in Harisburg. The excellent Piano to be used on the occasion will be

furnished by W. KNOCHE, Eq., 93 Market st., where all the above music may be obtained. **DESTAURANT AND ICE CREAM** A FREE LUNCH will be served up on Thursday, April 2, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on which occasion I will be happy to see all my friends. Fresh Beer and A fee to take

and Ale on tap.

Having also commenced a DAIRY, I am prepared to supply fresh cream and milk daily, at the following rates: Cream 12 cents per quart; Milk 6 cents per qt ap1-2td*

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WINDOW SHADES.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Honorable John J. Pearson, President of the Court of Common Pleas in the Twelfth Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, and the Hon. Samuel Lands and Hon. Moses R. Young, Associate Judges in Dauphin county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 24th day of February, 1863, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Harrisburg, for the county of Dauphin, and to commence on the third Monday of April next, being the 21th day of April, 1863, and to continue two weeks. Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of the said county of Dauphin, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forencon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Dauphin county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

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

J. D. BOAS, Sheriff. DROCLAMATION .- Whereas, the

HAMS, DRIED BEEF, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, TONGUES, &c., for sale low, by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

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DOBBERY OF ADAMS' EXPRESS

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

Four United States Certificates of Indentedness, 000 each, numbers 21,449, 21,450, 21,451, 21,453, 48 United States Certificates, of \$1,000 each: Nos. 59,342, 59,843, 59,844.

Nos. 59,212, 59,213.
No. 50 100

859 (6 855 (6 865 (6 865 (6 867 (6 867 (6 858 (6 858 (6 858 (6) " 559 " 2098 18 " J.B & T. Gibson, "
" 865 " 1080 " Conrad & Wagner, "
" 865 " 1220 " A. Behlen, "
" 867 " 5015 15 " J. Shillits & Co., "
" 867 " 404 " Geo. Joap, "
" 858 " 493 37 " JW Wagner & Co "
" 858 " 2045 " H. Morton, St. Louis.
" J61 " 1607 40 " R. F. Barry, "
The public are cautioned not to negotiate any of the above bends or certificates.

care cautioned no...
for certificates.
HENRY SANFORD, Superintendent
Adams' Express Company. 1863.

ROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Krie, 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

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H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agt., Phil'a.

JOS. D. POTTS. Gen'l Manager, Williamsport. DIANOS carefully packed or removed

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TAPANESE TEA .- A choice lot of At Attention 1 Proceed to the Children of the 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

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FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

Treasurer of New York, payable to the order of 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 asab numbers 21 440 21 450 21 451 21 453

Nos. 59,212, 59,213.

No. 59,199.

Nos. 59,203, 59,204, 59,205, 59,206.

Nos. 59,148, 59,149.

Nos. 59,148, 59,149.

Nos. 59,147, 59,130, 59,129.

Nos. 59,147, 59,230,

Nos. 59,247, 59,248.

Nos. 59,247, 59,248.

Nos. 59,248, 59,248,

Nos. 59,248, 59,248,

Nos. 59,320, 59,333, 59,334, 59,335.

Nos. 59,336, 59,316, 69,319.

Nos. 59,320, 59,316, 69,319.

Nos. 59,320, 59,321, 59,322, 59,323, 59,224.

Nos. 59,317, 59,225.

Nos. 59,302, 59,303, 59,304, 59,305.

Nos. 59,302, 59,303, 59,304, 59,305.

Nos. 58,302, 59,308, 59,009, 59,070.

Ten 5-20 United States Bonds, Nos. 18,179 to 18,185 inclusive.

Ten 5-20 Unised States Domes, area, consistent of 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.

Sep "2098 13" J. B. T. Gibson, "

Sep "2098 13" J. B. T. Gibson, "

"855" 1080 "Conrad & Wagner, "

"866" 480 "Wilson & Hayden, "

"866" 1220 "A. Echlen, "

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