

has been permitted to appeal. The Constitution with its harmonious machinery of justice has been set aside, and the exact principle of a supreme and irresponsible despotism has reigned in its stead. Nor has this been the mere naked assertion of an unwarranted and dangerous power on the part of the Executive, unaccompanied by those revolting scenes which always distinguish an arbitrary from a free government. It has borne to the lips of the American people a fruit, in horrible abundance, more bitter and deadly than the Dead Sea apples of Sodom and Gomorrah. Sir, how shall I dwell upon the deep humiliation, the open shame which this Republic has suffered in the imprisonment of its loyal and faithful citizen? How shall I fashion my tongue to speak in the hearing of a free people, in the presence of their Representatives, surrounded on all hands in this Hall by the symbols of liberty, and looking on the benignant face of the Father of his Country, of deeds enacted in our midst, which recall the mind, in all their frightful detail, the mournful stories of the dungeon which have been wafted to us across the ocean, and which come down to us from ages of chaos, night, and cruelty? Shall I stop to count over, in a melancholy array, the names of those who, without crime, without criminal charge, with no law but the law of hideous violence, have been seized by the rapacity, the felonious rapacity of this administration, and buried out of sight of home, friends, and justice? The list would be a long one, and would start tears afresh around a thousand frescoes. This task, however, must be assigned to the inspired pen of history. A book will some day take its place upon the shelves of our libraries, commemorating the wounds which liberty has received in this enlightened age, in the wrongs and outrages inflicted on American citizens.—I am to-day dealing with the principle which is involved, and a few instances of the licentious abuse of power will illustrate the bold attempt which has been made to subvert the liberties of this government.

The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1863. O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Commissioners will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

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'BEYER 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.

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.

The County Convention. On Saturday, the 18th April, between the hours of 5 and 7, p. m., and in the several towns, on Sunday between the hours of 7 and 9, p. m., and said day, at the usual places of holding delegate meetings.

Secretary pro tem. Harrisburg, March 28, 1863.

The Bounty Bill. In reply to the query of our correspondent "Miffin," we have the satisfaction to inform him that the bill passed the Legislature yesterday. So at least we were informed by one who ought to know.

Butter County. At the Butler county Democratic Convention, held last week, Hon. Samuel Marshall and S. P. Irvin were chosen delegates to the Democratic State Convention on the 17th of June.—They are not instructed, but will, it is understood, support Gen. Cass for Governor.

An Unquestioning Support. We are asked by the bogus "Union Shriekers"—the League organs—to give an "unconditional, unquestioning support to the Administration"—they call it Government.—How can any rational man give such a support to an administration which is thus characterized by an Abolition contributor to the Atlantic Monthly:

"A stealthy, cunning, unscrupulous, desperate, devilish foe has seized the nation by the throat, and threatens its life. The government is strong, courageous, determined, abundantly able to make a successful resistance, and even to kill the insolent enemy; but—it is muzzled—muzzled here by conservative counsels, and there by radical consoling, and the overarching policy of one General, and the headlong haste of another; by a too tender regard for slavery in some States, and by a too zealous anxiety for instant emancipation in others; by fear of provoking opposition in one quarter, and by a blind defiance of all obstacles in another."

The Cry for Help. Every where the Abolition crowds—soared at the enormity of their own crimes against liberty—are crying to the administration for help to put down the Democracy, to suppress printing presses and muzzle the mouths of freemen. The Telegraph here, the Press in Philadelphia, the Chronicle in Washington, the Times in New York, from every quarter appeals for arbitrary measures to check the onward progress of the friends of constitutional freedom and a restoration of the Union, are made to the President—appeals so strong that they amount almost to demands. The latest we have seen is in the Cleveland Leader, which demands a National Armed Police, to keep the rampant Democracy in order. In the height of its terror that paper exclaims:

"We want Union Leagues. * * * We want Vigilance Committees. We want military force. * * * We tell the Copperheads they had better involve the burricaco, tornado, typhoon, simoom, sirocco and earthquake, than the retributive wrath of these Captains of the National Police."

Whereupon the Plaindealer pronounces the fellow mad, and recommends the following:

PRESCRIPTION.—Put a bladder of ice water under his head—give him a large dose of "Extract of Butter."—Keep all Abolition papers from him for a week—give him the Plaindealer of Tuesday, April 7th, containing the account of the Democratic triumph here, and then put some clean linen on him and bid him "Go and sin no more."

If the interests of Pennsylvania have suffered from one thing more than another, it has been through the degrading and centralizing influence of her corporations. If the low tone of our public men can be traced to a source more prolific of corruption than any other, that source is to be found in the vast power of corporate wealth. The legislation of this State has been for years past an almost unbroken series of corporate monopoly. Capital, to the exclusion of almost every other influence, has controlled and exercised the legislative functions of our law-givers. It would be the extreme simplicity to enlarge upon facts so well known, however little heeded heretofore. Removed from the scene of their enactments, the people, comparatively ignorant of these transactions, have looked upon them with an apathy which has only served to increase and give aid and support to the gradual encroachments of private and corporate interests. Were the people told that any combination of wealth was about to make the attempt to absorb and hold over them the power to make laws for themselves and the State at large; were it proven conclusively that the secret influence of capital, vested in a few rich and powerful stockholders, had swollen with prosperous legislation to such gigantic proportions that it aimed at length to control the State elections, the people might begin to feel a reasonable jealousy of their rights and a reasonable fear of the jeopardy in which their rights were being placed.

If Railroads are impervious to patriotism in times of national peril, it is well known that corporations are without souls. If Railroads have no politics but their own interests, the greater the danger to be apprehended from them when they take upon themselves the control of our State polity. It is time the people of Pennsylvania began to view the acts of their legislators and the tendency of our legislation with a keener scrutiny. The time is coming when a heavy weight of responsibility will rest upon the conduct of our State officers. Already the conflict between rights reserved and the usurpations of centralism has begun; it will deepen every hour until one or other shall submit. Railroads and corporations care nothing for State rights, nothing for the rights of person and property; they are in themselves the foe of their own interests, with their own ends to serve and none other. Grown bold with encouragement, they aim at length to choose rulers for the people, and make them pliant to their own uses. They are proscriptive, arrogant and absorbing.

The past has been fruitful to them in profitable experience; the future is marked out for an era of progressive power. By the vilest chicanery, by corruption and fraud, they have obtained a foothold they do not mean to relinquish. The State has been cheated of her honest dues; when taxes are doubling, and the poor oppressed, our legislation has been arranged so as to take from her a third of her annual revenue, and lay increased burthens on the people. The trusted representatives of the people are bought over to these designs; and the people submit in ignorant apathy to be tied to enrich the well-filled pockets of a corporate combination is now on foot to elect a Governor of the State who will favor and become its tool and minion. We tell the people, and we shall have again occasion to repeat the warning, to be careful whom they choose to make their Governor, and hold their delegates to strict account. We impute no suspicion to men who are above it; from men who are justly subject to it we shall withhold no censures.

STRIKE OF WORKMEN ON THE IRON-CLADS.—On Saturday noon a gang of laborers employed at the Continental Iron Works struck for higher wages, and on Monday quite a number more followed in their predecessors' footsteps; so that only a very few men were at work during the day.

These men, taking advantage of a want of help, have thus laid down their work at a time when the government is in need of their services. Many of the strikers are not worth the wages they are now being paid, and these, of course, are the ones who are making the greatest fuss. Mr. Rowland is perfectly willing to pay every man he employs all he is worth; but he is not willing to be made the plaything of a few ill-disposed.

All the English operatives who have been brought to this country have stuck to their work faithfully and cheerfully.

It is rumored that the government has taken the matter in hand, and all those who do not return to their work, as loyal men should do, will be drafted, and then be compelled to work at soldiers' pay. This striking business is creditable to those who combine to get more wages by threats. At times a rupture has been feared at the yard; but a posse of police are on the ground to preserve order.

We clip the above from the local columns of the N. Y. Herald under the Navy head, and call to it the special attention of our readers. Think of it, working men! If you dare to ask for a fair compensation for your labor you are to be drafted and forced to work at thirteen dollars per month! The administration, by their profligate expenditure of the public money, by the corruption and plundering which they permit in almost every department of the service, and by their bungling financial measures, have driven gold and silver entirely out of circulation—depreciated the paper promises to pay to such an extent that the laboring man is obliged to pay four times the ordinary price for almost every article he consumes, and yet if he asks for wages at all commensurate with the advanced cost of living he is to be drafted, torn from his family, and compelled to work for thirteen dollars per month. No matter what becomes of the wives and children, to furnish whom the necessities of life the husband and father was compelled to ask for an increase of wages—they may starve—what care these iron-clad contractors who have been speculating on the blood of the nation? It would do to take anything from their large profits to save a few hundred laborers from starvation, and particularly if they happen to be white! It would reduce the margin so that the division with administration officials and plums would be lessened and their chances for getting any further contracts reduced. (This at least was the principle upon which the Banks expedition was fitted out, as shown by a committee of investigation, and we take it to be the general rule.) Take heed, therefore, all ye laborers, and starve on in silent submission to your masters if you would escape being drafted into the service. With Horace Greeley, call upon God to bless Abraham Lincoln, and exalt the nigger, and then, if you do starve, you will merit a blessed immortality!

Military Claims.

The bill for the payment of persons for recruiting volunteers, introduced into the Senate by Major White, and partially perfected, still lingers, in some unaccountable manner, without the final action of the Senate.

This bill is eminently meritorious, and should be promptly acted upon by the Senate in view of the near approach of the close of the session, or it will fail in the House for want of time. We cannot understand how the Republican majority of the Senate, claiming for their party as they do, to be the peculiar friends of the soldier, can justify to the army or their constituents this unwarrantable delay in providing the ways and means by which these gallant officers may obtain their long delayed and just dues. It is not a question which affects ultimately the finances of the Commonwealth, as the State pays nothing, as a State, towards the expenses of the war. When she does advance money for such purposes it is returned to her by the Government of the United States without the loss of a single dollar. The Legislature is only required to provide the manner in which these accounts shall be audited and paid by the State officers; and whenever these are settled and the proper vouchers obtained, the General Government refunds to the State the amount so expended. As this, then, is not a question involving directly the interests of the State, but only the rights of those patriotic officers who have spent their time and money in the cause, and been largely instrumental in recruiting the gallant army of Pennsylvania, now in the tented field, who have participated in many a hard fought battle and won for themselves and their country imperishable renown, we cannot understand how any one can hesitate for a single moment in awarding this pittance of compensation for their arduous labors.

We trust that the merits of this bill will place it above all cavil, and that it will be acted upon at once and passed into a law without further delay.

General News.

A portion of the Illinois cavalry, belonging to Gen. Hooker's army, on Tuesday captured ten rebels in the woods near Dumfries, Va., the neighborhood of which place is infested with guerrillas.

Capt. Mosby, of the rebel cavalry, made a raid near Broad Run, Virginia, on the 1st inst. His force was encountered by a portion of the First Vermont cavalry. A sharp fight ensued. The rebels took a position behind a fence which our cavalry could not get over, and from which they were unable to dislodge them.—During the fight Capt. Flint, of the First Vermont cavalry, and a lieutenant of the same regiment, were severely wounded. The details of the affair have not as yet been received. It is since reported that Capt. Mosby is dangerously wounded, and Capt. Flint killed.

Complete returns of the Rhode Island election show the following result:

Smith, (rep.) for Governor, has 3,311 majority over Cozzens and 3,009 over all. Jenckes, (rep.) for Congress, has 1,916 majority over Bradley and 1,845 over all. Dixon, (rep.) for Congress, has 1,033 supporters have two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly.

By order of the War Department the proceedings of the courts-martial in the cases of Col. Frick and Lieut. Col. Armstrong of the 129th Pennsylvania Volunteers, dismissed for refusing to obey an order requiring them to make a requisition for dress coats, their regiment being supplied with blouses, have been set aside, and those officers return to their command.

Rear-Admiral Porter telegraphs to the Navy Department that the rams Lancaster and Switzerland would not have been allowed to go down the Mississippi had he been on the spot to see that his orders were obeyed. He adds that the rams were totally unprepared for the voyage, and that it was madness to attempt to pass the batteries in broad daylight. These rams were not transferred with the gunboats on the Western rivers to the Navy Department, but still belong to the War Department, and are under the command of Gen. Ellet. This officer, although he reports to Admiral Porter, and is technically under his orders, appears to consider himself an independent power by virtue of having a quasi independent command.

The Lexington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette confirms the defeat of Cluke's guerrillas, near Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, by Col. Walker. Cluke was pursued to Owingsville, and lost many killed and wounded. Kentucky is said to be, once more, clear of armed rebels.

All the reliable news from New Orleans is that Gen. Banks has re-established his headquarters there.

The news from Vicksburg in regard to the Sunflower River expedition are again contradictory—one account represents it a failure and announces its return, the other makes it a success, and says Gen. Sherman has possession of Haine's Bluff. We think the former is correct, and that the expedition has returned to Young's Point.

From Baton Rouge intelligence has been received that an expedition under command of General Dudley made a reconnaissance above Port Hudson, on the opposite side of the Mississippi, to False river, to communicate if possible with Admiral Farragut, and having learned his destination and safety returned to Baton Rouge without serious damage. The command succeeded also in destroying a rebel signal station and capturing the officers and men on duty therein.

Fernando Wood disclaims being a leader of the Democratic party, and denies that he had any interview with Lord Lyons since he visited New York in company with the Prince of Wales.

The rebel privateer Florida has recently captured the ship Star of Peace, of Boston, laden with saltpetre, which she burned; she also captured the schooner Aldebaran, on which she put a prize crew, and then started in pursuit of another American vessel.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 2.—The First Army corps, Maj Gen. Reynolds commanding, was reviewed to-day by General Hooker and staff. The appearance, discipline, &c., of the troops were highly satisfactory. General order No. 35 contains the following:—"In pursuance of instructions which have been received from the War Department there will be a grand muster of all the troops serving in this army on the 10th instant, and muster rolls will be immediately thereafter sent to the Adjutant General of the army, for the use of the Provost Marshal Gen-

eral in making drafts to fill up the regiments and batteries to the proper complement."

A vessel from Wilmington, North Carolina, with 300 bales of cotton, and one from Charleston with 1,000 bales had arrived at Havana. There was a report at Havana that the rebel privateer Alabama had been lost at sea.—Doubtful.

It is reported at New York that Lord Lyons will make a formal demand for the release of the steamer Peterhoff, recently captured by our squadron.

A Nashville despatch, April 3, says: Seventy-five guerrillas threw a wood train off the track on the Nashville road this afternoon, burned the locomotive and two or three cars, and tore up the track for some distance.

Charles Lewis was executed at Trenton, N. J., on the 8th instant, for the murder of James Rowand. The drop fell at 12 1/2 o'clock. He died without uttering a word, and with astonishing firmness. A few moments before his execution he conversed in a pleasant manner, and disposed of his effects in a business like way. He refused all religious advice, but made no objection to having prayer offered up while in his cell. This morning his counsel advised him to leave to his child the money, supposed to be about \$5,000, which he had somewhere deposited; but he refused to do so, repudiating both his wife and child.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—The news from Vicksburg is not encouraging. The Steele's Bayou Expedition had returned to Young's Point, and the troops were being disembarked. The work on the cut-off opposite Vicksburg has been abandoned; rebel cannon command two-thirds of its length.

The Commercial's Memphis despatch says, "information which can be relied on, reached here to-day of the whereabouts of the Indiana. The rebels took her to Alexandria, La., on Red River, and repaired her sufficiently to make her serviceable. Feasars are estimated for the safe of the Hartford and Albatross, as the rebels have the Queen of the West, the W. H. Webb, and the Indianapolis—a fleet sufficient to give Admiral Farragut some trouble. "Price and Kirby-Smith are collecting the scattered forces of the enemy in Arkansas, preparatory to entering Missouri. Harris of Tennessee, is living in Tullahoma."

CINCINNATI, April 3.—A despatch from Memphis says the guerrillas who attacked the train on the Charleston road, a few days ago, were pursued by Capt. Loomis and his company. They came up with and attacked the band, which consisted of 300 men. The guerrillas resisted and a skirmish ensued, and six were wounded and 20 taken prisoners, including Capt. Barrow. Five were killed. On their return the Federals rested near a farm house. Here they were attacked by a large force under Lieut. Col. Richardson. The Federals, though greatly outnumbered, fought bravely and succeeded in driving off the enemy, with a loss of 85 killed, a large number wounded and a great many prisoners. The Federals had six killed and 34 wounded.

PENNA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. FRIDAY, April 3, 1863. The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by the SPEAKER.

PETITIONS. Mr. BOUND, two remonstrances from Northumberland county against granting mining rights in favor of the Federal land near a farm house. Mr. Hamilton, a petition from Lancaster city in favor of the incorporation of the Philadelphia dental college.

Mr. DONOVAN, the petition of 150 citizens of Germantown in favor of dummy engines on the Germantown road.

Mr. CONNELL, the remonstrance of the Hestonville railroad company against the passage of the bill now pending in the Senate in relation to said company; also, the petition of 155 citizens of Germantown in favor of dummy engines; also, the remonstrance of 60 citizens of Philadelphia against the passage of the bill prohibiting the immigration of colored persons into this State.

POSTAGE ACCOUNT. Mr. SERRILL, from the Committee on Accounts, reported the following bill for postage of the Senate for the month of March:

Letters sent \$112 00
" received 5 25
Documents sent 1160 00
" received 19 04

The account was approved and ordered to be paid.

BILLS INTRODUCED. Mr. CONNELL, a bill to authorize the surviving trustees of Wm. Young's burial ground to exchange or sell certain parts thereof.

Also, a bill to prevent frauds upon travelers—a copy of that introduced into the House and published.

Mr. REILLY, a bill relative to the transfer of insane convicts from the Schuylkill county prison to the Pennsylvania Lunatic Hospital.

Mr. STEIN, a supplement to the Pennsylvania Leigh steam company.

Mr. M'SHERRY, a bill to incorporate the Adams County railroad company.

RESOLUTIONS. Mr. PENNEY offered a resolution requesting the House to return to the Senate Senate bill No. 16, relative to landlords and tenants, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. KINSEY, it was ordered that 600 copies of the final report of the Revenue Commissioners be printed for the use of the Senate.

BILLS CONSIDERED. On motion of Mr. TURRELL, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the House amendments to the Senate bill legalizing the payment of bounties to volunteers by counties, cities, boroughs, &c.

Mr. KINSEY moved to amend by adding a section similar to that defeated in the House, requiring the State to refund these bounties to the counties, &c., and instructing the Governor to make demand upon the general government for the amount so refunded out of the State Treasury. The amendment was discussed at length, and not agreed to—yeas 11, nays 21.

The remaining amendments were disposed of, and the bill as amended sent to the House for concurrence.

Mr. REILLY obtained leave to offer a resolution limiting speeches on military bills and the appropriation bill to five minutes, which was agreed to—yeas 10, nays 14.

The vote on the House amendment to the Senate bill, relative to landlords and tenants, was reconsidered, and the amendment non-concurred in.

Mr. CONNELL, on leave given, introduced a bill to prevent the fraudulent receiving of money on deposit.

Adjourning until 3 o'clock p. m. AFTERNOON SESSION. The Senate met at 3 o'clock. On motion of Mr. SERRILL, the vote by which the bill exempting the capital stock of market companies from taxation was reconsidered, and the bill passed finally.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the general appropriation bill on second reading. The several sections were considered and adopted, as reported by the committee of the whole, without material amendments, and the bill passed finally—yeas 27, nays 4.

ADJOURNING. EVENING SESSION. The Senate met at 7 1/2 o'clock. Mr. GLATZ called up the bill to extend the charter of the York Bank for the period of five

years from the expiration of its present charter, which passed finally—yeas 21, nays 8.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the bill to authorize the Pennsylvania railroad company to occupy certain grounds in the city of Pittsburgh, which passed finally.

Mr. GLATZ called up House bill No. 633, a supplement to the Hanover branch railroad company, which passed finally.

Mr. JOHNSON called up the bill to incorporate the Muncaster railroad company, which passed finally.

Mr. REILLY called up the bill to extend the charter of the Miners' Bank of Pottsville for five years, which passed finally—yeas 19, nays 8.

Mr. BOUGHTER called up the supplement to the Lykens Valley coal company, authorizing them to hold additional coal lands.

Mr. REILLY moved to limit the number of acres to 1500, which was not agreed to.

The bill then passed finally.

Mr. SMITH called up the bill to incorporate the Iron and Coal bridge company, in the county of Montgomery, which passed finally.

Mr. REILLY called up the supplement to the Little Schuylkill navigation railroad and coal company, which passed to third reading and was laid on the table.

Mr. ROBINSON called up the bill to authorize the commissioners of Mercer county to compromise with the holders of railroad bonds, which passed finally.

After passing a number of private bills the Senate adjourned until Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, April 3, 1863. The House was called to order by Speaker CESSNA at 9 1/2 a. m.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES. A number of bills were reported from the standing committees, after which the House proceeded to the consideration of bills on the public calendar, as follows:

Joint resolutions instructing our Senators in Congress to oppose the passage of a law appropriating twenty millions of dollars to compensate the owners of emancipated slaves in the State of Missouri. Passed finally—yeas 49, nays 40.

An act relating to actions of slander against husband and wife. Passed second reading.

An act relative to directors of the poor of the several counties of this Commonwealth. Passed finally.

An act to authorize the Supreme Court and the several courts of common pleas of this Commonwealth, to renew and extend charters of incorporation. Passed finally.

An act relative to rate of interest. [Repealing the act of 1858.]

An act to supply certain sections to the Penal Code. Negatively.

An act relative to sheriffs' inquiries, being a supplement to an act, entitled "An Act relating to orphans' courts, and for other purposes. Refused to consider.

An act relating to elections of justices of the peace and aldermen. Refused to consider.

An act relating to liens of common carriers and others. Passed finally.

An act relating to foreign attachments. Refused to consider.

An act relating to evidence. Refused to consider.

An act relating to sureties. Refused to consider.

An act to repeal so much of the act of April 2, 1846, as requires money and accounts not at interest to be taxed. Refused to consider.

An act in relation to sheriffs' costs. Refused to consider.

An act for the suppression and destruction of counterfeit bank notes. Negatively.

A supplement to the general election laws. Pending the discussion of this bill the House adjourned.

RESOLUTIONS. Mr. REED moved that the House take up and consider the bill, entitled "An act providing for the payment of money by those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms." This was agreed to, and the bill was read, as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That those persons who conscientiously scruple to bear arms, and so, shall each pay the sum of \$300 as an equivalent for personal service, the same to be paid to the county treasurer of the respective counties, who shall pay the same into the State treasury; and, on failure of any person to pay as aforesaid, the same shall be collected as debts of like amount are by law recoverable.

Mr. KAINE moved the following substitute:—Sec. 1. That those who took an oath that they had conscientiously scrupled against bearing arms under the draft of militia in 1862, shall each pay directly into the State Treasury the sum of \$100 within sixty days after the passage of this act; and on failure to do so the State Treasury shall collect the same by due course of law; provided, that those who, after the draft took the oath, shall pay a fine of \$300.

Sec. 2. That at any State draft of militia hereafter made no person shall be required or permitted to take the oath that they have conscientiously scrupled against bearing arms until after he has been drafted, when, by the payment of \$300 into the State Treasury, he may have his discharge.

Mr. KAINE stated that the provisions of this amendment did not apply to a draft by the United States.

After a lengthy discussion, Mr. JACKSON moved to refer the whole subject to a select committee of five members, to report next Monday. Agreed to.

Mr. VINCENT moved the House now consider the bill, entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania.'" This bill was discussed at great length by Messrs. KAINE and VINCENT, and the bill passed finally. Adjourned.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3. Breadstuffs unchanged. Flour sales small: at \$6 25 for superfine, \$6 75 for extra, \$7 75 for family, and \$6 65 for city.

Receipts of wheat small and it is in moderate request, with sales of 7,000 bushels at \$1 65 @ 70, and white \$1 65 @ 1 90. Rye sells on arrival at \$1 10. Corn is in fair request and 6,000 bushels at 89c for yellow, 91 @ 92 for white. Oats are active at 80c. Coffee firmer, sales of Rio at 31 @ 32. Sugar and molasses better. Provisions steady; new mess pork \$15 50 @ 16, and old \$14. Lard advanced to 11 1/2. 800 bbls Ohio whiskey sold at 48c.

New York, April 3. Cotton quiet at 75c. Flour dull at 5 @ 10c. lower; sales of 6,000 bbls. at \$6 50 @ 6 65 for State, \$7 80 @ 7 40 for Ohio, and \$7 60 @ 7 75 for southern. Wheat declining and quotations nominal; red 61 1/2 @ 73, Milwaukee Club 51 1/2 @ 61, U. S. Corn No. 1 lower; sales of 25,000 bushels at 90 @ 92c. Mess pork unchanged. Whisky dull at 47c.

Stocks are lower. Chicago, Michigan 92 1/2; Cumberland coal 1 1 1/2; Missouri southern 98 1/2; N. Y. Central 124 1/2; Michigan S 105; American old 153; Demary Notes 153; Treasury 7 3/10's (February and August), 105 1/2; (October and April), 104 1/2; United States coupons, 1851, 105 1/2; one year certificates, 98 1/2. After the board gold sold at 153 1/2.

BALTIMORE, April 3. Flour quiet and dropping. Wheat active, and red advanced 1 @ 2c. Corn dull; white 98 @ 94c; yellow 94 @ 95c. Whisky steady. Provisions dull and inactive.

New Advertisements.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—I was stolen from the stable of JOHN HENRY, in Jefferson township, Berks county, between the night of Wednesday, April 1, 1863, a GREY HORSE, eight years old, with a wart on the left fore leg (inside) above the knee, a wart on the left hind leg below the knee, and branded on the hind foot with the letter X. There was also stolen at the same time a SADDLE and BRIDLE. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the horse and the detainer of the thief. JOHN GRUFF, Commissioner of the Berksville Horse Co., Berksville, Berks county, April 4, 1863—apl-32vt1r1*

MORTON'S UNRIVALLED GOLD PEN.—FIRST QUALITY WARRANTED. NONE BETTER IN THE WHOLE WORLD. A GREAT LUXURY! PERSONS in want of a superior and really good gold pen will find me a large assortment to select from, and have the privilege to examine them without being obliged to purchase. By fair means the Diamond points break off during twelve months, the purchaser shall have the privilege to select a new one, without any charge. I have very good Gold Pens, made by Mr. Morton, not warranted, in strong silver-plated cases, for \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00. SCHAEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, No. 18 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

WINDOW SHADES of linen, gilt-bordered, and PAPER BLINDS of various styles of designs and ornaments; also, CURTAIN FABRICS and TAPESLS at very low prices. Call at Schaeffer's Bookstore.

THE FINEST STOCK OF PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PORT FOLIOS, CARD-CASES, POCKET-BOOKS, for sale at Schaeffer's Bookstore.

THE NATIONAL ALMANAC AND ANNUAL RECORD for 1863, for sale at Schaeffer's Bookstore.

WALLPAPER, BORDERS, &c., &c., sold yet at last year's prices, without advance. At Schaeffer's Bookstore.

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