The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 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Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.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 authorized agent to collect accounts and receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

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NOVEMBER, 21, 1862.

To Members of the Legislature.

The DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be furnished to members of the Legislature during the session at TWO DOLLARS.

Members wishing extra copies of the DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION, can procure them by leaving their orders at the publication office, Third street, or with our reporters in either House, the evening previous.

Democratic County Convention.

By direction of the County Committee, the Democratic County Convention of Dauphin county will meet at Harrisburg on Tuesday, the 21st day of April, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Meetings for the selection of delegates to said Convention will be held in the several townships on Saturday, the 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.

To Correspondents.

We shall publish the report of the Senatorial Investigating Committee as soon as it is submitted to the Legislature.

Speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

This admirable speech is concluded in to-day's *Patriot*, and will be published entire in our WEEKLY on Thursday morning. It is a speech which should be widely circulated among the people, and extra copies for that purpose will be furnished to members of the Legislature and others, at the usual rates, if orders are left at the office any time during to-day, or up to ten o'clock this evening.

In this war the great heart of humanity is struck at. The battle on our side is in behalf of the human race.—*Prentice.*

To a certain extent this is true. "All's well that ends well." Rebellion was a blow struck at the best interests of society, civil, political and religious—a blow struck at "the heart of [illegible] blow against good government—and, what is worse, it was struck without adequate cause. This being so, it should be put down—strangled—trampled upon—and we are in favor of doing it. But, mark you, if it is put down in the way, *and for the purpose* the party in power desire—if it ends in the establishment of Abolition government and sentiments, it will terminate in favor of the most *inhuman* race that God ever permitted to defile and curse the earth.

Gov. Curtin and the Army.

The game which our worthy Governor is playing, with the people and the army alike, to secure another term, is not sharp enough to deceive either the civilians or the military, and is likely to fail altogether, or, at least, meet with strong opposition. We give an extract from a letter from the army to the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, (an Abolition paper,) which shows how the Governor's are viewed in that quarter. The letter is dated "Third Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps, below Falmouth, Virginia, March 28, 1863," and the extract reads as follows:

"We expected Gov. Curtin here the other day, (as he is making an electioneering tour of the Pennsylvania regiments,) and had our boots all blacked to receive him—but he found a scrub race or a pig chase in Birney's division, and so did not keep the appointment. We calculate here that he will attempt to get another three years in the Governor's chair on 'the Union dodge,' 'loyalty,' &c., although every one knows he has done more to embarrass the Government and aid the rebels than any other Governor. You ought to hear the old Thirteenth talk of some recent appointments in their regiment. They can't see why worthy sergeants and corporals who have fought through the Peninsula, are overslaughed by men who never smelt powder, and whose merits are unknown to them."

State Claim Agency for Soldiers' Pay.

We note with satisfaction the appointment by several States of Claim Agents at Washington whose especial duty it is to look after soldiers' claims against the government. These agents secure soldiers' dues free of expense to him, and in a more prompt and systematic manner than the irregular, private concerns through which the transaction of such business usually has to pass. We should like very much to see a Claim Agency for this State established at Washington to collect money due Pennsylvania soldiers; and we would suggest the introduction of some enactment for the purpose before the close of this session of the Legislature.

We are not so fond of parading our sympathy for the soldier as many of our Abolition contemporaries; we should look, however, upon the establishment of an official agency to secure the hard-earned wages of his toil and suffering, without a discount, as an act of practical philanthropy more serviceable to the soldier than all the blatant praises of his valor, or the pleasant encomiums of interested politicians. If the Abolitionists can use the soldier, vote him, and make him fight, they are willing enough to pay him in honied words of adulation; but we doubt not the more substantial benefit of his honest dues would suit his taste and feelings quite as much as the praises of his prowess.

Promotions from the Ranks.

A board of officers has been permanently organized in the Army of the Potomac for the purpose of examining candidates for promotion from the ranks, and also those enlisted men who have already received commissions. Several of the latter have been found not to possess the requisite qualifications for the position of commissioned officers, and their appointments will therefore be revoked. The examinations are conducted on the basis of General Order No. 16, 1854, which requires candidates to be examined in English grammar, history, geography, plane and solid geometry, popular astronomy, the Constitution of the United States and the organization of the Government under it, and also the principles which regulate international intercourse.

We copy the above from the Washington items in the New York *Tribune*, and commend it to the attention of every private soldier in the army who hoped to rise from the ranks by merit. How this simple paragraph falsifies all the professions of the administration and its friends of admiration for the brave privates and desire to elevate those of them who distinguished themselves by extraordinary valor in action or the development of military talent. How it gives the lie to all we have heard of their intentions to promote from the ranks. Who ever heard of anything so absurd? Who ever felt indignant at a greater mockery of justice? Several who have "*already received commissions*" will be put back into the ranks, *because* they cannot answer such questions as a "board of officers" may put to them in "English grammar, history, geography, plane and solid geometry, popular astronomy, the Constitution of the United States and the organization of Government under it, and also the principles which regulate international intercourse." Why, save those officers fresh from the military academy at West Point and, perhaps, a few schoolmasters, graduates of colleges, academies, or high schools, fresh from their books, we venture to say there are not in the whole army, from the grade of Major General down to Second Lieutenant, two hundred officers who can satisfactorily answer such questions in these branches of learning as a Harrisburg High School teacher can put to them. What hypocrisy is it to feed the private soldier with hopes of promotion, and then, when he has his commission already in his pocket, or has been recommended for a commission, to dash the cup of happiness from his lips by subjecting him to such an ordeal as that proposed! How shameful it is! how cruel! how unjust! Look at it for a moment. Could Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, stand the test required of these private soldiers recommended for promotion? Could Gov. Curtin, Commander-in-Chief of the militia of Pennsylvania, although a graduate of Dickinson College? Could Halleck, who is General-in-Chief, without considerable brushing up? Could even the great Stanton himself? Lincoln could not, we are very certain, and we doubt much—without intending any disparagement of the intelligence of the gentlemen—whether either of the others named could. The reports of generals in the field show plainly enough that whatever amount of theoretical knowledge they may have they possess but a limited *practical* knowledge of English grammar. As to the Constitution of the United States and the government as organized under it, they have, some time since, been practically informed that it was nonsense; and when it comes to the principles which regulate international intercourse, there is not a man in the army, or the Cabinet, or anywhere else who can point us to principles universally recognized. There are certain principles *supposed* to regulate international intercourse, it is true, but they are the subject of constant dispute and the occasion of frequent wars. The whole scheme is a trick to set aside the private soldier, who has shown himself to be brave and worthy, to make room for parlor pets and young men of the aristocracy who are supposed to command political influence. Napolean took most of his great marshals from the ranks; and, although their names will live forever in history as the bravest and best generals that ever led troops to victory, or directed them in retreat, we question whether they understood French grammar, or had ever given much of their attention to plane and solid geometry, the constitution or construction of empire, or the principles regulating international intercourse and comity. Neither Murat, Junot, Lannes, Ney or any of the Emperor's particular military favorites was scholar or statesman. They were soldiers, understanding practically the art of war—they knew how to lead men and win victory, and that was all he wanted. What *our* authorites *want* we do not know—but we can see clearly enough that they *do not want to commission soldiers from the ranks.*

Gen. M'Clellan's Report.

The War Department has at length authorized the preliminary report of Gen. M'Clellan, of 15th October last, of his military operations from the evacuation of Harrison's Landing to the battle of Antietam, inclusive. It is published contemporaneously with the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, which is intended to neutralize its effect. The littleness of this administration is discernible in all its acts. The conclusion of Gen. M'Clellan's report is as follows:

While it gives me pleasure to speak of the gallantry and devotion the officers and men generally displayed through this conflict, I feel it necessary to mention that some of the officers and men skulked from their places until the battle was over. Death on the spot must hereafter be the fate of all such cowards, and the hands of the military commanders must be strengthened with all the power of the Government to inflict it summarily. The easy and disgraceful surrender of Harper's Ferry deprived my operations of results which would have formed a brilliant sequal to the substantial and gratifying success already related.

Had the garrison held out 24 hours longer, I should, in all probability, have captured that part of the enemy's force engaged in the attack on Maryland Heights; while the whole garrison—some 12,000 strong—could have been drawn to reinforce me on the day of the decisive battle. Certainly, on the morning of the 18th. I would thus have been in a position to have destroyed the rebel army.

Under the same circumstances, had the besieging force on the Virginia side at Harper's Ferry not been withdrawn, I would have had 35,000 or 40,000 less men to encounter at Antietam, and must have destroyed or captured all opposed to me. As it was, I had to engage an army fresh from a recent and, to them, great victory, and to reap the disadvantage of their being freshly and plentifully supplied with ammunition and supplies.

The objects and results of this brief campaign may be summed up as follows: In the beginning of the month of September, the safety of the National Capitol was seriously endangered by the presence of a victorious enemy, who soon after crossed into Maryland, and then directly threatened Washington and Baltimore, while they occupied the soil of a loyal State, and threatened an invasion of Pennsylvania.

The Army of the Union, inferior in numbers, wearied by long marches, deficient in various supplies, worn out by numerous battles, the last of which had not been successful, first covered by its movements the important cities of Washington and Baltimore, then boldly attacked the victorious enemy in their chosen strong position, and drove them back, with all their superiority of numbers, into the State of Virginia, thus saving the loyal States from invasion, and rudely dispeling the rebel dreams of carrying the war into our country, and subsisting upon our resources.

Thirteen guns and 39 colors, more than 15,000 stand of small arms, and more than 6,000 prisoners, were the trophies which attest the success of our arms. Rendering thanks to Divine Providence for his blessing upon our exertions, I close this brief report. I beg only to add the hope that the army's efforts for the cause in which we are engaged will be deemed worthy to receive the commendation of the government and the country.

General News.

Louisville advices of April 3, say the rebels under General Van Dorn are attempting to flank General Rosecrans on the left. They are crossing the river at Palmyra. It is thought that Van Dorn has a heavy supply of artillery and that the movement is aimed against Kentucky.

From Murfreesboro, April 3, we learn that a rumor prevails that a number of bridges are being constructed across the Tennessee river at Florence to connect the rebel armies of Tennessee and Mississippi. General Rosecrans has approved the sentence of the deserters in Gens. Wood and Palmer's divisions. Colonel Lowe, at Fort Donelson, telegraphs that the rebels are apparently in force.

We have the following additional particulars of the fight, on the 1st instant, in the neighborhood of Dranesville, near Broad Run, between the rebel Capt. Mosby's troops and Capt. Flint's squadron of First Vermont Cavalry:

Mosby's command were bivouacked on a plantation when the Union cavalry came upon them. The rebels were dismounted, and received our cavalry with a fire from behind fences, which stampeded some of the raw soldiers. The fight soon became desperate.—Mosby threatened his men with death if they flinched, and himself wounded Captain Flint five times with his revolver, killing him. Lieut. Grout, of the Vermont cavalry, and seven men were also killed. Our loss was about sixty killed, wounded and prisoners.

Mosby was in the house upon the plantation when he was surprised; but we learn that he rallied his men with lightling like celerity, and when our squadron broke he pursued and hacked them severely. The guerilla chief received a severe sabre cut on the forehead.

We learn that the Vermont carbine companies delivered their fire upon the enemy with good effect, and then opened to the right and left to allow the sabre companies to charge; but they did not come up to the work.

The bodies of Captain Flint and Lieutenant Grout were embalmed.

The War Department has, at length, graciously condescended to publish two of General M'Clellan's official reports, one relating to the seven days battles on the Peninsula, and his falling back to Berkely, in which he says: "To the calm judgment of history and of the future he leaves the task of pronouncing upon the [illegible] such difficult one was ever more successfully executed; that no army ever fought more repeatedly, heroically and successfully against such great odds; that no men of any race ever displayed greater discipline, endurance, patience and cheerfulness under such hardships," the other comprising an account of his military operations from the time of the evacuation of Harrison's Landing to the close of the glorious battle of Antietam, an extract from which we give in another column.

A Washington dispatch, dated April 3, to the Philadelphia *Press* says:

General Hooker evidently does not intend to be encumbered with the long baggage trains which used to so impede the progress of General M'Clellan. On the retreat to Harrison's Landing, the baggage train was more than seventeen miles in length. Now, we are told that two pack-mules and pack saddles have been furnished each regiment in the Army of the Potomac to carry the shelter tents and extra rations of officers, and the wagons will carry the rations for the men, unless when they make a forced march, and carry food for two or three days in their haversacks. This looks like business.

This is the way in which the senseless braggarts—the dirty traducers of Gen. M'Clellan—talked when Pope established his headquarters in the saddle, ignored all attention to lines of retreat, and discarded the use of the spade. We doubt not the personal bravery of Hooker, but we do doubt his capacity. He is a boaster, and a boaster never yet amounted to much. We fear these windy proclamations of his friends are but the precursors of another shameful and ruinous defeat.

The examination of the Detroit rioters has closed. Eight of those arrested were discharged, and twelve were held for trial at the Recorder's Court to be held this month. The The bail was fixed at one thousand dollars.

Governor Tod, of Ohio, was arrested by the Sheriff of Fairfield county on the 1st of April, on the charge of kidnapping Dr. Olds, an indictment having been found against him for that offence by the grand jury of Fairfield county. The Governor was taken before Judge Johnson of the Supreme Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and admitted to bail to appear before the court of Fairfield county in June next. It will be remembered that Dr. Olds, a leading Democrat of Fairfield county, was arrested by the United States Marshal under the martial law proclamation of the President, at the instance of Governor Tod, carried to Washington and confined in prison there for some time, when, like others, he was released without trial. He was represented to the government as a "dangerous man" by Governor Tod.

A little more news from the Mississippi. Once more the ball is "*is about to open.*" A Cairo dispatch says: General Grant has succeeded in placing a battery of 84-pounder Parrot guns beyond the levee in a position to easily reach Vicksburg and was about to open the bombardment. That was on the 2d of April—if true, we shall soon hear thunder.

A dispatch of the 28th ult., from Young's Point says: The gunboats and transports arrived from Steel's bayou last evening, and debarked the troops. The transports were much damaged by the trees, the gunboats are comparatively uninjured. The gunboats are the Pittsburg, Carondelet, Cincinnati and Louisville.

Intelligence from Nashville, April 3, has been received. The rebels are fortifying themselves strongly at Palmyra. General Cook's brigade captured twenty-five rebels at Carthage after a smart skirmish.

The tow-boat, Watts, capsized on the 3d inst., opposite Mount Vernon, on the Ohio river, and thirteen men were drowned.

The following news from Pensacola has been received in New York through a letter from New Orleans:

St. Mary's Hall, the fine hotel, and all the dwellings in Pensacola, except Malory's and Chase's, were burned down by the United States troops. The 15th Maine and 28th Connecticut regiments were left there on the departure of the 28th Maine regiment. The soldiers seemed to think that the entire evacuation of the place to the enemy was intended and many swore they would burn the place.

On Thursday, at noon, the fire commenced, and for three days and nights the town was filled with smoke and flame. The officers tried to stop the work of destruction, but seemed to have no influence over the men. Even the troops placed to guard property set it on fire.

Col. Dyer, the commander of the post, was almost distracted, and gave orders to shoot down all persons caught in the act of incendiaryism; but there was no one to execute them. Finally the long roll was beaten, and the men got into the Navy Yard and confined.

DEMOCRATIC RESPONSE TO SOUTHERN OVERTURES.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer.

The South holds out her hand—is the Northwest afraid to take it?"—*Richmond Whig.*

The foregoing extract concludes a long article in the *Whig*, in which are enumerated the ties of affinity and fellowship which naturally unite the South and West. There is a fatal objection to the suggestions made in this article. They go upon the hypothesis of a broken Union and dismembered Government. Whenever the South extends her hand to be *helped back into the Union* morally—as she has never ceased to be politically—we will take the hand, and favor every honorable and legal measure to obliterate the "slings and arrows" of this terrible strife. It shall not be said that we have taunted the States now in arms against the Government with their inability to cope with us. We shall make no ungenerous allusions to the causes of our national suffering, or take advantage of the credit we enjoy, of having remained constant to the government of our fathers. As far as it is practicable, in the adjustment of our public troubles, we shall dismiss resentments and rivalries, and consider only such things as conduce to our future harmony as a great, free and united people. Nay, we can, without any sense of humiliation, declare that having been impressed profoundly with the horrors of internecine war we will guard vigilantly against the recurrence of these horrors, by a more earnest devotion to the common charter of all our liberties, and by the cultivation of more genial and kindly relations with all parts of our common land. To these things the Democracy of the Northwest stands pledged, if our misguided fellow citizens in the South will throw down their arms and return to their allegiance to the Government and the Laws. But let them not harbor an idea that we contemplate the disruption of this nation, as a recognized political fact. Such a thought would do them greater harm than the loss of Richmond, Vicksburg and Charleston. It prolongs useless strife—it intensifies needless suffering. It sharpens the keen edge of hunger, which they already feel, and forebodes new homes made desolate, and fresh graves to be filled with the flower of their youth criminally sacrificed. The Northwest cherishes neither greed nor malice in this matter. It gives its blood and money, not to preserve any commercial supremacy, as has been charged upon the East. Neither does it make these offerings to retain political power, nor to gratify any old grudge or sectional jealousy. Its relations with the South have always been friendly and pleasant. It still cherishes a kindly feeling mingled with "more of sorrow than of anger" for the fair States—once sisters under the same genial flag and Government—now following "strange gods," amidst the din of unnatural battle.

But for all this it is well enough not to give countenance to any terrible mistake about its attitude in this grave crisis. *The Northwest cannot consent that this Union be broken up.* There is the whole story. It is needless to recapitulate the reasons which unite us here upon this one grand sentiment. It was said of old, "Millions for defence—not a cent for tribute." So, from these great grain-growing States, the very heart of the American republic, goes up the solumn cry:—Peace, Law, Concord, Ample Guarantees—anything that freemen can justly offer for a *Restored Union*, but on the other hand—Fresh armies, fleets, gunboats, taxes—the whole strength of the nation—rather than this Representative Democracy shall perish. Let the South, then, before all is ruin and chaos, comprehend this sublime devotion to the Government our fathers made. The portals are wide open for them to return, and when they give the sentinel the watchword, "Union," and extend the hand—the *Northwest will not be afraid to take it.*

IRON-WORKS IN AMERICA.—The manufacture of iron in the United States may be divided into three departments—first, the blast furnaces using anthracite coal, charcoal, raw or coked bituminous coal; second, bloomeries or mountain forges, which turn ore or cast iron into blooms or malleable iron; and third, rolling mills, converting these into bar, rod, sheet, and nail-plate iron, and into rails. In 1857 the works of these kinds amounted to about 1,131, namely, 121 anthracite furnaces, 500 charcoal and coke furnaces, 300 forges, and 210 rolling mills; and the entire production of iron was about 783,000 tons—a decrease upon the previous year of 73,235 tons; for in 1856 the total domestic produce of pig and of rolled and hammered iron was 856,235 tons. In 1859 there were only eight States of the Union destitute of iron-works—Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Minnesota, California and Oregon. The remaining twenty-five were employing 560 furnaces, 389 forges, 210 rolling mills; in all 1,159, producing 840,000 tons—an increase, in two years, of twenty-eight works and of 57,000 tons of iron. In 1856 the Pennsylvania iron-works produced 243,484 tons of anthracite iron; in 1857, 237,318 tons; in 1858, 185,000 tons; and in 1859, 286,332 tons. To this may be added the production of charcoal iron, amounting to 39,500 tons. The fall in the manufacture of 1858 was caused by the crisis of the previous year, produced by over-speculation in the West. The quantity of iron of all kinds, used in every form of manufacture in the United States, was calculated, in 1856, to be 1,330,548 tons. Of this quantity, 817,356 tons were rolled and hammered iron, 298,275 tons of which were imported, the remaining 519,081 tons being domestic produce. The demestic pig iron consumed in the same year was 337,154 tons, and of foreign 56,403.

In 1859 there was a marked increase in the production of Pennsylvania rolling mills; large orders were received for rails from the South and West. The railroads in those parts of the Union had originally been mainly constructed of imported rails, of a cheap and inferior quality, which had very soon become unfit for use, and it was soon discovered to be better policy to pay a higher price for more durable iron. The larger rolling mills for railway iron in Pennsylvania are the Cambrian Mills, at Johnstown; the Phœnix Iron Company, at Phœnixville; the Montour Mills, at Danville; the Lackawanna Mills, at Scranton; and the Rough and Ready, at Danville. The production of rails in 1859 was 104,350 tons; in 1858, 65,500 tons; in 1857, 70,000 tons; and in 1856, 76,300 tons. During the latter part of 1857 the mills were wholly or partially closed. The activity of the iron manufacture in Pennsylvania continued during the first part of 1860, but since October in that year it has of course experienced a severe check. Many of the mills that had stopped work through the secession movement have again resumed active operations, especially those devoted to the rolling of plates. The demand upon them for Government iron-plated vessels has been greater than the capacity for such mills to supply.

CHARGING A SQUARE.—In speaking with a friend the other day concerning the Mexican campaign of '46, the conversation turned upon Col. Dakin, of Louisiana, when he related a little anecdote which is so characteristic of the man that we cannot refrain from repeating it.

The Colonel commanded one of the six regiments of volunteers, which were raised in Louisiana after the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and which joined General Taylor's army speedily. The Colonel was an old disciplinarian, very strict and capable, and in a short time his regiment excited the admiration of even veteran officers, by the ease and precision with which it drilled and manœuvred.

One morning, the regiment was drawn up, and the men were standing at ease, after a variety of marches, and charges, and evolutions, when the Colonel took it into his head to put their discipline to a stronger test. The regiment was thrown into a square to receive cavalry. The commander rode off a few hundred yards, and then wheeling his horse, came down sword in hand, at a fierce gallop, straight at his men. He and his steed formed an imposing looking object, for he was a big man, and his steed a big horse, and neither appeared to fear the glittering and bristling bayonets against which they were rushing. The men stood the charge very well until the horse and rider were within a few feet; then they broke right and left in confusion, and opened a broad passage for the 'cavalry' into their ranks.

Of course the Colonel was wroth, and the way the men and officers caught it for a few moments, was by no means agreeable to their feelings.

'You rebel cavalry! Why, what would you have done if a thousand dragoons had charged on you as I did?'

'Well just try us again, Colonel, and see if we don't hurt your feelings,' cried a number of discomfited volunteers.

The square was again formed. Off rode the Colonel, round he wheeled, and here he came again, at full speed, rushing straight at the bayonets, and looking as if he would crush the line to powder under his charger's heels. The bayonets wavered not, though the horse came faster and faster, and finally, with a terrible bound, sprang at the square. The square stood the shock, and the next moment the horse was stretched on the ground, with a broken bayonet in his side, and his limbs quivering in the death-agony, while the stout rider lay with his foot and knee caught, and himself unable to rise. Not a man moved; the square was silent, steady, and unbroken. In another instant the Colonel was on his feet. He replaced his sword in the scabbard, looked gravely and coolly at the dead horse, then at the firm array of soldiers, and then said, in his quaint way:

'Very well done, boys; both the horse and the square did their duty. Now you are ready for the lancers.'

The men cheered not a little.

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, April 4.

The House was called to order by Speaker CESSNA at 9½ A. M.

SENATE AMENDMENTS

To the annual appropriation bill were read and non-concurred in.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

Mr. GRABER moved the consideration of an act to incorporate the Keystone gold and silver mining company. Passed finally.

Mr. SMITH (Cl[illegible]) [illegible] authorizing commissioned officers in the Pennsylvania regiments to take affidavits, acknowledgments to deeds, and other legal documents, in the absence of a justice of the peace or other officer qualified to take affidavits. Passed finally.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. BROWN (Northumberland), Local Judiciary, reported as committed, an act to facilitate the transaction of business in the courts of Philadelphia.

Mr. COCHRAN, (same), as committed, an act for the election of an additional alderman in the 20th Ward of Philadelphia.

Also, as committed, an act relative to the commissioners of highways and supervisors of Philadelphia.

TOURNIQUETS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Mr. JACKSON, (chairman of the Committee on the Militia System), made a statement to the effect that the Surgeon General, in an interview with the committee, had urged the necessity of providing for the soldiers an article which was much needed in the army for stopping the sudden effusion of blood in time of battle; and the committee had therefore agreed upon reporting an act authorizing the purchase of a new and improved tourniquet for each soldier in the Pennsylvania regiments. He moved that the rules be suspended in order to allow the passage of the bill. Agreed to, and the bill passed finally.

REMOVAL OF THE HARRISBURG ARSENAL.

Mr. CHAMPNEYS read in place an act for the removal of the State arsenal at Harrisburg, and moved that the House consider the same. Agreed to.

[This bill authorizes and requires the Governor to purchase five acres of land without the limits of the city of Harrisburg, on which he shall cause to be erected a new arsenal for the storage of the powder, &c., now in the old arsenal in Capital Park, at a cost not exceeding $10,000.] Passed finally.

VACANCIES IN COUNCILS OF PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. BARGER moved to consider an act relative to vacancies in the city councils of Philadelphia. [This is a new bill, read in place by Mr. BARGER, which differs from the original bill in this, that it provides that all vacancies in councils shall be filled by the qualified electors of the district in which the vacancy may occur, instead of by the Mayor, as in the printed bill.]

At the suggestion of Mr. KERNS, Mr. BARGER consented to amend his bill so far as to provide that thirty days after such vacancy the Mayor shall issue his proclamation ordering a new election to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term, and such election to occur at the next ensuing city election; when

Mr. BARGER moved to postpone the bill until Monday. Agreed to.

A whole hour was spent in the discussion of the propriety of holding additional sessions next week, and of adjourning over until Monday afternoon; when the House adjourned until Monday morning at 9½ o'clock.

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 LANDIS 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 fourth Monday of April next*, being the *27th 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 forenoon 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 eighty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

J. D. BOAS, Sheriff

GREEN CORN.—WINSLOW'S fresh Green Corn just received by

WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

New Advertisements.

CHILD NURSE WANTED.—A Good Child Nurse is wanted, but none need apply unless they can give good reference. Apply to

MRS. HICKOK,
ap6-2t Chestnut street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of HENRY SPIES, late of Halifax township, Dauphin county, deceased, have been duly granted to the subscriber, who lives in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same will present them without delay.

A. W. LOOMIS,
April 3, 1863.—ap6-d1t w5t* Administrator.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his three-story brick DWELLING HOUSE, on Second street, below Cherry alley, Harrisburg.

ALSO—A part of his WHARF, on canal, above Forster's avenue.

ap6-d1w* GEO. W. HARRIS.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the personal estate of JOSIAH BOWMAN, late of Millersburg, Dauphin county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county all persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to make them known without delay, and those who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH BOWMAN,
JOHN R. BOWMAN.
Millersburg, Dauphin co., Pa., ap9-w6t*

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Was stolen from the stable of JOHN HENNY, in Jefferson township, Berks county, on 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 hoof of the left fore 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 detection of the thief.

JOHN GROFF,
Commissioner of the Bernville Horse Comp.
Bernville, Berks county, April 4, 1863—ap4-d2tw1t*

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 with me a large assortment to select from, and have the privilege to exchange the Pens until their hand is perfectly suited. And if 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

For sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
No. 13 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

WINDOW SHADES of linen, gilt-bordered; and PAPER BLINDS of an endless variety of designs and ornaments; also, CURTAIN FIXTURES and TASSELS at very low prices. Call at

Scheffer's Bookstore.

THE FINEST STOCK OF PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PORT FOLIOS, CARD-CASES, POCKET-BOOKS, for sale at

Scheffer's Bookstore.

THE NATIONAL ALMANAC AND ANNUAL RECORD for 1863, for sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

WALLPAPER, BORDERS, &c., &c., sold yet at last year's prices, without any advance. At SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

LADIES! YOU KNOW WERE YOU can get fine Note Paper, Envelopes, Visiting and Wedding Cards? At SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

WRITING FLUIDS.—BOSS' American Writing Fluid, a splendid ink, at 62 cents per quart; ARNOLD'S *genuine* Writing Fluid, HARRISON'S Columbian Writing Fluid. LAUGHLIN & BUSHFIELD'S Ink, Copying Ink, Carmine and Red Inks of the best quality, Blue Ink, Mucilage, &c., at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

BOSS' AMERICAN WRITING FLUID, equal if not superior to Arnold's *English* Fluid, and only 62 cents per quart bottle, at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

FOR SALE—That valuable Lot on the corner of Liberty and Second streets. Also, a House and Lot on North street.

FOR RENT—Two Rooms in the Exchange Building, adjoining the "Brady House." ap2-3t*

WANTED—SOMETHING NEW! *Employment! Employment!* Male and Female Agents wanted in every town and city in the United States. $20 to $40 per month can be made, and no humbug. Business easy and respectable. It requires a very small capital, and will not interfere with other employment. This is no book agency or humbug of any kind. No person will regret having sent for this information, let his employment be what it may. Full particulars given to all who inclose TEN CENTS, and address HARVEY BROWN & Co., Amoskeag, N. H. mr26-d6tw4t*

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. 59,145, 59,149.
Nos. 59,146, 59,147.
Nos. 59,131, 59,130, 59,129.
Nos. 59,247, 59,248.
Nos. 59,190, 59,191, 59,192, 59,193.
Nos. 59,332, 59,333, 59,334, 59,335.
Nos. 59,336, 59,318, 69,319.
Nos. 59,320, 59,321, 59,322, 59,323, 59,214
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. 18,173 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.,	"
"	857 "	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

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.

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

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

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

SOLAR MATCHES!

NO SULPHUR!
NO SMELL!

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

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