The Patriot & Union. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1863.

O BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT Any Union unless accompanied with the name of the suthor.

W. W. KINGSBURY, Esq., of Towards, is a duly authorized agent to collect accounts and receive subscriptions and advertigements for this paper. NOVEMBER 22, 1982.

5. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

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TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PATRIOT AND UNION and all its business operations will hereafter be conducted exclusively by O. BARBETT and T. G. POMEROY, under the firm of O. BABBETT & Co., the connection of H. F. M'Reynolds with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst. NOVEMBER, 21, 1862.

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 January." holding delegate meetings.

GEO. F. WEAVER, Secretary pro tem. Harrisburg, March 28, 1863.

The 176th Regiment Again. After reading Colonel Lechler's letter and the resolutions purporting to have been passed by the 176th regiment, we addressed a note of inquiry to a gentleman in Monroe county and one to a gentleman in Lehigh, requesting such information as they could give us in relation to the matter. In yesterday's paper we published an extract from a letter from Stroudsburg, Monroe county, on the subject, and now

we give the reply to our note addressed to a friend in Lehigh county: ALLENTOWN, April 8, 1863. EDITOES PATEIOT AND UNION-Gentlemen : Yours of 1st instant, was duly received .--Should have replied at an earlier date but had no satisfactory particulare. True it is, how-ever, that a majority of the officers are Democrats as also of rank and file. Col. Lechler, however, as also some of the regimental officers, are Abolitionists of the rankest kind, which of course accounts for their ardency to serve the house of Abraham. By letters received to-day we have information that the resolutions in question were adopted by force member of the investigation in his interrogaprinciple upon the officers, and the privates were not allowed any privilege at all upon the question. By an official order in the New York Times of to-day, we also see that Capt. David Schall, of Company D, the only officer that had nerve enough to refuse the bidding of his superiors and preserve his manhood, regardless of consquences, has since been dishonorably dismissed the cervice without pay or emoluments. We understand that there is a great dissatisfaction existing in the regiment. We expect further particulars this evening. Capt. Schall is a very fine man and a stiff Democrat, and the intelligence of his dismissal is creating intense excitement to-day, there being a great many country people in town attending court. Set Lehigh down for 2.200 next fall, and Captain Schall as our next County Treasurer. The "faithful" must be rewarded. Yours, &c. On such information as this comment is needless. It speaks for itself, and shows plainly enough, what we have charged before, that the administration, by the power which it possesses over the army, is endeavoring to convert it into a vast political machine to overawe and subordinate the people to its purposes. The hearts of the privates are all right-those who entered the ranks as Democrais are now more ardently so than ever, and thousands who started out as Republicans and Abelitionists are also now Democrats-but what can they do ? Their sentiments are misrepresented by Abolition and recreant Democratic officers, and they have no present remedy. The day will come, however, when, released from service, they will both have and exercise the privileges of freemen. which are now denied them by the iron-handed despotism that holds them in its grasp. We have an evidence in Captain Schall's case of the punishment reserved for high-minded, honorable men who refuse to sacrifice their political principles and conscientious convictions at the bidding of those entrusted by the administration with authority to carry out its political views and inaugurate its detestable policy in the army. There are probably few who, like Captain Schall, will brave the power of the administration-but those who do will be rewarded by their fellow citizens, and honored and respected by all just minded men, when the administration and its supporters lie prostrate and howling, detested and oursed by the millions whom they have oppressed, and from whom they seek to take away their birthright of freedom. In yesterday's paper, through a correspondent, we also gave some information in regard to the 84th, showing the manner in which the resolutions of that regiment were put through. In the Johnstown Democrat we find the following, relating to the 133d regiment, and on examination, we should find the same contempti. ble arts and disgusting frauds practiced to carry out the Abolition policy in the army adopted by the administration and the Union Lesgue associations. The men of company B. it will be seen, were too smart to be tricked : the other companies fell into the snare, and are now heartily cursing their betrayers, and repenting at leisure. The Johnstown Demoarat 8378: We have been handed a private letter from a member of company A, 133d negiment P. V., from which we make the following extract, which shows how "political capital" is made in the army, by the exercise of the puculiar science of humbug. Comment now is unnecessary: ... # I will now tell you what we know about that 'Union Lesgue,' and why we threatening demonstrations made by the sol- to vote by proxy, and directs election officers as it is in our power to apply the remedy. Let

signed our names. Sergt. Heyer was in Johnstown on furlough, went to the Lesgue meeting and then came back to camp and said its members would like all us soldiers to join. So Heyer got a paper and came around to all no party concern ; that all the citizens of Johnstown -both Democrats and Republicans-belonged to it; and that it was for crushing the rebellion, and for nothing else. Well, so all the boys put their names down, at the same time not thinking what would happen afterward. So now, I saw, by last week's papers, that there were two parties-one the 'Union League' or Republican party, and the other the Democrats or Democratic Club. Heyer is a Democrat himself, and did not know at the time of his being at the meeting that it was going to be a party concern, but he will have it all fixed in

the next week's paper. Yours, BULLY FOR COMPANY B .-- We are prepared now to report the progress made by Chaplain Hartsock in procuring signers to the constitu-tion of the Abolition Johnstown Union League in company B, 138d P. V. A correspondent In company A, 133d, writes as follows: "Not -d man of company B would sign the "League" paper. They had more sense than we had, or else had no Heyer to influence them." Bully for company B!

The Cameron Bribery Case-Report of

the Investigating Committee. We lay before our readers this morning the above report, submitted to the House of Representatives on Wednesday, together with the evidence of T. Jefferson Boyer, member of Assembly from Clearfield county, taken in the course of the investigation. We shall conlinue to publish the other evidence in full taken before the committee, seriatim, until it is exhausted. The whole will form the result of the labors of the gentlemen concerned in the investigation, and a history of the nefarious transactions in connection with the last Senatorial election, which, when first brought to light in the columns of this journal, through the voluntary statement of Mr. Boyer, excited so greatly the interest and astonishment of the public.

The report upon the evidence adduced comes to the conclusion "that unlawful means were employed to secure the election of Simon Cameron to the United States Senate in last

We have no particular desire to enlarge upon the verdict of the committee, couched in the above terms-its simplicity is striking and sufficiently comprehensive. Moreover, the mild and merciful reticence which pervades the whole document is perhaps quite in keeping with the generous conclusion at which it at length arrives. The gentlemen who composed the investigation have labored honestly and well; the evidence they have brought to bear upon the subject of their labors is voluminous, imposing and complete. The public may draw from it, many inferences wisely left to their own astuteness and good sense. This, we suppose, is all the public can ask-to make their own comments and to frame their own indictment against the offenders implicated in the high crime which it has fallen to their representatives to expose.

One excessively partisan in his views, for example, might remark the apparent complicity of the Abolition caucus with the transactions in question, and contrast the official conduct of the chairman of the Abolition caucus committee with the vile imputations attempted to be cast upon Senator Buckalew by an Abolition tories to Dr. Boyer. We presume there are men who will rend this report and the evidence accompanying it, and become convinced that Simon Cameron, in person and through his agents, wanted to buy votes to elect him to the Senate, and that his Abolition friends knew it and made the purchase the condition of his nomination. There may be some who will even go so far as to say that an example should be made of the man in our courts, who would undertake, out of the dangerous abundance of his wealth, to set aside the laws for his own purposes, and make the people's will a thing so easily to be bought and sold. Uunmerciful men will brand such transactions criminal and worthy of punishment under the laws. With such men, if any there be, we heartily agree. Meantime we defer more extended comments until we have published all the evidence in our possession.

Lowell was then sent for, and, after warning reading-yeas 19, nays 13-by a strict party them of the consequences of their folly and the penalty of disobedience, he ordered Lynch the boys for them to sign, telling us that it was to be taken from the ranks and placed in irons. Lynch objected to irons being put on him, and his comrades rushed forward to his rescue, whereupon Col. Lowell fired on them, killing the leading mutineer, William Pendegrast, by this means promptly checking the outbreak.

Charles L. Stackpole is under examination at Beverly, Massachusetts, charged with administering arsenic in their food to his father, mother, and two of his sisters. One of the sisters died, but it is thought the rest of the family will recover. The alleged oriminal is but twenty-one years of age. The motive of the act is said to have been the possession of his father's property.

From New York papers of yesterday we gather the following:

The steamers Crescent and Columbia arrived at New York on the 8th from New Orleans. They bring intelligence of the capture of the U. S. gunboat Diana, acting master Peterson commanding, on the Atchafalaya, near Pattersonville, on the 28th of March. The gun boat had on board Company H. 12th Connecticut and Company F. 160th New York. The boat was reconnoitering on Grand Lake, and finding no rebels there, returned by way of the Atchafalaya. When she reached a point near Pattersonville, a heavy fire was opened upon her from the masked batteries and rifle pits. Finding all retreat cut off, Capt. Peterson determined to fight his vessel to the last, and while bravely doing his duty was struck in the head by a minnie ball and fell dead upon the deck. The command then devolved upon Master's mate Henry Western, a brave and true man, who fought the vessel until his gunners were killed or disabled and his guns dismounted, when he was compelled to surrender. The battle lasted two hours and a half. The soldiers fought well, and much praise is bestowed upon Lt. Allen, of Gan. Weitzel's staff, for his gallantry in the action. He is among the wounded. The enemy were from 1200 to 1500 strong. Besides Capt. Peterson, Master's mate Dolsber, Boatswain's mate Crawford, Quartermaster, Mumfort, and Engineer Johnson, were killed. Altogether there were

thirty-one killed and wounded on board the gunboat. The loss is serious. Advices from Mississippi to the 1st inst. state

that a terrible storm had taken place at Greenwood. Trees were blown in every direction. Four soldiers of the Forty-seventh Indiana regiment were killed and two wounded. The rebels are building batteries on the Yazoo Pass, three miles from Greenwood. The ram Switzerland has been repaired of the injuries she received in passing the rebel batteries at Vicksburg, and has been sent up the Red river. The rebels are constructing a fleet of cotton protected gunboats at Shreveport. An expedition of gunboats went up the Yazoo on the 1st inst. Twenty-two hundred bales of government cotton arrived at Cairo yesterday.

In regard to affairs at Charleston, the Richmond Sentinel, April 7, says :

On yesterday morning eight Monitors and ron-clads were off the bar at Charleston. The brief but significant telegram, which was re-ceived early in the day, and published elsewhere, tells that the long expected `collision as probably come off ere this. The storm, so long prepared for Charleston, has burst at last. We await the issue with buoyant hope, but not without the solicitude due to the important struggle. May Heaven shield Charleston from all the rage of her enemies and ours. A private letter from the Union squadron off Charleston, April 1st says:

vote. The Senate refused to suspend the rule -two thirds not voting in the affirmative.

Mr. WHITE called up the supplement to the act of 1862, to provide for the adjudication and payment of military claims. This bill provides for the payment of officers in the service of the United States from the date of their commissions to the time when they were mustered into the service.

The bill was considered until the hour of 1, when the Senate adjourned until afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Senate met at 3 o'clock.

Mr. RIDGWAY called up the bill to prevent cattle from running at large in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, which passed finally.

The joint resolution authorizing the Governor to present flags to the 83d, 78th and 111th, regiments, and to the 7th regiment of cavalry, passed finally. Mr. M'SHERRY called up the bill providing

for the adjudication of claims for damages sustained in the border counties, by reason of the rebel raid in October last, which was passed finally.

Mr. LAMBERTON moved to consider the bill providing for the removal of remains interred in the burying ground of the Second Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, situated on Arch street, which was not agreed to.

Mr. DONOVAN called up the bill relative to advertising of venders of merchandise in the city of Philadelphia, which passed finally. Mr. REILLY called up the bill relative to supervisors in certrin townships of Schuylkill

ounty, which was passed finally. Mr. RIDGWAY called up the bill to increase the capital stock of the American fire insu-

rance company, passed finally. Mr. SERRILL called up the bill to incorporate the Philadelphia Dental College, which passed finally-yeas 28, nays 3.

Mr. SMITH called up the bill to incorporate the Harleysville and Sonders turnpike compa-

ny, in Montgomery county, passed finally. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THUESDAY, April 9, 1863.

The House was called to order at 91 o'clock, by SPEAKER CESSNA. POSTOFFICE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE Mr. ROWLAND, chairman of the select committee appointed to investigate into alleged frauds in the postal account of Postmaster Bergner for the month of March, moved that the powers of the committee be extended to an examination into the accounts during the pre-

The motion, after some debate, was amended so as to allow the accused to appear before the committee and participate in the examination of witnesses, and that the complainant be allowed the same privilege, and adopted.

Adjourned.

PAYMENT OF MONEY IN LIEU OF SERVICE IN THE ARMY.

The House this afternoon resumed the consideration of the bill, published yesterday, entitled " An Act for the payment of money by those who conscientuously scruple to bear arms," now on second reading, the 1st, 2d and 3d sections having been adopted, the 4th section (appropriating the money to the different counties) was before the House.

Mr. SHANNON, in a speech, said that as the House had agreed to wring this money from its victims, he demanded that the proceeds should go into the State Treasury. This was a matter of conscience, that the Constitution respected. In his county, out of 180,000 men, but one 'took the eath of conscientious scruples against bearing arms. He would offer an amendment, providing that this money should be appropriated to building a hospital, &c., for the unfortunate soldiers who had gone to the battle field from Pennsylvania. Mr. LABAR did not think the Constitution

diers deterred them from interfering. Colonel | to receive such votes. It was passed to third | the employer and the employed be placed upon an cqual footing, so far as the contract to labor on the one hand and to pay on the other is concerned, and thus elevate the labering man rather than depress him to the level of the slave. Labor, after all, is the true source of the wealth of a nation, and that nation that fails to protect labor fails in the first grand essential feature of its prosperity. It has been well said, Mr. Speaker, that

"Princes and lords may flourish or may fade, A breath can make them as a breath has made; But a brave peasantry, the country's pride, When once destroyed can never be supplied."

No, sir, it is your peasantry, your laboring clas-ses who make up the wealth of the land ; whose

stalwart arms, whose thews and sinews, bones and muscles contribute to swell the coffers of your country; whose sweat and toil develop the hidden treasures of your mines; whose skill and industry keep your foundries and workshops alive with the hum of business ; who make, man and work your navies, fill up the ranks of your armies, and who make and operate your railroads and canale. In

a word, it is labor, patient, incessant lator, that constitutes the wealth of the land. We legislate day after day in this chamber to create gigantic corporations, giving to associated wealth vast pri-vileges for the benefit of the few, while we forget the many who toil like galley slaves, from year's

end to year's end, for the miserable pittance that keeps body and soul together, but who, at the end of the year of toil, have not a dollar in their pockets. It is for this class, Mr. Speaker, I now

plead and ask that this bill may be passed, so that they may be shielded from a great wrong that has been practiced upon them by their heartless em-ployers. I trust therefore, Mr. Speaker, that this bill may pass, and thus one act, at least, shall be done that will commend itself to the good sense and humanity of every right thinking man in the State.

I cannot close these remarks without alluding, in fitting terms of commendation, to that part of the annual message of the Governor of this Commonwealth that relates to the subject of the bill now before us. Such is the importance of the subject that His Excellency has thought it necessary to give it a place in his message to the Legislature on the opening of the present session, and it will be found that the language used by him is as strong as anything I can say. I cannot do better than adopt that part of his message, because it puts the

subject in its most imposing form, and with that extract I shall close all I have to say. The Governor says: "It has come to my knowledge that in some

parts of the State a system exists of paying the wages of workmen and laborers not in moncy but in orders on store-keepers for merchandise and other articles. This system, by preventing all competition, leaves the men to the uncontrolled discretion of the store-keepers. It is a system most unwise and urjust, and it affects classes of useful citizens, who, as they live by the proceeds of their daily labor, have not adequate means to resist I have no doubt that most of the difficulties which cccasionally occur between employers and their workmen are due to the prevalence of this system. That every man, for a fair day's labor, should receive a fair day's wages, is but the dictate of common honesty ; and while it would be most unwise for the State to interfere at all with the rate of wages, it is in my judgment incumbent on her to protect her laboring population by requiring that whatever may be the wages stipulated, they shall be so paid that the recipient may purchase necessaries for himself and his family where they can be had best and cheapest. I do most earnestly

recommend this subject to the Ligislature for prompt and effectual action.

> PORT HUDSON. New YORK, April 9.

A Baton Rouge letter of March 30th says that the rebels have 80,000 men at Port Hudson. Gen. Banks arrived on Friday. An order was issued for the wNole division to be in readiness to march at an hour's notice, with three days cooked rations. No movement has taken place as yet. This is to be the grand move upon Port Hudson.

DESERTERS DROWNED.

Boston, April 9. On Tuesday night 8 confined soldiers in Fort Independence awaiting trial by court martial for various offences, escaped in a small skiff

New Advertisements

WANTED-A situation as Char v maid in a public house or private family recommendations given. Call at the M Cleik, opposite the Relling Mill.

UCTION .--- The great sale (f Fi A UCTION.—The great sale (f F). Shade and Evergreen Trees, Plants, View B Flowers, from the celebrated Nursery of Darlies of Co., West Chester, will come off on Paturday Line 10 o'clock, in the lower Market. spl0-21* W. BABR, Auction

SSIGNEE'S NOTICE.-The ac A SSIGNEED D ROLLOD. If (active) of Dr. David C. Kellar, assignce of Philip Du-and Farsh, bis wife, of East Hanover town-bi-been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Durity county, and will be confirmed on the 12th day of the 1863, unless cause be shown to the contrary ap9-d211tw J. C. YOUNG, Prothonotary

THE Stockholders of the Union Re-THE Stoce noncers of the Union here road and Mining Company are hereby notices to an election for seven Directors will be held at the of William Buebler, Walaut street, on Saturlay, here 2d, 1863, at 2 o'clock, p. m. HENRY M'COB MICS. Sagatary and Traces

Becretary and Treasure Harrisburg, April 4th, 1863-ap9-d1twte

S5 REWARD.—Any person india above reward, by leaving it at the Cotton Factory Ex-pital, with Dr. Schultz.

WANTED-A good Cook at the M'Ch W Isn House, on the railroad, near the Ro. Mill. To a person properly qualified, liberal wages, be given.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Philadel NO MARINE RISKS TAKEN.

WELLING HOUSE FOR SALE DWELLING HOUSE, on Second street, below Car ALSO-A Fart of his WHARF, on canal, above fa

ter's avenue. ap6 d1w* GEO. W. HARRIS

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 day PERSONS in want of a superior and really good day PER will find with me a large assortment to select fra and have the privilege to exchange the Pens until the hand is perfectly suited. And if by fair means the hand is perfectly suited. And if by fair means the hand points break off during twelve months, the pe-chaser shall have the privilege to select a new sa, without any charge. I have very good Gold Pens, made by Mr. Motton and warranted, in strong silver-plated cases, for \$1, \$18, \$1.60, \$2.00

SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORI. No. 18 Market Street, Harrisburg, P For sale at

THE NATIONAL ALMANAC AM ANNUAL RECORD for 1863, for sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTOR



sent session.

A number of private bills were considered and passed. AFTERNOON SESSION.

General News.

By telegraph yesterday the following inteligence was received :

Steamer Sumpter, from Hampton Roads on she 1st, with an Alligator battery in tow, put into New York on the 9th in a disabled condition having lost the acting ensign of the Alligater, Ruelson, and a seaman. The hatches were swept overboard, the bulwarks sprung, the vessel leaking, and the machinery seriously damaged. It was with the greatest skill and difficulty that the vessel was saved.

A Murfreesboro' dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, 9th April, says Colonel Wilder has returned from his expedition via Lebanon and Carthage-29 rebels were captured. Before reaching Snow Hill 5,000 bushels of wheat and much corn and bacon were destroyed .---Col. W. brought in 360 negroes. Several rebels, disguised in Federal uniforms, were shot during the past week. Our expeditions have captured 700 horses, 200 prisoners, have brought in 200 negroes, and destroyed much rebel subsistence and forage.

A Clarksville dispatch of April 8th, says twelve hundred rebels under Woodward, with two pieces of artillery, captured and burned the steamers Lovell and Saxonia to day, killing the captain of the Lovell, and shooting an arm off the captain of the Saxonia. The passengers and crew of the boats had arrived at Clarksburg.

Intelligence from San Francisco to the 8th. Oregon to the 1st, and British Columbia to the Bd has been received. A brisk spring emigration had commenced to the Carraboo mines from Victoria and Puget's Sound. The sawmills in Washington Territory were being deseried by laborers emigrating to the Salmon River diggings. The latest reports from the Boise River mines continue favorable; the Snake Indians had been severely punished by a volunteer company of miners, who attacked them near Salmon River Falls, on Snake river, killing about thirty.

A dispatch from Boston, April 9, says: A spirit of insubordination is prevailing among some of the 2d Massachusetia cavalry. One of them, William Lynch, being ordered to be placed in irons, his comrades resisted the order, drawing their sabres and knocking down their sergeant, who attempted to put it in execution. The assistance of the police was called for, but

It is reported that Charleston has been evacuated by all the woman and children. Four of our iron-clads have been in Edisto river, twenty miles south of here, for a week. Admiral Dupont will be here to-day, when, it is said, the bombardment will commence, It is reported that the army will remain at Port Royal until after the bombardment. I think this report probable, as the rebels have had time and opportunity to fortify the land approaches so as to make them almost impregnable. We have been engaged for the last two days in hanging chains to the sides of our vesuels, so as to protect their machinery. The officers and men are confident of success.

From North Carolina the news is unfavorable. Gen. Foster was hemmed in at Little Washington, at the junction of Tar and Pamlico rivers, having under him only Prince's and Spinola's brigades. They are in an intrenched position, it is true, but the rebels have cut off all communication with Newbern, his base of supplies, and although he may hold cut for some time, attacked as he is by superior forces on the land side, and communication with his base by water stopped by a powerful rebel battery or batteries, at Swan's Point, his situation is precarious. The only chance lies in the gunboats forcing a passage. Heavy firing was heard at Newbern on the 1st, 2d and 3d. The steam gunboat Hunchback, carrying a 100 pound parrot gun, and three other gunboats,

were about to attempt to force the passage of the Pamlico. The bread riot in Richmond proves to have been a formidable affair, in which men and

women for a time held the laws at bay. The object was, according to the papers of that city, to plunder, dry goods, fancy and millinery stores being robbed, as well as those which contained the necessaries of life. The mob was led by a woman in a position above want.



SENATE.

THUBEDAY, April 9, 1863. The Senate met at 10 o'clock and was called to order by the SPEAKER.

Mr. WHITE, from the committee of conference on the bill legalizing the payment of bounties to volunteers, submitted a report recommending the Senate to recede from its amendments, and directing a bounty of fifty dollars to be paid to each and every volunteer subsequent to July, 1862, by the commissioners of the several counties. The report was disoussed and postponed for the present.

BILLS CONSIDERED, ETC.

The supplement to the act relative to decedents' estates came up in order on third reading, and passed fivally.

The bill authorizing the payment of the troops of the Reserve brigade for services in suppressing the riot in Schuylkill county passed finally.

The joint resolutions of the House relative to the payment of postage of the House of Representatives was amended so as to limit the mount to \$750, and negatived-yeas 8, nays 19. Mr. LOWRY called up the bill to enable citizens engaged in the military service of the United States, or the military service of Pennsylvanis, to vote. This bill authorizes soldiers | and the evil complained of will be remedied so far

had much to do with the matter; this war had been carried on without regard to the Constitution.

Mr. TRIMMER, for the benefit of the gentleman, read from article 6th of the Constitution of Pennsylvania section 2d.

After some additional discussion, Mr. REX moved the previous question and the call was sustained.

The question then recurred on the amend ment of Mr. BENEDICT, (to pay money into the State Treasury,) on which the yeas and nays were demanded, resulting in yeas 44, nays 49-so the amendment was lost and the original section (paying the money into the county treasuries) was adopted-yeas 49, nøys 44.

The bill being on its final passage, Mr. TWITCHELL moved to go into committee of whole for the purpose of amending the first

section by striking out \$300 as the penalty in lieu of service and inserting \$200. Not agreed The bill then passed finally.

Mr. GRABER called up the act to prevent the payment of laborers and other in store orders

Pending the discussion of this bill the House adjourned.

REMARKS

HON. BERNARD REILLY IN THE SENATE OF PERMETLYANIA,

On the Bill to prohibit the Payment of Laborers. and others. in Store Orders.

MR. SPEAKER :

I am one of those who believe in the divine dcctrine that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and that it is the bounden duty of the Legislature to protect the toiling millions who labor in our workshops, our mines and cur manufactories, by throwing around them such wholesome safe-guards as will protect them from imposition, extortion and great wrong. It is a fact well known to every Senator on this floor, that a practice has grown up in our State of imposing upon the laboring classes who work in our coal mines, ore mines, foundries, machine shops and other places where large bodies of men are employed; to pay them for the sweat of their brows in store orders instead of money, and thus enable the employer to reap a rich harvest of gain, in a most unrighteous manner, off the poor dependants, who are often compelled to labor by daily toil for the subsistence of themselves and families. This state of things should be frowned down by every honest means in our power; but as this cannot be done so effectually as by some legal provision, to correct this evil it is proposed to enact a law to remedy the defect in our system. Such is the object of the law now before us for our

consideration, and I trust that it will pass. Having always been identified with the laboring classes of the country, I feel the importance of passing such a law as is now proposed, in order that evenhanded justice may be done to a most meritorious class of our follow-citizens, who look to us for protection. In times like the present, Mrs Speaker, when a paper dollar is worth but about forty cents to the poor man, and when all the necessaries of life are at famine prices, it becomes our duty, more than at any other period in our history, to see to it that the hard working laborer shall receive that dollar in cash, or that which represents cash, so that when he receives it he may be at liberty to make his little purchases wherever he can make the best bargain or get the most for his money. In many parts of this State, Mr. Speaker, the practice of paying the working men in store orders has grown to be a positive evil-I was going to say a crying one of the times. Men have had to either submit to the heartless exactions of the employers or go without work, when the proceeds of their daily labor is the only source of support for themselves and families.

This practice, Mr. Speaker, can only be broken up by the passage of an act, such as the one now under consideration, making it a penal offence to take advantage of the necessities of the poor; or by requiring that the man who labors for another shall be paid in each for that labor, instead of receiving. as an equivalent for his labor, less than one-third the wages he is justly entitled to. Pass this bill

and pulled for South Boston point. Soon after cries for help were heard, and a life hoat started from the Fort in search, but nothing was discovered in the darkness. All the deserters were undoubtedly drowned.

fixed for Tuesday. Passengers nom Beaufort, N. C., state that

on the 5th inst. the rebel pickets on the Trent

road extended to a point nine miles from New-

Affairs at Little Washington looked threat-

ening. The rebel Gen. Hill was opposing Gen.

Foster's little band, and on Monday afternoon

there was a rumor at Newbern that Gen. Fos-

ter had surrendered. This was not credited,

as it was believed that reinforcements from

General Foster's position was strongly in-trenched by rifle pits and ditches.

Cannonading was heard at Newbern all day

on Sunday, and still on Monday. The gunboats Chicura and State of Georgia

were coaling at Moorehead City to run the

blockade of Pamlico river, where there was but

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

The iron clad Keckuk arrived yesterday in

Four Monitors are in North Edisto inlet,

The troops landed at Stono are said to have

accompanied a gunboat expedition, and firing

has been heard there, but nothing definite is

When the balance of the Monitors will move

The rebel pickets are visible all along the

shore at North Edisto, and night signals, by

colored lights, are telegraphed along the coast,

The rebels at Savannah threaten to bring

down their rams and attack and take Port Roy-

al, sinking the Wabash, Vermont, and captu-

ring all the troops left there by Gen. Hunter.

The storekeepers at Hilton Head, in conse-

quence, are selling dry goods and other stores, lower than the same articles can be bought in

An order has been sent by Gen. Hunter to

A tremendous explosion took place in the

harbor of Charleston a few days since, causing

a jarring sensation to the whole blockading

equadron, six miles distant. It is supposed to

have been a premature explosion of some sub-

FAPANESE TEA.—A choice lot of

this celebrated Tea just received. It is of the first cargo ever imported, and is much superior to the Ohi-nese Teas in quality, strength and fragrance, and is also entirely free of adulteration, coloring or mixture of any kind.

It is the natural leaf of the Japenese Tea Plant. For sale by WM. DOCK, jr., &, Ço.

Girculars, &c., carefully and promptly distributed.

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Formerly retailed at from \$8 to \$5, sre now offered at 50 and 75 cents, and \$1 and \$1 50 published by the Art Union, and formerly retailed by them. Splendid Photographic Album Pictures of all distin-

guished men and Generals of the army, at only 10 cts. For sale at SCHEFFER'S Bookstore, 18 Market street, Harrisburg.

COCKET KNIVES .- A very fine as-

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A. DAVIS, BILL POSTER.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

withdraw our troops from Brunswick and Fer-

with four mortar schooners, distant about six-

teen miles by land from Charleston.

POBT ROYAL, March 28.

Suffolk had reached Washington.

bern.

one gunboat.

good condition.

known.

is not known.

New York.

nandina.

marine torpedo.

I saymentt

thence to Charleston.

ROOMS, BRUSHES, TUBS AND D BASKETS of all descriptions, qualities and prix for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. FROM CHARLESTON AND NORTH CARO-LINA. **DOBBERY OF ADAMS' EXPRES** NEW YORK, April 9.

Te incl

⊥ by mr23–2₩

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD. The purser of the steamer Fahkee, arrived here, reports that the attack on Charleston was BALTIMORE, March 19, 186

8. WARD, 12 North Third street

The safe of the Adams Express Company was rold on Wednesday night between Baltimore and Han-burg. It contained various sums of money in cutted and gold, a large number of United States crtiful and gold, a large number of United States certifut of indobtedness, United States five-twenty bonds, is checks of the United States Treasurer on the Asissi-Treasurer of New York, payable to the order of the Adams Express Company. A reward of Five Thoush Dollars is offered by the Company. The publicant ferred to the list of the numbers of the tords and tificates published by the Company, and are catiss not to negotiate any of them: Form United States Certificates of Indebtedness i-000 each numbers 21 440 21 450 21 451 21 153

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

NO8. C9,342, 59,343, 59,344.	
Nos. 59,212, £9,213.	
No. 59,199.	
Nos. 59,203, 59,204, 59,215, 59,200	
Nos. 59,200, 59,201, 59,202.	
Nos. 59.148, 59,149.	
No. 50 140, 59,149.	
Nos. 59,146, 59,147.	
Nos. 59 131, 59,130, 59,129.	
NO8, 59,247, 59,248	
NOS. 59.190, 59.191, 50 102 50 103	
Nos. 59,332, 59,333, 59,834, 59,335.	
Nos. 59,836, 59.318, 69,319	
Nos 50 000, 03.010, 03,019,	
Nos. 59,320, 59,321, 59,822, 59,323, 59,224	
Nos. 59 317, 59, 325.	
Nos. 59.302. 59.303. 59.304. 60.305	
Nos. 58,979, 59,068, 59,029, 59,070.	
n 5-20 United States Bonds, Nos. 18,179 to	18
Sive.	
e following checks of F. E. Spinner, Tress	Lit.

inclusive. The following checks of F. E. Spinner, Treasult' U. S., on Assistant Treasurer, New York, revealed the order of the Adams Express Company: Check No. 856, for \$1080, for ac. G. M. Felix, Gindind "859 "2038 13 "J. B & T. (inden... 855 "1080 "Conrad & Wagnet... 866 (* 480 "Wilson & Hayler, 865 (* 1220 (* A. Behlen, 865 (* 1220 (* A. Behlen, 865 (* 1220 (* A. Behlen, 865 (* 404 (* Geo Josp, 865 (* 404 (* Geo Josp, 865 (* 2045 (* H. Morton, 85. Los 161 (* 1507 40 (* R. F. Barry, The public are cantioned not to negotiatic any dia above bends or certificates.

HENRY SANFORD, Superintender: Adams' Express Compa

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100,000 MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTEC. 130 South Warves, Philadelphia, Fa. This company, with a capital of \$150,000, the mis-rience in manufacturing of over 23 years, with a mi-tation long established, having also the exclusive cul-of all the night soil of the great city of New York prepared to furnish an article, which is, without on the Cheapest and very best fortilizer in markel greatly increases the yield, and ripens the corp from four dollars per acre, with little or no labor. We FIFTY TONS OF BONE TAFEU, being a minute bone and night soil ground fine, at \$45 per tor-perior article for grain and grass. Price of ref RETTEL, \$1 60 per barrel. Seven barrels and delivered free of charge. A paraphlet containing necessary informatioo, may be had free by addressi-letter to the subscriber. JAMES T. FOSTER, Gare of the Lodi Manufacturing Compa⁶/

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