SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1863.

O BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS

Communications will not be published in the PATRICE AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the

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

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

# TO THE PUBLIC.

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

#### 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.

"It Must Come to Blows." Such is the opinion of the valiant and patriotic Hessian of the Telegraph—the Lincoln posimaster, enjoying the snug little income of \$3,000 or \$4,000 a year in salary and perquisites. "It must come to blows between the loyal men of the free States and the traitors,' &c .- meaning that there must be civil war here in the free North between the Abolitionists, who are styled "loyal men," and the Democrats, who are styled-traitors; and the Telegruph adds: " That time is here now, and the blows are now about to be struck." And all thisthe horrors of civil war, with all its inevitable atrocities-is to take place "now," because a U. S. detective officer has arrested four simpleminded citizens of Berks county on a charge of conspiracy to "abduct President Lincoln, establish a Northwestern Confederacy, and resist the conscription law." We have read the preliminary examination of the parties implicated-Messra. Philip Huber, Augustus F. Illig, Gabriel Filbert, and Harrison Oxeneider-before U. S. Commissioner Hazlett, and really, if it were not for the seriousness of the charge, made on the oath of a U. S. detective, we should be inclined to treat it as the greatest farce that ever was played in a court of justice. Possibly the men may be guilty of violation of law, undoubtedly they acted unwisely and unpatriotieally-but we cannot see in the circumstance any occasion for immediately precipitating civil war. If the Hessian insists on it, however, and brings it about, we pick him out as our man in the struggle.

As soon as we can find room we shall publish the proceedings in the case alluded to, and let our readers see how small a thing it takes to frighten cowards out of their senses. In the posure, shut your eyes, clench your teeth, brace meantime, if the Abolitionists are ready-if the time is really "here now"-let them strike. We do not court, but assuredly we shall not shun the contest—and remember, we claim the | from paper if you would not become the butt Hessian as the first subject upon which to try | and scorn of the world. our skill and prowess.

## A Vote of Confidence.

The Washington Chronicle (Forney's) chuckles over the admission of the New York World, previous to the Connecticut election, that a verdict in favor of Buckingham would be an endorsement of all the measures of the administration, and "would be regarded as a vote of confidence in the Cabinet." Well, we regard it in that light. The World was right. Connecticut has endorsed the measures of the | ted." administration; has expressed, by her vote, "confidence in the Cabinet," and Forney may rejoice over the fact. But how was it accom- of these journals deprecate barbarisms which plished? By a fair, honest, uncentrolled vote | themselves have taught the people and the solof the people? By no means. It was effected through the power of the Government and the rebellious population? arbitrary control of the elective franchise by soulless corporations. It is an achievement that rogues may glory in, but that honest men and true patriots would blush to claim. The Government furloughed thousands of Abolition soldiers and sent them home to vote for Buckingham, refusing the same privilege to Democratic privates who would have voted for Seymour, and the corporations threatened all their workmen with instant dismissal if they refused | and more complacency upon their own deeds to vote as directed. In that manner Connecticut was carried for the administration-in that manner only could it have been carried. If it is a subject of congratulation, let the Abolitionists throw up their caps, fire the big guns, and shout to the utmost capacity of their lungs. | up by such men as Hunter, and officered by It is in their line of business to resort to and commend every species of villainy that tends to strengthen their power and fill their pockets. and no one is astonished that they are ex- but the Maine and Connecticut troops under static over results obtained by means that Rust that fired Jacksonville. There is so little, would mantle the cheeks of honesty with if any, difference between a Yankee Abolition- 5, says, however, that our troops embarked blushes of shame.

New England Federalism and Modern ABOLITIONISM.—The Rochester (New York) Thion says:

"It is a rather significant fact that the leader of New England Federalism in 1812-14-the man most prominent in opposition to the embargo and the war; the man who as a Representative in Congress voted for all the meas ures predicated upon the then approaching war, but against the war itself; the man who reported the infamous resolution denying a vote of thanks to Captain Lawrence for the

among the originators of the slavery agitation; the man who, on the admission of Louisiana, declared it "the right of all' and the duty of some of the States to prepare for separation, amicably if they can, violently if they must'it is a rather significant fact that Josiah Quincy lives to day, and is an honored leader of the ultra radicals!"

#### Jacksonville Burned.

That little negro raid of General Hunter's, which Greeley announced some time ago with a devilish glee that horrified the whole country, has accomplished its Christian mission in Florids, and returned to Hilton Head. We have not yet learned the full extent of the excesses committed by them and their white Yankee companions in arms from Maine and Connecticut : but this much has reached us: they have burned the town of Jacksonville-committed to the flames an entire village, and turned the inhabitants, weak women and innocent children, adrift upon the world, without a bed to rest upon or a roof to cover them. Where was Higgenson, that "mild mannered man as ever scuttled ship or cut a throat"-where was the Jayhawker, Montgomery, the Kansas horsethief, (prominent leaders of the "black brigade")-when Col. Rust ordered his "white trash," the Yankee Abolitionists from Connecticut and Maine, to apply the incendiary torch and lay in ashes the most flourishing town of Florida?—a town, too, which the Abolition journals confess was inhabited chiefly by loyal people. Where were these trusted lieutenants of the negro-organizer Hunter-these Christian commanders of the expedition, which Greeley told us was about to "fall, sudden and irresistible as an avalanche, where preparation and defence are alike impossible"-when Jacksonville was in flames, and the wretched inhabitants fleeing from their blazing homes? Probably looking quietly on, witnessing with fiendish joy the consummation of their pur-

And what if they were? Are we to blame them, or those who sent them-the adminis tration, as whose agent they acted?

The New York Evening Post and Philadelphia Bulletin had better restrain their affected indignation at this outrage. It is the inevitable result of their own savage and bloody teaching -it is in strict accord with the barbarous doctrines the administration and its presses have been sedulously inculcating. When they send forth from their closets articles deliberately prepared, advising extermination, devastation, confiscation and conflagration, what milder measures can they rationally expect from careless, thoughtless soldiers in the field, hardened by the cruel scenes they daily witness? Did not these and kindred journals advise the burning of Baltimore? Have they not threatened that one stone should not be left upon another of Charleston? Have not their Congress passed confiscation acts and their President approved them? Have they not practiced the seizure and incarceration in vile prisons of innocent citizens, torn rudely from the embraces of their families without warrant of law? and have not their military chieftains expatriated, without trial, thousands whom they merely suspected of disloyalty? Has not the whole policy of this administration been despotic, cruel, bloody, oppressive, unwise, unchristian and unnatural? Why, then, single out this single instance of the destruction of Jacksonville, the least, probably, among a thousand other atrocities approved by them, or passed over in silence? We tell these gentlemen of the Abolition press that their howl of affected indignation is ridiculous. They will be laughed at by those who have watched their course and read their bloody disquisitions on the enormity of the rebellion and the proper modes of crushing it, for this unlooked for display of squeamishness at the eleventh hour, when the engines of torture and destruction which they have recommended are all prepared and the screws and pulleys just beginning to work. Gentlemen, if you sicken at your own prescriptions-if you cannot look upon blood and carnage, conflagration and devastation with comyour nerves, turn away from the scenes that legitimately spring from your infernal doctrines -but hold your tongues and keep your pens

"God save the country and the cause where such things are done in its name and by its friends," exclaims the Evening Post. "This is the most outrageous act committed by Union troops since the war began. \* \* \* Some miscreants from the white regiments set fire to the town in various places, and in a little while nething was left of Jacksonville but heaps of smoking ruins," says the Bulletin; and it adds further, "the Government owes it to itself and to the country to have this matter investiga-

To the exclamation of the Post we respond amen! But with what consistency can either diers to look upon as merited inflictions upon a had been received at Washington up to mid-

What would be the difference to the inhabitants of Jacksonville whether their property were confiscated or burned? In either case their lot would be the same. Confiscation would dispossess them of home and the comforts of home-fire, though a more summary

process, could inflict no greater injury. We advise the gentlemen of the Abolition press to keep calm-to look with less horror which, however inhumane and revolting to others, should not appal them if they are sincere believers in the doctrines they have

Men who will advocate negro expeditions got the Higgensons and Montgomerys of the white reconnoitering up the Yazoo. camp, should not squirm at their results. But we are told that it was not the negro brigade, ist and a full-blooded negro in sentiment and the previous night and in the morning were disposition, that we fail to perceive the dis- in rapid retreat. Somewhat muddled are the tinction. They were all together, negrecs and Yankees, in the expedition, and Higgenson was the commander. It was a genuine Abulition raid, conducted on Abolition principles, and the Post and the Bulletin are as guilty as the parties who applied the torch and howled over the devilish work committed to them and which

their bands so well performed. The devil may still have other atrocities in sapture of the Peacock; the man who was mit-deeds of confiagration, violation and ex-

termination-deeds abhorrent to Christianity, and disgracefel to human nature. But, whatever may be their enormity, we trust our cultivated, refined, exclusively patriotic Abolition friends will not again stultify themselves by any display of even mock sympathy and indignation. Let them accept the work as it has been laid out for them, and do it or see it done without question or doubt.

By the way, "while our hands are in," we will take the liberty to ask our contemporaries what they think of the little holiday amusement Gen. Milroy proposes to indulge himself and army in after they shall have finished the war against the Confederates? An extract from his letter, with the comments of the Louisville Journal, are appended, on which we ask the opinion of the Post, the Bulletin, and other Abolition journals now in deep mourning over the destruction of Jacksonville. This threatened wholesale massacre of General Milroy is another consequence of the doctrines and policy of Abolitionism, on which we desire to repentant Abolition press.

[From the Louisville Journal.] Abolitionists are greatly delighted with Gen. Milroy's letter in relation to the action of the Democratic members of the late Legislature of Indiana. Here is the closing paragraph

of the letter: I join with my fellow soldiers of the Union everywhere in warning these traitors at home that when we have crushed armed treason at the South and restored the sovereignty of our Government over these misguided States (which, under God, we will surely do) we will, upon our return, while our hands are in, also exterminate treason at the North, by arms, if need be, and seal, by the blood of traitors, wherever found, the permanent peace of our country and the perpetuity of free government to all future generations. R. H. MILROY.

Mark this language. Gen. Milroy warns "these traitors at home" (referring expressly to such "traitors" as the Democrats of the Indiana Legislature), that, as soon as the Southern rebellion is put down, he and his troops will, upon their return, and while their hands are in, exterminate by force of arms treason at he North (such treason as that of the Indiana Legislature), and seal a peace by the blood of the traitors. Be it observed that Milroy and his troops, according to his statement, are to do all this butchery, not after awaiting the ac-tion of civil or judicial authorities, but at once on their return from the South, before they are disbanded, "while their hands are in. The threat or notification or whatever it may be is infamous and shocking. The idea of an army's returning from a successful war, and, with their grasp upon their country's weapons unrelaxed, proceeding to decide for themselves what is treason and what classes of politicians and civilians are traitors and exterminate the treason and the traitors by a general massacre, is atrocious and revolting beyond expression. We had not supposed that the most blackhearted Abolition fanatic or lunatic in all this land or in all the world could put forth or endorse any threat or suggestion of a thing so

unutterably horrible. We have no apprehension that any of our Federal troops, even any of those under Gen. Milroy's immediate command, could ever be persuaded to undertake such a devilish work as he threatens.

### General News.

Nothing conclusive yet from Charleston. By he arrival at New York, on the 9th, of the transport Fairhaven, Acting Master Moses, from Port Royal, we have the following intelli-

The bomardment of Fort Sumpter by the ironclads began on Monday.

Captain Moses of the Fairhaven, brings inligence from Cantain Steedman (1 Dupont had, on the 3d of April, proceeded to Charleston with the following iron-clads:- New Ironsides (flagship,) Commander Thos. Turner; 2. Patapsco, Captain D. Ammen; 3. Catskill, Captain George W. Rogers; 4. Montauk, Capt. J. L. Worden; 5. Passaic, Capt. P. Drayton; 6. Weehawken, Capt. Jno. Rodgers; 7. Keokuk, Commander A. G. Rhind; 8. Nahant, Captain John Downes; 9. Nantucket, Commander D. N. Fairfax. Off Stone Inlet Captain Moses saw our army

transport fleet and iron-clads anchored inside. He also saw the Ericsson lying off the inlet, with a float lying astern. An English officer who left Charleston on the

28th of March gives it as his opinion that the city is as well defended as time and the means of the rebels would allow, but is by no means impregnable. Many of the implements of war upon which they in some measure rely, such as submarine batteries and torpedoes, are comparatively new and untried inventions, the effects of which connot be estimated. It is his opinion that, if the Union iron-clads can resist the batteries and forts and pass within shelling distance of the city, it can be taken or destroyed. He thinks it madness to attempt to take it by a land force; there are so many difficulties of ground and fortifications to overcome, he thinks we have not men enough to do it. The Richmond Sentinel, April 8, believes "that the long expected attack had commenced, and that the enemy were bombarding Sump-

ter." The Whig, of the same date, announces that the Federal "gunboats and transports had succeeded in crossing the bar, and were at anchor," and that the Confederate "iron-clads lay between the forts, quietly awaiting the attack." No official intelligence from Charles. night Thursday, but entire confidence was expressed that the attack on Charleston would

prove successful. From Vicksburg we have the following: A dispatch from Young's Point, April 3, says several transports laden with troops and Gen. Ellett's marine brigade and one iron-clad, started up stream this morning. There is no prospect of active operations before Vicksburg for some time. A new canal, eight miles long, is being cut three miles above the Point, to empty into the Mississippi below Warrenton. Three dredges and the African brigade are at work on it day and night. Admiral Farragut still holds the river between Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The Queen of the West is up the Red river. Admiral Porter and Gen. Grant are

General Steele's divission has landed a Greensville, Mississippi, the object being to co operate in the reduction of Fort Pemberton. A rebel account from Fort Pemberton, April

accounts from that region. New Orleans reports to 1st April say that General Banks crossed with ten thousand men at Donaldsonville, and has gone down by Plaquemine bayou to reinforce Gen. Weitzel and attack the Bayou Teche country.

Colonel Boone surprised the rebels at Wood ward. Tennessee, on the 8th, recaptured cur stores, and took several prisoners. Severe store for the negro and Yankee troops to com- skirmishing took place the next morning.-Colonel Boone pursued the rebels fifteen miles. | passed finally-year 15, mays 12.

General Copeland, of General Stahl's division, made a successful raid to Aldie, Middleburg and Ropersville, in Loudon county, Va.,

in which he captured some seventy rebels and ever one hundred horses. The President paid a visit to the Army on the Rappahannock on Sunday, and had a re-

view of the army by brigades. Rebel dispatches from Chattanooga say that Union force of 15,000 men is advancing on Columbia, and that a battle is imminent.

By telegraph yesterday afternoon:

The Richmond Whig of the 9th contains a dispatch dated Vicksburg, 7th April, which says: The enemy [Unionists] are withdrawing their troops from the Peninsula. Yesterday all their tents were struck. Four large transports have gone up the river loaded with troops. The enemy cut the levee and turned the water into their old camping ground.

A rebel dispatch from Jackson, Miss., April 7, says: Farragut, with three vessels, is above Port Hudson. He signalled the lower have the calm judgment of the now seemingly | fleet, but none of his vessels have gone down the river yet. Vicksburg will be attacked this week. The Federals have contracted their lines at Memphis. The Hartford landed at Bayou Sara this morning and destroyed the Government stores there. The lower fleet has opened fire lying out of reach of our batteries.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

We have rebel information of the attack on the fortifications of Charleston and the repulse of our fleet. A Fortress Monroe dispatch of the 10th says: Yesterday's Richmond Whig contains Charleston intelligence to the 7th, as follows: The attack has commenced. Four iron-clads out of seven in the Yankee fleet are engaged. Heavy firing took place from the fleet and from the forts, Sumpter and Moultrie and Morris Island. The Ironsides was hit and run ashore, but got off and was carried out of range. At 2.9 the Monitors and Ironsides opened fire at a distance of 3000 yards. At 2.30 the fire was incessant on both sides till five o'clock, when it gradually diminished .-The fire was concentrated on Fort Sumpter. The Ironsides and Kcokuk withdrew at 4 o'clock, apparently disabled. Intense excitement prevails in the city. Our Monitors have gone out to take part. Our casualties, one boy killed and five men badly wounded in Sumpter. The other batteries have not been heard from. April 8th-1.30 p. m.-Seven turreted iron-clads and the Ironsides are within the Bar, and twenty-two blockading vessels off the Bar. The Keokuk is sunk on the beach off Morris' Island. There is no disposition apparent to renew the conflict.

We must not remember that this information comes from the Charleston rebels through a rebel Richmond paper, and, remembering this, make due allowance—but still, we fear it is too true. We were apprenensive of such a result, and will be surprised to find it fully confirmed by our next accounts. Yet we hope it may

A San Francisco dispatch, April 10, says that General Wright has issued a proclamation, which concludes as follows:

"Although the great mass of the people on the Pacific coast are eminently patriotic and devoted to the Union, yet, fellow citizens, we must not disguise the fact that we have traiters in our midst, who are doing all in their power to involve their country in the horrors of a civil war. To such persens I say, pause and reflect well before plunging into the yawning abyss of treason. An indignant people will rise in their majesty and swift retributive justice will be your certain doom."

## PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. FRIDAY, April 10, 1863.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock by the SPEAKER.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to prevent banks, banking associations and other corporations from depreciating the currency of the United States.

Mr. M'CANDLESS offered a resolution making the bill from the House, imposing a fine upon those exempts from the draft from conscientious scruples, the special order for this afternoon. Not agreed to-yeas 14, nays 17. The bill to enable soldiers to vote by proxy

passed finally—yeas 17, nays 13. The supplement to the 13th and 15th Streets passenger railway company passed finallyveas 22. nays 5.

The bill imposing a tax upon bankers and brokers came up in order, and was postponed for the present. The bill to prevent the obstruction of rail-

road crossings by locomotive engines and cars was negatived. The supplement to the act of 1862, providing for the adjudication and payment of cer-

tain military claims, passed finally-yeas 20, Mr. CONNELL called up the bill from the House to validate certain conveyances made by married women since the 11th of April,

1848, which passed finally. Mr. GRAHAM called up the House bill to prohibit the use of deleterious drugs in the

manufacture and sale of liquors, which passed finally. Mr. KINSEY called up the bill in relation to

actions of ejectment, which passed finally. The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the volunteer bounty bill, which was agreed to. -yeas 21, nays 11. So the bill has finally passed both Houses. Mr. JOHNSON called up House bill 316 to

encourage the extension of lateral railroads, which passed finally. Mr. RIDGWAY called up House bill 388. supplement to the Fairmount Passenger rail-

way, which passed finally. Mr. DONOVAN called up the bill to incorporate the German Roman Catholic livurgy institute of Philadelphia, which passed finally. M. STEIN called up the bill to incorporate the East Pennsylvahia iron company, which passed finally. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Senate met at 3 o'clock. Mr. CLYMER called up the supplement to the charter of the city of Reading, which passed

finally. Mr. STEIN called up the bill incorporating a company to erect a bridge across the Lehigh river at Schuylkill Forge, which passed finally.

Mr. HIESTAND called up the bill to authorize notaries public to take acknowledgments

of deeds and other instruments of writing, which passed to third reading. Mr. CONNELL introduced a supplement to the act to extend the width of Chatham street and open part of Tioga street in the city of

Phila. Passed finally. The bill to incorporate the Frankford and Holmesburg railroad company passed finally. The bill authorizing insane convicts to be sent from certain counties to the Western Pennsplvania Hospital, passed finally.

Adjourned. EVENING SESSION. The Senate met at 71 o'clock.

The bill to incorporate the Philadelphia public bathing company passed finally. Mr. RrILLY called up the bill to repeal an act to secure the greater accountability of certain public officers in Schuylkill county, which

Mr. SERRILL called up the bill to exempt from taxation the Eastern Pennsylvania Bible House. Passed finally.

Mr. STEIN called up the supplement to the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Link company.

Passed finally. The Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, presented a message from the Governor, nominating F. C. Penniman, of Wayne, and John H. Briggs and Jacob C. Bomberger, of Dauphin, as Trusteees of the State Lunatic Hospital.

Also, a message nominating Charles R. Co-burn, of Bradford, for Superintendent of Common Schools.

The bill to exempt the property of the Franklin Institute from taxation passed finally. The bill to incorporate the Edgerly cem-

etery company passed finally. The vote by which the bill to prevent frauds upon travelers was negatived, was reconsidered, and the bill coming again before the Senate it was passed to third reading and laid over. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, April 10, 1863. The whole session was occupied in the consideration of bills on the private calender, (numbering one hundred and thirty-five,) without reaching second reading. AFTERNOON SESSION.

LOSSES IN THE LATE REBEL BAID. Senate substitute for the House bill for the payment of claims arising from the loss of herses and other property in the October raid on the border by the rebels. The House bill provides for the direct payment of claims arising from the loss of horses and other property at the hands of the Pennsylvania militia; and the Senate substitute provides that a commissioner shall be appointed to report these damages to the Governor, who shall report them to the next Legislature with grounds for the different claims.]

Mr. JACOBY moved to amend the Senate substitute by adding after horses the words wagons, teams, forage and other property, including printing and other services. Agreed to. Concurred in, as amended.

The consideration of bills on the private calender was then resumed. Adjourned.

### MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10. Flour dull, with little export demand; sale of 500 barrels Western extra family at \$7 37 @7 50, \$6 @6 25 for superfine, \$6 50@7 for extra, \$7  $12\frac{1}{2}$ @8 for extra family, and \$8 25 @8 75 for fancy lots. Rye flour is selling at \$5 75@6. Corn meal dull and unchanged.— Wheat quiet; sales of 2,000 bushels Penna. red at \$2 65@1 68, and 1,300 bushels Delaware red at \$1 70; white at \$1 75@1 85. Ryc is scarce and commands \$1 10. Corn in good demand, and sales of 4,000 bushels are reported at 89c. afloat. Oats is selling at 80@83c.-Provisions inactive; salds of mess pork at \$15 50@16; 100 casks hams at 11@12c., and 280 tierces lard at 11c. Whisky quiet; sales of Penna. and Ohio barrels at 47@48c.

NEW YORK, April 10. Flour heavy; 7,000 barrels sold at \$6.10@ 6.50 for State; \$7.20@7.30 for Ohio, and \$7. @7.40 for Southern. Wheat dull; sales unimportant; Chicoga Spring, 1.38@1.60. Corn heavy; sales of 30,030 bushels at 86@90c.— Beef dull. Pork heavyi Lard dull. Whiskey dull at 45½@46½c. Stocks are better; Chicago and Rock Island.

897; Cumberland Coal, 474; La Crosse and Milwaukee, 32; Michigan Southern 99. Reading, 883: Missouri 6's, 61; Gold 1462; Treasury 7 3-10 105; Coupon 6's, 105}.

Baltimore, April 10. Flour very dull and heavy; superfine steady. Wheat and corn scarce and unchanged. Whiskey dull and depressed, and prices nominal. Groceries are very quiet.

# SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Friend in Need. Try it. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is pre-DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is pre-pared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connec-ticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most aston-ishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Eheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, heal-ing, and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of regiven it a trial Over four hundred certificates of re-markable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact.

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INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY.

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS & WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, and ALL RHEU.

MATIC and NERVOUS DISORDERS. For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr Stephon Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing suc-

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will care rapidly and radically, RHEU-MATIC DISORDERS of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail. FUR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relie

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It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in

the minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL

LASSITUDE, arising from imprudence or excess, this

Loniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and
revivities the system, and restores it to elasticity and
vigor.

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FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaints hould give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINSY and SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely applica-tion of this Liniment will never fall to cure.

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BRUISES. CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS and SCALUS, YOUNDS, SOKES, ULUERS, BURNS and SCALUS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS. FRUSTED FEET, and INSECT BITES and STINGS.

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10 o'clock, in the lower Market.

ap10-21\*

W. BARR, Auctioneer

SSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—The account A of Dr. David C. Kellar, assignee of Phillip Peck and farsh, his wife, of East Hanover township, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphito the country and will be confirmed on the 12th day of May, 1863, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

app-d2tltw J. C. YOUNG, Prothonotary.

THE Stockholders of the Union Rail. road and Mining Company are hereby notified that an election for seven Directors will be held at the office of William Buehler, Walnut street, on Saturday, May

2d, 1963, at 2 o'clock, p. m. HENRY M'COFMICK, Secretary and Treasurer Harrisburg, April 4th, 1863-ap9-d1twte

REWARD.—Any person finding the discharge of Marx Wolf will receive the above reward, by leaving it at the Cotton Factory Hospital, with Dr. Schultz.

WANTED—A good Cook at the M'Clel-VV lan House, on the railroad, near the Rolling Mill. To a person properly qualified, liberal wages will be given.

MIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

# INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Philadelphia, NO MARINE RISKS TAKEN.

APITAL.....\$200,000 This Company has successfully conducted business for a long term of years, and paid its losses promptly. Its means of paying are ample, and the indemnity promised

means of paying are ample, and the included by our policy sure.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLET, Vice President.
JAS. B. ALVORD, Secretary.
H. K. PARSONS, 110 Market street, Agent.
aps-3tawl.:: WELLING 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 Fors. ter's arenue. 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 GOLD

SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, No. 18 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa

OLAR MATCHES!

# NO SULPHUR! NO SMELL!

TESSRS. CHICKERING & CO. HAVE AGAIN OBTAINED THE OLD MEDAL!

MELD THE PRECEDING WEEK, OVER SIXTY COMPETITOES!

DIANOS carefully packed or removed

8. WARD, 12 North Third street.

DOBBERY OF ADAMS' EXPRESS.

BALTIMORE, March 19, 1568.

not to negotiate any of them:

Four United States Certificates of Indebtedness. 53.

inclusive.
The following checks of F.E. Spinner, Treasurer of

The following checks of F.E. Spinner, Treasurer of U.S., on Assistant Treasurer, New York, payable 10 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, 'S. Conrad & Wagner, 'S. C

MEN WANTED.—One first rate Cabi-VI net Maker and two or three good laboring men wanted. Steady work and cash pay every two weeks.

Apply at the mr31-1w EAGLE WORKS.

JAMES T. FOSTER,

Care of the Lodi Manufacturing Company.

febl9-w2m 66 Courtland st., New York

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR!—FIRST IN THE MARKET!—For sale by WM. DOCK, Ja., & CO. WINDOW SHADES of lines, gilt-

Scheffer's Bookstore.

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

GRAPH ALBUMS, PORT FOLIOS, CARD-CASES, POCKET-BOOKS, for 841-47 Scheffer's Bookstore,

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT LITHOGRAPHS,

Formerly retailed at from \$3 to \$5, are now effered \$50 and 75 cents, and \$1 and \$1 50— unblished by the A's Union, and formerly retailed by them,

Splendid Photographic Allum Pictures of all distinguished men and Generals of the army, at only 10 cts.

ROHEFFER'S Rockstore,

18 Market street, Harrisburg.

res 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 observed. without any charge.

I have very good Gold Pens, made by Mr. Morton, not warranted, in strong silver-plated cases, for \$1, \$1.25,

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

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

AT THE MECHANICS' FAIR, BOSTON,

Wareroom for the CHICKERING PIANOS, at Harrisburg, at 92 Market street, oc23-tf W. KNOCHE'S MUSIC STORE.

l by mr28-2₩ PROOMS, BRUSHES, TUBS AND D BASKETS of all descriptions, qualities and prices, or sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

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 tonds and certificates published by the Company, and are cautioned

Four United States Certificates of Indebtedness 000 each, numbers 21,449, 21,450, 21,461, 21,453.

48 United States Certificates, of \$1,000 each Nos. 69,342, 59,343, 59,344.

Nos. 59,212, 59,213.

Nos. 59,203, 59,204, 59,205, 59,208.

Nos. 59,203, 59,204, 59,202.

Nos. 59,204, 59,149.

Nos. 59,146, 59,147.

Nos. 59,130, 59,120.

Nos. 59,247, 59,248.

Nos. 59,247, 59,248.

Nos. 59,190, 59,191, 59,192, 59,193.

Nos. 59,247, 59,248.

Nos. 59,3247, 59,248.

Nos. 59,326, 59,333, 59,334, 59,335.

Nos. 59,332, 59,333, 59,334, 59,335.

Nos. 59,326, 59,318, 69,319.

Nos. 59,326, 59,321, 59,322, 59,323, 59,224.

Nos. 59,317, 59,325.

Nos. 59,307, 59,303, 59,304, 59,305.

Nos. 58,3079, 59,088, 59,029, 59,070.

Ten 5-20 United States Bonds, Nos. 18,179 to 15,153 melusive.

heck No. 856, for \$1080, for ac. G. M Felix, Cincinnati.

"859 "2098 13 "J. B. & T. Gibson, "

"855 "1080 "Corrad & Wagner, "

866 "450 "Wilson & Hayden, "

865 "1220 "A. Behlen, "

864 "6015 15 "J. Shillits & Co., "

868 "404 "Geo Josp, "

888 "488 37 "J W Wagner & Co "

888 "2045 "H. Morton, St. Lonis.

The public are cautioned not to negotiate any of the

HENRY SANFORD, Superintendent
Adams' Express Company.

100,000 BARRELS of the LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S

This company, with a capital of \$150,000, the most extensive works of the kind in the world, and an expertation long established, having also the exclusive control of all the night soil of the great city of New York, and prepared to furnish an article, which is, without ou the Changest and very best fortilizer in market. It greatly increases the yield, and ripens the crop from two four dollars per acre, with little or no labor. Also, four dollars per acre, with little or no labor. Also, being a mixture of bone and night soil ground fine, at \$45 per tou-assuperior article for grain and grass. Price of POUD-RETTE, \$1 60 per barrel. Seven barrels and over delivered free of charge. A pamphlet containing all necessary information, may be had free by addressing a letter to the subscriber.

VV berdered; and PAPER BLINDS of an endless variety of designs and ornaments; also, GURTAIN FIXTURES and TASSELS at very low prices. Call at

WHITE BRANDY!!!—FOR PRESERYring Purposes.—A very superior article, (strictly pure,) just received and for sale by inly!

WM. DOCK. Ic., & Co. WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

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