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TO THE PUBLIC. THE PATRIOT AND UNION and all its business operations will hereafter be conducted exclusively by O. BARRETT and T. C. POMEROY, under the firm of O. BARRETT & Co., the connection of H. F. McReynolds with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst.

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 townships on Wednesday the 9th and 10th of April, 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 postmaster, 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 Telegraph adds: "That time is here now, and the blows are now about to be struck." And all this—the horrors of civil war, with all its inevitable atrocities—is to take place "now," because a U. S. detective officer has arrested four simple-minded 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—Messrs. Philip Huber, Augustus F. Illig, Gabriel Filbert, and Harrison Oxenfelder—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 unpatriotically—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 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 Hessian as the first subject upon which to try our skill and prowess.

A Vote of Confidence.

The Washington Chronicle (Forney's) chucks 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 administration; as expressed, by her vote, "confidence in the Cabinet," and Forney may rejoice over the fact. But how was it accomplished? By a fair, honest, uncontrolled vote of the people? By no means. It was effected through the power of the Government and the arbitrary control of the elective franchise by soulless corporations. It is an achievement that roguery may glory in, but that honest men and true patriots would blush to claim. The Government flogged thousands of Abolition soldiers and sent them home to vote for Buckingham, refusing the same privilege to Democratic privateers who would have voted for Seymour, and the corporations threatened all their workmen with instant dismissal if they refused 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. 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 extant over results obtained by means that would mangle the checks of honesty with washes of shame.

NEW ENGLAND FEDERALISM AND MODERN ABOLITIONISM.—The Rochester (New York) Union 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 act and the man who as a Representative in Congress voted for all the measures 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 capture of the Peacock; the man who was

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 Florida, 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 Higginson, that "mild mannered man as ever scuttled ship or cut a throat?"—where was the Jayhawk, 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 seditious joy the consummation of their purpose.

And what if they were? Are we to blame them, or those who sent them—the administration, 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 doctrine the administration and its presses have been sedulously inculcating. When they send forth from their editorials 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 those 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 chiefs 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 composure, shut your eyes, clench your teeth, brace your nerves, turn away from the scenes that legitimately spring from your infernal doctrines—but hold your tongues and keep your pens from paper if you would not become the butt and scorn of the world.

"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 nothing was left of Jacksonville but heaps of smoking ruins," says the Bulletin; and it adds farther, "the Government owes it to itself and to the country to have this matter investigated."

To the exclamation of the Post we respond amen! But with what consistency can either of these journals deprecate barbarisms which themselves have taught the people and the soldiers to look upon as merited inflictions upon a rebellious population?

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 and more complacency upon their own deeds which, however inhumane and revolting to others, should not appal them if they are sincere believers in the doctrines they have preached.

Men who will advocate negro expeditions got up by such men as Hunter, and officered by the Higginsons and Montgomerys of the white camp, should not squirm at their results. But we are told that it was not the negro brigade, but the Maine and Connecticut troops under Rust that fired Jacksonville. There is no little, if any, difference between a Yankee Abolitionist and a full-blooded negro in sentiment and disposition, that we fail to perceive the distinction. They were all together, negroes and Yankees, in the expedition, and Higginson was the commander. It was a genuine Abolition raid, conducted on Abolition principles, and the Post and the Bulletin are as guilty as the man who applied the torch and howled over the devilish work committed to them and which their hands so well performed.

The devil may still have other atrocities in store for the negro and Yankee troops to commit—deeds of confiscation, violation and ex-

termination—deeds abhorrent to Christianity, and disgraceful 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 doctrine and policy of Abolitionism, on which we desire to have the calm judgment of the now seemingly repetitive Abolition press.

[From the Louisville Journal.] The 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." K. 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 the 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 action of civil or judicial authorities, but at once upon their return from the South, where 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 traitors and the traitors by a general massacre, is atrocious and revolting beyond expression.

We had not supposed that the most black-hearted Abolition fanatic or lunatic in all this land or in all the world could put forth or enforce 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 the arrival at New York, on the 9th, of the transport Fairhaven, Acting Master Moses, from Port Royal, we have the following intelligence:

The bombardment of Fort Sumpter by the iron-clads began on Monday.

Captain Moses of the Fairhaven, brings intelligence from Captain Steadman that Admiral Dupont had, on the 3d of April, proceeded to Charleston with the following iron-clads:—1. New Ironsides (flagship), Commander Thos. Turner; 2. Patapsco, Captain D. Ammen; 3. Catkill, Captain George W. Rogers; 4. Montauk, Capt. J. L. Worden; 5. Passaic, Capt. P. Drayton; 6. Weehawken, Capt. John Rodgers; 7. Keokuk, Commander A. G. Rhind; 8. Nahant, Captain John Dumes; 9. Nantuxet, 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 cannot 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 maddest 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 Sumpter." The Wig, 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 Charleston had been received at Washington up to midnight 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 reconnoitering up the Yazoo.

General Steele's division has landed at Greenville, Mississippi, the object being to cooperate in the reduction of Fort Pemberton. A rebel account from Fort Pemberton, April 5, says, however, that our troops embarked the previous night and in the morning were in rapid retreat. Somewhat muddled are the 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 Woodward, Tennessee, on the 8th, recaptured our stores, and took several prisoners. Severe skirmishing took place the next morning. Colonel Boone pursued the rebels fifteen miles.

General Copeland, of General Stahl's division, made a successful raid to Aldie, Middleburg and Roper'sville, 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 review of the army by brigades.

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

By telegraph yesterday afternoon: The Richmond Wig 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 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 Harford 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 Wig 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 ran 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 Keokuk 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 apprehensive of such a result, and will be surprised to find it fully confirmed by our next accounts. Yet we hope it may be otherwise.

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 traitors in our midst, who are doing all in their power to involve their country in the horrors of a civil war. To such persons 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."

PENNA 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. MCANDLESS 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 13, nays 13.

The supplement to the 13th and 15th Streets passenger railway company passed finally—yeas 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 railroad crossings by locomotive engines and cars was negatived.

The supplement to the act of 1862, providing for the adjudication and payment of certain military claims, passed finally—yeas 20, nays 11.

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 railway, which passed finally.

Mr. DONOVAN called up the bill to incorporate the German Roman Catholic liturgy institute of Philadelphia, which passed finally.

M. STEIN called up the bill to incorporate the East Pennsylvania 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 Pennsylvania Hospital, passed finally. Adjourned.

EVERING SESSION. The Senate met at 7 1/2 o'clock. The bill to incorporate the Philadelphia public bathing company passed finally.

Mr. RICHARD called up the bill to repeal an act to secure the greater accountability of certain public officers in Schuylkill county, which passed finally—yeas 15, nays 12.

General Copeland, of General Stahl's division, made a successful raid to Aldie, Middleburg and Roper'sville, in Loudon county, Va., in which he captured some seventy rebels and ever one hundred horses.

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EVERY HORSE OWNER should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases to which all horses are liable and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

Our four hundred voluntary testimonials to the wonderful curative properties of this Liniment have been received within the last two years and many of them from persons in the highest ranks of life.

CAUTION. To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every bottle, and also glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine. Sole Proprietor, W. DAVIS & CO., 117 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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 made to order, and fitted to new. Store Sheds made and lettered. mrs-2a.

C. A. DAVIS, BILL POSTER. Greenleaf, &c., carefully and promptly distributed. 117 Residence, North above Second street.

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. Pennington, of Wayne, and John H. Briggs and Jacob C. Bomberger, of Dauphin, as Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital.

Also, a message, nominating Charles R. Coburn, 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 cemetery 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 calendar, (numbering one hundred and thirty-five,) without reaching second reading.

AFTERNOON SESSION. LOSSES IN THE LATE REBEL RAID. Senate substitute for the House bill for the payment of claims arising from the loss of horses 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 calendar was then resumed. Adjourned.

MARKETS. PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 10. Flour dull, with little export demand; sales of 500 barrels Western extra family at \$7 3/4; 500 \$6 @ 25 for superfine, \$6 @ 7 for extra, \$7 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 @ 1 1/2; and 1,300 bushels Delaware red at \$1 70; white at \$1 75 @ 1 85. Rye is scarce and commands \$1 20. Corn in good demand, and sales of 4,000 bushels are reported at 89c. Oats are selling at 90 @