

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1863.

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W. W. KINGSBURY, Esq., of Towanda, is a duly authorized agent to collect accounts and receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper. NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PATRIOT AND UNION and all its business operations will hereafter be conducted exclusively by O. BARRETT and T. G. POMEROY, under the firm of O. BARRETT & Co., the connection of H. F. M' 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.

South Mountain and Antietam—Official Report of Gen. M'Clellan.

We publish to-day the preliminary report of Gen. George B. M'Clellan, describing the military operations of the Army of the Potomac from the evacuation of Harrison's Landing to his removal from command after the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. The general facts set forth in this report are already known to the public; the explicit description of the military movements of the army from the time of M'Clellan's resumption of the command, through the memorable battles which it describes, will be found clear, interesting and sufficiently unembarrassed with detail to be intelligibly traced on the chart. Apart from its merit as a lucid and connected history of military events, the modest and remarkable manner in which the description of all the operations to which it refers is given, is especially noteworthy. No where does the injured General find occasion to vent his reproaches on the conspirators against him—not a sign or word escapes him of gratuitous denial or assertion. Calm and consistent, he confines himself to the strictest and simplest relation of events in the order of their occurrence. All this preserves to the last the contrast between his conduct throughout and the conduct of his enemies. Having kept back the publication of this report, they have permitted it to go forth and be followed by the detractions of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, which perfectly the cowardly scheme the radicals have laid to heart, to snatch from M'Clellan all the glory he has so richly won. To that report, in connection with the present, we shall have occasion to refer hereafter; we content ourselves at this time with a slight summary of one or two leading points of the narrative contained in the latter.

On the 19th of August, '62, the Army of the Potomac had evacuated Harrison's Landing, on the James river; on the 24th of the same month it had arrived and debarked at Alexandria, on the Potomac. Immediately upon landing it was ordered to the Shenandoah to take part in the campaign of Pope; so that by the 30th M'Clellan found himself in command of scarcely one hundred men, his whole force and munitions, even to his transport teams used at his headquarters, having been forwarded with cheerful alacrity to Pope's support. After the unfortunate issue of this campaign, M'Clellan was, on the 2d of September, placed in command of the defenses of Washington, and of all troops to be used for that purpose. On the disappearance of the enemy from the front of Washington, an active advance became necessary to cover Baltimore, prevent the invasion of Pennsylvania, and drive the rebels out of Maryland. Immediately abandoning the fortifications round the Capital, M'Clellan pushed forward his various corps by different routes, covering the route from Frederick to Washington, and advancing on the line of the Monocacy creek. On the 12th of September the cavalry advance of the right wing came up with a portion of the enemy at Frederick, dispersed them and captured 250 prisoners; soon after the remainder of the right wing passed through the town. At this time it was ascertained by a courier from Harper's Ferry that the commander of the post had abandoned Maryland Heights and fallen back, after repelling an attack of the enemy, promising to hold out for two days until relieved. The surrender of this post, which followed soon after, it appears, was due to the neglect of M'Clellan's previous advice to the authorities at Washington to cause the force there to fall back upon Maryland Heights via Hagerstown, and, taking up the bridges on its way, entrench and hold its position. When subsequently (on the 12th of September) the order arrived to Gen. M'Clellan to assume the command of himself, all connection between the main army and the garrison had been cut off, and it was too late to prevent the disaster of the shameful and premature surrender which took place while every effort was being made for its relief. On the 14th the advance came up with the main body of the rebel army at South Mountain pass; the battle which followed was hotly contested during the day, and resulted in dislodging the enemy. During the night the enemy decamped and took up his position on the heights near Antietam creek. The victory which followed on our arms on the 16th, and the details of the previous engagement at South Mountain, are to be found succinctly given in the report; they already belong to history; and they stand, upon its pages, a bright and living testimony for all time of the vigor and military genius of the great commander, whom no aspersions can rob of his just fame, the lustre of whose name no partisan malignity can diminish.

We shall publish with more careful comments to-morrow the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War; our readers are meantime commended to the perusal of the report of M'Clellan, which has been unavoidably delayed until to-day.

The Copperhead Party.

The term "Copperhead" is how universally used by the Abolition press to designate the Democratic party—nay, it is even used by the administration, in its official papers, for the same purpose. The term is intended to convey the idea of disloyalty, sympathy with rebellion, treason itself, and is used as a term of reproach, a stigma upon the whole party. In Indiana, especially, we have been told that "Copperheadism," or Democracy, has exhibited its treacherous designs without disguise, and that in other places, although more reserved in its expressions and actions, it is at heart and in intention the same. Let us see how this is. Here, in Pennsylvania, we know the allegation to be false, and we think we can show it to be equally so in reference to Indiana; and if false in reference to Indiana, why of course false in its application to Democrats everywhere.

The Legislature of Indiana, Democratic in both branches, passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That notwithstanding our want of confidence in the administration, we yet hereby pledge ourselves to support it in all constitutional measures to suppress the rebellion at the South and restore to the Government the proper and full exercise of its legitimate authority."

Before the adjournment of the Legislature the members issued an address, clear in its statements and very decided in its conclusions. One single sentence of this address will show the ground occupied by these "Copperheads" in regard to what the Abolitionists term "dishonorable peace"—a separate nationality—which they falsely charge as being one of the aims of the Democracy, while their own secret endeavors have all been in that direction, and are yet. The Indiana "Copperhead" address says:

"A portion of the States have assumed to withdraw from political fellowship with the rest, and declare that a separate nationality only will satisfy them. They ask peace on these terms, and desire that we shall consent to a separation. We, as Democrats, have a hundred times answered this request in the negative, and we answer it again in the same language. This, we take it, is plain, to the point, and as conclusive as even the most rampant Abolitionist could desire. We want "Copperheadism" to be judged by the record, and not by the false allegations of an administration and a party that have trampled upon the Constitution, warred against the Union and set truth and decency at defiance.

The address considers the question before war had actually commenced, and charges that the party in power would make no concessions to avert the impending evil, and proceeds: "Very well; the administration has the control of these questions, and we submit, as good citizens, to its mode of settlement. Then let the war proceed. It has had a million of men and fifteen or eighteen hundred millions of dollars, and yet its progress has been but slow. The reason for this slow progress is, it has issued too many proclamations and enacted too many laws for confiscation and vengeance. It has not done enough of fighting."

The fairness and correctness of this we take to be unquestionable by any one who has not determined to shut his eyes against truth and history.

Then, again, the address takes up the question, and makes this just, bold, and patriotic declaration:

"To be true to the Union, we must be faithful to our own honor. That honor requires that we preserve the government of our fathers, and that armed and unarmed treason, wherever they raised their head, should be overthrown. It requires that the Southern rebellion be put down, and put down by the arms of the Republic."

These are the "Copperheads" who, the Abolition papers say, would crawl on their bellies and eat dirt to patch up a "dishonorable peace" with the rebels. What a discrepancy there is between their language and the charge against them. They tell us in this address that the rebellion must be put down, "and put down by the arms of the Republic;" and not only this, but they tell us how they would do it. They say:

"By fighting and putting down armed rebels—calling on the people of the South to abandon the leaders, return to the protection of the old flag, under all the guarantees of the Constitution. If hard fighting against those in arms, and love, and kindness toward those not in arms, will not put down the rebellion, we have no remedies to offer and no advice to give. They are the great agencies which civilized nations apply to insurrectionary populations, and they generally succeed where the rulers have been alone governed by wisdom, honesty, and moderation. This would be between a kindred people. That party, if in power to-day, would put down this rebellion, and restore the Union as it was, in six months, and by the honest and lawful method of subduing combatants and protecting those not in arms against the government. It would make no war on States and populations. It would overthrow the guilty rebel wherever found in arms. It would confiscate nothing that did not belong to a fighting traitor to the Union. It would issue no proclamations to negroes, and denounce no penalties against the innocent, which it has not the power to enforce. A Democratic administration would see that our victorious legions marched wherever there was an armed foe to conquer, and liberating, as they went along, not the negro, but the white people of the South from the despotism under which they are said to groan. It would make no war on the helpless, and raise no hand against the innocent. It would make war in earnest against the rebel soldiers, and abandon all schemes not connected with the overthrow of those who fight against the Union. It would reject every Abolition scheme, and avoid every Abolition schemer, and tell that class of traitors that this war was for the restoration of the white man's Union and government, and that he might stand aside if that programme did not suit him. A Democratic administration having thus elevated the objects of the war in the sight of Heaven and of mankind, would call upon the people who really love the Union for its own sake to rally for its preservation, and in sixty days it would have half a million of new volunteers in the field. There would be no need of conscription acts then. The people would understand what that war meant. That appeal would touch the heart of every true man in the nation. It would reach every freeman in the land. The citizens would march as a band of brothers under the ensign of our blessed country, inscribed on its ample folds the words of the matchless Webster—'One Union—One Constitution—One Destiny.'"

In this able, eloquent, and manly address no issue is avoided—the whole field is traversed, and every question at issue disposed of. In regard to the objectionable laws passed by Congress and the duty of the Democracy—the "Copperheads"—in reference to them, the address says: "Laws have been passed by the Federal Congress which have met, and will continue to meet, the sober condemnation of the people of

Indiana. But they are laws, nevertheless. A dead and never-to-be-recurred Congress has placed them upon the statute books. They are there for evil. No good will come of them. A majority of those who voted for them have been reprobated by the country, and they return no more to the seats they have dishonored. These laws do live after them. They stand as monuments of the depravity of the Thirty-seventh Congress, and of the administration which invoked their aid. What is the duty of the citizens of Indiana in regard to these enactments? We say to you, and we say it as the friends of social order, respect these laws, and show to the world that you were worthy of better, wiser, and more honest Senators and Representatives in Congress. Show your rulers—alas! you have rulers—that the people have a higher and a nobler sense of honor than those who have bartered freedom for a great man's fees, and sold their country for a smile! The men who voted for these measures of oppression have no sympathies with the free populations of the great Northwest. Many of them were the venal and purchased instruments of an administration which has signally failed to recognize the power and majesty of the people in the recent elections. As these men have deceived you, it is their fault and not yours. But their bad and cruel laws remain. Let these laws have a fair trial. If they are honestly and impartially enforced, and not made the instruments of oppression to a special class of our people, they are entitled to a special obedience. Offer them no resistance. They can last but two years longer, and from this moment prepare for their legal repeal."

We have given enough of this address to show that Indiana "Copperheadism," instead of being back treason, is the most exalted patriotism, as Democracy is every where and always has been, but we cannot forbear to give another paragraph, in which the nation's deliverance is predicted and the agency pointed out through which the deliverance will come: "The Democratic party is yet a power in the country. Its many proportions are not dwarfed nor its powers impaired. Its eye is bright, and it looks with undimmed vision to the cycles of years of glory before our now bleeding country. Its vigorous hand is unimpeded by age, and its strong arm brawny with the sinews of honest labor and unflinching courage. It will yet save the nation. It is an organization which exists because it loves the Constitution, and it cannot disband while that Constitution survives. It kept this people at peace with each other for the sixty years it had control of the Government, and it will bring them together again. Its doctrines are suited to the genius of free institutions. It teaches the political equality of the great white race appointed to control this asylum of the nations. It is a living, moving, and never-dying sentiment that all the free States and all these peoples have equal rights, and that none but a tyrant deny their sovereign power to fashion and institute such State governments as to them may seem just. This is Democracy. Look back to its history. That history is full of glorious recollections. During its power in the government of the country it added more territory to the Union than was embraced in the original thirteen revolutionary States. It presided at the baptism of the new sisters which have been added to the confederacy, and never repulsed one on account of her domestic institutions. The nation, under the guidance of the Democratic party, expanded in all the elements of true greatness. No State received injustice at its hands, no class was oppressed by its legislation. The rich man found security for his possessions, and the poor man was elevated by its equitable and just laws. It padded to no passion, because its action was based upon the great and enduring principles of constitutional freedom."

If this is "Copperheadism," we are "Copperheads"—if it is treason, we are traitors—and the Abolitionists may make the most of it.

General News.
The most important news to-day is a rumor, said to be credited by the highest military authorities at Washington, that the city of Charleston has been captured, and is now in possession of General Hunter and Admiral Dupont. If this rumor had reached us at any other time than just on the eve of the Connecticut election, we should have felt disposed to credit it, knowing that a powerful armament has been in process of creation and concentration for some time past, destined to act against the rebel city by sea and land. Coming just at this time, we receive it with scruple as to its reliability. The following, from the Richmond Dispatch of April 3, is, we presume, the foundation upon which the rumor rests:

"The enemy have landed in force on Seabrook's or John's Island. Three gunboats and several transports are lying off the island. Skirmishes have already taken place between our and the enemy's pickets. Our pickets are driven in, and the Federal are advancing. General Hagood has ordered all the women, children and non-combatants removed from Adam's run, which is twenty miles from Seabrook Island."
Maj. A. J. Sheppard, of Gen. Stuart's staff, was captured a few days since by our cavalry in the vicinity of Dumfries, and is now in custody. It is said that he has repeatedly visited our camps in citizen's dress, and gave important information to the enemy. He will therefore be tried as a spy, and, if convicted, executed as a spy. When taken he offered to deliver up seven of our men, with horses, arms and equipments, if released.

The official account of the Point Pleasant affair—at the mouth of the Kanawha, Western Virginia—makes the Union loss two killed, three wounded and six taken prisoners. The rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is put down at seventy-two.

Cairo dispatches say that the attack on Fort Pemberton was re-commenced on the 27th ult. by the gunboats Baron De Kalb and Chillicothe, but the result was not known.

A large force of the rebels have been withdrawn from the front to the rear of Vicksburg, in anticipation of an attack in that quarter. The heavy guns have been removed from the front of Vicksburg, and Quaker guns substituted. Yazoo City and Fort Greenwood have been greatly strengthened. It is now believed that all the expeditions, including the one sent down the Yazoo, have returned or are returning to Young's Point, where it is stated nearly two hundred transports are gathered.

The Memphis Bulletin says the United States battery opposite Vicksburg has silenced one of the rebel batteries at Vicksburg.

Twenty of the Anderson Cavalry were lately condemned to death for mutiny by court martial. Gen. Rosecrans disapproved of the sentence, and the men were ordered to return to duty. Their pardon is conditional on their future good behavior.

A Union man, named Hooper, who tried to evade the rebel conscription was murdered by guerrillas on Thursday night, ten miles from Nashville, and his house and buildings were burned.

Surgeon Charles Johnson, of the First Middle Tennessee infantry, son of Gov. Johnson, was thrown from his horse at Nashville on Saturday and almost instantly killed.

The conversion of legal tender notes into five-twenty's, at Philadelphia, last week, reached \$8,000,000. Subscriptions are pouring in from every quarter.

Our relations with Great Britain are thought to be at this time of a most delicate nature, growing out of the correspondence between Earl Russell and Minister Adams in relation to the rebel privateer Alabama, and other rebel vessels fitted and now fitting out in British ports.

The extreme rigor of the law will not be meted out to deserters who voluntarily return to their duty within a few days, as many are doing, not fewer, it is computed, than from a thousand to fifteen hundred a day on the average. Those from General Hooker's army, sentenced recently to be shot, have been pardoned.

Dispatches from Murfreesboro' give an account of a brilliant skirmish on the 1st. An expedition under Brig. Gen. Hazen and Col. Edwards started for Woodbury to capture the rebel force at that point. One hundred of the 4th Ohio cavalry accompanied the expedition. The infantry surrounded the rebel camp; but the cavalry dashed in so vigorously that the rebels were dispersed and fled over the hills. A number were killed and wounded, and 80 were captured, together with 60 horses, a number of mules, 4 wagons, and the rebel camp. We had only one wounded. The rebels were 600 strong, and commanded by Col. Smith, and the expedition would have been completely successful if the cavalry had not been too eager.

Telegrams from Gen. Hurlbut at Memphis, Gen. Asholt at Columbus, and General Dodge at Corinth, represent that there is a heavy force of rebel cavalry on the Tennessee river about Florence.

The rebels are constructing bridges in that section, and building boats for crossing the Tennessee river, indicating a movement of the rebel army from Vicksburg to join Bragg, or the intentions of the latter to move that way. If true, this news is important.

The foreign news by telegraph yesterday afternoon is to the following effect:

The Polish military Dictator, Langiewicz, who escaped into the Austrian dominions after his recent defeat by the Russians, has been sent to the fortress of Cracow. The London Post understands that the Austrian Government have resolved to place him on parole in some Austrian town. The Russians continue to be successful in defeating the insurgents. The London Times considers the struggle virtually ended, but thinks the allied powers should require that Poland shall have the benefit of all the guarantees of the treaty of Vienna.

The London Daily News says the Greek Minister has been recalled and the Legation at London abolished.

The Times city article says the demand for money at the bank and in the open market was very active to the large Confederate loan which closed at 4 1/2 c 4 3/4 cent. premium. About fifteen millions of the loan have been taken at Liverpool, Paris, Frankfurt and Amsterdam.

The Daily News gives a rumor that the Emperor of Russia has granted an amnesty to the Poles, and will give Poland her autonomy and a liberal constitution.

Among the Southern items of news is one reporting the formation of a peace party, headed by Henry S. Foote, Alexander Wesley, editor of the Richmond Whig, and others. Resolutions on the subject would probably pass the lower House of Congress, before the adjournment. It is said that the course of the Richmond Enquirer is disapproved by many leading members of Congress.

The Chattanooga Rebel says that a blow will be struck before June which will unfetter long-manacled Kentucky.

PENNA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.
MONDAY EVENING, April 6, 1863.
The Senate was called to order at 8 1/2 o'clock by the SPEAKER.
Mr. LAMBERTON, from the minority of the Committee on Federal Relations, to which was referred petitions, numerous signed, in favor of a constitutional call for a national convention, submitted a report dissenting from the report of the majority, and favorable to the prayer of the petitioners, which was read.

Mr. LOWRY moved that thereport, together with the resolutions accompanying it, be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, which was agreed to—yeas 19, nays 12.

BILLS INTRODUCED.
Mr. KINSEY, a supplement to the act of January 30th, to provide for the payment of a constitutional debt, directing the August interest to be paid in the currency of the government.

Mr. GLATZ, a supplement to the act for the more effectual protection of logs and lumber in the Susquehanna river.

Mr. CONNELL, a bill relative to guardians; also, a supplement to the act to authorize the Wyoming canal company and its creditors to agree to an adjustment of their respective rights; also, a supplement to the Girard College passenger railroad company; also, a supplement to the act establishing a board of port wardens of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTIONS.
Mr. KINSEY offered a resolution which was adopted requesting the Adjutant General to furnish the Senate with an estimate of the amount of money required to pay officers of volunteers now in the service of the United States from the date of their commissions to the date when they were mustered into the service.

Mr. MCANDLESS offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to examine into the condition of all institutions to which the State appropriates money, and to report to the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. Adopted—yeas 18, nays 13.

BILLS CONSIDERED.
The bill relating to corporations for manufacturing purposes in the county of Allegheny was up in order, was amended so as to make it applicable to all the counties in the Commonwealth, and passed finally.

After considering several bills the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
MONDAY, April 6, 1863.
The House was called to order at 9 1/2 o'clock, a. m.

TOWNSHIPS.
Mr. JACKSON moved to reconsider an act to authorize the Governor to purchase townships for the Pennsylvania soldiers, passed last Saturday. Agreed to. He then moved to strike out so much of said act as made the articles returnable as the property of the State, and insert that they shall be distributed among the soldiers, (as their property,) under the direction and inspection of the Surveyor General. Agreed to; and the bill as amended passed finally.

ROOM AT JERSEY SHORE.
Mr. NOTES read in place an act for the erection of a boom on the Susquehanna river

at Jersey Shore, Clinton county, and moved to suspend the orders to consider the bill.

Agreed to; and after a debate, which lasted for two and a half hours, the bill passed finally.

BILLS INTRODUCED.
Mr. COCHRAN, an act relative to evidence in the city of Philadelphia.
THANKS TO THE LADIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Mr. SHANNON, from the committee on the subject, reported joint resolutions thanking the ladies of Pennsylvania for their noble and patriotic action for the relief of our soldiers, in which were especially named the Cooper volunteer refreshment saloon, of Philadelphia, and the substance committee of Philadelphia. Numerous amendments were then offered and adopted, so that all the ladies' aid societies in the Commonwealth were incorporated in the resolutions.

Mr. BARGER objected to these indiscriminate amendments, by which the resolutions were to be borne down by the weight of all the institutions in the State. The Cooper's volunteer refreshment saloon of Philadelphia, was especially mentioned because it was the largest in the State, having spent over \$40,000 during the past year for the benefit of our soldiers.

Mr. SMITH (Chester) said it was wrong to especially name two or three societies, when he was certain that the country societies had amounted to Philadelphia more than three times the amount that Philadelphia herself had contributed.

Mr. SHANNON said that the labors of the city societies had been of a peculiar and extraordinary character, such as awaiting the arrival of trains at night-time, requiring them to have their table spread almost continually. His speech was an eloquent tribute to the patriotism and liberality of the citizens of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

The original resolutions, as amended, were then re-considered, and the amendments being stricken out, the resolutions were again amended by including thanks to the ladies and citizens of the different cities, towns and counties of the Commonwealth, for the aid and comfort extended to the soldiers of the United States while passing through their respective places.

The resolutions, thus amended, then passed finally.

BILLS PASSED.
An act to incorporate the Big Creek railroad company.
An act to incorporate the Warren and Tidewater railroad company (connecting with Philadelphia and Erie.)
Pending the discussion of the bill the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
The House met at 2 1/2 p. m.

BILLS CONSIDERED.
On motion of Mr. COCHRAN, an act to authorize the Auditor General to draw his warrant for money due the West Philadelphia railroad company. Passed finally.

[This is for money appropriated to this company in 1851. The Board of Canal Commissioners being abolished and no other person or persons having been authorized to borrow upon warrant, the Auditor General is so authorized.]

On motion of Mr. BOWMAN, an act relating to proceedings in equity. Passed finally.

On motion of Mr. LUDLOW, an act to prevent vexatious attachments and to regulate the costs thereof. Passed finally.

On motion of Mr. NEIMAN, an act to incorporate the East Pennsylvania iron company. Passed finally.

On motion of Mr. BARGER, an act relating to sureties. Passed finally.

On motion of Mr. CHAMPNEYS, an act to provide for the payment of the militia called into service by the proclamation of the Governor on the 11th day of September last.

Mr. LABAR moved to amend by adding after the one month's pay, the words, "and allowance for one month's rations."

Messrs. REX, SMITH (Chester) and others opposed the amendment.

Mr. TWICHELL observed that if the amendment were adopted it would take from the treasury of the Commonwealth over six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

The amendment was agreed to; but subsequently struck out in committee of the whole. Passed finally, as follows:

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the militia called into service by the proclamation of the Governor, and the order of the 11th day of September last.

WHEREAS, The military of this State, to the number of twenty-five thousand men, promptly called and gallantly responded to the proclamation of the Governor and the order of September last, and rendered most important services in defence of the State and in aid of the Army of the Potomac:

And whereas, these men are justly entitled to some remuneration for their expenditures and services; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the militia, called into the service of this State and the United States by the proclamation of the Governor and the order of the 11th day of September last, shall each be entitled to receive one month's pay, at the same rate per month as is prescribed by the act of Congress for the payment of the regulars and volunteers in the service of the United States.

SECTION 2. That the Adjutant General of the State shall ascertain and report to the Auditor General, from the rolls of the respective companies mustered into service, according to the provisions of the first section of this act, the names of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates thus mustered into service, and shall draw his warrants upon the State Treasurer in favor of each person entitled as aforesaid, and for the amounts herein directed to be paid, out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That the warrants issued by the Adjutant General aforesaid shall first be countersigned and approved by the Auditor General.

SECTION 3. That the Governor is hereby authorized to receive from the Treasury of the United States the amount appropriated by an act of the late Congress of the United States for the pay and subsistence of the militia thus mustered into service, and to accept the same in full of such pay and subsistence; the State of Pennsylvania hereby assuming to pay the same, according to the provisions of this act.

An act for the further enforcement of sentences. Passed finally.

Mr. LABAR, (in place,) an act to authorize the transfer of certain insane persons in the Schuylkill county prison to the State Lunatic Asylum. Passed finally.

Mr. LUDLOW called up an act relative to proceedings supplementary to execution. Indefinitely postponed.

TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY.
Mr. SCHOENFELD read in place an act making the 22d day of February and such days as the President may set aside for thanksgiving, public prayer, &c., public holidays.

[The payment of all notes, checks, bills of exchange, or other negotiable instruments shall be deemed to be due on the secular day preceding protest on non-payment at time mentioned. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to render void any demand, notice or protest made or given as heretofore, at the option of the holder, nor shall the same be construed as to vary the rights or liabilities of the parties to any such instruments heretofore executed.]

The rules were suspended, and the bill passed finally. Adjourned.

FOR SALE.—That valuable lot on the corner Liberty and Second streets. Also, a House and lot on North street. FOR RENT—Two Rooms in the Exchange Building. Enquire at the "Brady House." ap2-31*

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.
HARTFORD, April 6, 12 o'clock M.
In the First district of the city of Danbury (Republican) is at this time 100 ahead; in the Second district Seymour (Dem.) is 160 ahead; in the Third district Buckingham is 130 ahead. The election is progressing very quietly. Both parties are working hard and each seems sanguine of success.

NEW HAVEN, April 6, 12 o'clock M.—Returns from the Democratic Committee Rooms show from four to five hundred majority in this city. [SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW LONDON, CONN, April 6.—This city gives William A. Buckingham, the Republican candidate for Governor, 348 majority; Colchester gives him 52 majority; Waterford 28 majority; Windham 249 majority; Grotton 100 majority; Stonington 165 majority. There are heavy Union gains in all the towns yet heard from in this section of the State. [THIRD DISPATCH.]

NEW HAVEN, April 6.—This city gives Seymour (Dem.) for Governor 243 majority; fourteen towns in this county give him 427 majority, being a gain of 394 votes for Buckingham (Republican) over his vote of 1860, when he carried the State over Seymour by 500 majority.

BLOCKADE-RUNNERS CAPTURED, &c.
NEW YORK, April 6.
A letter from Port Royal, dated the 31st of March, gives the particulars of the capture of the British blockade-running steamer Arles, a remarkably fast vessel, by the U. S. gunboat Gettison, Capt. De Vinnes, on the 28th ult., while going into Beaufort Bay, near Charleston. She was run aground, and was taken with all her crew, including the pilot, named Atkins, formerly of the steamer Marion. A part of her cargo was destroyed by the crew. She has already made one trip to Charleston. Capt. De Vinnes says she has made 13 knots an hour since she captured her. She arrived at New York to-day.

The United States steamer South Carolina had captured a schooner, bound from Charleston for Nassau, with 70 bales of cotton. The schooner Expedition, from Nassau for Savannah, with salt, was captured by the gunboat Fort Pulaski, on March 30th, by the use of the steamer Mailand, with a 6-pounder aboard.

Lieut. Col. Elwell, chief quartermaster of the department of the South, had his thigh fractured by a horse falling through a bridge. Col. Fessenden is acting in his place.

LATE FROM THE SOUTH—ATTACK ON CHARLESTON COMMENCED.

The latest Charleston papers received here acknowledge that the attack by the Federal army and navy upon that city had been commenced, but contain nothing indicating whether the movements of our forces have met with a success or a repulse. It is fair to infer that if the latter was the case, they would have announced it in the most glowing terms known to the rebel vocabulary. It is generally believed in official quarters that at least no reverse has been sustained by our troops or our fleet, and there is the best reason to believe that the loyal North will soon be electrified by the gratifying announcement of the capture and occupation of the spot where Charleston once was located.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, April 6.
Twelve rebel cavalrymen, with their horses and equipments, arrived here to-day on the Yorktown boat. They had deserted from Wise's Legion, and came into our lines at Williamsburg yesterday. They report that the whole company is coming in as soon as an opportunity presents, and that desertion of food is the cause of their deserting; that their troops cannot endure the want of food and clothing much longer, and that reason Richmond is soon to be evacuated.

The State of Maine left here at noon to-day for City Point, with 600 rebel prisoners for exchange, in charge of Capt. John E. Mumford.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 6.
Official information has been received here that the rebels have a large force at near Wilmington, North Carolina, and the belief is expressed in the same dispatch that on about the 31st of March Gen. Foster was engaged in fighting them.

Up to one o'clock to-day the government had received no intelligence regarding affairs of Charleston, other than what has already been published from the Richmond papers of Saturday.

ARREST OF A REBEL OFFICER.

NEW YORK, April 6.
General George W. Williamson, of the rebel army, was arrested in this city on Saturday. He has been acting as a rebel consul at Quebec. The prisoner was sent to Fort Lafayette. A female, named Mrs. Atwood, who accompanies him, was also arrested, and over five hundred letters were found in her trunk, including correspondence relative to the carrying of the mail between the North and South.

New Advertisements.

LOST—The Soldier's discharge of Marx Wolf. The finder will please leave the same with Dr. SCHUEPFER, at the Cotton Factory Hospital.

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