

not mentioned to be at breakfast the next | vative speeches in the North are already creamorning. By Mr. Kaine. Was it understood between

you and Mr. Thomas that you were to have an interview with him and Mr. Cameron on the subject of this railway contract ?

Witness. No, sir, not on the subject of the railway contract; we were to have an interview; be (Mr. Thomas) invited me to meet him at his house; Mr. Thomas introduced this railway contract first ; it was all about railway until I left.

By Mr. Kaine. On what subject was you to have this interview with General Cameron ? Witness. I cannot tell.

By Mr. Kaine. Did not Mr. Thomas say to you for what purpose he wanted you to see General Cameron ?

Witness. He might have, but I don't recolloot what it was.

By Mr. Kaine. Did Mr. Thomas say anybing to you at any time, (anything what-ever,) on the subject of your voting for Gen. Combron for United States Senator? Withous. I think he had mentioned General

Campion's name, and if Frank Hughes was not nominated that General Cameron should be, or By Mr. Kaine. Did not Mr. Thomas pro-

pose to you, either directly or indirectly, that if you would vote for Simon Cameron for United States Senator that you should have this railway contract?

Witness. He did not, sir. By Mr. Kaine. Did he not make a proposi-tion to you of that kind at any time? Witness. He did not, sir.

By Mr. Brown. Previous to the meeting of Mr. Thomas in the city of Harrisburg had you been acquainted with him?

Witness. I had not, until I met him in the House. EDWARD KERNS.

TESTIMONY OF FRANCIS B. PENNIMAN. FRANCIS B. PENNIMAN being duly sworn according to law, testifies as follows :

By Mr. Kaine. Were you at Harrisburg before and at the time of the election of the United States Senator, and where do you reside, and what is your business?

Witness. I was here ; I reside in Honesdale, Wayne county, and sm a farmer, if any thing. By Mr. Kaine. Do you know of any improper influences or any improper attempts being used or made for the purpose of securing the election of any particular person to the

United States Senate, and if any, please state fully all you know on that subject? Witness. I do not know of any such influ-

ence, or any attempts at such.

By Mr. Kaine. Had you any communication, either by writing or telegraph or otherwise, at any time after the October election, with any person who was a candidate for United States Senator before the Legislature, and if so, state fully on that subject ?

Witness. Sometime prior to the meeting, or during the first week of the meeting of the Legislature, I received a letter from Mr. Cameron, stating that he would be at Lewisburg all the week, at his father's, and requesting me to meet him there; I replied I could not; I afterwards recevied a telegram, which stated that General Cameron was in the office at Sunbury, and requesting me to take the evening train and meet him there: I replied that there was no evening train to Sunbury, and that, as there was a train from Sunbury to Scranton. if General Cameron would come to Scranton I would drive over there and meet him; we met

would arive over there that evening. D-Mr. Kaine. Was there any one with you, and if so, whom ?

Witness. Mr. Charles S. Minor was with

By Mr. Kaine. At that interview between you, Mr. Minor and Mr. Cameron was there any arrangement proposed by which any member of the Legislature should be procured or induced to vote for any particular candidate for United States Senator, and if so, state fully?

Witness. Mr. Cameron was aware that Mr. Minor and myself, along with our class of Republicans, had supported Mr. Nelson against the Republican candidate, and Mr. Cameron wanted to know the facts of the canvass, and

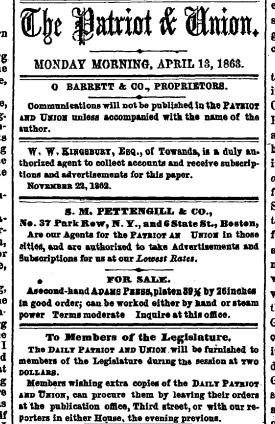
ting disunion among the rebels, and they fear them-they see by these speeches that there is no hope of the radicals ever getting this Union divided, and the sooner they come back the better. This is the only way you can create a division amongst them, and any man knows if we can get them divided we can easily bring them back into the Union. By good words is the only way you can divide them; it

is not by harsh acts or threats that this is accomplished. Some think when you speak of the conservative party you mean the Democratic party alone. This is not the meaning. for there are conservative men in the Republican as well as in the Democratic party-all men who are opposed to the Abolitionists are the men who will have to restore this Union. which we must not suffer to be divided; for what would this country be if divided ? That time I hope never to see.

They have been doing a little fighting up about Williamsburg, but with what result I know not as yet, but I hope that the Union forces may be victorious, for our army is now composed of such able men that, if well generaled, they could defeat their equals in number of any nation.

The weather is very pleasant here, but we have had a great amount of rain this spring. I see by your paper you have also had a pretty good share up there. Yours, &c.,

S. K. J.



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 | Hartford district, has but about 20 majority. holding delegate meetings.

Connecticut.

The Abelitionists continue to crow over the result of the Connecticut election. We admit that they carried the State; we have already shown by what means they carried it; now let us see how much they gained, and what is the extent of the victory which they hall with such apparent rapture.

The Bridgeport (Connectiont) Republican Farmer, after enumerating and commenting upon the vile means resorted to by the administration and its Abolition partisan supporters to carry the State, concludes with the following remarks and summing up of the result :

"All these expedients were used to the utmost of their ability, and yet, with the great aid derived from their joint application to the object in view, they have been able to little more than save themselves. Last year the vote stood, for Buckingham 39,782, for Loomis 30.634. Buckingham's mejority 9,148. This year the vote stands, for Buckingham 40,666, (errors excepted,) for Seymour 38,141. Buckingham's majority 2,525. Democratic gain

"This is not all. In the Senate, where last year we had not a single member, we now have eight certain, and may have nine; and in the House, where we had only fifty-eight, we now have about one hundred members. "To accomplish such results, against the extraordinary means and influences brought to bear directly upon us, is no small achievement; indeed, in everything essential, it is a victory-and must be so regarded."

If the Abolitionists can find anything particularly gratifying in such a victory, they are entitled to the fullest enjoyment of it. We are satisfied, and if they are, it presents the singular fact of two parties to a virulent political contest mutually pleased with the result. A few facts not heretofore given in relation to the means used to carry the State for Buckingham and elect the Abolition candidates for Congress, may not be uninteresting. A New Haven correspondent of the New York Express says: "The army of the Rappahannock must have had extracted from it every Republican in the Connecticut regiments-while not a Democrat has been permitted to come home." The Hartford Times says Gen. Ripley, of the United States Ordnance Department, came there on the Saturday preceding the election, in uniform, and admonished the contractors in Colt's armory that the Government would not furnish work to those who voted against themwhereupon the contractors informed their workmen that their situations depended upon their votes. This was the case wherever the Government held power over the working men of the State. It was exercised mercilessly, as it was in the private corporations of whatever description. A bold woman was taken from Government employ and sent, on full pay, strolling through the State making speeches and organizing Womens' Union Leagues, one of the features of which was proscription in trade and social intercourse of all who refused to come under their standard. In fact no means, either of enticement or compulsion, were left untried-and yet, after all, the State was barely carried. In Fairfield county, where upwards of three hundred Republican soldiers were voted, the Democratic gain over last year's vote was 1216, electing the entire ticket. Last year the Republicans carried the county by over 1000. In the 10th district, last year, the Republican Senator was elected by 218 majority---this year the Democratic candidate was elected by 867. The 11th Senatorial district

Yszoo offers the only approach to the rear of Vicksburg, and if we fail in taking that fort, you may depend on it the siege of Vicksburg will be abandoned. The new canal does not promise to be a success. Important expeditions have been sent out from Grant's army,

Steele's division is by this time there. The

from which we shall soon have good news. Saturday afternoon's telegraph furnishes the following :

By the latest arrival at New York from Liverpool intelligence has been received that the Confederate loan had declined to 3@1 premium. In the House of Lords, Lord Strathden called attention to the expediency of recognizing the Confederate States as a step towards peace. Earl Russell showed that the present condition of the South was entirely different from other countries when negotiation took place. The war was still going on with the utmost vigor, and a large portion of the Southern territory was still occupied by the North. No doubt in former times England had interfered in such cases, but it had ever been in behalf of independence, freedom and the welfare of mankind. He should be sorry indeed if the interference of England would ever bear another character, and hoped her intervention would always be on the side of liberty and freedom. He trusted England might be able to continue her neutrality. The sub-

ject was then dropped. In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston said communications had passed between the Washington Government and Her Mujesty's relative to President Lincoln's proposition for a convention to settle violations of neutral rights. The English Government did not object, but there were considerable difficulties to remove in matters of detail. Mr. Bright presented a petition from the Union and Emancination Society of Manchester, calling the attention of the Government to the construction of war vessels for the Confederates, asserting that forty ships were building under pretence of being for China, and demanding Government watchfulness and interference. Mr. Foster said he would call attention to the subjuct on the 27th, (March.)

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

The Richmond Whig, of Friday, contains the

following dispatch : CHABLESTON, April 8, 8 o'clock, p. m.

All is quiet thus far to-day. The people and troops are in high spirits at the result of yesterday's fight. The Keokuk is certainly sunk. The fighting yesterday was chiefly at a distance of 900 yards. The Monitors cannot pass Sumpter without coming within 500 yards. The impression is very general that the enemy will renew the attack after repairing damages.

A second dispatch, 10 o'clock, p. m:, says : The latest official intelligence from the Bar states that only two of the iron-clads have gone south, leaving seven remaining besides the Keokuk, which lies sunk about a thousand yards from Morris Island. The Yankee machine called the Devil, designed for the removal of torpedees, has floated ashore and fallen into our hamds. All is quiet. The enemy is constantly signalling but no attack is anticipated before to-morrow. The Yankees have been busy all day repairing damages:

LATER-A Charleston dispatch of the 9th, (morning,) says :

All quiet this morning, the Monitors still in sight. Yesterday evening many pieces of the Keokuk's furniture, with spy glass, etc., were washed on Morris Island beach. Many of these articles were covered with clotted blood. The impression prevails at our batteries that

widow, have been coined into money. * They have swindled the Government out of hundreds of millions. They have piled fortune on fortune, and as a distinguished officer at Washington writes us, all the operations of this war are even managed by political swindlera.

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE: SATURDAY, April 11, 1863. BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CONNELL, a bill to provide for cleansing the city of Philadelphia. Mr. BOUND, a supplement to the Shamokin

Valley and Pottsville railroad company.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

The bill to authorize notaries public to take cknowledgments of deeds and other instruments of writing, and to confirm acknowledgments heretofore taken, was passed finally. The bill to prevent frauds upon travelers passed finally-yeas 16, nays 15.

The Senate refused to consider the bill levying a tax upon bankers and brokers.

The bill relative to vexatious attachments and regulating the costs thereof, passed finally. Mr. LAMBERTON called up the House bill to provide for the protection of property from destruction by mobs, which passed to third reading and was postponed for the presentyeas 17, nays 14.

Mr. CLYMER moved to take up the bill to provide for the payment of money by those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms. Not agreed to-yeas 13, nays 17.

The bill requiring the salaries of judges of the common pleas and district courts of Philadelphia to be paid quarterly or monthly. Passed finally. Mr. CLYMER called up the bill to repeal an

act authorizing the laying out of a State road in the counties of Lebanon and Berks, which was negatived.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, April 11, 1863. The House held three sessions on Saturday, devoted to the consideration of bills of a local character.

Remarks of Mr. Graber, of Schuylkill, on the Bill Prohibiting the Payment of the Wages of Labor in Orders on Stores. MR. SPEAKEE: I am in favor of the passage of this bill, because I have seen in some places in Pennsylvania that poor workingmen have been paid in the following manner: In orders upon the storekeeper ;

In orders upon the butcher; In orders upon the shomaker;

In orders upon the doctor.

Why, sir, what has all this to do with the poor workingman's wages ? I say, let him have the cash. Let him receive his wages in money, and pay his debts in money. If he gets his money, he can go like other men where he can buy the cheapest. I put it to the good sense of this House whether it is right that a poor man who goes down in the morning from 300 to 600 feet, and perils his life in a dark, damp, miserable hole, where he has to work his day's work in powder-smoke, damp and sulphur, should be defrauded by his employer, and his wages paid in store orders instead of money? I have seen young, stout men go to work in the mines in the morning, and before long word came that they were buried up and smothered to death. No business is more perilous than that of the miner, and no class of men deserve to be more faithfully and liberally paid.

Sir, all the miners and laborers are risking their lives daily. Is it right to pay them with store orders? No, sir, I thick not. If a lawyer or any other professional man has a claim. he never expects to be paid in store orders. He wants the money. Why shall he not be paid in money, as this bill provides for miners. laborers and all other mechanics? I therefore hope that it will pass the House.

SPECIAL NOTICES.



GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS

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 Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the fa-mous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing suc-

COSS. AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled

by any proparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial. This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, RHEU-MATIC BISORDERS of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known

of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail. FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing. It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three 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 Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Act-ing directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivities the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

For the second s

A radical cure. QUINSY and SORE THROAT are sometimes ex-tremely malignant and daogerous, but a timely applica-tion of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

S OR A INS are sometimes very obtinate, and enlarge-ment of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS,

BURNS and SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, and INSECT BITES and STINGS.

EVERY HORSE OWNER

LIVERT I HURSE: USV AER should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lamoneas will effectually pre-vent those formidable diseases to which all horses are liable and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. Over four hundred voluntary testimonials to the won-derful 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 Like-ness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are gonuine, BICHARDSON & CO., Fole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct. For sale by all dealers.

DROOMS, BRUSHES, TUBS AND D BASKETS of all descriptions, qualities and prices, or sale by WM. DOCK, Jz., & CO. for sale by

DOBBERY OF ADAMS' EXPRESS. FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

BALTIMORE, March 19, 1863.

The safe of the Adams Express Company was robbed on Wednesday night between Baltimore and Harris-burg. It contained various sums of money in currency and gold, a large number of United States certificates of indebiedness, United States five-twenty bonds, and of indebtedness, United States five-iwenty 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 re-ferred to the list of the numbers of the tonds and cer-tificates published by the Company, and are cautioned not to negotiate any of them: Forr United States Certificates of Indebtedness, \$5,-000 each, numbers 21,449, 21,450, 21,451, 21,453, 49 United States Certificates of States 1, 100 and 1,100 an

each, numbers 21,449, 21,450, 21,451, 21,453,	
48 United States Certificates, of \$1,000 each :	
Nos. 59,342, 59,343, 59,844.	
Nos. 59,212, 59,213.	
No. 59,199.	
Nos. 59,203, 59,204, 59,215, 59,206.	
NOS. 59,200, 59,201, 59,202	
Nos. 59.148, 59,149.	~
Nos. 59,146, 59,147.	
Nos. 59.131, 59,130, 59,129.	
Nos. 59,247, 59,248.	
Nos. 59,190, 59,191, 59,192, 59,193.	
Nos. 59,832, 59,333, 59,384, 59,335.	
Nos. 59,336, 59 318, 69,319.	
Nos. 59,320, 59,321, 59,322, 59,323, 59,124.	
Nos. 59 317, 59,325.	
Nos. 59 302 59 303 59 204, 50 205	
Nos. 58,979, 59,068, 59,059, 59,070.	

whether we had such claims on Mr. Nelson on account of our action during the canvass, that we could induce him to support General Cam-eron for the United States Senate; I replied that I was in faver of Mr. Wilmot, and that in case Wilmot could not be elected, I was willing to support him or any other Republican, but that I thought Mr. Welson could not be induced to vote for any but the Democratic nominee, as I had had a conversation with him prior to my receiving the letter from Mr. Cameron, in which he had said he was the regular nominee of the Democratic party and would support their nominee.

FRANCIS B. PENNIMAN.

SOLDIER'S LETTER.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union. CAMP VILLE, VA., April 4, 1863.

Messre. Editors :--- We are still lying at this place and not much prospect of being removed until our time expires. If this be so, we will not have much to relate to our friends on our return. But I might be mistaken, for the rebels may try to take this place-since the removal of the Ninth army corps from Newport News-and then we would get a chance to try our hand. They might think of trying their Merrimac, No. 2, with their land forces: but this does not look very likely, although rumor would have had it so long ago. There was only part of the Ninth army corps went to Suffolk -the rest went to Tennessee, and passed through your place. Our regiment received pay on the 30th of last month up until the 28th of February. The greenbacks are very welcome visitors amongst the soldiers, and the Government should try not to delay their visits of this kind longer than two months.

They have not commenced enrolling men for the next conscription yet. I do not know why they are delaying it. But, poor man, take care if it falls to your lot ; no difference if you have a wife and children-you must go, for you have not got three hundred dollars to pay to save you from being a soldier-and you are the person who has the least at stake in this war. But, rich man, you need not fear, for you can and will pay your fine before you will go as a private in the ranks. But I do not doubt you would accept an office of some kind, say a Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Quartermas. ter. Colonel, or Sutler, or almost any office if it would pay. Going as a private you cannot rob the government-you must be an officerand you only have to inquire of those who now hold offices to get the full instructions. At least the majority of them could instruct you. Of course there are some honest office holders, but they are vastly in the minority.

A part of our regiment were out scouting through the country round about here, and they captured about two hundred guns from the oitizens. Those who are loyal, of course, will get them egain.

I see the conservative party are carrying the elections at almost every place ; or, if they do not succeed in carrying, they show an increase. This. I think, is the best sign of having this rebellion orushed that could be put forth; for it shows to the honest, thinking part of the South that they have committed great error, as well as a crime, in secening from the Union, and that Hthey retarn to the old Union sgain. they will be treated as citizens and have the

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

NOTICE.

The WEEKLY PATRIOT. AND UNION, which will go to press on Wednesday morning, will contain the report of the committee on the Cameron bribery case in full. Those desiring extra copies must leave their orders by 10 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday.

The press of heavy matter has, for some time past, excluded from our columns their usual variety. We trust our readers will bear this necessity patiently a few days longer, when we shall have finished the batch on hand, and be able to make our columns more generally intcresting. But, notwithstanding their formidathe PATRIOT will read the report and testimony attack upon Franklin. It appears that the in the Cameron bribery case. It is a subject in which the people are all interested, and is Nashville of the 10th says: well worthy their attention. After the publication of the testimony shall have been completed, we shall take the liberty to call public attention to the prominent facts and circumstances in our own way-which will differ some- asoertained. Near Lavergne, to-day, a paswhat from that of the committee.

The Telegraph asserts, in reference to the Berks county affair, that a hundred or two armed Copperheads assembled for the purpose of rescuing traitors. We believe the truth to be that, although two or three hundred of the population of the Heidelbergs, old and young, halt and blind, went into Reading to see what had become of the prisoners, Huber, Illig & Co.; not one of them was armed, and no disturbance of the peace, except such as originated with the Union Leaguers, took place er was threatened. As to the people assembling together "in barns and on dung heaps" to organize secret societies and bind themselves by oath, we do not see that they are any more culpable than the Union Leaguers, who are banded logether as a secret oath-bound erganization. Both are wrong-both should be branded with public reprobation. But if the one is tolerated, there is no reason why the other should be denounced. They are equally the enemies of social order, licerty, law and good government.

Saturday evening's N. Y. Herald says rumors are afloat that the government intend laying an embargo on British ships and property in retaliation for the depredations of the Confederate privateers (furnished by the English) upon our commerce, and that this cmbargo will be enforced against British ships and property without any declaration of war against England. Mr. Seward, it is said, quotes British precedent for this step-Lord Palmerston having, in 1852, blockaded the Dutch coast and laid an embargo on Dutch

was last year Republican by 834—this year Democratic by 41. While English, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the New Haven.district, is elected by over 1000 majority, Deming, the Abolition candidate elected in the

A gain of nearly 7000 on the popular vote, of eight or nine State Senators and over forty Representatives, besides a Democratic judge in the Bridgeport district, will do very well-in fact we believe we have a better right to burn powder over the result and to fling up our hats and huzzs, than the Abolitionists had. But our forte is modesty-we are not ambitious to make a noise in the world, and, at all events, are too accustomed to victory to make fools of ourselves when we achieve one.

General News.

Several large stocks of dry goods, clothing, &c., were seized in Evansville, Indiana, on the 9th, and their owners arrested for smuggling. From the Army of the Cumberland, General Rosecrans, we have the following items : Some excitement was produced at Murfreesboro' on the 9th, in consequence of heavy firing towards Brentwood. Strong bodies of ble proportions, we trust every one who takes | troops were under arms in anticipation of an anticipation was realized, for a dispatch from

Gen. Van Dorn's whole force attacked Gen. Granger to-day at Franklin. After a severe fight, which lasted two hours, the rebels retreated, leaving their dead on the field. The casualties on either side have not yet been senger train on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad was attacked by a rebel force, not less than 200 strong. Ten or fifteen of the guards of the train were killed or wounded, the train lestroyed, and the track torn up. It is reported that a rebel force also attacked a train on the Louisville road, and run it off the track. Two hundred and twenty-five rebel prisoners left here, for Louisville, this morning.

Scoutsfrom Manchester and Tullahoma, who same into Murfreesboro' on the 9th, report the rebel Gen. Tilghman at Manchester, with twenty-two hundred mon and four guns. Bragg is at Tullahoma with twenty-five thousand men : Polk, with eight thousand men, at Shelbyville, and Van Dorn's and Forrest's whole command, estimated at 12,000, is in front of our right flank. Bragg had recently shot thirty deserters within one week. Ilis Tennessee troops threatened to desert en masse, if they were withdrawn from Tennessee.

Reports that the rebel sumy is reduced to half and quarter rations are repeated in every variety of form.

A dispatch from Gen. Dodge, at Corinth, confirms the statement that the rebels are rebuild. ing all the bridges between Decatur and Florence, and constructing boats for crossing the river. The rebel Gen. Wood, with his command, is at Tuscumbis, and detachments of oavalry and infantry are at Waterloo and other points. These reports seem to indicate an intention to move troops from Vicksburg to cooperate with Bragg.

The execution of the sentence of death against James Welsh, of the 40th Indiana, is suspended, in consequence of his disordered intellect. 65 - 5 4.

same right as they always had. The conser- | shipping without making a declaration of war. | attack on Fort Pemberton will be renewed. | the tears of the orphan and the wall of the

the slaughter on board the Keokuk was ter riblog

The rebel dispatches state that in the engagement of the 7th all the monitors were frequently hit, but results are unknown. One gun in Fort Moultrie was dismounted, and one man wounded.

BALTIMOBE, April 12 .- A steamer, with dispatches from Admiral Dupont, arrived this morning, and the bearer of dispatches went to Washington on a special train. The news brought has not yet been promulgated.

The situation of General Foster at Little Washington is still precarious. With only 1.800 men under him, he has 10,000 rebel troops in front of him and on his flanks, while communication with Newbern by the river is cut off by strong rebel earthworks. The steamer Sylvan Shore, which attempted to run the batteries, had been repulsed and compelled to return to Beauford with the loss of several of her crew. The rebels are even threatening Newbern and Plymouth. At the former place the troops sleep in the trenches outside the city, and all the pickets have been greatly strengthened. Thirty-six pieces of artillery had arrived at Newbern from Fortress Monroe. The Boston Journal of the 11th says: A letter dated Newbern, N. C., April 6th, 9 p. m., has been received in this city, reporting General Foster reinforced, and that he had driven back the rebels. We hope it may prove true.

The steamer Magicienne, captured by Federal cruisers and carried into Kay West for adjudication, has been released, and it is believed the same course will be pursued in reference to the British ship Peterhoff, recently captured and taken into the same port.

The case of the Peterhoff, captured by our ornisers, had been presented to Lord John Russell on the 26th of March. He promised to lay it before the law officers of the crown. On the 27th it was rumored in London that the action of Com. Wilkes had induced the British government to order an addition to the West India figet. The report caused a decline in the funds. The Times' city article, however. assumes that a demand for the release of the Peterhoff will be complied with as promptly as was the demand in the Trent affair.

A dispatch from Washington, 11th April, says the Navy Department has been informed of the capture of five blockade runners. The seizures of goods are important, and comprise over a thousand bales of cotton and a large quantity of salipetre.

A special Washington dispatch to the Herald states a rumor that M'Clellan has sent in his resignation.

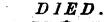
The War Department has decided that two years regiments are not to be mustered out till the expiration of time dating from their mustering into the service of the United States.

UNCONDITIONAL WAR MEN.-We like the men who never say die-who go for the Union now and forever-who will never consent that the South shall go. But there is a class of unconditional war men which we are not in love with. They are described in the following spicy paragraph from the New Haven Courier, a Rebublican paper. There is a world of truth in what this henest Republican says of these villains:

Contractors have carried on the war. The A Cincinnati dispatch, April 10, says : The blood of our men, the graves of the wounded,

A Friend in Need. Try it A. FTIGHU IN INCLUS. IFY 10. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIGLE LINIMENT is pared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Con-ticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in practice for the last twenty years with the most a ishing success. As an external remedy it is with rival, and will alleviate pain more specility than other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Ney Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curativ Sores. Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, ing and powerful strengthening properties, excit, just wonder and astonishment of all who have

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On the 11th inst., after a protracted illness, S. . JONES, Esq., aged 47 y The friends are invited to attend the funeral, fr residence on Front street, on Tuesday morning, o'clock, without further notice.

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