MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1863. O BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND Union unless accompanied with the name of the

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

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TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PATRIOT AND UNION and all its business operations will hereafter be conducted exclusively by O. BARBETT and T. G. POMEROY, under the firm of O. 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.

Delegate Elections.

Sufficient returns have been received from the elections on Saturday night to show that Dauphin county has gone for Hiester Clymer by a large majority.

Important Army Movement. Just as we were preparing our form for press we received very interesting intelligence by corps has moved-in what direction we shall not tell-but it is an important movement, and, in connection with another recently made, will, we trust, give us something to crow over bo fore long-a substantial victory to cheer our hearts and renew our almost expiring hopes.

From Norfolk.

An army correspondent writes us from Norfolk under date of April 17, as follows :-- There is still some excitement here, as there has been skirmishing for a week past around Suffelk. and it was supposed the enemy might attempt an advance on this place and Portsmouth to attack us in conjunction with the Merrimac No. 2, which report said was going to pay us a visit. But now we are in no danger from a land force, as we are amply prepared to defend the city against any number of troops likely to be sent. I can find out nothing reliable in regard to Foster—rumors are conflicting.

THE no-partyism of the Telegraph and ki dred Abolition papers is evidenced by the fact that they demand for their gubernatorial candidate a stern, unflinching Republican-by which they mean a woolly-head of the Lincoln and Greely stripe. When it suits these bypocrites to flatter and deceive weak-kneed Demccrats, they profess to disregard party distinction, and care only for the Union. Hence their Union Leagues, into which they are endeavoring to entice unreflecting Democrats, under the false assurance that they are not of a partisan character. But when the nomination of a candidate for any high and responsible office comes to be discussed, they drop the deception and insist upon confining the selection to their own party ranks. Democrats who can be deceived by the false pretensions of such lying hypocrites as Deacon Bergner and dog Forney are poor devils, unworthy of the name-and to all such the Abolitionists are welcome.

Berks County. In consequence of the arrest of Messrs. Huber, Illig and others, and the sworn testimony of that contemptible and ignorant detective, Lyons-who didn't know the difference between abdication and abduction—the whole Democratic party of Berks county have been charged by the Abolition press with treasonsble designs against the integrity of the republic and with connivance in a scheme to abduct the President. However ridiculous to unprejudiced minds such a charge may appear, it has nevertheless been made and is persisted in by the radical Abolition press of the county, and not only countenanced, but supported, by the press of the party outside the county. This the sterling Democracy of Berks have determined they will not quietly submit to, and hence, at the suggestion of S. E. Ancons, Hiester Clymer, J. Glancy Jones and others, the Chairman of the Democratic Standing Committee has called a county meeting, to take place to-morrow afternoon at Reading, "for the purpose of repudiating with scorn the foul charges brought against them."

The Indemnity Act Unconstitutional. An important decision has recently been made by Judge Van Trump, of the Fairfield who had been kidnapped by Bliss (a U. S. Marshal, we believe,) and others in Ohio, abducted from the State and imprisoned in Fort Lafavette, sued Bliss for the outrage. He was brought into court, where he plead the Indemnity Act, and asked a certificate to transfer the case from the Ohio State court to the U. S. court, as provided in that act. Judge Van Trump ruled the act of Congress, in so far as it provided for a transfer, to be unconstitutional. and refused the petition. This is the first decision under the act, and the case will undoubtedly be carried to a higher court. If the decision should be sustained by the State court of ultimate resort, it will bring the State and Federal authorities in direct conflict-for we cannot suppose otherwise than that the President will endeavor to protect his subordinates. He is in the same boat with them as a violator of the Constitution, and if he cannot save them from harm neither can he save him-

When General M'Clellan was removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac we were told by the administration and the papers in its interest that we should thenceforward have a "more vigorous prosecution of the war." The fact was proclaimed in Congress and announced by every Abolition orator who mounted the stump or ascended the rostrum; it was declared from the pulpit, dinned into the ears of the people by every drummer and whipper-in of the party that, having got rid of M'Clellan, our armies everywhere would march straight ferward and rapidly from victory to victory, crushing rebellion, like stubble, beneath their heels as they proceeded. We appeal to every one who has been a reader of the papers during the past six months, whether this was not so? The expectations of the country were raised to the highest pitch by hints thrown out of well-matured plans of campaign on the most magnificent scale, of irresistible land and naval forces to be hurled against the enemy in the South, the West and the Southwest, and by reiterated promises of speedy and effectual crushing of rebellion. And what is the result, as it may now be summed up? Instead of rapid marches and great victories, there has been more delay than ever, and wherever what we were led to believe would be an irresistible demonstration has been attempted, our forces have recoiled, baffled or defeated. For these results no blame attaches to the army or navy. Officers and men, on land and sea, have well and bravely discharged every duty entrusted to them. They are irreproachable. But a heavy responsibility rests somewhere-rests, in our opinion, upon the administration which, having in the first place adopted an unwise, unpatriotic and unconstitutional policy, afterwards neglected the important and serious duties committed to

" Vigorous Prosecution of the War."

iseues in the future. What they meant originally by a "more vigorous prosecution of the war" we shall not assume to decide—what it has proved to be is easily stated: tardy and ill-digested movements in all directions-failure, defeat and our underground express. Heintzelman's whole disgrace. These are the upshots, the terminations of all their boasted plans, their formidable armaments, their perfect strategy. New Generals, pledged to the Abolition policy of the administration, powerful armies, innumerable ships of war, negro brigades-men and ships and means in abundance-everything in their own hands and managed to their own order-they have accomplised what? Nothing. Everywhere they have failed, miserably, shamefully failed. Look at the results as history will

them and devoted their time and attention to

carrying State elections and organizing politi-

cal Leagues. Drivelers and traitors that they

are, they have almost ruined their country in

the vain attempt to secure a predominance in

politics for the present, and to control political

Hunter, who commands in South Carolina, instead of bestowing his attention upon his white troops, preparing them for the part they were expected to play in the capture of Charleston, has spent his time in futile efforts to organize efficient black brigades, in conformity with the wretched policy of the administration; and the whole burden of capturing that rebel stronghold was thrown upon nine small iron-clad vessels, unassisted by any land demonstration worthy of the name to divert the attention of the enemy from the little squadron. The attempt has been made, and failed of course, because the force employed was inadequate to the purpose-and so that plan for a "more vigorous prosecution of the war," which was more than a year maturing, at an expense of millions of money, has come to an end.

M'Clellan, the ablest General in the army, the only General in the east who has won a victory worth a straw, was relieved from service because of his too tardy movements, and Burnside put in his place. This General succeeded M'Clellan at a time when the latter had his troops in such a position that a movement or two would have cut Lee's army in two, and compelled him to fight a general battle at great disadvantage, or hastily retreat with his main body upon Richmond, leaving Stonewall Jackson and his corps of 30,000 men completely in the power of M'Clellan. That was the plan of an able General, but it was repudiated by the War Office; and Burnside, who had honestly confessed to the President his incompetency to command so large an army, after waiting some days for instructions, changing the route of the army, and determining upon another base, finally directed his columns towards Fredericksburg, where, in due course of time, he arrived, destitute of pontoons or any other means of crossing the Rappahannock, where only a few thousand rebels had then been concentrated to oppose him. At length his pontoons arrived; but by that time the whole rebel army of Lee was in front of him, had seized and fortified the surrounding heights, thrown up numerous earthworks and dug rifle-pits without number. But the pontoons having arrived, and the administration and Abolition politicians being impatient of delay and clamorous for an advance, Burnside, just at the very time he was least prepared, pushed his noble army across the river and rushed them, column after column and division after division, against the heights and formidable works of the rebels. from which they fell back, crushed, bleeding, defeated, after displaying the most heroic courage and losing, in killed, wounded and missing, at least 20,000 of their number. This was called "feeling the enemy." Struggling for a time against fate and the intrigues of the politicians—his plans betrayed and his orders county, Ohio, State court. Edson B. Olds, countermanded by the President and War Of fice-Burnside, wearied at length with vain efforts to accomplish a movement by which to retrieve his blunder and put his army in heart, retired from the command with the President's

consent. His successor was Fighting Joe Hooker, next to Fremont the pet General of the Abolitionists who had been howling for his appointment for months before it was made. Then we were to have a blow, indeed—a crushing blow struck at receldom-which would annihilate with the force and suddenness of a thunderbolt or an avalanche. But what has this fighting General done to keep his laurels fresh and redeem the extravagant promises of his friends? For months he has lain supine upon the banks of the Rappahannock, never moving an inch towards the enemy, boasting of his ability to do great deeds, but performing none.

[Since this was written a portion of the a my of the Rappahannock has moved.

Foster, placed at the head of a force too | nary building.

small to advance, yet too large to be cooped up in one small place, was sent to North Carolink. Holding Newbern, which was heroically taken from the enemy, he has made several advances with inadequate forces, but has always been compelled to fall back upon his base, without effecting any reeful purpose. Struggling to accomplish impossibilities, at last he finds himself with a small force at Little Washington, invested in front by an enemy outnumbering him ten to one, and his water communication with Newbern cut off by rebel batteries and sharphoeters that line the river banks at every available point, so that his final safety depends upon the chance that he may be relieved by a land force from Newbern, (which is itself threatened,) cutting its way through superior numbers, or that gunboats and transports may run the fire of the river batteries in safety. We have now intelligence that some succor has reached him, and we trust in God that he may be able to hold out and escape capitulation.

Rosecrans, unable to move since the battle of Murfreesboro', which established nothing but the bravery of his troops, and gained nothing but the barren and bloody field of conflict, is hemmed in by regulars, bushwackers and guerrillas, his lines of communication daily threatened, his flanks exposed and attackedin front an enemy vastly superior to him in numbers, almost impregnably fortified, and on all sides of him fresh forces concentrating. We can only hope that he may prove equal to the emergency. Buell escaped from a similar snare by skilful generalship, and was relieved from command. What will be the fate of

Banks, with a powerful army and a formidable navy, (under Farragut,) was sent out to New Orleans to supersede Butler, with instructions (so stated at the time) to do a large business. He was to occupy portions of Texas, capture Mobile, take Port Hudson, subdue or drive the rebels out of Louisiana, and, in conjunction with Grant and Porter, open the navigation of the Mississippi. This was all promised, but it has not been done. Banks has failed in his attempt upon Port Hudson, failed to open the Mississippi, failed to plant the Union flag in Texas, failed to take Mobile, or even make an effort to take it, failed to possess himself of the Teche country, and is at length, according to the latest reports, fortifying New Orleans against an anticipated attack of 60,000 rebels.

Grant, with a large army, and Porter with almost the whole river fleet, iron-clads, rams, and vessels of every other description, were to have taken Vicksburg long age, and to have swept, by field and flood, down the Mississipp: to join the forces of Banks and Farragut .-They were to have done this—it was on the bil' and promised—but what have they done? Fo: months past they have been digging impracticable ditches, sending gunboats and transports through interminable woods and barricade streams, narrow and tortuous, in search of outlet and conquest -occasionally sending a ram or gunboat down stream, exposed to the fire of the Vicksburg batteries, only to be captured by the rebels below. They have been digging and flooding and calculating, building levees in one place and cutting them in another -and all this time Vicksburg has been growing stronger and stronger, under the superintendence of rebel engineers, until it is questionable whether it can be now taken by any force we are likely to send against it, at least before next fall or spring. This is the "vigorous prosecution of the war" which was promised us—these the splendid achievements which were to render the year 1863 memorable and glorious. What millions of money have been uselessly flung away, what thousands of gallant lives have been recklessly blotted out in these ill-starred, ill-planned and illy executed expeditions, originated by politicians under the Abolition policy, and controlled by an Aboli. tion administration for Abolition purposes, history will some day inform us, and assign to each actor and mover in the transactions his appropriate place, discriminating properly between the brave men who acted under orders and the wily plotters and miserable drivelers who issued the orders. Truly did that man speak-whoever he was-that first pronounced the strategy of the administration not a "vig. orous prosecution," but a "vigorous prolongation of the war "

Governor Curtin.

That nasty little Abolition sheet, the Pittsburg Dispatch, for some reason to us unknown. seems to seize with great gratification every occasion that offers to hit our worthy Governor a dig under the fifth rib. - Now that His Excellency is so soon to leave us on a foreign mission, from which he may never returnand especially since the radicals have in some sort triumphed over him by forcing him from the Gubernatorial field—one would suppose that even the most rancorous of his enemies might afford to show a little Christian charity, and let him plod as comfortably as possible, without an unkind fling or sneer, through the remaining months of his term. The Dispatch, however, is of a different opinion, and lets out

its venom in the following paragraph: "Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the manner in which Gov. Curtin has conducted the affairs of the State during his term, there can be no doubt that his withdrawal will relieve the next Republican State Convention from a very perplexing position. Political affairs seem to have been so managed at the State Capitol as to prevent the appearance of any formidable opponent in the arena, and the 'inside track' has been carefully kept open for a re-nomination of the present incumbent. While a sufficient number of adherents of Gov. Curtin might have been packed in the convention, possibly, to secure his nomination, he has by no means impressed the rank and file of the party so favorably as to secure their hearty and unanimous support in a popular campaign. That the duties of his office have been trying beyond precedent, his most bitter opponent cannot deny; but it is yet an unsettled question whether those duties have been performed in the most unobjectionable manner. It is alleged that no small share of the labors of the Governor have been voluntarily assumed in an effort to retain in his hands the entire control of the State troops, so far as the organization of the regiments was concerned. That the troops have suffered, to some extent, from a persistent adherence to this policy, cannot be doubted, nor has his effort to secure short terms of enlistment resulted more advantageously to the cause."

WILL SALTPETBE EXPLODE.—Three hundred bags of Salipetre took fire in New York on Monday, and were burned up. As each bag was ignited, it exploded with a report as loud as a musket, and with a force sufficient to materially damage, if not shake down, any ordiNEWS OF THE DAY.

A portion of the Army of the Rappahannock has at last made a move. This intelligence we published in advance of all other papers on Saturday morning, but we were wrong in our conjecture as to the destination of the troops. It appears that Gordonsville and Culpepper, instead of Suffolk, were the places upon which they marched. The New York Tribune's special, under the date of Washington, 17th, gives the following particulars:

Our forces, comprising cavalry, infantry and artillery, under Gen. Stoneman, after making a feint at Kelly's Ford, crossed the Rappahannock higher up, and pushed on Culpepper and Gordonsville. They now occupy the latter place, having driven the enemy therefrom.

This breaks the line of the Virginia Central railroad, and turns the flank of the Rebels at Fredericksburg.

We find the following Washington items in the Tribune of the 18th.

Those who are in possession of all that is known on the subject of our relations with Great Britain, feel that they have reason to be more hopeful of a pacific solution of pending questions than they were a few days ago. They think that England is beginning to see the error of her ways, and that she will either, through the agency of the Courts or by some other means, stop the fleet now being fitted out in her ports for the rebels from putting to ce. All the evidence of late points in this direc-

The Monitors hereafter to be built, and, so far as practicable, those now building, will be required to be constructed in accordance with the terms of an additional specification, drawn for the purpose of obviating certain defects, of a comparatively unimportant character, brought to light during the recent contest in Charleston harbor.

The President, Secretary of War, and Provost Marshal General were again in earnest consultation to-day over the appointments under the national enrolment act. It is now believed, although there is no official intimation on the subject, that those for New York and Pennsylvania, at least, will be announced next week. The greatest care is taken to select the best men from among the numerous applicants

Secretary Seward, whom Mr. Evarts, counsel for the captors, vainly attempted to persuade that the cargo of the Peterhoff was of such a character as to raise a second presumption, at least, that it was intended for the rebels. which the contents of the mail bag on board might be expected to prove beyond question, still insists that the court shall keep the mouth of this witness shut by giving up the bag to the British Minister; per contra, the Secretaries of War and the Treasury are believed to support Secretary Welles, to whose department, if in that of any Cabinet Minister, they hold that the question belongs, in his positions that the mail, not being on board a regular mail packet, can properly be opened, and that it is for Judge Betts alone to decide what disposition to make of the case.

Gen. Abercrombie is to assume command of the concentrated forces for the defence of Washington south of the Potomac. Gen Casey retains his position as commander and organizer of the provisional brigader, with headquarters in Washington. Both are under Gen. Heintzleman.

The war news is scarce and not of much importance, with the exception of the movement of Stoneman on Gordonsville. The latest from Vicksburg is that the army which has been off in different directions is all coming back to that point, and the gunboats and transports are to run past the batteries for the purpose of attacking the city from the south. Their is not even probable ground to hope for success, and therefore if achieved it will be the more gratifying.

From the Indian Territory we have the following: A telegram from Colonel Phillips, dated Park Hill, Cherokee Nation, April 11, | not relinquished the idea of early offensive says he has swept the north side of Arkansas | operations against Charleston. [What do they river clear of rebels. Part of his command holds Fort Gibson. He has had overtures from Colonel Drew, Captain Vaughn, and the Creek Indians. The rebels are gathering on the ion of Captain Worden-though the Post is south side of Arkansas river, and held all the fords, which are now deep.

A Salt Lake telegram, April 17, says: Col. Evans attacked and routed two hundred Indians intrenched in a canon seventy-five miles south of Daybreak, on the 15th, killed thirty, followed them thirtean miles and scattered them in every direction. Lieutenant Peal was killed and two sergeants wounded.

Dr. Woosterd and two other rebel sympathizers of Washington City, were arrested on the 17th, by Provost Marshal Baker, and sent to the Old Capitol, charged with recruiting for the rebel army and being engaged in contraband traffic with the rebel States. By the arrival of the British Queen from

Nassau, N. P., we learn that fourteen vessels from rebel ports had arrived there from the 16th of March to the 10th of this month, all bringing cargoes of cotton.

There was quite a serious riot at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 16th. About three hundred soldiers broke from the barracks, rushed through the streets, assaulting citizens, breaking windows and doing all the damage they could. The fighting soon became indiscriminate between the sitizens and soldiers, and several were hurt on both sides. A detachment of the royal artillery finally appeared and drove the soldiers back to their barracks.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial says the President is not pleased with the result of the attack upon Charleston, and is determined that it shall be followed by a bona fide attack, (they persist in calling the late affair a reconnoissance,) which is to be continued so long as an iron-clad can fire a gun. Another letter says the diplomatic corps have are confident there will be no battle. received unofficial intimations that the President intends to have Charleston reoccupied by the this nonsense is true. The President has proved, on more occasions than one, that he is

big enough fool to say or do anything. There is said to be much comment in Washington on the fact that Gen. Hunter remained an idle spectator of the Charleston conflict. Hasn't he been an idle spectator all the while? Besides attending to his negro regiments we should like to know what he has done to entitle him to the confidence of the President or the people. He is bosh-rothing. By telegraph, Saturday afternoon:

A letter received in New York from Havana states that the schooner Ann. from Matamoras for Havana, loaded with cotton, had been seized by one of the U.S. cruisers and taken to Key West.

Intelligence by the steamer Cahawba, arrived at New York from Port Royal, confirms the rumored return of the iron-clads to the latter port, and reiterates the report that their next scene of operations would be the Mississippi river, to attack Port Hudson and Vicksburg.

Worden, Col. Deforest, Lt. Col. Wheeler and Major Parker came passengers on the Cahawba. The steamer passed, on the 16th, off Frying Pan shoals, the transport ship J. Morton, with troops on board, bound to Beaufort, N. C.; also, on the 17th, the U. S. sloop Ossippee, on

CAIRO, April 15 .- To-day, at about one 'clock, a mob of forty men, armed with revolvers and a rifle, rescued two deserters from the custody of an officer at Anna, on the Illinois Central railroad. They threatened to hang the officer if he did not comply with their request, and he was forced to surrender. They then took his revolvers away from him and allowed him to depart.

By telegraph Sunday evening:

Washington, April 18.—The rumors in regard to the occupancy of Gordonsville by Gen. Stoneman are not sustained by authentic intelligence. Mosely's forces were in the neighborhood of Draincsville yesterday. The steamer Baltimore arrived at the Navy Yard this morning from Fortress Monroe, bringing further particulars of the affair on the Nansemond. The steamer Mount Washington has been towed to Newport News for repairs. Her boiler and engines are considerably damaged by shot and her wood-work pierced through. One seaman temporarily on board was killed, but none of her regular crew were injured so as to keep them from duty, although many were struck by splinters and slightly hurt .-The pilot of the Stepping Stones lost a leg.-The gunboats on the Nansemond have been reinforced from the Potomac flotilla, in order to keep the river clear of the rebel batteries.

The news from Suffolk is that on the 17th the enemy drove back our pickets on the Somerton road-General Corcoran's front-and opened on Fort Union with two pieces of ar tillery. Our forts at once replied to them and drove them back. Our skirmishers on the South Quay road drove them back some miles from our lines. Deserters say that the enemy intend to make an attack during this week .-A number of guerillas were prowling about our flanks yesterday, cutting the telegraph wires, which were soon repaired-one man was killed. Both railroads between Suffolk and Norfolk are in running order and amply guarded by cavalry patrols. No letters are now allowed to be sent forward by flags of truce, except to prisoners of war. NEW YORK, April 18.—The Post of this eve-

ning has advices from Port Royal which state that a movement is on foot for the removal of Admiral Dupont, and that General Seymour, who has gone to New York, will urge it upon the government. The feeling among the land forces is said to be strong against him, and the confidence of the sailors weakened. [We don't believe a word of it-it's only another Abolition trick to get rid of a good officer, and have a woolly-head like Hunter put in his place.] General Seymour's mission is also to urge the sending of reinforcements to General Hunter. It is understood that the troops belonging to General Foster's department will be returned to General Hunter. Rumor says that the order for the attack on Charleston was countermanded by the government, but the countermand did not reach the Admiral till it was too late to prevent an assault, and that it was partly in obcdience to this last order that the assault was not renewed. The report that the iron-clads are to proceed to the Mississippi is not credited in well informed circles. There is good reason to believe that General Hunter has mean by early ? The Monitors could be made ready in two or three hours, and as efficient as before the late engagement. It was the opinnot authorized by him to say so-that the Monitor fleet will be able to batter down Fort Sumpter. In his opinion nearly all the officers concur. It was also believed that the obstructions might be passed through at the risk of rendering the Monitors unable to return .-[Quite a serious risk-] The New Ironsides will remain off Charleston Bar, 🕾

New York, April 19 .- The Herald has the following special dispatches:

A letter from Moorhead city announces that Gen. Foster has succeeded in passing the rebel blockade in the steamer Escort, with the loss of the pilot killed and several wounded. The Escort was riddled by about forty shots. Gen. Foster arrived at Newbern on the night of the 15th, and was joyfully received. Gen. Naglee is in Newbern. Gen. Heckman would go from Moorhead city to Newbern with the Massachusetts 28d and New Jersey 9th.

A Fredericksburg letter of the 14th, to the Richmond V. mig, reports a fight at Kelly's Ford, 25 miles above Fredericksburg, on that day-the cannonading was heard distinctly at intervals. Six thousand Federal cavalry of Gen. Stoneman's corps made an effort to cross. supported by a considerable body of infantry, but had not succeeded to-night. Report says the Federals are massing troops in the vicinity of United States Ford. Yesterday and to-day considerable bodies of cavalry and immense wagon trains are moving up the river.

A dispatch dated the 18th, from the Army

of the Potomac, says that a large force of the enemy is collected in the vicinity of the Fords on the Rappahannock, although there has been no attempt to cross.

The Herald's Norfolk letter expresses the opinion that there will be no great battle at Suffolk. We outnumber the enemy there, and have the advantage of strong entrenchments. Unless Gen. Peck advances on the enemy, we

A Washington dispatch says that Robert J. Walker has gone to Europe on official business United States authorities. It is possible that all for the gavernment in connection with extensive public loans.

Harry Sherman, one of Col. Baker's detective officers, has been captured near Drainesville by Mosely's rebel cavalry, and report says that he was hung.

It appears from the order of Gen. Hunter that Gen. Heckman, with the 9th New Jersey, 23d Massachusetts, and 81st and 98th New York, were ordered to Newbern for service in relieving Gen. Foster. The brigade is eventually to return to Hilton Head.

A correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser and Register says that the wines of Ex-President Tyler, sold at auction a few days ago, brought prodigious prices. Rhenish wines sold for \$10 a bottle; old Sauterne, Vin Duquesne, \$11; Regalia Madeira, \$12; Ceylon Madeira, \$15 50; Madeira Exploring Expedition, \$16 75; Sherry, \$15; Old Port, \$18 75; French brandy, very old, \$95 to \$100 per gal-

A committee of investigation is about to be appointed by the rebel Congress to examine The U. S. troops still occupy Seabrook and in Castle Thunder. A prisoner was shot in the into alleged barbarity practiced upon prisoners Folly islands. Brigadier General Terry, Capt. building by the guards on Monday.

DEATH OF Col. KIMBALL.—It seems now to he settled that General Corcoran shot Colonel Kimball, but the cause and manner are not yet clearly understood. In reference to the affair a Suffolk correspondent of the Hartford Press

"In my relation of the Corcoran and Kimball affair I committed the error of saying that Lieutenant Colonel Kimball was on picket duty at the time of his death. I have learned since that he was at General Getty's headquarters at the time of the unfortunate occurrence; that he halted (of course with no authority) Gen. Corcoran, who was riding past, and that he net only used abusive language, but drew and brandished his sword, threatening the General if he attempted to pass. The General, whose business was urgent, and seeing no alternative, drew his revolver and shot Kimball dead. Such, I believe, to be a true version of the affair."

The National Intelligencer says it is observed that the men who make military omniscience their forte, and military science their foible, are generally the men who are most anxious to "arm, equip, and discipline" some other class of people than themselves. The remark is equally applicable to Deacon Bergner and his Union Leaguers.

Hon. John J. Crittenden is a candidate for re-election to Congress in the Ashland District

Illinois has been made a separate Military District, Gen. Ammen to command. Headquar ters at Springfield.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Horse Owners.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Herness or Saddle dalls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their inciplent stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to trayel with comparative case.

ways remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to trayel with comparative ease.

Every herse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render o many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. ap20 cow-d&w

THE MILLIONS VISITING NEW YORK For 30 years, have always found

Cristadoro's Hair Dye and Preservative Made and applied within a square of the same spot. Nothing but their

UNEQUALLED PERFECTION Has given them their WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION, and made them take the place of all other preparations, The Dye produces any shade desired in ten minutes. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price \$1, \$1 50 and \$3 per box, according to

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative Is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss and great vitality to the Hair

Price 50 cents, \$1 and \$2 per bottle, according to size. a7-d&wlm

New Advertisements.

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Harrisburg, April 16, 1863-tf

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