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Four lines or less constitute half a square. Ten lines or more than four, constitute a square.

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The number of insertions must be designated on he advertisement.

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If Marriages and Deaths will be inserted at the same ates as regular advertisements.

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DENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, War Claims and Claims for Indemnity. STEWART, STEVENS, CLARK & CO. Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law, and Solicitors

for all kinds of Military Claims, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

This firm, having a thorough knowledge of the Pencion Business, and being familiar with the practice in all the Departments of Government, believe that they can afford greater facilities to Pension, Bounty, and after Claimants, for the prompt and successful accomplishment of business entrusted to them, than any other irm in Washington. They desire to secure such an amount of this business as will enable them to execute the business for each claimant very cheaply, and on the hasis of their pay contingent upon their success in each case. For this purpose they will secure the services of Law Firms in each prominent locality throughout the ficates where such business may be had, furnish such with all the necessary blank forms of application and criculars for distribution in their vicinity, with associates names inserted, and upon the due execution of the papers and transmission of the same to them by their local associates, they will promptly perform the business here.

their local associates, they will promptly perform the business here.

IF Their charges will be ten dollars for officers and five dollars for privates, for each Pension or Bounty and Back Pay obtained, and ten per cent, on amount of Claims for Military Supplies or Claims for Indemnity.

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WARHINGTON, D. C., 1862.
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CUSTOMER WORK will be particularly attended to, and in all cases will satisfaction be warranted. Lasts fitted up by one of the best makers in the country.

The long practical experience of the undersigned, and their therough knowledge of the business will, they that, be sufficient guarantee to the public that they will do them presice, and farnish them an article tha end secommend itself for utility, cheapness and dura-JACKSON & CO. [jan9] VALIGER'S PATENT BEEF TEA,

oild, concentrated extract of SHEF AND VEGETABLES,

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It is peculiarly well adapted FOR TRAVELERS, by land or sea, who can thus avoid inose accidental deprivations of a comfortable meal, to which they are so hable.

FOR INVALIDS, whose capricious appetite can thus

es satisfied in a moment.
FOR SPURTSMEN and EXCURSIONISTS, to whom both its compactness and easy preparation will recom-

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is important knowledge of the year. The events of
the war, owing to their prominence, will, af course, occapy a conspicuous part, but all other branches. Heience, Art, Literature, the Machanic Arta, &c., will receive due attention. The work will be published excinaively by subscription, and ready for delivery in June
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DEXI.
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Beston's Debates of Congress, 13 volumes, \$3 and \$8.50 n's Thirty Years in U. S. Senate, 2 volumes, \$2.50 Senton's Inst., 1 can all of the containing the containing of American Eloquence, containing the speeches of the most eminent Orators of America, 14 steel portraits, 2 vols. \$2.50 each.
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OTIONS.—Quite a variety of useful and entertaining articles—cheap—at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

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Pasches, Tomatoes, Lobster, Salmon, Oyrters,
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A VALUABLE INVENTMENT WIFERED

The under igned offers for sal FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THREE ACRES of excellent COAL LANDS, contain ag the entire Allegheny coal mines situated for wishington township, Cambria or unty. A year of for freet in thickness has been co-ened and is now being worked to three places. The Pennsylvania Central railron runs through the rac and along side of these openics. Samples furnished on application to the property of Ton-tec. Duncament items easy.

Title indisputable—terms easy.

JEREMIAH M.GON'GLE,

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Domestic Pickles, (by the dosen or hundred,) Su-perior Salad Oil, Ketchup, Sences and condiments of Prery description. for sale by me?"

WM. DOCK, Ja., & Co

While WAR'—BRADY. No. 62
Warket street, below Third, has received a large assertment of Swords, Sasses and Belts, which hold sell very low. HAMS, DRIND BEEF B LOGNA
BAUSAGES, TONGUES, &c., for sale low, by
WM. BOCK, Ja., &f

Patriot



Union.

VOL. 5—NO. 201.

HARRISBURG, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 24 1863.

THE

Weekly "Patriot & Union,"

THE CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED IN

PENNSYLVANIA!

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC PAPER PUBLISHED AT

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT!

FORTY-FOUR COLUMNS OF READING MAT-

TER EACH WEEK!

AT THE LOW PRICE OF ONE DOLLAR

AND FIFTY CENTS!

SUBSCRIBED FOR IN CLUBS OF NOT LESS

THAN TEN COPIES TO ONE ADDRESS!

We have been compelled to raise the club subscription

price to one dollar and fifty cents in order to save our-

selves from actual loss. Paper has risen, including

axes, about twenty-five per cent., and is still rising;

and when we tell our Democratic friends, candidly, that

we can no longer afford to sell the Weekly PATRIOT AND

Union at one dollar a year, and must add fifty cents or

stop the publication, we trust they will appreciate our

position, and, instead of withdrawing their subscrip-

tions, go to work with a will to increase our list in every

county in the State. We have endeavored, and shall

continue our efforts, to make the paper useful as a party

organ, and welcome as a news messenger to every fam-

ily. We flatter ourselves that it has not been without

some influence in producing the glorious revolution in

the politics of the State achieved at the late election

the principles of the party, and an anxious desire to pro-

mote its interests, with some expérience and à moderate

degree of ability, can be made serviceable hereafter, the

Weekly Patriot and Union will not be less useful to

the party or less welcome to the family circle in the fu-

ture than it has been in the past. We confidently look

for increased encouragement in this great enterprise

and appeal to every influential Democrat in the State to

lend us his aid in running our supscription list up to twenty or thirty thousand. The expense to each indi-

vidual is trifling, the benefit to the party may be great.

Believing that the Democracy of the State feel the ne

cessity of sustaining a fearless central organ, we make

this appeal to them for assistance with the fullest confi-

The same reasons which induce us to raise the price

of the Weekly, operate in regard to the Daily paper, the

price of which is also increased. The additional cost to

each subscriber will be but trifling; and, while we can-

not persuade ourselves that the change necessarily made will result in any diminution of our daily circulation,

yet, were we certain that such would be the conse

quence, we should still be compelled to make it, or suf

fer a ruinous loss. Under these circumstances we must

throw ourselves upon the generosity, or, rather, the

justice of the public, and abide their verdict, whatever

The period for which many of our subscribers have

take the liberty of issuing this notice, reminding them

RENEW THEIR CLUBS.

We shall also take it as an especial favor if our present

subscribers will urge upon their neighbors the fact that

the PATRIOT AND UNION is the only Democratic paper

printed in Harrisburg, and considering the large amount

of reading matter, embracing all the current news of

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES

From everywhere up to the moment the paper goes to

press, political, miscellaneous, general and local news

market reports, is decidedly the CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER CUBLISTED IN

THE STATE!

There is scarcely a village or town in the State in

which a club cannot be raised if the proper exertion be

made, and surely there are few places in which one or

more energetic men cannot be found who are in favor of

the dissemination of sound Democratic doctrines, who

DEMOCRATS OF THE INTERIOR!

Let us hear from you. The existing war, and the ap-

proaching sessions of Congress and the State Legisla-

TERMS

ture, are invested with unusual interest, and every man

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WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION,

Published every Thursday.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. PAY AL-

WAYS IN ADVANCE. We are obliged to make this

imperative. In every instance cash must accompany

subscription. Any person sending us a club of twenty

subscribers to the Weekly will be entitled to a copy for

his services. The price, even at the advanced rate is

so low that we cannot offer greater inducements than

this. Additions may be made at any time to a club of

subscribers by remitting one dollar and fifty cents

for each additional name. It is not necessary to send

us the names of those constituting a club, as we cannot

undertake to address each paper to club subscribers

separately. Specimen copies of the Weekly will be sent

N. B.—The following law, passed by Congress in 1860,

defines the duty of Postmasters in relation to the de-

livery of newspapers to club subscribers :

ivery of newspapers to club subscribers:

(See Little, Brown & Co.'s edition of the Laws of 1860, page 38, chapter 131, section 1)

"Provided, however, that where packages of newspapersor periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address, and the names of the club subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners."

To enable the Postmaster to common with this same.

To enable the Postmaster to comply with this regula-

tion, it will be necessary that he be furnished with the

list of names composing the club, and paid a quarter's

(or year's) postage in advance. The uniform courtesy

of Postmasters affords the assurance that they will

cheerfully accommonate club subscribers, and the latter

should take care that the postage, which is but a trifle

[A PANE E TEA.—A choice lot of

this celebrated Teajust received. It is of the first cargo ever imported, and is much superior to the Chinese Teas in quality, strength and ragrance, and is also entirely free of adulteration, coloring or mixture of any

It is the natural leaf of the Japanese Tea Plant
For sale by WM. DOCK. jr, & Co.

Ridge Avenue, corner of Broad street,

HARRISBURG, PA.

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ers in the best style, at moderate rates
His table will "supplied with the best the markets
afford, an at his bar will be found superior branes of
liquers and mait b verages. The very best accommodations for railroaders employed at the shep in this
vicinity

HENAY BUSTGEN.

in Kinn'l-two desirable OFFICE

ROOMS, second story front of Wyeth's Building order of Market Square and Market street Applyshed Market Square Applyshed Market Marke

IIANOS carefully packed or removed

and for sale by WM DOOK jr., & CO

FLF SEALING FRUIT JARS'-

Brst and Chespest in the markets' Call and

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12 North Third a ret

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in each case, be paid in advance. Send on the clubs

O. BARRETT & CO., Harrisburg, Pa.

City subscribers ten cents per week.

would be willing to make the effort to raise a club.

of the same, in order that they may

it may be.

the day, and

should have the news.

to all who desire it

dred.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Business Cards.

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18-42-wly or any other nature.

WM. H. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OPPION IN SHOEMAKER'S BUILDINGE SECOND STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND MARKET SQUARE,

no28] Nearly opposite the Buehler House. [d&wiy THOS. C. MACDOWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MILITARY CLAIM AND PATENT AGENT. Office in Burke's Row, Third street, (Up Stairs.) Having formed a connection with parties in Washington City, was are reliable business men, any business connected with any of the Departments will meet with immediate and careful attention.

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A. C. SMITH,
feb26

J. B. EWING. COOK, Merchant Tailor, 27 CHESNUT ST., between Second and Front, t caturned from the city with an assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VEST Which will be sold at moderate prices and made up to order; and, also, an assortment of READY MADE

Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. ENTISTRY.



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cies, Checks, Bill-Heads, &c. Wedding, Visiting and Business Cards printed at very low prices and in the best style. jan21 DYOTTVILLE GLASS WORKS,

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CARBOYS, DEMIJOHNS, WINE, PORTER, MINERAL WATER, PICKLE AND PRESERVE BOTTLES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. H. B. & G. W. BENNERS, 27 South Front storet, Philadelphia.

USIC STORE! NO. 93 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA. SHEET MUSIC, PIANOS, MELODEONS, GUITARS,

VIOLING. BANJO STRINGS, Of every description.

Of every description.

DRUMS, FIFES, FLUTES, ACCORDIONS, etc. at the lowest CITY PRICES, at MUSIC STORE, No. 93 MARKET STREET. DROÇLAMATION.—Whereas, the

TROCLAM ATION.—Whereas, the Honorable John J. Pharbon, President of the Court of tommon Pleas in the Twelfth Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin. and the Hon Rawuel Lambis and Hon. Moses R Young, Associate Judges in Dauphin county, having issuen their precept, hearing date the 24th day of Yohna 17, 1873. to me directed. for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Harrisburg, for the county of Dauphin, and to commence on the furth Mon ay of April next, being the 27th day of April 1863, and to continue two weeks. Notice is there are hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of the said county of Dauphin, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock is the foreneon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to de those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognisances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Dauphin county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be inst.

Given under my hand, at Harrisbary, the 24 h day of April, in the year of ou. Lord 186, and in the eightyseventh year of the independence of the United St. the

The Patriot & Anion

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 24 1863.

For the Patriot and Union, NEW ENGLAND GENERALS WHO HAVE SHOWN A WANT OF CAPA-CITY DURING THE REBELLION.

Mr. Editor:-In my last communication having disposed of seven New England Generals since the breaking out of the rebellion for bad conduct, I will now proceed to those who have shown their incompetency for high commands, or want of capacity, and they happen to be of the hignest rank, Major Generals, and it is their capacity alone I shall speak of for military duties.

1st, General Butler. Of this officer nothing can be said of his exhibiting great military capacity, as I believe he has never commanded troops actually in the field, or never fought a battle, though he has been in high positions and has had the opportunity to do so. I must therefore speak of him negatively, and we can thus dispose of this New England General, mentioning only facts, to be judged of inferen-

and if fearlessness in the discharge of duty, fidelity to tially. The antecedents of this officer, politically and professionally, were very creditable in civil life, and since he has been in command in the army has shown great administrative abilities, but in a military view is almost a blank, and I believe has never been under fire. Whilst in command at Fortress Monroe it was part of the large military force under his command who were defeated at Big Bethel. That defeat was never repaired by him; nor did he retake Norfolk and Portsmouth, or attempt to do so, though he had a large naval force at his elbow as an auxiliary, with the full command of the Chesapeake waters. This showed incapacity, and this incapacity was more fully shown by the fact that after he left the command the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth were taken, with less force than he had and with greater obstacles to contend against. During this part of his military career this New England General's time was principally taken up in negro affairs, corresponding with his government on this interesting subjectpaid for their paper being on the eve of expiring, we looking after the marauders of the New England regiments, continually landing at the Fortress, so that they should not be caught or hurt, and scolding the Virginia rebels gene-

rally, male and female. The General thence was sent by his government as commander of the Department of the Gulf, and after the capture of New Orleans by the navy, and the navy alone, set up his headquarters there, and went into negro affairs on a grand scale-quarreled with the authorities and the merchanis and the banke pers-scolded and worried the ladies awfully, and hung a man. Reverdy Johnson, a distinguished lawyer, was sent down to look into one of his acts-did not approve of it. The government recalled the General, who returned home safe and sound, without getting the yellow fever. I will merely add that since the General's return he has made several speeches. giving his "experience" of negro affairs and expatiating upon the rebellion generally. Now, Mr. Editor, read over these facts and say what you think of the military capacity of this New England General.

I will now take up another New England General-Major General Banks. This officer. before the rebellion, had occupied high positions, one of them the 4th officer of the government, the Speaker of the House of Representatives. It was during his occupancy of that high post he annunciated that treasonable and atrocious saying-" Let the Union slide." He was one of the faction already alluded to, and in spite of his incompetency since he has been in the service, has always been their pet, merit or no merit, and occupied high commands. His first military service was to guard the fords of the upper Potomac and some other positions around Washington, as a kind of military watch dog. Soon, by the influence of the Faction, he received a separate and independent command of an army corps, posted in the Shenandosh valley, and here we first meet him practically in the field.

His first exploit in arms showed his mediocrity and want of capacity, in allowing himself to be surprised, and making a disorderly flight across the Potomac. This was called by his political partisans and pimps, in and out of the army, of course, a "splendidly conduc ted retreat." True it is, he did escape by the skin of his teeth, as it were, losing some 200 wagons of his transportation and many prisoners. But what are the facts? He had a large cavelry force-some 1,600. Now, if he had been a General of any capacity, with such a force to guard his approaches, he never could have been so discreditably surprised. His retreat was conducted with so much precipitancy and so irregularly that his cavalry was where his infantry should have been; and so as to the service. All this can be clearly shown by the operations of another of our Generals, Shields, for it is a remarkable fact that he was placed on the same ground, with part of the same troops, against the same opponent, with not half as numerous a cavalry. He was not surprised-he did not make a disorderly retreat-he did not lose any of his wagons-hut, New England General, not one of the egion, and being also a meritorious officer commanded our troops in Mexico—of con be got no higher command. One can he conceive a more just comparison, and a stronger

Gen. Pope. Here he fought a battle at Cedar there.

Mountain, where his troops as well as himself showed great bravery; but it led to no result; it did not stop the pursuit of Pope's army; and whether entered into with judgment or not, or showing capacity or not, is a vexed question, the testimony preponderating greatly against the exhibition of either. We next meet Gen. Banks in still higher command, viz: the Department of the Gulf, fitting out a large expedition in New York. He sails, and the first we hear are loud complaints against the parties employed by him of peculation and frauds against his government. He arrives, takes command of large forces, issues a pompous and inflated proclamation with but little real sense in it; he proceeds up the Mississippi with his forces to co-operate with the navydoes not co-operate-and the very last we hear of him is issuing circulars to planters regulating negro labor in his department.

Here we have a picture of another New England General who, with the very best opportunities to exhibit military abilities and capa-

city, exhibits neither, but sheer incapacity. This leaves but one remaining New England General, Maj. Gen. Hooker, now commanding the Army of the Potomac-a powerful and splendid army, supported by a powerful artillery and superb cavalry, all made to his hand, well fed, well clothed and provisioned. He has now just taken the field, and has opened the campaign in Virginia, and may show great abilities and capacity, making himself an exception to all the rest, (and, by making himself the exception, prove the rule communication, and will close the subject in PUBLICOLA. my next.

BERKS COUNTY.

The Democratic county meeting held in Reading on Tuesday last, the 21st, was very large and very enthusiastic. A correspondent of the Age furnishes the proceedings, as follows:

The meeting was called to order at 1 o'clock p. m., by Wm. B. Albright, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee, and organized by the selection of Hon. S. E. Ancona as President, one vice president from each township, borough order that she may be prepared to exercise and ward, and eight scoretaries. A delegation from Montgomery county, being present, Messrs, Rufas B. Longnecker, Daniel Gilbert, and George Van Bushbirk, were added to the

number of vice presidents. Hon. S. E. Ancona, on taking the chair, delivered a short address explanatory of the object of the meeting, as set forth in the request to the chairman of the standing committee -After one member from every township, borough and ward had been appointed to serve on a Committee on Resolutions, to express the | journed. sentiments of the meeting, and after the committee had retired, the meeting was addressed

by the gentleman named below. The committee returned at about 3 o'clock | Journal, Patriot and Union, Nurristown Regisand reported, through Jesse J. Hawley, Esq., | ter, and Pittsburg Post. the following resolutions, which were unani- if

AVHEREAS, It is among the inalienable rights of a free people to assemble either in public or in private, openly or secretly, as they may choose, subject only the the Constitution and laws of the land:

And whereas, An attempt has recently been made by the present authorities of the United States, in violation of those rights, by arresting peaceable citizens of the county of Berks, carrying them beyond the jurisdiction of their own courts on charges and pretences founded on mere rumor, and without the slightest foundation in fact: therefore

Resolved, By the Democracy of Berks county, in mass meeting assembled, that, while we will obey the Constitution and laws of our country, and make no forcible resistance to the execution of any process administered by the government within the limits of its legitimate functions, we will not submt to nor tolerate the slightest encroachments upon our rights and privileges; such attempt will meet with our resistance at all hazards and regardless of consequences.

Asolved, That secret societies, political or otherwise, are not in themselves in violation of the Constitution and laws, and that whenever a free people see proper to organize themselves, in secret or in public, they have a right to protection, and if the Government, for political purposes, fails to render that protection, we pledge ourselves to furnish it to the extent of our power.

Resolved, That whenever such societies are organized upon principles at variance with the Constitution and laws in their letter or spirit, or wherever the tendency of such organization infringes upon the constitutional rights of any citizen on account of the place of his birth, his religion, or any other guaranteed right, we law order, and deserving the condemnation of all good citizens.

Resolved, That while the Democracy of Berks recognize and sustain the rights of our people, under such restrictions, to so organize, as a mere question of right appertaining to treemen, and deem it of the highest importance that eternal vigilance at all times should be exercised to guard against the slightest encroachmen s upon any rights, we do dot deem secret political org inization either desirable or expedient, as long as open organization can be maintained without danger from armed inter vention or of bodily harm. Unless such danger | human calculations by the will of an overruexists, the tendency will almost invariably be ling Providence are off times brought to naught. dangerous to the rights of others, by falling into the hands of bad men. Public liberty, as well as private rights, may be undermined before the public is aware of the danger. These evils, under the control of good and true men, may be avoided; but secret societies of a pohis artillery and transportation-they were in | litical character are favorites with all that class the wrong place as respects the other arms of of men who dread the light for fear of expo

sure. Revolved, That if secret political societies have recently been organized among us, it is to he presumed they are for no other purpose than the protection of their rights against unlawful arrest or the execution of unconstitutional laws. Until the contrary is proven the character of our people warrant this belief; but, as such objects can better be secured by the open organization of our whole people, in on the contrary, he defeated his antagonist Strict accordance with law, and without furnishing prate ts for armed intervention by (and the same antagonist), and drove him out a military power, we earnestly recommend all of the Valley; but he -not being an Abolition such to abandon the secret features, and join us in open organization in every ward, township as strength and power at home, inbence and wield moral influence

That we are equally hostile to proof of incorpacity, than these parallel cases Abolitionis 8 North and Secessionists South. We regard both alike as tending to the same re-ults -one is the openly avowed advocate of Army of the Potomac with a command under cate of principles which must inevitably end PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

BY O. BARRETT & CO

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Resolved, That we regard the emancipation proclamation, the conscription law, and the confiscation acts as clearly unconstitutional but while we pledge our united efforts to test them in all legal modes within our reach, we will not infringe upon or violate any law. whatever may be our present opinions, until it is pronounced by the proper judicial authori-ties to be null and void. It is better to bear many grievances of a temporary character than to plunge our country into anarchy, ending in military despotism and destroying all our hopes for the future.

Resolved, That resistance by force to an invasion of our personal freedom is a virtue; and if the insane threat of a distinguished military chieftain, (distinguished more for the position he holds, than for achievements in arms,) to put his heel upon the necks of Northern men, be attempted to be carried out, we promise him a warm reception. In order to allay any undue excitement, however, that might be occasioned by this threat, we deem it proper to add, that as this same authority has informed us that we are not to be molested until the rebels are first subdued, we are of opinion, judging by past progress, that the present generation at the North can hardly feel themselves interested in the question.

Resolved, That we recommend open organizations in every township, ward and borough of our county, in order to sustain the Constitution, the Union and the laws, and at the same time to resist every encroachment upon our personal rights and freedom, guaranteed by that instrument and those laws.

Resolved, That we are inflexibly and unalterably devoted to the Constitution and the Union. with such additional guarantees as may protect the rights of minorities from all future aggression. We do not approve of this war as at present conducted. We never did approve of it in itself, but accepted it in preference to as to the other New England Generals). With disunion, anarchy and despotism, under the home that it may turn out so. I close this pledges that it should be conducted solely with a view to the restoration of the Union. These pledges have been broken, the war is converted into an Abolition crusade, and we are free from any obligations, except those of obedience to law.

Resolved, That we will patiently wait the progress of events, until power passes from the hands of the present administration under the forms of law. We will continue to urge upon Congress and upon the States the repeal of all unconstitutional acts, and the calling of a National Convention to amend the Constituton .-If these fail our hopes centre in the sovereign rights of the State of Pennsylvania, and in those rights, we urge upon our fellow-citizens we necessity of organization, the selection and election of our ablest and best men, for Governer and Legislators; and in the meantime we have no terms of peace to offer to any quarter, except upon the basis of re-union.

The meeting was ably addressed in the spirit of those resolutions, by W. Rosenthal, Esq., Hon. J. Glancy Jones, Hon. Hiester Clymer and James B. Bechtel, Esq., and then ad-

Resolved, That the procedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic papers of the county, in the Philadelphia Age, Evening

THE HATTERAN AND ALABAMA.

Our readers we think will feel interested in the rebel account of the battle off Galveston between the U.S. armed steamer Hatteras and the celebrated Confederate privateer Alabama, in which the former was sunk and her officers and crew taken prisoners. We published, we believe, the account of the action by Commander Blake, and were well satisfied that our noble tars had bravely done all that could be done against the superior vessel and armament of the rebels, but we did not know before this relation of the enemy met our eye how near the Hatteras came to blowing the Alabama to pieces, or at least disabling and capturing her. We presume the account we now publish, coming from a rebel officer, is in the main reliable. It is dated on board the Alabama, at sea, January 20, 1863, and is as follows:

ESTEEMED FRIEND- * * have at this present 17 officers and 101 men rescued from the ganboat Hatteras, which we entirely destroyed on the evening of the 11th January, 1863. As it is likely you may see the Northern accounts, I will give you the true version, or rather facts as they actually occurred. On the 8th of December we captured the California steamer Ariel, and obtained late files of New York papers containing accounts of the formidable Banks expedition. This we judged was destined to operate against Galveston. Texas, and as our whereabouts was unknown, we believed that a sudden and unexpected dart into their midst, and the destruction of some of their transports, under cover of darkness, would be crowned with success, and consequently put an regard such societies as illegal, subversive of end to or delay for an indefinite time this part of their campaign. The pros and cons of the matter were fully

discussed, and pronounced feasible. Accordingly, on the 8th of January we shaped our course for Galveston, and at mid-day of the 11th the look-out reported six men-of-war at anchor off the bar. In accordance with our prearranged plans (for night attacks,) we nauled in shore, taking the bearings of the fleet, intending when dark came on to make one bold stroke for Dixie, and determination in perceptible lines to do or die was traced in each countenance. But, as the result shows, all or entirely subverted. Scarcely half an hour elapsed after changing our course, when the look-out informed us that a steamer was in chase, showing that we had been under observation; and seeing us heading off shore, concluded at once that our object was to run the blookade.

Under this false impression, the gunboat Hatteras, of 1200 tons, 132 men, and mounting seven guns, was sent to capture and bring us into port. We continued our course without alteration until we had succeeded in drawing her beyond the reach of assistance, when suddenly, furling everything, we turned to meet her. Every man was at his station, guns leaded with five second shell and run out, and in almost breathless silence we awaited the approaching vessel. By this time the deepening shades of twilight had fallen upon us. enemy, steaming rapidly up, ranged closs alongside and bailed for our name and nationality. Our reply was, "H. B. M. gunboat Petrel," and demanding the same of them, were grough of our county. Such a movement answered, "the U. S gunboat Hafferas." Immediately upon receiving this answer, we informed them properly that our ship was the C. S. steamer Alabama, and immediately poured

broadside into her. The fire was promptly and vigorously returned, and for a short time shot and shell burled thick and fast around uo, without doing We next meet this efficer attached to the a separate Confeteracy—the other the advo- any material damage. I will give the Yankes oredit for fighting well and bravely, but the prestige of the Alabama's name hung, like #