pall over their spirits, and added to this their own experience of the rapidity and accuracy of our firing was more than they could stand and in thirteen and a half minutes from the time we opened upon her she was firing her lee gans-the token of submission. The order to cease firing was passed, and with three times three hearty cheers for Dixie, we lowered our boats, as they were anxiously calling for as-Bistance.

None but an eye-witness can conceive the appearance of the wreck. With no standing rigging left, her entire broadside crushed in. and in one place under her guards an immense hole where our entire battery struck almost the same instant, presented a scene of confusion and destruction perfectly indescribable .---Many of our shell struck and passed through both sides, tearing and smashing everything in its way, and exploding on the far side of the vessel. Six shells passed through the engineroom, five exploding and breaking everything to atoms; two others, entering and exploding in the coal bunkers, set fire to her in different parts. Their condition was truly horrible, with the ship on fire and her bottom knocked out. We scarcely had time to clear the wreck after receiving the last man, when with a heavy lurch she went down, leaving visible a small portion of her top gallant masts. The engagement lasted thirteen-and-a-half mintes, and the entire time occupied in fighting and rescuing

prisoners was fifty minutes. You will be able to form some faint idea of the affair when I tell you the engagement was begun at a distance of forty yards, and at no time were we at a greater distance than seventy yards. The most astonishing thing is how little loss of life there was. Their loss was two killed, one severely wounded and six slightly, with twelve missing. We had one shot through the stern, passing through the lamp room, smashing everything to pieces; one shell a few feet abaft the foremast, passed through the bulwarks ripping up the deck and lodging in the port bulwark without exploding, and, in truth, had it exploded I would scarcely have written you this. A second shell struck a few feet forward of the bridge and tore up the deck.

A third and fourth in the main rigging-one striking a chain plate and doubling it, both entered the coal bunkers, but only one exploded, and that did no damage further than making a hole in her side. A fifth shot passed through our midship boat, and striking the smoke stack passed through and through, scattering iron splinters around like hail. A sixth and last struck the muzzle of the after broadside gun, causing it to run in the truck, passing over the foot of one man and bruising it considerably, without incapacitating him from duty. Our casualities-one man wounded in the chest by a splinter from the smoke stack. Not unto us, not unto us, O God, but unto Thee be all the praise! After receiving the prisoners on board, we immediately shaped our course for the island of Jamaica, at which place I will mail this. Your sincere friend.

CLARENCE R. TONGE. Paymaster C. S. N.

The Patriot & Anion. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1863.

O BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

W. W. KINGSBURY, ESQ., of Towands, is a duly authorized agent to collect accounts and receive sul tions and advertisements for this paper. NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 37 Perk Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston. Are our Agenta for the PATRIOT AN UNION in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

FOR SALE.

them, all the lies of the administration press and one-sided committees of Congress circulated through the camps, the heart of the soldier beats for M'Clellan above all others. He is the idol of the camp-the man whom they have | matters and difficulties. And for those reasons tried, in whom they have confidence, and no effort of his enemies can shake their faith in him for a moment. "Old Abe was down to see us, but we all would sooner see General M' Clellan." Here we have it, the genuine sentiment of the army in a nut shell. What a mistake was that of the President-what an awful responsibility he incurred when he took from that noble Army of the Potomac its trusted and adored commander! That army is composed of brave men, well disciplined and inured to hardship and danger-it will fight, and fight well, perhaps, under any commander who may be assigned to it-but it " will never do what it has done," because it reposes in no other General the confidence it gave to Gen. M'Clellan. [Abolition papers that have been publishing bogus resolutions from the army are respectfully requested to publish the above letter,

fresh from a true soldier's heart.]

Judge Pearson's Charge. Judge Pearson has been ventilating himself, on things pertaining to loyalty, in a charge delivered by him to the Grand Jury of Lebanon county. We make no objections to the opinions expressed by the Judge in reference to the law, and we agree with him that secret societies, bound together by oaths or pledges to resist the law or in any manner hinder its execution, are wrong and dangerous, and that those who belong to such societies are properly subject, by law, to severe punishment. But without the slightest knowledge, or even a well-grounded suspicion of the existence of such illegally organized bodies in Lebanon, we think his allusion gratuitous, and his remarks impertinent and calculated to incite to anger and resentment, rather than calm the public mind. Then again, who are "those public speakers and editors, or writers for newspapers, who so flippantly advise resistance to the law?" Certainly outside his own political party there are none in his district; and if he alluded to Deacon Bergner and Worth, of the Courier, he is simply ungenerous and ungrateful. Evidently the Judge, although he disclaims it, is a very ardent Abolition politician, imbued with all the heresies of the school and deeply tinctured with the old Federal, aristocratic idea that the people owe reverence, amounting to almost abject servility, to the in power. We repudiate and spurn such doctrine, whether taught by a Judge on the bench, or a Parson in the pulpit. We have no persons among us who rail against the government, notwithstanding the Judge alleges that it is a mattler of almost daily occurrence. There are many who revile and condemn the administration, our servants who are abusing the trusts committed to them ; we do it ourselves, and intend to do it, in spite of the suggestion of Judge Pearson that such

persons should be taken before a magistrate and bound over, under good behavior, for trial at the next court. We claim the right to examine, criticise and condemn-nay, even revile, if we think it necessary, and the facts opinions of Judge Pearson, the Governor, the

of the counsel and superintendence of a white man. They needed, they said, a protector from injury and a helper in business transactions. especially in the sale of their cotton. They would need a friend and counsellor in home they were disposed to make a generous remuneration for the presence and aid of such a friend in the use of a house, lands, &c. Nevertheless, they would have no 'overseer.'

"The experiment of self-support and selfdirection, by these freedmen, has thus been inaugurated. It is an interesting experiment, and. I venture to say, a hopeful one. In anticipation of such efforts, inquiries had been repeatedly made of the most intelligent and reliable among the colored people, whether the experiment would be a safe one. Will the people work? Can they provide for themelves ? And the answer had been, invariably and emphatically, 'They can! they will !' God grant that so it may prove !"

O, certainly! these "freedmen" would "need friend and counsellor," and "a generous remuneration" being in prospect, the white-choker, Yankee, Abolition, war-preaching priesthood, who have done nothing but howl for emancipation and blood for the past twenty or thirty years, will flock to the South to make themselves useful as "friends and counsellors" in consideration of the "generous remuneration" offered by their sable dupes, who, in the end, they will probably cheat out of their property without, in the least, having benefited their souls. Of all the humbugs ever practiced upon simple, unsophisticated human nature-of all the duty of the citizen to yield obedience to the scoundrely operations ever put in practice with the connivance and sanction of civilized government—of all the crimes ever perpetrated against God's apparent law and the plain dictates of humanity and reason, this emancipation scheme of the administration and the Abolitionists, is the most stupendous. The fruit of folly and crime, it can have no other result than the ruin of the race for whose elevation and benefit it was professedly instituted. Nor, we fear, will this be all. If the signs of the times are not the merest illusions, the downfall of the most promising, free and prosperous empire ever founded by the wisdom of man, and the ruin or enslavement (perhaps both) of thirty millions of white people will as assuredly follow as twilight follows the setting sun or thunder the lightning's flash.

THE FAMOUS ORDER NO. S.

HOOKER'S DISMISSAL RECOMMENDED

It will be remembered by our readers that in the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War allusion was made to an order, No. 8, which General Burnside had drawn up, and servants, whom they have temporarily placed held ready to promulgate, with the assent of the President ; which, however, was withheld, and so the order never was published. Soon after the report of the committee appeared in print, Gen. John Cochrane, of New York, who held a command under Burnside, wrote and published a letter in defense of himself against reflections upon his conduct for the part he took in defeating a movement which Burnside had planned and had very much at heart, by representations to the President, which induced him to countermand the order for the marching of the expedition. In the course of his defense, Gen. Cochrane said of Order No. 8, it dismissed from the service and relieved of their commands twenty general officers of the Army of the Potomac, who had disturbed Gen. are clear and strong enough-the conduct and Barnside. At the head of this slood the significant name of Gen. JOE HOOKER."

sional," that rascally nog of the Press ?" Who is great at weddings or christenings-at responses or funerals-who but Adjutant General Thomas? Who is a ladies' man-who is a "duck of a soldier"-who looks after and lodges with contractors-who but Adjutant General Thomas? But what says the Army Register ? Never a battle-never a siege-nothing but West Point at the nation's expense ever heard of Adjutant General Thomas? The hero of a speech at Lake Providence, in Louisiana, a place so small, so utterly a desolation, that it would have cost less to purchase its site and all the surroundings, than it will when the Treasury is called upon to pay Adjutant General Thomas's bill of expenses after negro recruits. Who is Thomas ?

THE KIND OF PEACE .- The New York World holds the following on the peace question:

And now for our very brief say on the peace question. We will never, either with a majority or against a majority, consent to peace on the basis of disunion until one of two things are apparent which we connot see now. If we should be so whipped by the rebels as to take away all reasonable hope of destroying their armies we should consent to peace, perforce, and eat. with the whole North, the bitter bread of humiliation. Or if, by the loss of the next Presidential election, it should be made certain that conciliation will not be practiced toward the South after its armies are subdued, thus precluding the possibility of its government without a subversion of our republican institutions, we should then be for peace, whether acting with majority or against a majority. We had rather see two free republics within the limits of the United States than one centralized military despotism. But we do not vet so far despair of the military spirit or the public virtue of the people as to see no escape from despotism but in the gulf of disunion. It is certain that, in the present temper of the South, peace is attainable only on the basis of separation. We are wholly opposed to separa tion, and will never voluntarily consent to it, except in the last resort as a refuge from des potism. If the loss of the next Presidential election should put us "between the devil and the deep sea" we will then entertain the question what is to be done next. But at present to advocate peace is simply to acquiesce in disunion.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Among the Washington items in the Philadelphia Press, under date of April 22, we find the following:

Rev. Mr. Martin, residing in Maryland, oposite Alexandria, has been arrested by order of the military authorities, on the charge that he and his family had been holding a secret correspondence with the rebels, and freely avowing that they are secessionists. Orders have been given to send them beyond our lines.

Fifteen refugees from Richmond, all of whom were foreigners, were picked up eighty miles down the Potomac, and brought to Washington, to-day. They had converted their funds into gold and State stock, and appeared very anx-ious to go further North. They paid \$5 in rebel money for a dollar in gold, and \$3.50 for a dollar greenback.

It appears by a Mumfordville, Tennessee, dispatch of the 22d, that the expedition to Celina was a complete success. It had returned with a loss of but one wounded and one missing, and reported nincty rebels killed and the destruction of the town of Celina, one hundred thousand pounds of bacon, twenty thousand bushels of wheat and corn, one hundred barrels of flour, the same amount of whisky, sugar, coffec, tes, salt and other stores, and supplies.

to Tennessee. IWe should like to to believe fracture, except in the spot on which the sho this, but it strikes us the movement is altogether too wise to be thought of by our military managers.]

By telegraph yesterday morning:

NEW YORK, April 23 .- The steamer Eagle from Havana, with dates to the 18th, arrived last night. The advices from Mexico are to the 12th. According to the French accounts, [for which due allowance must be made,] Comonfort was defeated in the attempt to join Ortega in Puebla. Ortega attempted a sally in the direction of the Capital, and was driven back. It was said Ortega had offered to capitulate, but this was refused by the French General, who demanded an unconditional surrender. A deputation of women asked Gen. Forey

not to bombard the city, which request he complied with, having sufficient appliances to compel a surrender. A rumor prevailed in Havana that Gen. Forey had suffered a defeat. [So the accounts are about as complicated as they

were yesterday.]

From Richmond papers of the 20th, we learn that the new canal started by Gen. Grant at Milliken's Bend will reach the Mississippi near New Carthage. It is believed, on the authority of a Jackson dispatch of the 17th, that Vicksburg will be attacked within ten days. The Federal batteries opposite Vicksburg fired on the city on the 17th without effect. A Jackson dispatch, 18th, says : Col. Coxwell (rebel) is at Grand Gulf all safe. The Federal gunboats are thirty miles above. Scouts from the Upper Mississippi report troops still coming down. The battery opposite the city had a good range to day, but no damage was done. The Federal gunboats are at New Carthage.

By telegraph yesterday afternoon :

NEW YORK, April 23.-At a meeting of gentlemen representing the Erie, New York Central, Pennsylvania Central, and North and South Shore lines, held to day, it was resolved to hold a convention at the American House. Buffalo, on the 29th inst., to consider the subject of paying commissions upon passenger traffic and proposed advance of rates upon emigrant travel. The Presidents of all railway lines between Boston, New York, Philadeladelphia and Baltimore, and Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and connecting lines beyond these cities, are invited to attend, or to send one delegate, with full power to act on subjects submitted for consideration. Sr. Louis, April 23.-There has been no new movement of the enemy in the vicinity of Pilot Knob. Gen. M'Niel's forces from Bloomfield

were expected to reach Pilot Knob yesterday, and a heavy force of cavalry from Rolla are moving in the rear of the rebels. Although the enemy is suppased to be several thousand strong, no apprehension is felt for the safety of Pilot Knob or the Iron Mountain railroad. Major M'Connell, who was reported mortally wounded, was taken prisoner and paroled, and is now at Ironton.

CAIRO, April 22.-(Special to the St. Louis Democrat.)-Our gunboats have destroyed the rebel battery at Warrenton, below Vicksburg, and the fleet was lying at anchor before Carthage on the 17th. General Grant was to go down on the same day. Gen. Ellett's marine brigade and Gen. Fitch's light draft gunboats have nearly swept the Cumberland river of forty boats used by the rebels to transport | rebel cavalry, who were sent out on both sides. Some severe fighting occurred, and many priso-

itself had struck. The next shot from the same gun, loaded with a shell weighing 286 pounds, and charged with 11 pounds of powder, was fired with 45 pounds charge, and struck upon the part of the target 51 inches of iron out-side, backed with 10 inches of task and 21 inches of iron. The shell struck with a velocity of 1330 feet per second, went complete. ly through the outside iron, then burst in the inside, blowing the teak to minute fragmente, setting it on fire, breaking off many of the rivet heads, and tearing the inner skins of iron. 21 inches thick, into rough shredded gaps as if they had been so much cardboard. The target being so much injured, the other expe. riments were less conclusive, but the practical results elicited by the day's experiments seem to be these-first, that iron plates of 71 inches, or greater thickness, can be produced with as much perfection, as to quality and strength, as those of 4 inches ; secondly, that there are guns the fire of which the strongest armor. clads could not face and float for ten minutes.-Ledger.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Horse Owners.

Dr., Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Morses Dr., Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, ari-sing from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Swedle Galls, Scratch es, Mange, &c, it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily rrevented and cured in their incipient stages, b t confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a rodical cure. No case of the kind, how-ever, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be aller lated by this Liniment, and its faithful arplication will al ways remove the Lameness, and enable the horse bo Lavery h rse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness with comparative space.

Every in recover should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually preven those formidable diseases men-tioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render o many otherwise valuable horses nearly ar y worthiess ap20 cow-d&w See advertisement.

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

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TO CONSUMPTIVES .- The Adver. tiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several yours with a severe lung affection, and that dreat disease, Consumption-is anxious to make known to his fellow

Configuration of the series of scription is to benefit the sillicted, and svread informa-tion which he conceives to ne invaluable. and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. mi2-w8m

m12-#3m

New Advertisements. •A M S ! I I I

20,000, lbs. Composed of the following Brands iust received :

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scould-hand adams Parss, platter BBX by Islach is in good order; can be worked either by hand or steam power Terms moderate Inquire at this office.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PATRIOT AND UNION and all its business operations will hereafter be conducted exclu-Eively 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.

Letter from Norfolk.

We have received a letter from our attentive army correspondent at Norfolk, dated 21st .--Most of its contets have been anticipated by telegraph. Speaking of the rebel prisoners captured by the forces under General Getty when the West Branch battery was stormed he says: "They were brought down to this place last night in the nine o'clock train. Ten men of our company and myself escorted the officers to their place of confinement, and afterwards took the privates to the boats, and they were shipped off under a guard from Suffolk. They had no regular uniform, neither officers nor men. but nevertheless were reasonably well clad. They were quiet and submissive, but seemed to be in good spirits-probably thinking they would have some rest from the toils of war."

The Soldiers want M'Clellan.

A friend has sent us, from Eberly's Mills, Camberland county, a letter from a soldier of the army of the Rappahannock who, he says, was one of the most enthusiastic in flourishing his cap, cape and lamp at New Cumberland and other places during the last Presidential campaign." We extract that portion - of the letter which is not of a strictly private oharaoter. The letter is dated April 11th, or 14th, we can't determine which, but take it to be the 11th, as about that time a movement of Hooker's forces was first hinted at by the Metropolitan army correspondents. The writer 8378 :

"We are now about to depart from this place, where to I don't know, but it is some place where fighting is to be done, for we got a hundred rounds of rebel pills yesterday for a start. If we get at them again we will feed them powder and lead till they get tired of it; but this army will never do what it has done, and I will tell you for what reason-every two weeks we get a new General, and that won't work. But give us General M'Clellan and we will fight every battle over from Williamsburg to Frederickeburg, and do it better than ever we did. Take this army to Fair Oaks and give us 'Little Mac,' and we will go to Richmond. He is the man we want, and he is the man who will be President of the United States if soldiers have anything to say. There is another man the 93d wants, and that is Col. Johnson, who said to us at Williamsburg. Give them h-ll beys! they shot my horse ! Old Abe was down to see us, but we all would sooner see Gen. M'Ciellan."

In the sentiments of this soldier, written perhaps on his knapsack in his tent, to a friend at home, without the least idea that it would appear in print, we have the sentiments of the whole army of the Rappahannock Despite all the efforts of the administration, the Abolition to gain promotion, despite all the resolutions which have been published, all the honied one or two particulars, of some significance,

President, and all others holding official position by election or appointment; and when the time comes that we cannot do so without danger of liberty or life, bonds or prison, it will matter little by what name the government is called-it will be in fact and effect a despotism. and Judge Pearson, holding the doctrines he does, would be a proper ruler to reign over the people. We are heartily sick of Bench and Pulpit politics, and we trust that hereafter, until our Judges and Parsons of the Abolition school can put their fingers on persons expressing sympathy for the rebels or preference for them, we shall hear no more slanderous charges of the kind from expounders of the Law or the Gospel.

Sequestered Lands in South Carolina. After numerous delays the first sale of lands sequestered and confiscated from fugitive rebels has actually taken place at Beaufort, S.T. The sale was made under the direction of the taxcommissioners of the United States, Dr. W. H. Brisbane and Judge Wording. About one hundred and seventy lots were offered, mostly on the islands. Terms cash down. Rev. Dr. Peck, of Boston, gives in the N.Y. Examiner some of the results :

"About eighteen thousand acres were sold to parties other than the United States, in separate lots and tracts, for \$19,000, or at an average price of little more than one dollar per acre. The United States 'bid in' about nineteen thousand acres, at an average price of fifty-two or fifty-three cents per acre, or an aggregate of \$10,000. These last included, apart from the town of Beaufort, some of the plantations adjacent to it, six or seven plantations at and near Land's End, on St. Helena, various large tracts of timber lands, and certain choice plantations reserved for special purposes. Four of the plantations were struck off to freedmen or their agents. One of these is on St. Helena, Orange Grove,' and brought \$225; two are on Ladies' Island; one, the Inlet,' sold at \$305, and the other. 'Oakland,' \$400. The fourth is on this (Port Royal) Island, called 'Edgerly,' which was bid off at \$710. The last named purchase was made on behalf of contributors from Edgerly, associated with most of the people of a neighboring plantation, ' The Red House, who supplied part of the requisite funds."

Dr. Peck describes the process by which these freedmen raised the money to make their purchases, every adult contributing to the common stock, that they might be enabled to remain in or near their old homes, to which they are passionately attached. Dr. P. visited the last named place when the two companies who bought it had met to arrange for thoir future proceedings.

"The 'Red House' company prepared to remain where they are for this season, as their plots are already planted or prepared for planting till after next harvesting. The proprietors next selected their foreman for the year, one of their own number; and then determined the rates to be paid for hired labor ; providing also for allotments of grounds and rentage, and purchases of draft and mil h cattle. &c. Discussion was further bad as to their uity. to provide for themselves, the gove longer paying them wages, no tions. But this was of short co

One and all they repelled the the

This aunuficiation somewhat startled the public, and much anxiety was evinced to see the order, but it was not to be seen. Some questioned the fact, so far as related to Gen. Hooker, because the President, when he relieved Gen. Burnside, put Hooker in his place at the head of the Army of the Potomac. But now the cat is out of the bag-the New York Herald has, by some means, got hold of the Order, or what is said to be the Order, and published it. We give it as it appears in that paper of the 22d :

GENERAL ORDERS-No. 8.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,) Jacuary 23, 1868. } * * * * * * * *

First-Gen. Joseph E. Hooker, Major General of Volunteers and Brigadier General of the United States Army, having been guilty of unjust and unnecessary criticisms of the actions of his superior officers and of the authorities, and having, by the general tone of his conversation, endeavored to create distrust in the minds of officers who have associated with him, and having, by omissions and otherwise, made reports and statements which were calculated o create incorrect impressions, and for habitually speaking in disparaging terms of other officers, is hereby dismissed the service of the United States, as a man unfit to hold an important commission during a crisis like the present, when so much patience, charity, confidence, consideration and patriotism are due from every soldier in the field.

This order is issued subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Second-Brigadier General W. T. H. Brooks, commanding First Division Sixth Army Corps, for complaining of the policy of the government, and for using language tending to demoralize his command, is, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, dismissed from the military service of the United States.

Third-Brig. Gen. John Newton, commanding Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, and Brig. Gen. John Cochrane, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, for going to the President of the United States with criticisms upon the plans of his commanding efficer, are, subject to the approval of the President, dismissed from the military service of the United States.

Fourth-It being evident that the following named officers can be of no further service to this army they are hereby relieved from duty, and will report in person without delay to the Adjutant General of the United States Army : Major General W. B. Franklin, commanding Left Grand Division. Major General W. F. Smith, commanding

Sixth Army Corps. Brigadier General Samuel D. Sturgis, com-

manding Second Division, Ninth Army Corps. Brigadier General Edward Ferrero, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps. Brigadier General John Cochrane, comman-

ding First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps. Lieu!enant Colonel J. H. Taylor, Acting Ad-

iutant General Right Grand Division. By command of

Major General A. E. BURNSIDE. LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adj. Gen.

For the Patriot and Union. Who knows the warlike deeds of Adjutant General Thomas, a Major General by brevet in the army of the United States? What is he ow, and what was he after the trip he made to ing at all on government. All they wished was S. Louis with Simon Cameron, also an Adjuthe liberty of buying, as heretofore, at the | tant General in times gone by ? Was he not, politicians, the officers who are playing teady government store ; (which the Governor as- by the Telegraph, and dispatches to all the sures me will be freely granted;) or, if need newspapers, a sympathizer with the rebels? be, they will go 'a fishing or oystering.' In Ask the Philadelphia Inquirer, the New York

Advices from Port Royal state that all the

monitors are being iron plated on the docks. The rebels at Charleston had made an attempt to raise the Keokuk, but with what success is not stated. [This should have been prevented] by at least one iron-clad remaining to keep them off. It is strange that our commanders could not blow her up, or even raise her guns. The Richmond papers claim that the guns have been raised by the Charalestonians, and will soon be put to use.

HELENA, Ark., April 7.-SPECIAL ORDER, No. 3.-The following officers., non-commissioned officers and privates, are announced as the officers of the 1st regiment of Arkansas volunteers of African descent. They will be detailed from their respective regiments to raise the troops, and as rapidly as the companies, battalions, and regiment are organized, they will be mustered out of service and discharged, and be mustered into the new regiment : Colonel, Lieut. Col. Wm. F. Wood, 1st Indiana cavalry; Lieut. Col., Capt. James Campbell, 84th regt. Indiana infantry; Major, Capt. Geo. Benson, 46th regt. Ind. infantry; Adjutant, Sergt. Major Wm. Lyon, 1st Ind. cavalry; Regimental Quartermaster, Com. Sergt. Edw. M. Burr, 1st Ind. cavalry; Surgeon, Asst. Surgeon J. J. Patterson, 1st Ind. eavalry ; Asst. Surgeon, private J. A. Martin, 1th Ind. infantry.

The New York Tribune's special communicates from Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, April 13, as follows :

The expedition of Gen. Steele's division in the neighorhood of Greenville, Miss., (one hundred and twenty-five miles above here,) and the region of the Great Sunflower river, has now been absent for eight or ten days, and has met with remarkable success-having captured twelve or fifteen hundred head of cattle, three or four hundred mules, and several thousand bushels of corn, in addition to destroying ten or twelve thousand bushels belonging to the foe.

Nearly eight hundred sick soldiers from the Lower Potomac arrived in Washington on the 22d. Col. Baker's detectives arrested John Rabotean for disloyal language. Declining to take the oath of allegiance, he was sent to the guard house.

Gen. Thomas, the government's negro agent in the Southwest, arrived at Milliken's Bend on the 11th. Besides his authority to organize negro regiments and punishing white officers and men for incivility to colored soldiers, the special of the Tribune clothes him with full power to "examine into the competency and loyalty of the officers, and to remove all, however high their rank, who may be found guilty of disloyalty, or any practice unbecoming their position." This is on the principle of setting a thief to catch a thief. It is only a few months since Gen. Thomas was denounced by half the Abolition press as a disloyal man and

The proxy soldiers bill reported in the Senate of New York by Senator Low, and passed through that body some days ago, was carried in the Assembly on Wednesday (22d) by a vote of 65 yeas to 59 days-four absent. The Tribune rejoices at the passage of this absurd and unconstitutional act, and remarks : "It only requires the Governor's signature to make it a liw." The Tribune will please inform us of the fact when Governor Seymour signs it.

A Chattanooga (rebel) dispatch April 15, says mail boats between Louisville and Cincinphrases of the Abolition press addressed to they recognized, nevertheless, continued need Timee, World, Tribune, Herald, and "Occa- nati have been pressed to carry Grant's army quality of the iron, there was little of actual Amoskeag, N.H.

nora were taken. Florence, Tuscumbia, and other places were visited.

WASHINGTON, April 23.-Dispatches received from Admiral Wilkes state that he was at Elenthera, one of the Bahama Islands, on the 16th, having left Havana on the 11th inst. As he makes no mention of having been on parole at Havana, the report to that effect is doubtless founded upon error.

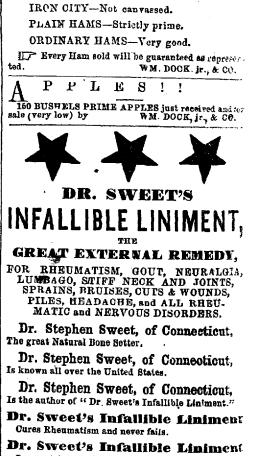
NEW YORK, April 23 .- The paper manufacturers held a meeting yesterday, and agreed to stop half their work on writing paper and quarter of their work on printing paper. - The object of this movement is to increase the price. FORTRESS MONROE, April 23 .- The Richmond papers to-day contain telegraphic information from Port Hudson confirming the loss of the Queen of the West and Diana. The former got aground in Grand Lake, and was blown up by shell from the Federal gunboat Calhoun. The Diana was burned by the rebels. 116 prisoners, including 7 officers, were captured from the Queen of the West, including Capt. Turner, commandant of the fleet. A dispatch from Berwick bay, 15th, reports the Federal force beyond Franklin, La., and marching on. No reports from Charleston.

CINCINNATI, April 23 .- The Gazette's Nashville dispatch says-Gen. Mitchell has issued an order that all citizens must take the oath of allegiance within ten days or go South. Six hundred citizens took the oath on the 22d.

Our gunboats destroyed the rebel casemated works at Warrenton, on their passage down, and now lay at anchor at Carthage, La. Gen. Grant has gone there. Troops are moving in that direction, and not work was expected soon.

Burnside has issued an order forbidding the traffic in Confederate scrip in his department.

BBITISH EXPERIMENTS WITH IRON TARGETS. -The British still keep up at Shoeburyness their experiments, trying the effect of big guns upon iron targets. On the 17th of March the most complete and most decisive experiment was performed, and the results are particularly interesting to this country, which has just witnessed the great but indecisive fight at Charleston. Whatever may be the opinion, from the experience of that fight, that our ironclads are able to stand any fire from Fort Sumpter and the surrounding batteries, it is certain that the British improved guns have penetreted iron only an inch less thick than that which composes the Monitors' turrets. The iron plates did not all back each other. The target, however, was differently constructed, the center of the target was seven and half inches of rolled iron. Then ten inches of teak wood, backed with inside plates three inches thick. The iron was superior to any formerly used. And the distance was two hundred yards. The shot fired from Armstrong's 300 pounder, loaded with a conical shell shot 296 pounds weight, was fired, with 15 pounds of powder, struck with a velocity of 1298 feet per second full upon the center of the 71 inch plate, where it was backed, driving in a circular piece of iron 10 inches in diameter quite through the plate, bending in the whole plate itself to the depth of an inch and a half, and buckling its ends outwards more than an inch. The massive wrought iron girder which crossed the whole back of the target horizontally, was bent out and broken in several places, as were also the inner ribs, the 21 inch skin was bulged and crucked, the rivet heads loosened, and many knocked off altogether. The examination showed that the target had received a most serious



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