

tion to irresponsible tyranny! Heaven to our keeping has entrusted the sacred fire of freedom. Let us be true to our trust, that our children may enjoy the heritage of liberty; that the nations may rejoice in the life and light of republican truth.

The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 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Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.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 Towanda, is a duly authorized agent to collect accounts and receive subscriptions 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. BARRETT & T. G. POMEROY, under the firm of O. BARRETT & CO., the connection of H. F. McReynolds with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst. NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

Speech of William A. Stokes, Esq. A very able speech, recently delivered by this gentleman, will be found in our columns. It is only necessary to mention the fact to attract to it the attention it so well deserves.

Fourteenth Senatorial District.

The Democratic conferees from the counties of Cumberland, Perry, Juniata and Mifflin, comprising the Fourteenth Senatorial District, met on Friday, the 24th, at Newport, Perry county, and elected Dr. E. D. Crawford Senatorial delegate to the 17th of June Democratic State Convention.

The Deacon concludes his defense of Colonel Patterson in these words:

"Let those who assail him remember this, because it is the judgment of the men of this community who are not traitors, or who are not themselves slaves."

We are afraid the last clause of the paragraph excludes the Deacon from the number of those worthy burghers who have passed judgment upon the gay Colonel.

THE DEACON stands up bravely for Bench and Pulpit politics, the Devil backs the Deacon, and John J. Patterson looms up in the background as bottle-holder. This party "has no relish of salvation in it." The Deacon has a postage-stamp "reputation," garnished with divers *à catenas*, which, as he truly observes, nothing which we can say is likely to "affect." It will last his life-time, and, after that, the friend whom he so faithfully serves in this world will take care of it in the next. As for the Deacon's friend, John J., truly he is a model man, a charming creature, a sweet innocent, about whom the virtues cluster so thickly that it is no wonder the Deacon admires him. And he is, besides, a man of veracity—in this particular virtue excelling the Deacon—for did he not promise Doyler that he would "swear it through," and didn't he do it like a gentleman? What business have we to meddle with such a party? Truly none. The Deacon, the Devil and John J. Patterson are too many for us. In our younger days we might have been foolish enough to tilt with them—but not now. We are old and wary, and seeing the political Bench and Pulpit so entrenched and defended, we shall use discretion instead of valor, and withdraw from the unequal contest, charitably hoping the Devil may get "his due," which, if it should so happen, we doubt not will embrace the whole party.

THE sum and substance of all the speeches made at Union League gatherings, the backbone thews and sinews of every Abolition editorial, is that this war is to be "prosecuted to the bloody and bitter end"—that it is to be "fought out"—that there is to be no effort at peace until the rebellious States are subjugated, reduced to dependent provinces, held in check by bayonets and governed by military straps, appointed by the President, and slavery wiped out. This is the chorus shouted, in the highest key, from the White House on the banks of the Potomac to the granite hills of New Hampshire and green mountains of Vermont, by every officer of the government, every purveyor of the public funds, every proponent of religion and morality, sense and decency, patriotism and principle, that claims space under the revolutionary, treasonable and bloody banner of Abolitionism.

Now, the question is, Why don't they do what they profess so loudly their inclination to do? Why don't they fight it out? Who hinders them? They have the whole government in their hands—they have an army numbering hundreds of thousands of brave men—they have a *carte blanche* from Congress to manufacture as many hundreds of millions of dollars as they want—they have a President invested with dictatorial and despotic powers—why don't they push the war? why don't they crush the rebellion, subjugate the South, and free the negroes? Who hinders them? They have everything in their own hands, and it is contemptible to bellow and blow, to fume and fuss and brag and bluster, and never make even an attempt desecrating the name to do what they tell us they have determined upon and are going to do.

The truth is, they are a set of arrant impostors—the President and all of them—and deserve a sousing in cold water or half day in the pillory for their cant and hypocrisy. It requires nothing but sheer impudence and a glib tongue to tell the nation what they propose to do, but it requires patriotism, and brains, and honesty, and firmness to do what ought to be done—and in all these they are deficient; therefore, nothing is done; therefore, rebellion flourishes and ruin threatens, while these fools and impostors talk and swagger.

A lawyer has been arrested in Washington for speculating on the bodies of dead soldiers. He would write to bereaved friends, offer to forward the "departed," pocket the fees in advance, and then send any corpse he could obtain.

A Splendid Army.

The *Telegraph* indorses, by giving it a place under its editorial head, an article from the *Nashville Union*, in which occur the following passages:

"We go for using every instrument and agent which we may find effective in exterminating treason and traitors. If we had the power we would marshal all the eagles, vultures and vamps of the air, all the serpents and wild beasts of the earth, all the sharks, sea-snakes and Leviathans of the briny deep, all the lava imprisoned in the breasts of volcanoes, all the pestilence of Pandora's box, all the angels in heaven, all the devils in hell, to put down forever the infernal crusade against humanity, led on by Jeff. Davis and his myrmidons."

"The people are kicking fastidious objections and delicate scruples to the wind, and wherever they see a rebel head they intend to hit it, with the first club or brickbat that is at hand."

A splendid army! An army appropriate to the purposes of those who propose it. All it will need to make it not only effective but irresistible, is the aid of Adjutant General Thomas in its organization, and then the right kind of officers to command it. We propose Milroy as commander of the First corps, to include the "eagles, vultures, vamps, serpents and wild beasts"—Halleck as chief of the Second corps, "sharks, sea snakes, Leviathans," &c.—Hunter and Schenk for the legion comprising "all the evils of Pandora's box"—Cheever and Beecher for the Heavenly host—Jim Lane, of Kansas, for the infernal battalions, leader and commander of "all the devils in hell." With such a host and such officers, fitted by nature and education to lead them, we have no doubt the policy of the administration could be carried out to its legitimate results, unless the "angels of Heaven" should revolt, which we think they would before the bloody purposes and despotic designs of the party in power were half consummated. This would be the only danger, and against it the commanders whom we have designated, Cheever and Beecher, must provide.

We deny the fact stated in the second paragraph which we have quoted. It is not the "people," but the administration, the politicians, the contractors of every description, the embezzlers and thieves who are depleting the national treasury of hundreds of millions of dollars, who "are kicking fastidious objections and delicate scruples to the wind," and battering out, with whatsoever weapons they can seize, not the brains of the rebels, but the life of the nation. Had it been their purpose simply to suppress the rebellion, they have had ample means placed in their hands by a generous and loyal people to have done it long ago—and yet, for ought we can see to the contrary, there is as much brain, and blood and vigor in the rebellion now as there ever was, while the Constitutional foundations of our own inalienable government have been insidiously sapped, the laws trampled upon, personal freedom and the liberty of the press circumscribed and in many instances suppressed—and all the power and means entrusted to the national authorities to crush out armed treason and restore the Union, has been wickedly and unscrupulously used to destroy the Union, change the character of the government, reduce the people to a state of comparative vassalage and quench forever the light of liberty. We use not these expressions, extreme as some may consider them, for any narrow party purpose to injure the administration—but because they are necessary to convey forcibly to the public mind a truth which seems clear to us, that this administration has departed from the safe doctrines of the fathers and is practising abominations, pursuing a policy which has for its purpose the overthrow of the government and the enslavement of the people. Those who differ from us now; and see the future "through a glass dimly," will have a clearer vision after a while, when, perhaps, it will be too late, and blindness would be a blessing.

"Now You See it, and Now You Don't."

The administration gamblers at Washington play the thimble game to perfection. It is hard to tell how many contractors, high officers and officials of every degree have been detected swindling the treasury and exposed by Congressional committees and through the press. But how many have been punished? Not one that we know of. A great fuss is generally made at first, when the crime is discovered, much talk about criminal prosecution, compelling the culprits to disgorge, &c., but there the matter has always ended. They talk a great deal about hanging traitors, but we haven't heard of their hanging any yet. Some time ago it is said Col. Scott was detected holding treasonable correspondence [with the enemy. The case was made clear to the administration, but instead of hanging him they sent him to Europe on half-pay. Adjutant General Thomas has long been suspected of—nay, he has even been charged with—disloyalty and improper communication with the rebels, but instead of trying him for treason he has been retained in office, and recently sent into Louisiana as the trusted agent of the administration to organize black regiments, and threaten white officers and soldiers with instantaneous and disgraceful dismissal from the service if they refuse to acquiesce in the policy, or venture to treat with indignity or impoliteness any of the pet Sambos in uniform. The latest case we have is the arrest, by Col. Baker, on Sunday last, (18th,) of Jas. L. Addison, for thirty years a clerk in the War Department, and more recently, say for a year or two past, chief clerk in the Adjutant General's office, and Anthony Addison, his brother, chief clerk in the Pension Bureau. Efforts have been made, (it is said,) since the commencement of the war, to ascertain who were the traitors in Washington through whom the rebels received information of all our contemplated important army movements. Watch, it is said, was set ever several, and finally it was announced in Thursday's *New York* papers that the two clerks named were arrested, having been caught carrying rebel mails. The *Philadelphia Inquirer* announced the same fact on the authority of its Washington correspondent, giving a history of the whole affair, including the arrest of Rev. John Martin and family and a certain Capt. Henry Williams, of the rebel service, a lover of one of the Misses Martin. From this account we learn that the Clerk Addison both own farms in Maryland, and keep up nearly daily communication with carriers, and, as other accounts allege, carrying information and rebel mails to their friends in Secession. When these arrests were made and

the fact announced that the prisoners were "caught carrying the mails," we thought, "they now we have them, and at length the country will be gratified by the hanging of a couple of traitors. But, alas! how uncertain are human affairs—especially how uncertain is everything that depends upon the action of the Washington officials when treason is involved. "Now you see it, and now you don't." These clerks, instead of being confined in prison forty or six months without a hearing, as many innocent persons have been, it appears have ready had the affair investigated and obtained official whitewashing. The *New York Herald* of the 24th contains the following among its Washington items:

"Mr. James L. Addison, chief clerk of the Adjutant General's office, and Anthony Addison, chief clerk of the Pension office, were arrested on the charge of conveying to Rev. John Martin, who was detected carrying letters clandestinely into rebel territory, as he was released from arrest. It was said that, as an act of neighborly kindness, the gentlemen have for years been in the habit of taking home with them every night the keys in the post office here address to their names, among whom is Minister Martin. It is their only connection with Martin's valuable postal practice."

It is safe to say that nobody connected with the administration will be hanged for them. They are all traitors and have a fellow-feeling. It is only Democrats who are true to the principles and loyal to the Constitution, and in any danger of dungeons or hemp.

General Halleck.

This man, having a military education and being, in some sort, a soldier, expresses in bold language, a purpose which the administration and the whole radical Abolition party have at heart, when he declared, in his letter to the *New York* Leaguers, that the army he would "crush the rebellion in the 10th, would 'plunge their heels upon the heads of the traitors in the North'—meaning these the heads of those politically opposed to the administration; for, unless such opposition be treason, there is no treason, at least in the North." This bloody sentiment of the General-in-Chief has been commented on by the Democratic press, and a few, very few moderate Republican journals have condemned it. But the boldest of all commentators, outside the Democracy, is *Prentice*, of the *Louisville Journal*, who says:

"When language such as this was uttered weeks ago by a certain General, we denounced it as infamous, and held it to the execration of the people. We now, with additional stress, apply to the language of General Halleck what we then said of the language of General Milroy. It is unparagoned, it is infamous, and it is unparagoned. It is the people, not should they, rest content with simple execration, however deep, and by which they will, as they should, say, 'they will live a free people, address themselves with new earnestness and resolution to the great work of putting down at the ballot-box the destructive and infernal party of which General Halleck is a worthy chief. This work is indispensable to the national salvation. Let the language of General Halleck, and all other like manifestations of radical guilt and folly, but nerve the people to perform with bolder energy and with loftier zeal the indispensable work. Such manifestations, as we are assured, can have no other effect, and in that point of view, they are fraught with a benefit rather than with despair. Whom the good would destroy they first make mad. And requires no stretch of fancy to see in this malicious conduct of the radicals the mad which heralds their own destruction."

FOR THE PATRIOT AND UNION. INCAPACITY OF NEW ENGLAND GENERALS DURING THE REBELLION. (CONCLUDED.)

MR. EDITOR.—In my last communication upon the incapacity of New England Generals, exhibited during the rebellion, I stated that there was but one left to discuss—General Hooker, and the reason given for not doing so, viz: his being now on trial for capacity as commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac. But before I close, as promised in my last, I will allude to another officer, in this relation, whose name is identified with one of the most disastrous events of the war—the carnage of Fredericksburg—tallude of course, to that most excellent officer, Gen. Burnside, and for the reason, it is so instructive in understanding New England character. When this officer was put over the head of General McClellan by the enmity and intrigues of this base New England faction, the praises and laudations made over him from his British origin—one of us! said they—the blood of the Puritans, &c., received by their numerous partisans and pimps—was refreshing; and these laudations were enriched with their usual vulgar slang terms—such as Brains! Jack-knives! Bagging Lee! Skedaddling Jackson! Leaving Jeff. Davis out in the cold! &c. But, as soon as the disaster of Fredericksburg takes place and the command resigned—presto, then came a beautiful exhibition of New England preparation. He is a Western General! say they—born in Indiana! and commended at once to eat up all their laudatory vomit or, to use one of their favorite slang phrases, gobble it up. Was not that a splendid specimen of New England character, Mr. Editor, and exceedingly smart?

We will therefore treat Gen. Burnside in both aspects, attributing all the fine and noble qualities he is known to possess to his being born in the free air of the great West—and his want of capacity to the base and ignominious taint of his New England origin. As to the latter, we have but to take the testimony of his excellent man himself, given under oath to the committee of investigation. The following are his plain and simple words:

"I told them what my views were in reference to my ability to exercise such a command, which views were those I had always unreservedly expressed, that I was not competent to command such a large army as this. I have said the same again and again to the President and Secretary of War."

This rare modesty in Gen. Burnside, in perfect contrast with the usual silly assumption of superiority in superficial, conceited New England Generals, elevates him in the estimation of every one whose opinion is worth possessing, and makes it anything but pleasant to connect him and the catastrophe of Fredericksburg with the subject of this communication; and the claim set up for him as a New England General, and his incapacity as such, admitted by himself, makes it imperatively necessary in presenting the facts and elucidating my subject.

This ends, Mr. Editor, (with the exception

reserved,) the rest, and I leave it to you and your readers to say if I have not convincingly shown a mere array of facts, that your most dignified defeats, if not all of them, so far during the rebellion, were caused by the pernicious sense of this base faction, and to the bad conduct and incapacity of New England Generals. This brings me to the causes and the operation of these historical facts, in my communication; and to enable me, Mr. Editor, to do so more fully, understandingly and instructively, I go back very concisely, our former military history before this rebellion broke out.

Prays, Mr. Editor, you know that bad conduct and incapacity in New England Generals did not commence with this rebellion, and go new thing in our national history. Pre-empting some of your readers do not know it, I will endeavor to instruct them on that point.

If they read they will find, both in our Revolutionary war and in our later war with Great Britain, the pages of the history of the country stained with the treason of two New England Major Generals—General Arnold, of Connecticut, and Gen. Hull, of Massachusetts—and the only ones. And on the score of incapacity they will find that, in most instances where disgrace and humiliation were inflicted on our arms, it was under the leadership of New England Generals. I allude more particularly to the surrender of our army in Canada, the surrender of our army at Charleston to Sir Henry Clinton, and to the surrender of our army at Detroit in the war of 1812—all by New England Generals, two of whom were from the State of Massachusetts.

Your readers, Mr. Editor, will find on those pages brilliant contrasts to these, where large foreign armies laid down their arms ignominiously to United States troops, commanded by Generals not from New England. I allude more particularly to the three and only disgraceful ones, as contrasts. The surrender of Cornwallis to General Washington at Yorktown, of Gen. Burgoyne to Gates at Saratoga, and, in Mexico, the surrender of 6,000 Mexican troops to General Scott at Vera Cruz—with all these facts in view, I shall more understandingly discuss the causes and make the application in my next communication. PUBLISHED.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A St. Louis dispatch, April 23, gives a rumor that Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi, 150 miles below St. Louis, had been captured by the rebels under Gen. Marmaduke. The rebel loss at Patterson was about forty, including two captains killed, one mortally wounded, and two lieutenants severely wounded. Our loss was eleven killed, and twenty wounded. There is nothing further reliable from Pilot Knob.

A telegraphic dispatch from Murfreesboro, Tennessee, April 23, mentions the arrival at Bradyville of refugees from Minnville, who report the capture of the latter place by Gen. Reynolds, who also took two railroad trains a train of wagons, as well as a number of prisoners, among them Mrs. John Morgan, wife of the celebrated rebel guerrilla chief. It is said that the results of the expedition will prove of great importance.

Our news from Charleston is meagre, and comes from a rebel source. The *Courier* of the 18th says:

On Friday morning one of the Yankee blockaders, supposed to be the gunboat *Fleming*, crossed the bar and commenced firing on the wreck of the *Kookab*. Two small boats with parties from Morris Island were at work upon the wreck, endeavoring to bring away some additional trophies. The parties retired, the gunboat firing at them but doing no damage. Several shots passed over the Morris Island batteries. One of our batteries opened fire, it is believed with effect, as the Yankee boat hastily backed out of range, not taking time to turn round, and shortly after recrossed the bar. The gunboat *Chicora* steamed down the harbor to take part in the action, but the enemy had withdrawn and gone out to sea long before our gunboat could reach her. The *Fleming*, was no doubt on a reconnoissance. Our two blockading vessels, including the *Ironsides*, off the bar on Friday morning. The heavy firing heard on Friday afternoon we learn was caused by one of our batteries on James Island opening upon a Yankee gunboat in Little Folly river, near Campbell's place. The gunboat replied, and the firing was kept up on both sides for some time. The gunboat afterwards got out of range, and the firing ceased. Our battery sustained no injury.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, April 23, 1863.—Moss Bros., bankers in this city, have filed the necessary papers for the organization of the national bank, to start with a capital of \$100,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$200,000.

BALTIMORE, April 23, 1863.—The following government contracts were made to-day:—H. B. Coggeshall, 100,000 pounds of sugar, at 12.49¢; A. H. Covert, of Chicago, 500 lbs. new extra mace pork, at \$14.68.

CHICAGO, April 23, 1863.—A terrific tornado occurred in the vicinity of Grundy county on Saturday last. It first visited the town of Norman, where fences were prostrated. From there its course was westerly toward the town of Mazon. Houses were torn from their foundations and dashed to pieces. The largest trees were torn to fragments and horses and cattle scattered through the fields. Household furniture was carried a distance of half a mile. Other evidences of the strength of the storm were given near Mazon. Forty acres of timber were blown down. The storm here seemed to have spent its force. But one person, named Vine, a resident of Mazon, was killed, and others injured; none, as far as learned, seriously.

NEW YORK, April 22.—In the matter of the claim of the U. S. District Attorney for the mails of the *Peterhoff* to be given up to him, to be by him disposed of, Judge Betts to-day rendered a verbal opinion. He held that the District Attorney was the master of the case; that, as the public prosecutor, it was his right to withhold such evidence in the case as he might see fit, and that he refusing to permit the mail to be opened, and asking that it be given up to him, he was entitled to it.

On the decision, the mail was delivered to District Attorney Smith, and by him at once transmitted to the British Consul, Mr. E. M. Archibald.

The *Tribune* rebukes the administration, particularly Secretary Seward, for their pusillanimous conduct in this matter, and claims that gross injustice has been done to the captors.

Leroy Chase, of Abington, Luzerne county, was shot and instantly killed, a few days since, while sitting by the window in his house. The shot was so close that pieces of window-glass were blown in his face. The murderer is not known. The *Record of the Times* says:

Chase was tried last year and acquitted of the murder of his neighbor, a Mr. Wood, who was found hanging by his suspenders. Recently there has been a difficulty between the younger Woods and a female servant of Chase, supposed to be instigated by her employer, and a letter was found nailed to his barn declaring

that unless she settled it Chase should not live twenty days, and the time has about expired.

The receipts into the Treasury at Washington, on the 22d, from all sources, reached the large sum of \$7,000,000. Of this amount nearly \$3,000,000 were from subscriptions to the 5-20 loan. The day's business at Cisco's (N. Y.) office footed up over \$3,225,000. Of the \$150,000,000 legal tender notes authorized by the last Congress, about \$70,000,000 have been issued.

From General Dix's department we have some information which we think it improper to reveal. General Halleck has been there examining the fortifications and looking at the troops, and there are strong indications that a forward movement is about to be made. We have reason to believe it has already commenced, and as the force there is much stronger than most people imagine, we shall probably hear of bloody work somewhere between Suffolk and Petersburg in a few days—that is, if the roads are in a condition for the moving of artillery. We have some confidence in the troops under General Dix, and if they do not meet a very superior force we have no doubt of their ability to win a brilliant victory.

By telegraph yesterday afternoon:

The *Richmond Whig* of the 21st has a dispatch from Okoleno, Mississippi, April 20, to the effect that fifteen hundred Federal cavalry were advancing on Pontotoc on the 19th—that their advance guard had reached there on that night—that the rebels were concentrating to resist them, and that a battle is certain unless they retire.

The *Wilmington, N. C., Journal* admits that General Hill had abandoned the siege of Little Washington, and that the expedition had proved a decided failure.

Boston, April 24.—Thomas Sims, the fugitive slave who was returned from here to slavery some years since, arrived back to-day, having escaped from the rebels at Vicksburg. [The Boston Abolition philanthropist, after having sufficiently hugged and kissed Mr. Sims, should give him a dinner and the freedom of the city.]

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The President has pardoned Samuel Vanhorn, a private in the 84th Pennsylvania volunteers, who was convicted on the 22d instant in the criminal court and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. Chief Justice Carter and Associates Olin and Fisher united in petitioning for his pardon, upon condition that he would forthwith join his regiment.

The Navy Department to-day received a dispatch, dated the 23d, from Admiral Lee, off Newport News, stating that Lieutenant Cushing had, on the afternoon of the 22d, with ninety men and a howitzer, gone to the village of Chockatuck, where he encountered forty rebel cavalry. He defeated them, killing two, and capturing three of their horses, fully equipped. Lieutenant Cushing lost one man killed.

The President has officially proclaimed the additional article to the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade. It extends the reciprocal right of visit and detention, by providing that it may also be exercised within thirty leagues of the island of Madagascar, within thirty leagues of the island of Porto Rico, and within the same distance of the island of San Domingo.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Mississippi agent who was arrested for ordering the construction of cotton machinery, has been paroled until next week, and permitted to go to Washington to explain his position to the Secretary of War. He is said to be a thorough Unionist and was born in Massachusetts.

A letter from Newbern, N. C., dated 19th inst., says the rest of Gen. Foster's forces at Port Royal were so anxious to return to North Carolina that they offer to reenlist for the war if they can be allowed to do so. An order has been promulgated by Gen. Foster, ordering all rebel sympathizers and Government paupers outside of our lines. Gen. Naglee left on the 28th, at the head of an expedition, in pursuit of the enemy. The rebel deserters are coming in daily, and confirm the reports of disaffection and starvation in the rebel army.

ALBANY, April 24.—The colors of seven New York regiments were to-day presented to a joint session of the Legislature by the Governor. They are those of the 30th, 40th, 60th, 61st, 71st, 101st and 102nd regiments. The committee of conference of the two houses have partially agreed to recommend the Assembly gold bill confining the prohibition to transactions in gold or exchange at rates above par in currency. The Legislature will adjourn to-morrow.

Mr. Brown, a member of the Assembly from Monroe county, has been arrested on the charge of receiving a valuable consideration for his vote on a certain bill. Gideon Searles, late a member of the Assembly, was also arrested on the charge of bribery and corruption in connection with Legislative business.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Dispatches have been received at headquarters announcing the arrival of General McNeill's command at Cape Girardeau yesterday. That place is now entirely safe from attack, being well fortified and fully garrisoned. Pilot Knob is also regarded as secure, and such disposition of our forces have been made as will secure a speedy result, driving the rebels out of the State. Major McConnell has been exchanged, and is understood to have revealed to the proper authorities all he knows of the strength and designs of the enemy. The rebels have occupied Fredericksburg, 22 miles east of Pilot Knob.

FIGHTING AMONG THEMSELVES.—A letter in the *Mobile Advertiser*, from Shelbyville, Tenn., dated the 1st inst., makes the following statement:

"You will be concerned to hear of an affair that transpired yesterday morning at Tullahoma, between Sloum's Washington Artillery and Austin's battalion of sharpshooters—all Louisianians. It began among a few of the men, but, like most disturbances in camp, grew in dimensions until the entire force on both sides became engaged. It was a regular pitched battle at last, in which the commanding officers joined and fought with desperation. The artillerymen were first driven back; the sharpshooters peppered them in gallant style, but in their turn had to fall back before the heavy shot of the artillerymen; and so, across the road which separated the camps, the battle raged furiously a full hour—victory at last perching on the banner of the artillerymen. The commanding officers, Austin and Sloum, received several severe wounds; I learn; but were, at last accounts, getting no better fast; the surgeons having failed to provide sufficient quantities of the proper medicine."

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24. Flour dull; sales extra family at \$7.07 1/2. Rye flour sold at \$4.78. Corn meal unchanged. 1000 bushels Penna. and western red wheat sold at \$1.68 1/2 @ 1.69. Rye \$1.02 1/2 @ 1.06. Corn 92 @ 98c. Oats 80 @ 85c. Provisions are steady; sales of mace pork at \$15.50; hams in pickle at 81 @ 93c, and in salt at 73c. Lard 10 3/4c. Whisky 46c. New York, April 24.

Cotton quiet at 65c. Flour firm—sales of 7,000 bbls. of \$5 95 @ 6.20 for State; \$5 10 @ 6.15 for Ohio; \$7.07 1/2 for Southern. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn steady—sales of 10,000 bushels at 78 @ 87c, and 78 @ 85c, for unground. Pork 30 1/2; Lard buoyant at 91 @ 10 3/4c. Whisky dull at 48 1/2 @ 44c.

Stocks are better; Chicago and Rock Island 90 1/2; Cumberland 92 1/2; Illinois Central railroad 91; Illinois Central Bonds 120; Michigan Southern 103 1/2; New York Central 116 1/2; Reading 93 1/2; Missouri 91 1/2; American gold 161 1/2; Treasury 7 3/8 @ 10 1/2; Company 181, 106; Tennessee 6 5/8; One Year Certificates 92 1/2.

BALTIMORE, April 24. Flour lower; Ohio extra, \$7.25, and closed at \$7.12 1/2. Wheat dull; Red, \$1.72 @ 1.74. Corn dull and inactive. Oats heavy at 82 @ 83c. Whisky dull at 44 @ 45c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Horse Owners.

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. Harness or Raddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Sprains and Blisters may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of Crabs, Ring-bone, or any other disease, however long it may be attended by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse 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 so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. ap20 eow-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.

UNEQUALLED PERFECTION

Has given them their WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION, and made them take the place of all other preparations. The Dye produces any color desired, from Black to White. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price \$1, \$1.50 and \$3 per box, according to size.

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. e7-d4-w1m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser

has, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe form of Consumption, and that great disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire to see and send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will be benefited, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

DIED.

On Thursday last, Miss CATHERINE S. McLEWEE, of this city, in the 49th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon at three o'clock, from the residence of her brother in Front street, near Locust street.

New Advertisements.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL

HOUSE, or part of a house, having not less than four rooms. "X. X." PATRIOT & UNION OFFICE. ap25

AN ORDINANCE DIRECTING A PART OF

PATXON STREET TO BE OPENED.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Harrisburg, That so much of Patxon street as may be necessary to be opened for the location and erection of a bridge over Patxon creek, in a position conforming with said street as marked on the plan of the city approved by act of Assembly of April 1, 1863, be and the same is hereby directed to be opened, as provided in section thirty-five of the city charter.

W. O. HICKOK, President of the Common Council.

Passed April 23, 1863.

Attest—DAVID HARRIS, Clerk.

Approved April 24, 1863.

A. L. ROUMFORTH, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE RELATIVE TO THE OPENING OF VERBEEK STREET FROM FALCON

street to Seventh street.