The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1868.

O BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT

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Lycoming County.

The Democratic county convention of Lycoming met in Williamsport on Tuesday, the 21st instant, and elected John Harvey Humes Senatorial, and A. J. Dietrick representative delegates to the 17th of June Democratic State Convention, instructed to vote for and use their influence to procure the nomination of Hiester Clymer for Governor.

A Grand Success,

We cannot yet congratulate the country on the capture of Vicksburg, but we have neverincless achieved an important success in that quarter. A Lieutenant and two men of one of the regiments of Grant's army, have crossed the river into Mississippi and posted copies of the President's emancipation proclamation in geveral conspicuous places. That, we take it, is something to brag about—a feat that will greatly relieve the anxiety felt by the country may now alike rejoice in the certainty of the business for Jericho-the proclamation will silence the batteries of Vicksburg and put its rebel defenders to flight. We may expect to hear in a few days that the rebel stronghold has fallen, that Gen. Grant is in possession, and that the navigation of the Mississippi is

What's in the Wind?

We, who had thought ourselves proof against amazement at any occurrence, confess that something has happened which does astonish us. Can anybody tell us what ails Colonel M'Clure? Is he affected with a softening of the brain? Is he clean out of his wits, stark mad, or only "on the rampage?" He made a speech to the Union League of chambersburg on Tuesday evening last, (21st,) which we have not seen, but of which the Valley Spirit

"We cannot refrain from expressing the a Republican meeting. He commenced by administering a powerful rebuke to his partisan friends for stigmatizing as 'traitors' all who disagreed with them in politics. These men had gone from our midst side by side with Republicans, their blood was shed upon every battle field, their dead bodies had been carried through our streets, followed by a whole community in tears and sorrow. 'These men are not traitors,' said the Colonel, 'and you know it.' He then spoke of the Emancipation Proclamation. He was not prepared to say he would have issued it, had he been in Mr. Lincoln's position, and he now declared that if it stood in the way of the restoration of the Union it ought to fall, that the Republic may live. The most remarkable feature of the speech was that it did not endorse a single measure of the administration, while the speaker concluded with the significant declaration that he considered his first duty due to his country, and would follow that duty, though it might lead him into a different path from that in which he had heretofore traveled."

If such sentiments were really uttered before a Union League by Col. M'Clure, we can only repeat the question, "What's in the wind?" We so seldom hear anything sensible or patriotic from that quarter that surprise is natural. Let us hope that light is dawning where we least expected to see it, and that our beloved country, although in great peril, will yet be saved, the Constitution reinstated and the Union restored.

Greeley on State Rights.

The philosopher of the Tribune has got into trouble with some of his brother Abolitionists more radical and insane than himself. They contend that slavery must be uprooted at the sacrifice of the Constitution, State rights, personal freedom, blood, treasure, the Union itself, and whatever else may be necessary. They say the President's proclamation meant this, if it meant anything, that the government must bb consolidated, made despotic, and the arm of · the Executive strengthened to do the work.-This is too much for the philosopher. It was well enough to talk about some time ago, but to put it in practice is another thing, something -that Greeley never dreamed of being seriously attempted, and he objects. In a reply to a 'certain Mr. Oliver Johnson, he says:

aggerated, Calhoun stamp. I never believed nor held that a State had any more right to secede from or nullify the laws of the Union than a county or township. I recognize no State Rights as inhering in a State which has rebelled against and is making war upon the Union. But the new-light talk of the States, even while loyal, as mere municipalities, if even that—the windy bosh of leather-headed blockheads predicting a grand consolidated nation of which the States are to be merely provinces—must not blind you and me to the fact that the States have hitherto been the citadel and sanctuary of whatever freedom of speech and action we have enjoyed—that it is but a few years since we were urging States to go to the very verge of their reserved powers in passing Personal Liberty bills, and since we were all electrified by the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin that the Fugitive Slave Law was unconstitutional. Had such a consolidated Union as is now eulogized and anticipated-nay, proclaimed as actually existing-been in operation here for the last thirty years, you and I would long since have spent years in felon's cells, under duly enacted National laws and the popular ruling of National judges, for writing and printing demonstrations that no man has a right to steal another's labor. Should we not think well of the bridge that has borne us thus far safely?

"Is it urged that the dark days of National servility to the relentless Slave Power have passed away forever? I hope so, but we do not feel sure of it. We live in a city two-thirds of whose people are to-day pro-slavery-actually believe in slavery, if not exactly as just, yet as a highly convenient and advantageous arrangement—for the whites. * * * * *

"Were the slaveholding rebels to lay down their arms and return frankly and thoroughly to loyalty to-morrow, I believe they might resume the government of the country at the next Presidential election. And then I would very much prefer that there should be some State rights left; and so, I think, would many of those now blatant for extreme consolidation. Let us keep to the safe middle path."

The Peace Question.

The New York World closes a short controversy with the Philadelphia Evening Journal on the peace question in language which we highly approve. It is forbearing, sensible, just and comprehensive. However much the Democratic party may desire peace, it is idle to make it a platform plank, or even to discuss it, so long as we are powerless to effect it, or it can only be attained by accepting conditions which involve a permanent dissolution of the Union. To such terms we are confident no Democrat will ever listen unless, as a last alternative, to prevent a greater calamity. To talk about peace when it is clearly unattainable upon any conditions which we could with honor, or as patriots whose hearts are bound up in the Union, accept, is not only idle, but mischievous -its tendency being to distract, not to unite the elements of Democracy, whose undiminished, undivided strength is necessary to acquire that political power without which we are in no condition as a party to decide upon either peace or war. The Democracy unfortunately for the country, are not now the creator of events—that responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the rebel administration at Richmond and the Abolition administration at Washington. All we can do is to accept, for the time being, what they determine, opposing to the utmost limit of constitutional right whatever we deem unwise, unlawful, wicked or dangerous. Together the two powers, though nominally antagonistic, are working for the same purpose—the overthrow of the Union and the suppression of free institutions. This purin regard to the probable result of the campaign | pose it is the duty, as we hope it is the mission, in the Southwest. The army and the nation of the Democracy to circumvent; and this can only be done by the attainment of political speedy and glorious results. Rams horns did | power in the States and the nation. To this end all our energies should be bent, for, without political success, we shall be hereafter, as new, at the mercy of our enemies, who hold the reins in their hands and direct the policy of the country. The question then is, How can we best succeed-by reducing or multiplying the issues? We are clearly of opinion that but upon one platform alone can perfect unanimity be attained—and that is, determined constitutional opposition to the general policy of the Lincoln administration, avowed hostility to the doctrines of secession, and inflexible fidelity to the Union and the Constitution. which are to be upheld at every sacrifice but the acceptance of despotism in their stead. Upon this simple platform it seems to us all Democrats can stand and act harmoniously. Can they on any other? In opposition to the doctrines and policy of the Abolitionists and the Secessionists there is no disagreement opinion that his speech was a most remarkable | among Democrats. Are they entirely harmoone to be delivered by a Republican speaker at | nious on the peace question, or any other that | has been, as we think, unnecessarily and imrrudently introduced? Will any one assure us that they are? Until we have that assurance we must be permitted to doubt it, and to give our full assent to the following calm, judicious

> expressions of the World: PEACE AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—So far as the continuance or cessation of the war is a practical question, its decision rests entirely with the administration. Until important elections have intervened, the Democratic party has no power to terminate the war except by a revolution to depose the constituted authorities and organize a provisional government.-This, even if it were desirable, could be accomplished only by force. If we were among the staunchest advocates of peace, we should be unable to see our way clear to its attainment by a method which substituted intestine war in the North for a United contest against the South. So long as there is no escape from fighting, we consider it better to fight the rebels than to fight each other. A forcible revolution in the North would, beyond all question. secure Southern independence; nay, it would enable the Confederate government to dictate terms. We cannot consent to give up the Union except to escape a worse evil; and if we had abandoned all hope of the Union, we could not consent to accept whatever boundaries, and other conditions of separation, the South should think fit to assign us. We therefore prefer to leave the question of peace, where the Constitution and laws have placed it, in the hands of the constituted authorities, and labor to combine all the elements of opposition to effect a tranquil revolution through the ballot-box. The premature agitation of the peace question neither tends to bring peace, nor to consolidate the opposition. All Democrats do not desire peace on the only conditions on which peace is at present attainable; but all Democrats, so far as we are informed, do desire to consolidate the opposition and render it invincible. To this end, we find it more consistent with our interpretation of public duty to seek points of agreement among Democrats than to

give prominence to points of difference. Whether the Democatic party shall next year go into the Presidential election on a peace platform or a war platform, is a question which we will not discuss, because we cannot lift the impenetrable curtain which hides intervening events. We are opposed to hypothetical politics. We do not wish to deal with aspects of public questions that may never be presented. In times so earnest as these, and when so much depends on unforescen vicissitudes of fortune, "I was never for 'State Rights,' of the ex-(for who can deny the influence of fortune in war?) it seems to us important to draw a strict line between the province of speculation and the domain of statesmanship. Statesmanship should not, indeed, be destitute of foresight; but according to our conception of it, it deals only with the actual, and even although it has formed its opinion of the possible, it avoids committing itself to a course of action which subsequent

events may show to be unwise. The present aspect of the peace question, so far as we are able to speak by authority, is this: The Democratic party of New York, in its State Convention last fall, passed certain resolves which were accepted by the party as its platform, and on which it carried the election, annihilating the Republican majority of upward of a hundred thousand of the preceding year. No Democrat, that we are aware of, ever maintained that those resolves were a peace platform. As the condition of the country has not essentially changed, they stand to this day as the authorized exposition of the views of

the New York Democracy. While the Democratic party of New York thus gives expression to the sentiments in which it can unite, the not less patriotic Democracy of Pennsylvania, in the exercise of an equal freedom, will do the same. There will be no rivelry between them except to see which State will give the heaviest Democratic

(if any) in the party creeds of the several States will be reconciled and harmonized, and all will thenceforward keep step to the same music and march in compact array to assured victory. We are determined that no act of ours shall be an impediment to this consummation, on which is staked the dearest hopes of our torn and bleeding country.

It is implied, of course, that the road to this result lies through free speech and untrammeled political action. If the administration should suppress discussion and interfere with the freedom of elections, these indispensable rights will be defended at all hazards. On this subject our trumpet has given and will give no uncertain sound. When these rights are invaded we shall be ashamed and disappointed if there are any persons professing to be peace Democrats. But so long as free voting is allowed we deprecate revolution; and, in the hope of early redress through the ballot-box, we think it "better to suffer those ills we have than fly to others that we know not

A Methodist Episcopal Conference-What

it Did, and How it Was Done. As a sign of the times, ominous of evil, we nvite attention to the following condensed report of the winding-up proceedings of a Methodist Episcopal Conference, recently held in New York, in which Rev. Alfred Cookman, well known in this community, acted as chairman of the committee on the state of the nation. He presented a preamble and ten resolutions, setting forth-

That the rebellion was unparalleled in its wickedness, and continued to imperil the existence of the Republic; that our nation is a chosen instrument to extend the kingdom of Christ; that it is the solemn duty of every citizen to rally to the support of the Union cause; that the Conference renew their vows of unconditional loyalty to the United States, enjoined alike by the Bible and the Book of Discipline; that in the present critical condition of public affairs there should be exercised great prudence and caution; that those who oppose every warlike measure under the pretext of discriminating between the adminitration and the gevernment, are guilty of covert treason; that slavery is incompatible with Christianity and Republican institutions; that the Conference concur in the righteousness of the President's proclamation of freedom to the blacks; that there was reason for gratitude for the maintenance of the public credit. and that the members would appropriately

observe the fast-day ordered by the President. The reading of the report was frequently interrupted by loud applause. The resolutions which denounced slavery and "treason" at the North created a scene of almost wild enthusiasm. The clergy rose en masse and marked their approval of them by cheers, clapping of hands, stamping their feet on the ground and other modes of applause to which a council of reverends might be supposed a stranger.

The Bishop seemed most disconcerted at the event, and at once declared that he disapproved of the manner in which the members indicated their approval of the report.

Rev. Mr. Foster said he supposed the Bishop objected to their clapping of hands. Rev. Mr. Wood thought they should not differ on the question. Clapping hands might be well enough, but they could give the expression of the Conference by the old fashioned

word of Methodism, "amen." Rev. Mr. Foster said that at the great event of his life, his conversion to Jesus, he raised his hands and clapped them for very joy.-Applause and cries of "Glory to God."

Rev. J. P. Newman informed the Conference that General Wool would have been present, but that he had received a message from Washington about a great piece of rebel rascality in New York, and he wanted to put it down. He knew they would be satisfied at that explanation, especially if General Wool should put down at once the infamous Copperheads at the North. [Great applause.].

The Hon. Moses F. Odell, in response to repeated calls, avowed his affection for the Methodist Episcopal church, and declared that it had rendered valuable assistance to the Government in prosecuting the war. He held that the administration had made great progress in suppressing the rebellion, and cited the presence of Union troops in all Missouri, and parts of Kentucky and Tennessee and Western Virginia in support of his statement. [Ap-

Rev. Dr. Osborn, of White Plains, said the Conference were under great and lasting obligations to Mr. Odell, the true friend of Methodism, for his words of comfort and hope respecting the state of the country. [Applause.] During the year past his mind had been in a constant state of anxiety about his beloved country; and he had to contend against a great deal where he lived-the infamous Copperheads were as thick as blackberries, and they were obstinate, too. When he saw them daily he often hoped within himself that thrashing a man well might become one of the Christian virtues, that he might be able constantly to dig into such fellows. [Laughter and applause.] Let the Copperheads be put down at once .-Applause. If he were President Lincoln, instead of suspending the habeas corpus, he

would supend the Copperheads. [Applause.] Bishop Scott then rose and said he approved of the resolutions, but he did not like the mode of approbation adopted by the Conference. Like many, he was led to thank God for our defeats at Bull Run and other places. God understood them, and they would lead to the settlement of the great question which caused the war, forever. The Lord was telling them not to heal the wound of the daughter of His people slightly. He did not consider, however, that the ministers before him should forget their character or the proprieties of the occasion. Let them say "Amen" till they raise the very roof above them, but they should ever

remember they were clergymen. [Applause.]
Rev. Mr. Foster said that although he had been a friend to the South by education and disposition, he was in favor of the war before a gun was fired [applause], and proclaimed that we should fire two guns for each of the rebels' one. [Applause.] He was ready to give glory to God for our defeats at the first Bull Run and the second Bull Run, for he believed they were still able to carry on the war; but he knew that if they succeeded, slavery might be saved. The South hated the Yankees; they despised, scorned, and held them in ridicule; and if a Southern man should say a Yankee had no soul, the Yankee would be afraid to say he had. [Applause and laughter.] He hoped the war would continue till that hellish, devilish idea was whipped out of the people of the Southern States; and to accomplish that object he did not care if the war went on for one, two, or

ten years. [Applause.] Rev. Mr. Foster, recently from New Orleans, said that while there the "ladies" insulted every Yankee they met in the streets, sometimes crossing on the other side to show their contempt. Their common cry was:— Look out for your pockets, here's Yankees coming." He wanted that feeling whipped out of the southern people by shot and shell. Rev. J. B. Wakely desired to inform the Conference that the proper way to treat a Copperhead was to stamp their heels on him. The speaker stamped his feet violently on the floor. which "brought down" the house, Rev. Mr. Fox remarking: "Brother Wakely, did you make a hole in the floor that time?" [Laugh-

The yeas and nays were then taken on the esolutions seriatim, and an animated scene followed. Nearly all the members called rose and voted in their favor; some cried "yea" in a tone which made it sound like "nay," and were requestioned, when they cried "yea, with all my heart."

Two clergymen who had supported the resolutions in favor of the Union said they did not

meet in national convention, the discrepancies tion. The "ne," which each of them uttered, seemed to disconcert the Conference considerably, and a scene of the greatest excitement followed. The names of the clergy who thus expressed themselves are Rev. Mr. Cattell, presiding elder of the Rhinebeck district, and Rev. Mr. Setleck, of West Camp, Ulster co.,

New York. Loud cries were raised for Mr. Cattell to explain himself and show his "loyalty," and several members pressed around him. At length he appeared near the pulpit and declined to make a speech. Some ministers declared he should be excused, while others exclaimed "Bring him up;" "Put the screws on him;"
"He's not loyal," and other kindred expres-

Mr. Cattell said he had been dragged up before them to explain his views, and if they would force him to speak, he would do so. He and all his family were from the Puritan stock, and were born in Massachusetts, and he loved the Union. But he would tell them that he would not swallow their resolutions on slavery. [Hisses.] Ten years since he was a loyal man, when those who now questioned his loyality were the reverse, and when they did all to op-pose and embarrass the government. [Loud hisses.] The administration was supported by the whole North; they were not embarrassed, as was said in the report. [Cries of "No, no," "false," and loud hisses.] He had a right to his opinion, and he would so express himself. [Cries of "No," "Sit down."] He would support the government in every just constitutional measure to carry on the war, but he would never give up his right to free

speech. [Loud hisses.] Such an exhibition of fanaticism and rowdy ism by a clerical body, the representatives of a church professing the doctrines of Jesus Christ, needs no comment from us. If the men who figured in that Conference-they cannot be called divines-truly represented the sentiment of the church, we have no hesitation in saying that it is anti-Christ, and should no longer be confided in or respected by any true, devoted believer in the risen Lord and the Holy Scripture. We are justified in saying that, from all that appears on the record, there were in that large body of church representatives but two Christian gentlemen, Mr. Cattell and Mr. Seileck-the rest were little better than rowdies and blackguards-and when the Lord gathers his jewels they need not be astonished if they find themselves not among them.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gov. Seymour vetoed the bill allowing soldiers to vote by proxy on the 24th. The bill was passed over the veto in the Senate, but failed in the House, and then both Houses adopted the true plan of proposing amendments to the Constitution, by which the object can be effected.

The late rains have so swollen the Rappahannock as to render it entirely unfordable.

It has been supposed in some quarters that there would be difficulty in supplying our Mississippi fleets, under Porter and Farragut, with provisions, coal, &c. A Washington dispatch of the 24th says that on this subject there need be no apprehension. A deep and successful game has been played by Admiral Porter in that matter, and the rebel communication with Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas is destroyed.

Another item of the same date says: It is the intention of the President to assign to active duty in the field every military officer of every grade who is fit for field service. The their persons, they would be held responsible execution of this order will remove hundreds | for any treasonable acts which might, hereof officers from offices in Washington and other | after, be committed in Cairo. [Smart fellow] cities, whose places are to be filled with those who have, by wounds or sickness, been rendered unable to perform active duty elsewhere, but are entirely competent for office work. The proposed order is regarded as just and hu-

Advices from Newbern, N. C., to the 21st, give us the information that Gens. Foster, Naglee, Heckman and Potter, with their staffs, and the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers, arrived that day. Gen. Price had a brush with the rebels under Ransom, near Deep Gully, about fifteen miles from Newbern, on the 20th. He of the Navy Department to order a change in captured about thirty rebels, and lost two men killed and a few wounded.

MURFBEESBORO', April 24.—Gen. Reynolds reports from Liberty, Tennessee, the particulars of the M'Minnville affair. The main portion of the mounted force, under Wilder and Hintry, arrived at M'Minnville at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, taking the place almost entirely by surprise.

A rebel force under Grigsby, was in front of the town, but they were amused by Reynolds while Wilder entered the place. Grigsby effected his escape.

Col. Longworth, of the Ohio cavalry, destroyed the telegraph and bridges between Morrison and Manchester, and burnt a train of cars, a locomotive, and the spare cars. Large quantities of meat were also destroyed at several places.

Captain Wickliffe, of the Second Kentucky cavalry, in charge of an important part of the expedition, became intoxicated, and was sent in under arrest and disgraced at M'Minnville.

General Wilder destroyed the bridges, six hundred blankets, thirty thousand pounds of bacon, two hogsheads of sugar, three hogsheads of rice, eight barrels of whiskey, two hundred bales of cotton, a large cotton factory, a large mill and a small one; also, a camp at Charley' creek, and subsequently one at Liberty. Three hundred prisoners were captured, among them | The steamer Corsica sailed for Havana to-day Dick M'Cann, who subsequently escaped. Lt. Colonel Marin, a rebel, was mortally woun-

General Reynolds then moved towards Liberty, but Gen. Morgan departed towards Carthage, near Alexandria.

Our scouts are picking up the rebels every half hour; among them is Captain Reynolds .-They also destroyed a mill at Liberty, which had been doing good work for the rebels.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. World says that Gov. Curtin has not been offered any important mission by the President. He was promised a position on declining the renomination for Governor, but a change in the arrangement is alleged to have been since made, which insists on his accepting the Republican nomination. [We do not youch for the truth of this-but it would be also, a prisoner who was arrested at Williamscharacteristic of the administration, and is burg, charged with having acted as a guide in therefore probable.]

The N. Y. Tribune has a letter from Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, April 13. Colonel Phillips had driven the rebels from the fort and lowing: taken possession. He had considerable skirmishing during his march, in one instance capturing an entire rebel company. The rebels were closely guarding all the fords on the Arkansas; they had collected all the cattle near the river on the north side, and were about driving them off, when Col. Phillips captured the whole lot, and had them driven to Park

By telegraph Saturday afternoon: St. Louis, April 24.—The Rolla correspon-

dent of the Democrat says that the rebel Gen. Marmaduke has a force of 20,000 in Southwest Missouri, and Price has 12,000 conscripts majority. When, the following year, the States approve of those introducing the slavery ques- at Pocahontas. [Hardly probable.] Gen. Van- the Peterhoff affair.

dever left Rolla on Wednesday with a brigade of cavalry, a battery of artillery and his force of infantry. The remainder of the cavalry and artillery of Gens. Ewing and Ormes were to move yesterday.

New York, April 25 .- The steamer North Star arrived at this port to-day from Aspinwall on the 17th, with \$250,000 treasure from California.

WASHINGTON, April 25 .- The following has peen received at the headquarters of the army:

Cincinnati, April 23. To Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-

The following dispatch has just been re-

: beviec HEADQUARTERS, LOUISVILLE, April 22, 1863. -The expedition to Celina was entirely successful. Col. Graham reports, through Gen. Hobson, that they destroyed the town, 10,000 bs. of bacon, 1000 bushels of wheat, 10,000 bushels of corn, 100 bbls. of whisky, 100 bbls. of flour, a considerable quantity of sugar, coffee, and forty boats which had been used in transporting supplies from Burksville and other points on the Cumberland. Rebels report loss of ninety killed, but Col. Graham, the commander of the expedition, is of opinion, that the number is greater. We had one wounded and one missing. This result is highly creditable to our troops; indeed it was a perfect success. Signed Brigadier General Wright. A. E. Burnside, Maj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS, ABMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 25.—Two or three days ago a party of our troops paid a visit to Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, capturing fifteen or twenty prisoners, a mail and several horses. They also destroyed a quantity of forage and some army wgons. The severe rain storm ceased last night, and there is now a prospect of better weather, which will dry up the roads. The rebel pickets inform ours that they have a new General on their side, who treats the soldiers with great severity. On inquiring his name, they reply, "General Starvation, by G-d."

The Legislature of New York adjourned ine die on Saturday morning last. [It was about as corrupt a body as our own Legislature. The Republican State Committee bought Callicot, elected as a Democrat, to help them organize the House and elect a United States Senator, for \$1,200 and the Speakership .--He presided during his own trial and ruled everything tending to convict him, and every motion offensive to himself out of order. There was evidence enough, however, to prove the fact that he was bought, and that the chairman of the Republican State Committee drew his check upon the party treasury for the money. Other members were purchased at cheaper rates, ranging frem \$500 downward to \$20. Two of them were arrested at the close of the session, and the preliminary examination of one, Brown, of Monroe, elicited the fact that he had received \$200 down of shell. \$400 agreed upon, for his support of the Broadway railroad. So we go. Corruption rules the hour, and legislation has become a question of dollars and cents.]

The nine men arrested at Cairo for wearing the head of Liberty as a badge were taken before the commander of the post, who discharged them from arrest, but informed them that, having been caught with such emblems on for any treasonable acts which might, hereafter, be committed in Cairo. [Smart fellow
that.] A gentleman who happened to appear
on the street in a pair of panialoons made of
American manufacture somewhat resembling
the cloth called Kentucky Jean, was quietly
told that he had hetter put them off, as such
or similar stuff was worn in rebeldom, and was
offensive to the loyal people of Cairo. He had
sense and courses enough to decline the addition.

A Friend in Need. Try it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticat, the great bone setter, and has been used in his
practice for the last twenty years with the most astorissues. As an external remedy it is without a
rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any
bisorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for
Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healjust wonder and astonishment of all who have ever
given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable curves, performed by it within the last twe
years, attest this fact.

Sense and courses enough to decline the advice. sense and courage enough to decline the advice. But just think of a man's loyalty being judged by the color and texture of his clothen

The failure of the attack upon Charleston, it is said, has determined the ordnance bureau the armament of the iron-clads. The Dahlgreen guns are to be removed and an entirely new 13 inch gun, capable of using seventyfive pounds of powder to each load, is to be substituted. By this means it is supposed a single shot may be relied upon to breach a fort. The new guns are in process of construction, and there will be no repetition of the attack upon Charleston until they are completed.

All papers, documents, &c., used in obtaining pensions, are relieved from the usual stamp duty by a special act of Congress. The fact don't appear to be generally known. By Sunday's telegraph:

New York, April 25 .- By the French steam Corvette Bertholet, arrived to-day from Vera Cruz on the 7th, intelligence has been received (through the commander) that the report of the defeat of the French army at Puebla is unfounded. When he left Vera Cruz all was quiet at Puebla. Radetsky was to-day convicted of the murder of Fellner, the diamond merchant. Two arrests have been made for attempting to pass counterfeit hundred dollar notes on the Bank of Waltham, Massachusetts. with \$154,000 in specie. The steamer City of Baltimore sailed for Liverpool with one hundred passengers and \$340,000 in specie. The steamer Bremen took one hundred and sixty passengers and \$90,000 in specie. Gen. Fremont, in a letter to Hallett & Co., suggests the immediate employment on the Pacific railroad of the large bodies of negroes freed by the President's proclamation.

SIMCOE, Canada West, April 25.—Van Eary's steam mills were blown up yesterday, the boiler having bursted. Four men were killed and the mills destroyed.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 24.—Six rebel deserters arrived here this morning from Yorktown on the steamboat Thomas A. Morgan; conducting the rebels to our lines to make the attack on Fort Magruder on the 10th. The Richmond Sentinel of April 23 contains the fol- just received:

CHATTANOOGA, April 21.—Seven more persons have been sent south beyond the Federal lines by Gen. Rosecrans.

Twenty-four transports have landed at Eastport, eight miles from Iuka, with 40,000 Yankees, chiefly cavalry. There is no immediate prospect of a battle.

OKALOMA, April 20.-A squadron of Abolition cavalry, estimated at 1,500, were advancing on Pontotoc yesterday. Our forces are concentrating to resist them. An engagement is certain to day, unless the enemy retires.

It is reported from Havana that Commodore Wilkes had been arrested and paroled for firing into a Spanish steamer. Also, that Admiral Milne had ordered the arrest of Wilkes for being, with the Vanderbilt's crew, engaged in

It is believed the enemy are advancing on Holly Springs from Corinth. James G. Gibbes, of Columbia, South Cara-

lina, has arrived from abroad, bringing with him machinery for making cotton cards, and for other purposes.

A rebel lieutenant was ordered to report forthwith at Libby prison, Richmond, the 20th inst., for having taken 11 Yankee officers, of whom he was in charge, to the Linwood house, where they got their breakfast. This new style of entertaining prisoners of war, the Sentinel says, has been too much in vogue here of late.

New York, April 26.—The steamer Fulton. from New Orleans has arrived with the follow. ing important advices:

On the night of the 17th inst. Gen. Banks and reached Vermillionville, after a hard fight at Vermilion bayou, where the rebels had posted batteries and infantry, but they were driven from their position, after a hard fight with considerable loss on both sides.

Some 1,600 prisoners had been brought into Franklin; captures of whole companies being made at a time. The rebels also destroyed ten steamboats to prevent their falling into our hands, and two large gunboats and the Diana were included in the destruction. It was exnected that Gen. Banks would capture Opelousas on the 18th and occupy it.

Our fleet have reduced La Rose, an important point. The prospects are that the rebels will be driven out of Opelousas county, or all captured.

Our troops are in splendid condition. A letter, dated in the field, above Iberia pril 16th, states that Col. Kimbal, with the 53d Massachusetts regiment, entered the rehal works at Bethel Place on the morning of the 14th, planting our flag on the parapet. Gen. Weitzel's division followed, succeeded by the whole line. The rebels left numbers of their dead unburied, and evidences were plenty of

bloody work in their ranks. Large stores of ammunition, some Enfield rifles and other arms were captured. Our army then marched through Pattersonville, skirmishing continuously, and reached Franklin

on the 15th. The expedition of Gen. Grover had been eminently successful, and in a battle with the rebels at Irish Bend, the 13th Connecticut charged the rebel line and batteries, supported by the 26th Maine, 25th Connecticut, 12th Maine and 91st New York, and defeated them. leaving a silk flag and other trophies in our hands. The rebel force consisted of two regiments of Texans and three batteries, including the famous Pelican and Sims batteries.

The whole rebel force at Bethel Place and Irish Bend numbered some one thousand, posted in a highly advantageous position, under command of Gen. Dick Taylor, a son of the late Secretary Taylor.

Important captures of horses, mules and beef cattle to the number of over a thousand were made. The celebrated salt mine, or salt rock, was

captured, and the rebel works destroyed. The rebel soldiers were not loth to be captured, and over 1600 are in our hands, and more are being taken. An abandoned rebel iron foundry was found

near Iberia containing a quantity of shot and The wounded in the late battle have nearly all reached New Orleans, numbering 170, where they are quartered at the Mechanics'

Institute hospital. All were doing well. A large number of rebel wounded were in the hospitals at Frank. lin and Iberia. There is nothing new from

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