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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. M'Reynolds with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst. NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

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

A Grand Success.—We cannot yet congratulate the country on the capture of Vicksburg, but we have nevertheless 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 several conspicuous places. That, we take it, is something to brag about—a feat that will greatly relieve the anxiety felt by the country in regard to the probable result of the campaign in the Southwest.

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.

We cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that his speech was a most remarkable one to be delivered by a Republican speaker at 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.

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 resolution to depose the constituted authorities and organize a provisional government.

Greely 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.

It is 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, and not exactly as just, yet eagerly of content and adventurous arrangement for the whites.

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.

A Methodist Episcopal Conference—What it Did, and How it Was Done.—As a sign of the times, ominous of evil, we invite 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.

The rebellion was unparalleled in its wickedness and was destined to imperil the existing form of the Republic; that our nation is a chosen instrument to tend 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 administration and the government, are guilty of a crime against the Republic.

It is implied, of course, that the road to this result lies through free speech and untrammelled 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.

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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 execution of this order will remove hundreds of officers from offices in Washington and other 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.

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It is believed the enemy are advancing on Holly Springs from Corinth. James G. Gibbs, of Columbia, South Carolina, 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.

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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 expected that Gen. Banks would capture Opelousas on the 18th and occupy it.

Our fleet has 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, April 16th, states that Col. Kimball, with the 58th Massachusetts regiment, entered the rebel 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.

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To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which 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 try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

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HEADQUARTERS, ARMY 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 wagons. 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 sine die on Saturday morning last. [It was about as corrupt a body as our own Legislature. The Republican State Committee bought Calliope, 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 from \$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 \$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 their persons, they would be held responsible 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 pantaloons made of American manufacture somewhat resembling the cloth called Kentucky Jean, was quietly told that he had better put them off, as such or similar stuff was worn in rebellion, and was offensive to the loyal people of Cairo. He had 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 clothes!

The failure of the attack upon Charleston, it is said, has determined the ordnance bureau of the Navy Department to order a change in the armament of the iron-clads. The Dahlgren guns are to be removed and an entirely new 13-inch gun, capable of using seventy-five 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. The steamer Corsica sailed for Havana to-day 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 Halleck & Co., suggests the immediate employment on the Pacific railroad of the large bodies of negroes freed by the President's proclamation.

SINCOE, Canada West, April 25.—Van Eary's steam mills were blown up yesterday, the boiler having burst. 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; also, a prisoner who was arrested at Williamsburg, charged with having acted as a guide in conducting the rebels to our lines to make the attack on Fort Magruder on the 10th. The Richmond Sentinel of April 23 contains the following: 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 Luika, with 40,000 Yankees, chiefly cavalry. There is no immediate prospect of a battle. OKALOHA, 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 the Peterhoff affair.

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