

The Patriot & Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

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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.

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In Motion.

At length the Army of the Rappahannock, with Fighting Joe at its head, is in motion.—The National Intelligencer of the 28th says:

"We shall not be announcing anything, we presume, not already known in the city, when we state generally that Gen. Hooker commenced, at daybreak yesterday morning, a forward movement. Heavy masses of artillery and other troops were crossing the river at sunrise."

This, we presume, is perfectly reliable, and we may look out for stirring news in a very short time. If General Lee's forces have not retired from the vicinity of Fredericksburg, a battle may even now be going on, or have already been fought.

How the Government Rewards its Defenders.

Forney has a long chapter in the Washington Chronicle on this subject, in which he eulogizes the generosity of the administration towards the brave defenders of the country.—We know one or two instances in which this generosity was manifested, which are not noticed by the official organ. General McClellan, who twice saved Washington and defeated Lee at South Mountain and Antietam, has been retired from active service. Gen. Buell, who defeated all the attempts of the rebel Generals with forces superior to his own, to surround or defeat him in Tennessee, and won the hard fought battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, has been relieved of his command and placed before a court of inquiry, on charges emanating from enemies jealous of his fame and ambitious to take his place. Porter, than whom a braver or more loyal soldier never drew a sword, who defeated the rebels at Hanover Court House and was conspicuous in all the bloody battles on the Peninsula, was convicted against the evidence by a packed court martial, maligned by a partial Judge Advocate, and dismissed the service by order of a weak and unjust President. These are some of the instances of generous treatment received by gallant and loyal officers from the administration, which Forney has overlooked.

Humiliation and Prayer.

In the President's proclamation setting apart Thursday, the 30th of April, as a day of humiliation and prayer, occurs this paragraph:

"Let us, then, rest humbly in the hope, authorized by the Divine teachings, that the united cry of the nation will be heard at high, and answered with blessings, no less than the pardon of our national sins, and the restoration of our now divided and suffering country to its former happy condition of unity and peace."

To show what the Puritan friends of the administration think of this proclamation, and in what manner they will probably observe the day, we quote the following comments on the proclamation from the Boston Commonwealth, a paper started under the auspices of Senator Sumner, Wendell Phillips, and others of that class, whose organ it is. That paper says:

"Is it not a cool assumption of the President that the pardon of our national sins has any kind of connection with the restoration of our country to its former happy condition of unity and peace? Our own opinion is that if God had resolved not to pardon us at all, He would prove it by allowing the restoration of that old 'unity and peace.' That unity was crime; that peace worse than war."

And again:

"May the tongue be withered, ere it is answered, that prays for a restoration of that old state of things from which God in his mercy seems willing to rescue us—than which his fiercest wrath could find no more terrible doom for a blind nation led by blind rulers."

Yet these men, who burn the Constitution at their 4th of July celebrations, and pray for curses upon those who beseech God to restore the Union and peace, are 'loyal men,' 'patriots,' forsooth, while the Democracy of the country, who, to a man, are true to the Union and the Constitution, are denounced as 'traitors' and 'Copperheads,' merely because they refuse to support the wicked and treasonable measures which Sumner and others have forced the administration to accept.

Repulse on the Coldwater.

For some days past there have been rumors in the papers, from rebel sources, that our troops had sustained a repulse on Coldwater river. A letter in the Cincinnati Enquirer, from a member of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, dated at Memphis April 21, confirms the report, and gives, besides, an account of the death of a brave officer, Major Hayes, and a report of the death of Col. Bryant, of the Twelfth Wisconsin. On Sunday morning, the 19th, at the head of his two hundred cavalry, he charged 400 rebel cavalry, capturing 80 men and drove the rest across the river. After which says the letter,

"While rallying his men to another charge, in riding up and down the line on his gray horse, which made him a conspicuous mark for the enemy's sharpshooters, he, in making a sudden turn to call the men to follow him, received his death wound by a Minnie ball, through the small of his back, the same coming through his left side in front. He was carried to the nearest house and died yesterday, and thus fell the most gallant hero, the only field officer of the Fifth O. V. ever had. Peace to his ashes! I am indebted for these particulars to Lieutenant Dempster and Tom Lemmon. The Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry and Seventh Ohio battery (Burnap's) were with him. I have just learned this from the Sutter of the Fifty-

third Indiana, whose regiment has just been got ready to march to the scene of action.

"The Twelfth Wisconsin and Burnap's battery were driven back four miles yesterday, and Col. Bryant, of the Twelfth, is reported killed."

"Three regiments were sent to reinforce them this morning, and horses for Burnap's battery, who lost nearly every horse in his battery."

"In the camp, one mile and a half from town, the firing of cannon has been heard all day.—The rebels are supposed to be 6,000 strong."

"Will write again when I learn more."

"W. S. MAX."

Call the Telegraph.

We insist upon Deacon Bergner and his set being called before the grand jury to give evidence of matters whereof they pretend to have knowledge. They have frequently asserted the existence of societies among us, secretly organized, and bound by oaths to compass the overthrow of the government and render assistance to the rebels of the Confederate States. In the Telegraph of Monday evening, the 27th, it is distinctly asserted that the Knights of Golden Circle—the name by which the secret societies are known—will seize the first favorable opportunity, when the government is unprepared, and off its guard, to make a raid on Washington city from Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, and Illinois, "for the purpose of capturing the Capitol and handing it over to Jefferson Davis." It is further distinctly asserted that they, Geo. Bergner, his editors and writers, are "well convinced of the fact that there is an order of Knights of the Golden Circle in this city (Harrisburg), and that they will hold a session this evening." &c., meaning Monday evening last. And it is still further asserted that "those traitors speak through the Tory Organ (meaning the Patriot and Union) every morning." Judge Pearson has called the attention of the grand jury to this subject, and it is their duty to investigate it. We point them to those who profess to know that such a society, organized for illegal and treasonable purposes exists in this city, and we demand of them that they have those persons brought before them and examined. If they fail to substantiate their assertions—as we well know they will—we want the grand jury, for the credit of the county, to make the fact known, so that the foul imputation cast upon a large body of our fellow-citizens may be removed, and the miserable calumnies be held up to public scorn.

We trust that this will be done—and then we shall respectfully ask Judge Pearson to charge the Grand Jury that such wholesale slanders, made through sheer malignity, without the shadow of truth to rest upon, and for the evident purpose of stirring up bitterness, are also indictable offences, and that the application of the opprobrious terms "Copperhead" and "traitor" to respectable, loyal men, are well calculated to provoke "unlawful violence," and constitute an offense of which the grand jury may also take cognizance.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Richmond papers of the 27th greatly deplore the loss of the battery of five splendid Napoleon guns and one hundred and forty of their men taken prisoners by Gen. Getty on the Nansemond, near Suffolk. They reflect severely on the commanding officer.

It is believed at headquarters, Army of the Potomac, that Gen. Hill, with the force lately besieging Gen. Foster at Little Washington, is falling back upon Richmond to reinforce the army on the Rappahannock.

From the Army of the Cumberland we have the following:

FRANKLIN, Tenn., April 27.—An attack was made at daybreak this morning by 700 men of General Gordon Granger's cavalry upon the camp of Gen. Van Dorn's rebel Texas Legion, eight miles out, towards Spring Hill, about a mile from and in sight of Van Dorn's headquarters.

The rebels were surrounded, three killed and several wounded, their camp and garrison equipage destroyed, and two hundred prisoners, with three hundred horses and mules, brought into Franklin.

Among the prisoners were eight commissioned officers.

The expedition was planned several days ago by Gen. Granger, and the execution of it was entrusted to Col. Louis D. Watkins, of the Sixth Kentucky cavalry, one of the boldest "gobblers" of the war, on either side.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 27, p. m.—A part of Gen. Green Clay Smith's brigade, consisting of two hundred and fifty cavalry, commanded by Col. Watkins, of the Sixth Kentucky, it is reported, this morning made a dash upon the rebel camp of the First Texas Legion, eight miles south of Franklin, on Carter's Creek pike, and captured one hundred and twenty-eight rebels, including three captains, five lieutenants, the same number of horses, fifty mules, one ambulance loaded with medical stores, and burned eight wagons and the arms of the rebels. Col. Brooks, commanding the rebel camp, was captured, but subsequently escaped. The rebels formed a part of General Whitefield's brigade. The latter is a Tennesseean, and a native of Franklin, who acquired notoriety in Kansas a few years since. Five rebels were mortally wounded. There were no casualties on our side. The prisoners arrived here to night.

Thirty-three hundred citizens, male and female, have taken the oath, giving bond to Gen. Mitchell.

Capt. C. S. Medill, of the Twenty-First Illinois Cavalry, Judge Advocate in the trial of the Anderson Troop, died suddenly to-day of pneumonia at the St. Cloud Hotel.

A startling rumor is current to-night that Gen. Bragg was shot and instantly killed by Gen. Breckinridge at Tullahoma yesterday.

A small party of rebels attacked the Louisville train on its passage from this city to-day. The rebels killed two prisoners. No damage was done to the train.

LOUISVILLE, April 27.—The Nashville cars arrived three hours behind time. A guard on the cars dispersed the rebels, killing three and wounding three. Three miles north of Franklin, two Union soldiers, two passengers and a drummer boy were wounded, the latter probably mortally, and left at Bowling Green.

The military authorities have been arresting for the past three days members of an association for promoting the rebel cause and procuring desertions from the Union army.

During the sale of a lot of negroes at the Court House this morning, the Provost Marshal notified the buyers that four were free under the President's proclamation. They nevertheless went on, when the matter of the four contrabands was turned over to the District Judge, who will take measures to annul the sale.

A letter to the New York Herald from Suffolk, April 24, gives an account of a strong reconnaissance made that day on the Somerset and Edenton roads, which resulted in finding the enemy in considerable force a short distance out, protected by woods, rifle pits and breastworks. A sharp conflict ensued at the rifle pits, from which our troops drove the rebels, taking several prisoners.—But when they came in sight of the heavy breastwork,

mounted with cannon, they were halted and finally ordered to retire, the object of the reconnaissance having been effected. Among the wounded on the occasion, were the following soldiers belonging to the 165th and 166th Pennsylvania regiments: Isaac W. McClain, company E, 166th, thigh; Corporal E. Snipe, company A, 166th, arm, slightly; A. Greger, company A, 166th, fracture of jaw; Corporal H. Shaffer, company C, 166th; L. Renhouser, company C, 166th; H. Spangler, company C, 166th; J. Starr, company A, 166th; —Null, company C, 166th, missing; George West, company F, 165th, killed.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The dispatches received by the President from Major General Grant and Adjutant General Thomas are dated before Vicksburg, April 23. They announce that, on the evening before, six gunboats and twelve barges had passed the Vicksburg and Warrenton batteries, which opened with a terrific fire upon the vessels. Buildings in Vicksburg, which were prepared for the occasion, were fired to light up the river, and enable the rebel gunners to see the boats.

Over five hundred shots were discharged at the fleet. None of the barges were hit, and only one steamer was injured badly enough to cause her to be abandoned. She floated three miles below Warrenton, where she grounded, but all hands on board of her were saved.

Another steamer was somewhat injured, but she can be easily repaired. To the credit of the troops be it said that when some of the crews of the boats refused to take their chances in making the fearful trip, the former, belonging to the Illinois regiments, volunteered to do the boatmen's work, the crews having been left behind.

The second splendid success of throwing a great land and naval force below Vicksburg, completely flanking the rebel position, was accomplished with the loss of only two men mortally wounded, and a few more, not exceeding ten, severely and slightly wounded.

The pilots were made the targets of the rebel sharpshooters, who lined the shore. The pilots, in order to prevent being splintered, in case they were wounded, had their pilot-houses removed, and exposed themselves to the enemy.

General Grant telegraphs to the President that he considers this movement, in view of its importance, the terrible fire to which the boats were exposed, and the slight loss of property and men, a magnificent success.

Among the N. Y. Tribune's Washington items, April 27, we find the following:

Col. Baker, Provost Marshal of the War Department, has evidence in his possession implicating several persons, some of whom are holding offices under the government, in a plot to effect the release of certain of the inmates of the Old Capitol prison. One of the suspected had the effrontery to attempt to bribe Col. Baker to silence, with an offer of \$10,000.

After a portion of the money had been paid to Baker, who handed it to the Sanitary Commission, the donor, with his accomplices, was arrested. Three of the alleged conspirators have been indicted by the Grand Jury now in session.

Chief Engineer Wood, U. S. Navy, now on duty in connection with iron-clad vessels, has made a proposition to the Secretary of the Navy, to the following effect, viz: He offers to take a Monitor up the harbor of Charleston, removing, on his way, any obstructions that may impede the progress of ships. Or, if the Department only desires the destruction of Fort Sumpter, he will accomplish that. A State Senator of California, who enjoys to a large degree the confidence of engineers, also offers to accompany Mr. Wood on the important expedition named. I understand that the President and Secretary Welles look on the proposition with favor, but the action of the Department is, of course, not known.

By telegraph yesterday:

NEW YORK, April 28.—The Times says a rumor reached here last night that the Army of the Potomac was moving. [Glad to hear it. Now, Fighting Joe, give them fifty. Let us have Richmond, or some other country town, in two or three days. "Make your vaunting true," or subside.]

The steamer Blackstone, from New Orleans on the 19th, and Key West on the 23d, has arrived. The steamer Circassian, at New Orleans from Galveston, brought a number of prisoners recently captured by our blockaders off Sabine Pass. Among them is Commodore Fowler, who commanded the steamer which captured the Morning Light and the Velocity.

On the 14th instant an expedition from Gen. Dudley's brigade crossed the point of land opposite Port Hudson, and communicated with Admiral Farragut. They found the Admiral in good spirits, and believing that the enemy had but four days provisions at Port Hudson. The ram Switzerland was still in company with the Hartford and Albatross, maintaining the blockade of the Red river, and the movement of Gen. Banks towards the same point will tend materially to cut off the rebel supplies from Texas and west Louisiana.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The Tribune's Hilton Head correspondent represents the Monitors and the army ready for another movement, and, indeed, one seems already in progress. He says before the close of this week all the iron-clads will be again over the bar at Charleston, and the attack must soon come off. This time it will be in co-operation with the land forces. The rebels are hard at work strengthening their land defenses South of Charleston.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The following dispatch has been received at the Headquarters of the army:

St. Louis, April 27, 1863.—Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief.—Gen. Vandever came on the enemy's rear near Cape Girardeau last night and attacked and routed him, taking a large number of prisoners, horses, arms, &c. The enemy retreated toward Bloomfield, in great disorder, pursued by our victorious and combined forces, under Generals Vandever and McNeill. (Signed.)

S. R. CURTIS, Maj. Gen.

The bark Gen. Cobb, from Palermo, reports that on the 8th instant, in latitude 37° long. 39° 15', she was boarded by a boat from the ship Morning Star, of Boston, from Calcutta for London, which reported having been captured in lat. 20° north and released after giving bonds to the amount of \$80,000. The brig Ocean Pearl, from Portico, reports the pirate Alabama arrived off that harbor on the evening of April 7th, and sent a schooner tender into port for powder and coal. She was supplied by the Spanish authorities, and sailed the same evening.

Intelligence from Newbern and Little Washington to the 25th states that all was quiet there.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The Legislature adjourned at noon. Among the bills approved is one appropriating from the State Treasury \$10,000 per mile towards building fifty miles of the Pacific railroad. This is additional to the \$2,000,000 proposed to be voted by the counties along the line of the road.

BALTIMORE, April 28.—There are many wild stories of rebel depredations in Western Virginia, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Information, which is believed to

be reliable, has been received that some guerrilla cavalry have penetrated the country to Powellsburg and Altamont, but have done no damage to the road or Government property. There are reports of a rebel force having gone west, but it is believed that this movement has been checked by our troops.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 27.—The steamer Anglo-Saxon has been wrecked three miles east of Cape Race. Three passengers arrived there this afternoon, and report the vessel as broken up and a great number of passengers lost. The Associated Press yacht left for the wreck immediately on the receipt of the news.

ST. JOHNS, April 28.—The steam-tug Dauntless picked up two boats' crews of the Anglo-Saxon between Cape Ballard and Cape Race, and is returning to this port without landing at Cape Race. The steamer Bloodhound has gone to Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 27, via Port Hope, April 28.—The Anglo Saxon sailed from Liverpool on the 18th instant, with 300 passengers, and a ship's crew of 84, making a total on board of 414. She was wrecked four miles east of Cape Race, at noon to-day, of the 27th, during a dense fog. Seventy-three persons escaped from the wreck by ropes and spars, and 24 were in No. 2 life boat, making a total of saved of 97. Nos. 4 and 6 boats not yet arrived, in consequence of the density of the fog, and 7 other persons, who embarked on a raft, are also missing. There is still a heavy sea and dense fog.

The commander is supposed to be among the drowned. The purser, first and second engineers and doctor are saved, and one cabin passenger, Lieut. Sampson, of the Royal Artillery, the Hon. John Young and family, are supposed to be in one of the missing boats.

The deck broke up about an hour after the ship struck, leaving nothing but the mizen mast standing. Several persons clung to the fore rigging, till the fore mast fell, but no assistance could be rendered them. Guns are being fired at Cape Race to attract the attention of the missing boats.

ST. JOHNS, April 28.—The steamer Dauntless, this morning, picked up two boats of the ill-fated Anglo Saxon, containing 90 people. The following is a list of them:—The Hon. John Young, lady, seven children and servant; Miss Hope, Miss Bertrane, Mrs. Capt. Stoddard, Mr. Green, mail officer, Mr. Sowers, Rev. Mr. Eaton, Captain Cassidy, Mrs. Jackson and child, Mrs. Wright, John Morton, James Kirkwood and sister, Mrs. Eliza James, Catherine Cameron, Mary Ann Thomas, Mary Ann Adams, Edward Manus, Thomas Cadwell, Mr. Heist, post officer, Jas. Henderson, fourth engineer, Chas. Carrow, fifth engineer.

The steamer Bloodhound has gone to Cape Race for the people there.

The weather is very fine and clear on the coast to-day.

UNCLE ABE'S SCALE.—The negro is rising in the scale of Uncle Abe's mind. He styled them:

In 1859, the negroes.

In 1860, the "colored men."

In 1861, the "intelligent contrabands."

In 1862, "free Americans of African descent."

COST OF AN EXPERIMENT.—It is said that the preparations for the attack on Charleston cost one hundred and fifty millions of dollars! The fight lasted, according to the latest reports, but half an hour. So that the experiment was at the rate of five millions of dollars per minute.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

CORRECTED DAILY FROM THE PHILADELPHIA DIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

U. S. 6s, due 1881, Coupon..... 106 1/2

Do, do, do, 1881, Int. Int. 105 1/2

U. S. 7 1/2 Treasury Notes..... 105 1/2

One year 6 per cent. certificates..... 102 1/2

U. S. Demand Notes, old issue..... 102 1/2

Market firm.

SPECIE QUOTATIONS.

GOLD.

American, 52 1/2 a 53 1/2

Do, dated prior to 1854, 48 1/2 a 49 1/2

Sov. Victoria, 7 1/2 a 7 3/4

Sov. Victoria, 10 1/2 a 10 3/4

Napoleon, 10 1/2 a 10 3/4

Double, 20 1/2 a 20 3/4

Do, Mexican, 20 1/2 a 20 3/4

Do, S. American, 14 1/2 a 15 1/2

California, 50 1/2 a 51 1/2

and 320 pieces, 47 1/2 a 48 1/2

California, 20 1/2 a 20 3/4

and 35 pieces, 47 1/2 a 48 1/2

10 Guilder Pie, 5 1/2 a 5 3/4

Ten Thalers, 9 1/2 a 9 3/4

20 Mille Reis, 11 1/2 a 11 3/4

* A heavy Sovereign weighs 5 1/2 grains.

UNCURRENT MONEY QUOTATIONS.

NEW ENGLAND, Discount.

New York City, 100 days..... 2 1/2

New York State, 100 days..... 2 1/2

New Jersey, 100 days..... 2 1/2

Jersey, 100 days..... 2 1/2

Pennsylvania, 100 days..... 2 1/2

Delaware, 100 days..... 2 1/2

Baltimore, 100 days..... 2 1/2

Maryland, 100 days..... 2 1/2

District of Columbia, 100 days..... 2 1/2

Virginia, 100 days..... 2 1/2

RATES OF DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Boston, per a 100 per St. Louis..... 4 1/2

New York, per a 100 per Louisville..... 4 1/2

Chicago, per a 100 per Cincinnati..... 4 1/2

Baltimore, per a 100 per Cleveland..... 4 1/2

Washington, D. C., per a 100 per Chicago..... 4 1/2

Pittsburgh, per a 100 per Dubuque, Iowa..... 4 1/2

St. Paul, Minn., per a 100 per Montreal, Can..... 4 1/2

NEW YORK COUNTRY BANK NOTES.

AT PAR IN PHILADELPHIA.

ALLIANCE Bk., Allentown..... 100

Bank of Allentown..... 100

Bank of Allentown..... 100

Bank of Allentown..... 100

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