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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.

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

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM.

PURPOSES OF THE WAR.

Congress, by a vote nearly unanimous, passed the following resolution, which expresses the voice of the Nation and is the true standard of Loyalty:

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunion of the Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, building all feeling of mere passion or prejudice, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or with a pretense of interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PATRIOT AND UNION and all its business operations will hereafter be conducted exclusively by O. BARRETT and 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.

THE WAR NEWS.

The news which we publish this morning is most cheering. We have no room for comment but refer our readers to the details under the telegraphic head.

JUDGE LEAVITT, whose opinion in the Vallandigham habeas corpus case, adverse to granting the writ, has excited some attention, received his appointment from General Jackson himself. He is one of the oldest judges on the Federal bench.—Exchange.

Judas Iscariot was a disciple of Jesus Christ, Peter denied his master, Benedict Arnold, trusted by Washington, was false, Abe Lincoln has trampled upon the Constitution, and Stanton, Halleck and Burnside sustain him in his usurpations. Judge Leavitt's betrayal of his trust is not without illustrious precedents.

The Monitor—A Call Upon the Democracy of Huntingdon.

The subjoined call for a mass meeting of the Democracy of Huntingdon county to take steps to re-establish the Monitor newspaper, recently destroyed by an Abolition mob, speaks for itself in unmistakable terms. We commend the example the action of the earnest Democrats of Huntingdon is furnishing to their neighbors throughout the State. We hope should a like misfortune befall any other Democratic newspaper, such as befell the Monitor, the Democracy of its county or district may be inspired to respond to the summons upon their generous support as the spirit of the call we publish below indicates the Democracy of Huntingdon to be in this instance.

The outrage suffered by the Monitor may be only one of a series elsewhere, under the auspices of the administration and the Loyal Leagues, yet to come. If such be the case, it devolves upon the Democracy everywhere to organize and be ready for the crisis when it comes. It is time we made up our minds whether to submit to or to resist mobocracy and oppression from any source. Let the Democracy stand together—a front so imposing will overawe the minions of mob law and teach the projectors of oppression and persecution the difficulty and danger of tampering with the liberties of the people.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., May 21, 1863.

To the Democracy of Huntingdon county: An important hour in the history of our country is upon us. The question which presses home to every freeman now is, shall the rights and liberties of the citizen be preserved, or shall the violence of a bloody mob override the majesty of the law, and destroy both property and life? In a crisis like this we appeal to the sovereign people; they are alike the source of virtue and of power, and their will, to be obeyed, needs but to be known. True to the sublime cause of constitutional liberty in the early struggles, they will not desert it now, when the fires of persecution light its grand march to victory!

Feeling deeply, as all citizens who love law and order must feel, the outrage committed on the office of the Monitor, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., we hereby make in a call for a mass meeting of the Democrats of Huntingdon county, to be held in the Court House, on Friday, the 29th of May, at 1 o'clock p. m., to give expression to our utter abhorrence of such violence and brutality, and to renew our allegiance to the rights of the citizen and the Constitution of the Union.

Freemen of Huntingdon county! shall your voice be hushed by the mob? Shall your property be destroyed, and your persons endangered, and that, too, in the name of liberty? Never! By the sacred altars of our fathers, we swear never, NEVER!

Then come in numbers and in power to the mass meeting, and in obedience to the law of the land, let us both assert and maintain our rights. The Monitor must be re-established, and every moment of delay broods peril to our cause. Let there be a thousand Democrats in council. There is no man who loves liberty, that cannot devote one day to its holy cause.

John S. Miller, R. Bruce Petriken, W. P. McNeil, A. Johnston, J. Simpson Africa, E. L. Everhart, F. Helfreight, F. R. Wallace, Wm. Colon, A. P. Wilson, G. Ashman Miller, John R. Lightner, George Moore, R. Milton Speer, Joseph Rigger, Daniel Africa, Valentine Hoover, A. Owen.

The following points and reflections are well taken by a Quebec paper of late date:

"The Northern States are fast working out the destinies of all previous Republics, and appear only to wait the advent of him who with resolute grasp shall be bold enough to seize the despotic power of citizens may be seized, turned to essay, and tried by courts martial, after the model, and that which has convicted Mr. Vallandigham, there is little left to be overcome in the desecration of public liberty. It is a melancholy evidence of the state of the country when such things occur with the ordinary appliances of party vindictiveness; but to find that this man was watched and tracked for the purpose of entrapping him, and that the spies were officers of the army disguised, and acting under authority, is no repulsive to

the British notion of the freedom of the subject, that we can hardly conceive how a people of late so vaunting of their liberty as were Americans, can be found to tolerate so gross a violation. On no one charge was there the slightest ground for conviction. The witnesses spoke of what they remembered to have been said. They acknowledged that they attended the meeting for the purpose of conviction, and the judge advocate threw every obstacle in the way of the prisoner's exculpation. The defense was as clear and unbiased as it was conclusive of innocence, and the mind of any dispassionate person, after reading the evidence, must be impressed with the conviction that the trial was a foul mockery, and that the sentence, if carried out, is cold-blooded and deliberate murder.

LETTER FROM NORFOLK.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.

NORFOLK, VA., May 21, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—I heard a speech by Mr. Chandler, the present candidate for Congress from this Congressional district, on the night of the 17th of May, 1863, delivered in the Odd Fellows' Hall, in this city. It was very able and flowery. He was a resident of this place previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, and was sent by a flag-of-truce boat to Old Point. He was one of the electors on the Bell and Everett ticket. He denied the statement that he had been driven from this place by the secession even after the breaking out of this rebellion.

In the course of his remarks he said he was an uncompromising Union man, and that he went in for the whole Union as it was and the Constitution as it is; and that he was in favor and also urged upon the Government to bring forth all the power they had under the Constitution, and he was positive that this Union would be restored as it was before this cursed rebellion; and if the North wanted all white meat, and the South a little black meat mixed with the white, be it so. It was entirely a conservative speech, and just such a speech as should be delivered in all places, and especially in such places as this—a strong secession place. Good for evil should be the motto as much as it possibly can; and I dare say we would have been more successful than we have been so far had this been carried out. If we expect to get them to love us by the use of harsh words we must suppose them not to be Americans, for it is the nature of Americans not to be brow-beaten into measures. I am now speaking in regard to those who were opposed to the disunion at first. Of course those fire-eaters, such as Davis, Yancey & Co., should receive their full dues, and that would be, placed between Heaven and Earth and nothing to support them but a single rope around their necks. And now we should try to get them back again on the right track. I honestly believe if the President would issue a proclamation saying unto those now in rebellion, to lay down their arms and return into the Union, and that they should have all the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution, that in less than six months it would create such a division amongst them that they would be compelled to surrender—that is if it could be circulated in the South. It would certainly have as much effect in crushing this rebellion as the emancipation proclamation has. For I do know that the emancipation act had the effect to unite them, and opposite courses ought to bring opposite results. For this rebellion must be crushed now at the point of the bayonet, and it would be easier to fight a divided foe than a united one. I cannot see what reasons they have for lingering with the conscription act. We certainly need the men; and the sooner we get the men, and the greater the number, the sooner will this rebellion be crushed—if well managed; but I do expect the management in future to be better than heretofore, or I have poor hopes of seeing the end of this rebellion.

I see there was a very large mass meeting held in the city of New York, and also other places, to express their indignation at the arrest of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham. I do not pretend to justify or condemn such meetings—time will tell whether good or bad—but I certainly think that the President is not fully aware of the injury done by these arbitrary arrests, or he undoubtedly would not tolerate them. Every means should be devised to promote perfect harmony in the North; and such acts as these will not produce that result, or at least they have not. I am not a follower of Vallandigham's doctrine, but the meanest man that steps upon the face of this earth ought to have his full justice that the Constitution of the United States gives him, if he has committed an error. I am sure he has not done so much to distract our country as this one act of Gen. Burnside. It is certainly poor encouragement to soldiers who are now in the army to see that a division exists in the North; and it has already gained such a pitch that we do not know what it may terminate in, for it is an old motto that a house divided against itself must fall.

Our regiment is still in the city of Norfolk. No war news of any importance. It is rumored the guerrillas are hovering around Suffolk, but in very small squads. I think it is merely a feint. The weather is very warm here now.

S. K. J.

MR. GREELY is about to take a tour through the various Federal armies, beginning at Fortress Monroe and proceeding along the fighting line to Missouri and Arkansas.—Exchange.

We are persuaded that this report is untrue, or if true that Mr. Greeley's journey will not begin within General Dix's department. That officer, when Secretary of the Treasury, wrote words like these: "If anybody attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot."

Mr. Greeley is of a different opinion, as this piece of Tribune poetry shows:

"Tear down the flagging flag!
Half-mast the stars and stripes!
Tear down the flagging flag!
Tear down the flagging flag!
Tear down the flagging flag!
Tear down the flagging flag!
Tear down the flagging flag!
Tear down the flagging flag!
Tear down the flagging flag!
Tear down the flagging flag!"

Mr. Greeley will hardly venture inside of Fortress Monroe, for Gen. Dix cannot let out disunionists easier than sheep-stealers.—The World.

A PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE.—The Illinois State Constitution of 1848 contains a provision requiring the Legislature of the State to enact such laws as will effectually prohibit the immigration and introduction of free negroes into the State. The Legislature in pursuance thereof enacted laws imposing penalties upon the negroes coming in, and upon the persons bringing them in. In 1862, the people by over one hundred thousand majority added new clauses to the Constitution making the prohibition more emphatic.

Certain persons in Rock Island county have

violated the law, the matter was brought before a Rock Island Grand Jury—a majority of whom being Republicans, refused to indict.

These people who, in whatever capacity they act, whether private or public, nullify both State laws, and the Constitution of the United States, are none the less busy in denouncing Democrats, for even in public discussions questioning the wisdom of public measures. There will be a day of reckoning, thank God.—Plain Dealer.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST—MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The following was received this morning at the headquarters of the army:

MEMPHIS, May 21—11 a. m.—Maj. General Halleck, General in Chief: A citizen has arrived at Lagrange, who left Canton on Saturday morning, who reports that Johnson was at Calhoun, seventeen miles north of Jackson, with 6,000 men, endeavoring to effect a junction with Pemberton at Edwards' Station. At Holly Springs he sent a dispatch from Canton, dated 19th inst., as follows:

"Gen. Grant was reinforced and drove the enemy into the entrenchments on the Big Black. Johnson has ordered all the provisions from Canton. The Pearl River bridge, at Jackson, and the trestle-work, at Brandon, were destroyed."

L. A. HURLBURT, Maj. Gen.

CAIRO, May 23.—The reports from General Grant's army are highly important, and they are believed to be reliable. It seems that after accomplishing all that was desired at Jackson, Gen. Grant marched towards the Black River bridge, burning all the bridges behind him, doubtless with the intention of preventing an attack in the rear. At the Black River bridge a heavy battle was fought, and it is reported that we captured twenty-seven guns, a large number of prisoners, and that the rebels were being driven back towards Vicksburg. If the rebels don't escape up the Yazoo river most of them must be captured.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The following dispatch was received by the President to-day:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 23.—Colonel Anson Stager, Washington, D. C.:—Official information from below to Wednesday has been received. Gen. Grant has captured Haines' Bluff and the entire works of Vicksburg, a large number of prisoners and fifty-seven pieces of artillery. The battle is still raging, with every prospect of capturing the entire force of Vicksburg. We hold Jackson, Black River bridge and Haines' Bluff. A report is being made up for Washington. W. G. FULTON, Assistant Manager of the Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 23—11 p. m.—The following dispatch has just been received at the War Department:

MEMPHIS, May 23.—I forward the following, which has just been received from Col. John H. Rawlins, A. G., dated in the rear of Vicksburg on the 20th:

"The Army of Tennessee landed at Bonhams on the 30th of April. On the 1st of May they fought the battle of Port Gibson, and defeated the rebels under Bowen, whose loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, was at least fifteen hundred, and a loss in artillery of five pieces. On the 12th of May, at the battle of Raymond, the rebels were defeated, with a loss of eight hundred. On the 14th we defeated Gen. Joseph R. Johnson and captured Jackson, with a loss to the enemy of four hundred, besides immense stores and manufactures, and seventeen pieces of artillery. On the 16th we fought the bloody and decisive battle of Baker's creek, in which the entire Vicksburg force under Pemberton was defeated, with a loss of twenty-five hundred men and four thousand men. On the 17th we defeated the same force at Big Black bridge, with a loss of twenty-six hundred men and seventeen pieces of artillery. On the 18th we invested Vicksburg closely. To-day Gen. Steele carried the rifle pits on the north of the city. The right of the army rested on the Mississippi river. Vicksburg is now in our hands."

I learn further that the rebel force of 15,000 to 20,000 men is in Vicksburg, that Pemberton lost nearly all his field artillery, and that the commanding at Vicksburg ceased about three o'clock p. m. of the 20th. Gen. Grant has probably captured nearly all of the enemy.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Navy Department has information that Admiral Porter has been co-operating with General Grant in the siege of Vicksburg. His fleet cannonading the city and its works still in the hands of the rebels by night, while Grant's army assailed it by day, thus giving the rebels within the town and entrenchments not a moment's relaxation from the perils of their situation. The same department also received official information that Admiral Farragut's fleet is actively bombarding Port Hudson.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 24.—The Richmond Dispatch of the 23d contains the following dispatch:

MOBILE, May 21.—In Saturday's fight we lost thirty pieces of artillery, which were spiked and abandoned. On Sunday the Federal advanced to take the Big Black bridge, but were repulsed. They crossed the bridge and took us in the rear, when the higher was burned and the works abandoned. The loss is heavy. Vicksburg is closely besieged, the enemy closing in on every side.

THE VERY LATEST—CAPTURE OF VICKSBURG.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—At 11 o'clock a. m. to-day the President received the following telegraph announcement that Vicksburg is ours:

"CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 24.—A dispatch from Mr. Fuller, the telegraph manager at Memphis, late in last night, said the stars and stripes now float over Vicksburg, and the victory is complete. I have held this message, hoping to get the confirmation, but the line has been interrupted, and I now give it to you as it reached me. I think the wire will be all right soon."

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Herald's special Washington dispatch says that advices had been received by the President from General Grant, detailing his proceedings to the 20th.—He had fought five days, captured 64 guns and 9,400 prisoners.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 20th says, in relation to Vicksburg:—"If some happy combination be not made between the forces under Pemberton and Johnson, the heroic city must fall."

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM ADMIRAL PORTER.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Navy Department has received the following from the Mississippi squadron:

FLAG SHIP GEN. PRICE, }
Grand Gulf, Miss., May 13 }

SIR:—I had the honor to inform you, from Alexandria, of the capture of that place and the forts defending the approaches to the city, by the naval forces under my command. Twenty-four hours after we arrived the advance guard of the U. S. army came into the city, and General Banks arriving soon after, I turned the place over to his keeping.

The water beginning to fall, I deemed it prudent to return with the largest vessels to the mouth of Red river. I dropped down to the forts De Russy in the Benton, and undertook to destroy those works. I only succeeded,

however, in destroying the three heavy casemates commanding the channel, and a small water battery for two guns, about 600 yards below it. I am destroyed, by bursting, one heavy 32-pounder and some gun carriages, left in their hurry by the enemy.

The main fort, on a hill, some 900 yards from the water, I was unable to attend to. It is quite an extensive work, quite new, and in complete order, but built with much labor and pains. It will take two or three vessels to pull it to pieces. I had not the powder to spare to blow it up. The vessels will be ordered to blow it at occasionally, and it will soon be destroyed.

In this last mentioned fort was mounted the 11-inch gun, which I am led to believe lies in the middle of the river near the fort, the rebels throwing it overboard in their panic at the approach of the gunboats.

The raft which closed the entrance I have blown up, sawed in two, and presented to the poor of the neighborhood.

I sent Commander Woodworth, in the Price, with the Switzerland, Pittsburg and Arizona, up the Black river to make a reconnaissance. Com. Woodworth destroyed a large amount of stores, valued at three hundred thousand dollars, consisting of salt, sugar, rum, molasses, tobacco and bacon.

(Signed) DAVID D. PORTER,

Rear Admiral, Com. Miss. Squadron.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Navy Department has received the following from the Mississippi Squadron:

FLAG SHIP GEN. PRICE, }
Grand Gulf, Miss., May 13 }

SIR:—I had the honor to inform you, from Alexandria, of the capture of that place and the forts defending the approaches, which are abandoned by the enemy, and which General Grant will occupy.

There was sharp fighting through the day yesterday.

Steele now holds the upper bluffs and the enemy's upper water battery, and gets water from the Mississippi.

Sherman's corps lost yesterday five hundred killed and wounded.

McPherson, who holds the centre, lost little, as did McClernand, who holds the left.

The gunboats kept the enemy alert during the night, and probably the town will be carried to-day.

There are from fifteen to twenty thousand men in it.

DAVID D. PORTER, Admiral.

OFFICIAL DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF BLACK RIVER.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 23.—11.30 a. m.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The following dispatch has been received at these headquarters, and is forwarded as requested.

S. A. HURLBURT, Maj. Gen.

REAR OF VICKSBURG, May 20.—6 a. m.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Gen. Grant won a great and momentous victory over the rebels under Pemberton, on the Jackson and Vicksburg road, at Baker's creek, on the 16th inst.

Pemberton had a most formidable position on the crest of a wooded hill, over which the road passes longitudinally. He had about 25,000 men. The battle began at 11 a. m., and was gained at 4 p. m.

Its brunt was borne by Hovey's division and McClernand's corps, and by Logan's and Crocker's, of McPherson's. Hovey attacked the hill and held the greater part of it till two o'clock p. m., when, having lost sixteen hundred men, he was succeeded by Boomer's and Holmes' brigades, of Crocker's division, by which the conflict was ended in that part of the field. Boomer lost 500 men.

Logan operated on the right, and cut off the enemy's direct retreat, so that he was compelled to escape by his right flank through the woods. Logan lost five hundred killed and wounded.

We took about ten thousand prisoners. On the 17th, advancing to the Big Black, he fought Pemberton again at the bridge there, and captured three thousand more prisoners, and brought in rifle pits protected by a difficult bayou full of abatis.

Law's brigade of McClernand's corps charged the rifle pits magnificently and took more prisoners than their own numbers. Pemberton burned his bridge and returned to Vicksburg with only three cannon out of sixty that he had taken out. Building four bridges over the Big Black, Gen. Grant arrived before the town on the evening of the 18th, and now holds it closely invested. He had opened a line of supplies via Chickasaw Bayou, having cut the town off from Haines' Bluff.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The steamer Golden Age brings advices from the city of Mexico to the 2d of May, and from Puebla to the 30th ult. Gen. Ortega's dispatches to Comanfort state that on the night of the 24th of April the French exploded a mine in the block called Stemma, occupied by Mexican troops. A number of Mexicans were buried in the ruins but the balance resisted the French all night, fighting desperately. On the morning of the 25th both parties were reinforced, and continued the fight with the greatest determination, the Mexicans at its close holding their original position. During the contest the French exploded another mine in Santa Jesu.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—Gen. Ortega's dispatches to Gen. Comanfort, dated Puebla, April 29, sums up the military situation during the last month and a half. The French stand in a disadvantageous position, according to said dispatches.

STILL LATER.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The steamer Roanoke, from Havana, with dates to the 19th, has arrived.

Vera Cruz dates to the 11th inst. have been received by a French war steamer. She reports that no news had been received from the army since the 27th of April, and that the siege of Puebla had been raised or suspended, until the arrival of reinforcements and heavier guns, as it has been found impossible to penetrate the city with the artillery they had, it being only of 12-pound calibre, though rifled.

Guns from the vessels of war in port had been sent ashore, and are to go to Puebla.—Two guns had arrived within two days' journey, and others were on the road.

The impossibility of entering Puebla consisted in the barricades, eighteen feet thick, of earth and stones, and in fact the Mexicans had filled houses on the first line of parapets with earth.

The Mexicans again occupy the fort of San Xavier, which they are repairing.

Light skirmishes occurred daily with parties who came out to attack from the city.

On the 24th a large convey of mail was captured by the French, enroute for Puebla.

A French officer passed through Havana on the mail steamer Clyde, bound to France, whence he is to send out heavy siege trains. A Vera Cruz letter says that nothing can be done till these arrive, which cannot be earlier than the 1st of October.

The English frigate Immortalite brought news that the French had been defeated and obliged to retire eighteen miles towards Orizaba, to which place Gen. Forey and staff had gone. A letter from a person of high standing at Vera Cruz says the French have been obliged to raise the siege and retire nine miles. It is understood that they go into quarters at Orizaba and wait for reinforcements from France.

Report says that the convey of a million of dollars from Vera Cruz has been captured by the Mexican guerrillas.

A million has been procured in Havana by the sale of drafts on the French Government, and will be sent to Vera Cruz.

SURPRISE AND CAPTURE OF REBEL CAVALRY.

MURFREESBORO, TENN., May 22.—Portions of two brigades of cavalry made a night march on Middletown, for the purpose of surrounding Allen's brigade of rebel cavalry stationed there. Difficulties were encountered which prevented the arrival of all the forces, and the Fourth regular cavalry, in advance of the main column, only reached the point at daylight.

The advance, gained by the Fourth regulars, under Lieutenants O'Connell, Wood and Randall Brooke, with the officers of Gen. Stanley's staff, charged upon the rebel camp, completely surprising the two regiments encamped. They made no resistance, but fled in disorder and sought safety of Georgia summer costume.

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The Fourth cavalry took about 700 prisoners. Among the officers were Maj. Platten and Lieut. Col. Colson of the First Alabama. But the supports failed to come up, and the weak force under Lieut. O'Connell found itself unable to secure them.

The affair took place in a dense cedar brake, and many prisoners managed subsequently to escape. Sergeant Owen, with a portion of Company K of the Fourth regulars, pursued the rebels as far as Sonterville and succeeded in taking and dismounting a piece of artillery and thirty prisoners. They ran upon another brigade in the fight which ensued and Sergeant Owen and five men were taken. We were unable to carry off the guns and prisoners.

At Forestville Gen. Stanley destroyed the camp of the brigade and all the weapons.—About ten rebels were killed and eighty have been brought in. The battle flag of the Eighth Confederate regiment was taken. We took all their horses. The rebel force consisted of the First Alabama and the Eighth Confederate.

Our casualties are Lieut. Ford, seriously wounded, and Sergeant Owen and five men prisoners.

THE HALL FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The present condition of the Andrew Hall fugitive slave case finds the fugitive in custody of the military authorities, who refused this morning to deliver him him to the civil authorities, on a new warrant issued by the commissioner under the fugitive slave act, the latter having been appointed to that office to-day by the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia. Thus the case remains undecided, the civil and military authorities again being in direct conflict.

RESTITUTION OF THE JUDICIARY IN LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The government has taken preliminary measures for restoring judicial proceedings in the Eastern district of Louisiana, by the appointment of Edward H. Durrell Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, Rufus Waples attorney, and James Graham marshal.

CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—There is a large majority in favor of the million dollars subscription to the Pacific railroad, judging from the election held here yesterday, which resulted in the choice of the People's ticket.

ANOTHER PRIZE FIGHT.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Herald states that a match for a prize fight has been agreed upon between Tom Hyzer and Joe Cornburn for \$10,000 a side, to come off within six months.

New Advertisements.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of the last will and testament of JOHN SEALE, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday, the 18th day of June, 1863, at the Court House, in the city of Harrisburg, at two o'clock p. m., a valuable TRACT OF LAND, situate in the city of Harrisburg, on the Jonestown road, adjoining property of John Shoop, William Allison and the heirs of the said John Shoop, and containing about twenty-one acres, more or less.

Reckoned thereon is a good two-story

FRAME HOUSE AND BARN,

Other out-buildings; good water and a thriving young APPLE ORCHARD.

To commence at two o'clock, as above stated, when the terms and conditions of sale will be made known by

JOHN BARRY,

Administrator of the estate of John Seale, deceased.

TO ARCHITECTS.—The South Ward School Board will pay a premium of Thirty Dollars for a plan and specifications for a two-story Brick School House, to be erected on their lot on Fourth Street. The above amount will be paid for the plan and specifications adopted. All necessary information will be given by calling on the undersigned, or by referring to the list of June.

JACOB HUBER, President.

HENRY FREILINGER, Secretary.

A GOOD COOK WANTED, to whom

good wages will be given. Inquire at D. WAGNER'S, Second Ward House, corner of Second and Chestnut.

Wm. D. Kunkel.

FIRST PICNIC OF THE SINGING ASSOCIATION.

"EINTRACHT."

IN HARKEN'S WOODS,

ON MONDAY, MAY 25, 1863.

The Association has made all arrangements necessary to insure their friends and the public in general a pleasant time.

Omitments will run every hour from L. Koenig's residence in Chestnut street.

Admission 25 cents.

No improper characters will be allowed to enter the ground.

W